

广东学位英语全真模拟试题



Model Tests

Model Test One

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Completion (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 short incomplete dialogues in this part, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. M: Oh! I turned all of my white socks pink. I threw a red T-shirt in by accident.

W: Have you tried running them through again with bleach?

M: _____

A. But I don't believe it.

B. OK. Let me have a try.

C. But why should I have a try?

D. But I'm afraid not.

2. W: Bob, _____?

M: You must be kidding. Last time you almost made me bald.

A. shall I cut your hair for you

B. are you going to have a hair cut

C. you look really smart in such a style of hair

D. can I help you with your hair



3. M: You know, I've been watering my plants regularly. But they are still not doing well in my new apartment.

W: Maybe instead of keeping them in the corner, you should put them directly in front of the window.

M: _____

- A. But the plants can grow well everywhere.
- B. Oh, yes. You're welcome.
- C. But what about putting them indirectly in front of the window?
- D. But the area in front of my window is too cold for plants.

4. M: Look at all those people lining up at the box office. There must be fifty ahead of us.

W: I think our chance of getting a ticket _____.

- A. will be more
- B. is very thick
- C. is very slim
- D. is anything but none

5. W: If I am not mistaken, your birthday is coming up. Has your brother sent you anything?

M: Not yet. _____.

- A. I expect so
- B. After all, he'll buy something for me
- C. He never forgets though
- D. No, I don't like it

6. M: This scarf is nice, but Debbie really wanted a sweater for her birthday.

W: I know. But I didn't know her size. _____.

- A. Perhaps let me ask her herself
- B. So I got this one for her
- C. So I got this as an alternative
- D. Then, let me think

7. M: Would you like to come with us for coffee a little later?

W: I'm off caffeine, medical restrictions.

M: _____

- A. Then, what about a cup of Pepsi?
- B. Then, what about going to the cinema?
- C. Then, may I ask you for a dance?
- D. If so, let's have it right now.

8. W: The supermarket down the street is selling everything half price because _____.

M: Sounds like an ideal time to stock up on coffee. Tell you what, what about we



- go there after class?
- A. it is rather cheap for us
B. it is high time that we started to prepare for Christmas Day
C. they want to make more money
D. they are going out of business
9. W: I just saw an ad on television that said men's suits were on sale today and tomorrow at Conrad's men's wear.
M: Great! That's _____.
A. a wonderful time
B. just what I've been waiting for
C. just what I want to watch
D. what you want to tell me then
10. M: Do you have any idea what it'll cost to send this little package to Australia?
W: You've got me. The farthest I've ever sent a package is Canada.
M: _____.
A. But I needn't send any package to Canada
B. But Canada is not the place I like to send my package to
C. That's OK. Let me ask Jane. She's from Australia, you know
D. Oh, yes. Australia is beyond me
11. M: I just called the travel agency. It's all set. On June first, I'm heading for the mountains for an entire week.
W: _____? Because my classes aren't over till the seventh.
A. Oh, it is so early, isn't it
B. Are you heading for the mountains
C. But have you checked the academic calendar
D. But what about an entire week
12. W: So, are you going over to Cindy's after class?
M: I'd like to. But she has a pet cat and I'm very allergic.
W: _____.
A. Oh, so sorry to hear that
B. But what do you mean by allergic
C. It doesn't matter. Maybe we can go somewhere else
D. Yes, I agree with you
13. M: The view is spectacular. Could you take a picture of me with the mountains in the background?
W: I'm afraid I just ran out of film. Have you checked with Peter? _____.
A. Peter is over there
B. He is a man of nice character



- C. Peter is an amateur photographer
D. He may be able to help
14. W: Could I get a ride with you to the concert tonight?
M: I can't go, _____. I think she's leaving around 7:30.
A. but you might ask Betty
B. neither can Betty
C. and Betty is going to
D. but I don't know if Betty will go
15. W: Would you like to give me a ride to the library tonight?
M: _____. But I'm heading in the other direction. I'm meeting Jean tonight.
A. Sorry, I can't help you
B. I'd like to
C. No, I wouldn't
D. Sorry, it can't be helped

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

In 1789 the U.S. government passed a law, which said that the land of the American Indians could never be taken from them without their agreement. One hundred years later, however, the Indians only had a very small part of the land that originally belonged to them. How did this great injustice occur?

After 1812 white settlers began to move west across North America. At first, the settlers and the Indians lived in peace. However, the number of settlers increased greatly every year, and slowly the Indians began to see the white settlers as a danger to their survival. To feed themselves, the settlers killed more and more wild animals. The Indians, who depended on these animals for food, had to struggle against starvation. The settlers also brought with them many diseases which were common in white society, but which were new for the Indians. Great numbers of Indians became sick and died. Between 1843 and 1854 the Indian population in one area of the country went down from 100,000 to 30,000.

More land was needed for the increasing number of white settlers. In Washington, the old respect for the rights of the Indians disappeared. The old promises to the Indians were broken; the federal government began to move groups of Indians from their original homelands to other poorer parts of the country. Some Indians reacted angrily and violently to this treatment. They began to attack white settlers, and the Indian Wars began. For thirty



years, until the late 1880s, different groups of Indians fought against the injustices of the white man. They had a few famous successes, but the result of the struggle was never in doubt. There were too many white soldiers, and they were too powerful. Many Indians were killed; the survivors were moved from their homelands to different areas of the country. It was a terrible chapter in the history of a country that promised freedom and equality to everyone.

16. Why did American Indians begin to see the white settlers as a danger to them?
 - A. The settlers killed the animals, which the Indians needed for food.
 - B. The settlers did not obey the laws passed by the U. S. government.
 - C. The settlers spread some diseases on purpose, which killed many Indians.
 - D. The settlers took much land from the Indians to build their houses.
17. What does the writer mean by "the old respect for the rights of the Indians disappeared"?
 - A. The government had a new respect for the rights of the Indians.
 - B. The government began to ignore the rights of the Indians.
 - C. The government never had any respect for the rights of the Indians.
 - D. The government thought the Indians were not worth respecting.
18. What was the Indians' reaction to the government's action to move them off their original land?
 - A. They had to struggle against starvation.
 - B. They began to fight the white settlers.
 - C. They felt very angry and became sick.
 - D. They listened to the government and moved to new areas.
19. It is implied in the passage that _____.
 - A. the Indians had many great successes in the Indian Wars
 - B. the Indians had no doubt that they would win the Wars
 - C. the result of the struggle was that the Indians stayed where they were before
 - D. it was quite obvious that the Indians were too weak to win the struggle
20. What is the writer's opinion about the treatment that the Indians received from the U. S. government?
 - A. He believes that the government always respected the rights of the Indians.
 - B. He believes that the government cannot be criticized for its treatment of the Indians.
 - C. He believes that the government treated the Indians unjustly.
 - D. He believes that the government's unfair treatment against the Indians was not on purpose.

Passage Two

Scientists recently revealed an instinct in which women are not affected by the ad-



vances of technology. They made a series of experiments and observations to determine which side women hold their babies and why.

First they determined that modern mothers tend to hold their baby on the left. Of 155 right-handed mothers, 83% held the baby on the left. And out of 32 left-handed mothers, 78% held the baby on the left. As a control, women were watched emerging from supermarkets carrying baby-sized packages; the bundles were held with no side preference (偏爱).

A large number of mothers who brought their premature babies to a follow-up clinic were seen to hold their babies against their right side. So, 155 mothers who had been separated from their babies for 24 hours right after birth were observed for holding response. The experimenters presented the baby directly to the mid-line of the mother's body, and noted that 53% placed the baby on the left and 47% on the right.

The author suggests "the time immediately after birth is a critical period when the stimulus of holding the baby releases a certain maternal response." That is to say, she senses that the baby is better off on her left. Left-handed holding enables the baby to hear the heartbeat, a sound associated with the security of the womb. In order to discover whether hearing the heartbeat has a beneficial effect on the baby, the sound of a human heartbeat was played to 102 babies in a nursery for 4 days. A control group of babies was not exposed to heartbeats. The babies in the experiment group gained more weight and cried far less than the babies in the control group.

21. Who tend to hold their babies on the left according to the experiment?
 - A. Left-handed women.
 - B. Right-handed women.
 - C. Both right-handed mothers and left-handed mothers.
 - D. Women who hold parcels on the left.
22. Why did the scientists watch women coming out of supermarkets?
 - A. To see if they carried parcels and babies differently.
 - B. To see how they carried their babies.
 - C. To determine what they had bought in the supermarkets.
 - D. To determine whether they were right-handed or left-handed.
23. According to the passage, the time right after birth is important because _____.
 - A. the mother can hear the baby's heartbeat in that period
 - B. the mother is ready at all times to satisfy the baby's needs
 - C. the baby can hear the mother's heartbeat
 - D. the mother has an instinctive tendency to hold the baby on the left
24. In the experiment mentioned in the last paragraph, 102 babies were _____.
 - A. not exposed to heartbeats



- B. placed in a control group
 - C. exposed to heartbeats
 - D. looked after by their mothers
25. Who did not show side preference for holding babies?
- A. The mothers who had divorced from their husbands.
 - B. The mothers who had been separated from their babies for 24 hours after birth.
 - C. The mothers whose babies had been placed in control groups.
 - D. The mothers who had lived a luxurious life.

Passage Three

So long as teachers fail to distinguish between "teaching" and "learning", they will continue to undertake to do for children that which only children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not passing reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading. Douglas insists that "reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible."

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also a public activity; it can be seen and observed.

Learning to read involves all that each individual does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If roles of teacher and learner are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the quest (探索) for knowledge? Smith has one principal rule for all teaching instructions. "Make learning to read easy, which means making reading a meaningful, enjoyable and frequent experience for children."

When the roles of teacher and learner are seen for what they are, and when both teachers and learners fulfill them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.

26. The problem with the reading course as mentioned in the first paragraph is that _____.
- A. it is one of the most difficult school courses
 - B. students spend endless hours in reading
 - C. reading tasks are assigned with little guidance
 - D. too much time is spent in teaching about reading
27. The teaching of reading will be successful if _____.



- A. teachers can improve conditions at school for the students
B. teachers can enable students to develop their own way of reading
C. teachers can devise the most efficient system for reading
D. teachers can make their teaching activities observable
28. The word "scrutiny" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.
A. inquiry B. observation C. control D. suspicion
29. According to the passage, learning to read will no longer be a difficult task when _____.
A. children become highly motivated
B. roles of teacher and learner are interchangeable
C. teaching helps children in the search for knowledge
D. reading enriches children's experience
30. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. teachers should do as little as possible in helping students learn to read
B. teachers should encourage students to read as widely as possible
C. reading ability is something acquired rather than taught
D. reading is more complicated than generally believed

Passage Four

People living on parts of the south coast of England face a serious problem. In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their horror, that their gardens had disappeared overnight. The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built. While experts were studying the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, sliding down the cliff and into the sea.

Erosion (侵蚀) of the white cliffs along the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more serious in recent years. Dozens of homes have had to be abandoned as the sea has crept farther and farther inland. Experts have studied the areas most affected and have drawn up a map for local people, forecasting the year in which their homes will be swallowed up by the hungry sea.

Angry owners have called on the Government to erect sea defenses to protect their homes. Government surveyors have pointed out that in most cases, this is impossible. New sea walls would cost hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely make the waves and currents go further along the coast, shifting the problem from one area to another. The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. Meanwhile, if you want to buy a cheap house with an uncertain future, apply to a house agent in one of the threatened areas on the south coast of England. You can get a house for a knockdown price but it may turn out to be a knockdown home.

31. What is the cause of the problem that people living on parts of the south coast of



England face?

- A. The disappearance of hotels, houses and gardens.
 - B. The experts' lack of knowledge.
 - C. The rising of the sea level.
 - D. The washing-away of limestone cliffs.
32. The erosion of the white cliffs in the south of England _____.
 A. will soon become a problem for people living in central England
 B. has now become a threat to the local residents
 C. is quickly changing the map of England
 D. can be stopped if proper measures are taken
33. The experts' study on the problem of erosion can _____.
 A. lead to its eventual solution
 B. provide an effective way to slow it down
 C. help to prevent it from worsening
 D. warn people whose homes are in danger
34. It is not feasible to build sea defenses to protect against erosion because _____.
 A. it is too costly and will endanger neighboring areas
 B. the government is too slow in taking action
 C. they will be easily knocked down by waves and currents
 D. house agents along the coast do not support the idea
35. According to the author, when buying a house along the south coast of England, people should _____.
 A. be aware of the potential danger involved
 B. guard against being cheated by the house agent
 C. take the quality of the house into consideration
 D. examine the house carefully before making a decision

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

36. The work is proceeding quite satisfactorily; indeed, we are ahead of _____.
 A. chart B. timetable C. schedule D. list
37. The young man has _____ many miles on his bike.
 A. sent B. given C. covered D. contracted
38. He is so lazy that he will never _____ anything.
 A. accompany B. accomplish C. succeed D. prefer
39. He was _____ to go to the concert, for he didn't like pop music.



- A. ready B. pleased C. happy D. reluctant
40. The government is going to work out an _____ plan to solve the problem of unemployment.
- A. effect B. efficient C. efficiency D. effective
41. He was angry at being _____ with such silly questions in his speech.
- A. interfered B. disturbed C. bothered D. interrupted
42. Unable to find words to _____ themselves, they silently grasped our hands.
- A. put B. describe C. express D. prescribe
43. You don't need to _____ people of their mistakes all the time.
- A. remind B. mention C. complain D. reveal
44. Many difficulties have _____ as a result of the changeover to a new type of fuel.
- A. raised B. been raised C. experienced D. arisen
45. We should take into _____ the differences between the student's mother tongue and the goal language.
- A. description B. conclusion C. statement D. account
46. The only thing _____ really bothers students is whether they will have access to the resources room of the school.
- A. what B. that C. since D. which
47. My train arrives in New York at eight o'clock tonight. That plane I would like to take from there _____ by then.
- A. would leave B. will have left C. has left D. had left
48. I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave, _____ something occurred which attracted my attention.
- A. unless B. until C. when D. while
49. The children were surprised when the teacher had them _____ their books unexpectedly.
- A. to close B. closing C. closed D. close
50. After twenty years abroad, William came back only _____ his hometown severely damaged in the earthquake.
- A. finding B. find C. to find D. to having found
51. _____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.
- A. In spite of B. Because of C. But for D. As for
52. _____ a fine day, we decided to go out for a picnic.
- A. Having been B. Being C. What D. It being
53. Wouldn't you rather your child _____ to bed early?
- A. go B. went C. would D. goes
54. _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.



- A. That B. As C. Which D. It
55. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.
- A. When compared B. Compare
 C. While comparing D. Comparing
56. There are some _____ between the traditional and the modern family, but there are also some very important differences.
- A. traditions B. differences C. contradictions D. similarities
57. _____ exercises such as swimming or playing football can make us strong.
- A. Physical B. Emotional C. Practical D. Theoretical
58. Her black dress was in _____ with his white hat.
- A. addition B. contrast C. conclusion D. fashion
59. Children who have not reached school age usually receive _____ education.
- A. preparation B. primary C. preschool D. progress
60. We can come to the _____ that the more we practice, the more skillful we will be.
- A. generation B. tradition C. definition D. conclusion
61. How can you keep the machine _____ when you are away?
- A. run B. to run C. running D. being run
62. Before he came to New York, he had never heard a single English word _____.
- A. speak B. to speak C. spoke D. spoken
63. Instead of _____ for the teacher to explain, they tried to find the pattern and the rules for themselves.
- A. wait B. to wait C. waiting D. being waited
64. The doctor told the patient to eat only _____ food, which was easy to digest.
- A. delicious B. mixed C. specific D. liquid
65. We hadn't met for about 15 years, but I recognized her _____ I saw her.
- A. the moment B. the moment when
 C. for the moment D. at the moment when
66. Tom doesn't think he could ever _____ what is called "free-style" poetry.
- A. take on B. take over C. take to D. take after
67. Because of his ill health, she has been obliged to _____ her job.
- A. dismiss B. resign C. depart D. retire
68. The neighbors don't consider him quite _____ as most of evenings he awakes them with his drunken singing.
- A. respectful B. respected C. respectable D. respective
69. I wish I _____ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.
- A. could have slept B. slept
 C. might have slept D. have slept



70. William would certainly have attended the meeting, _____.
 A. has he got a flat tire B. if he hadn't a flat tire
 C. if he hasn't had a flat tire D. had he not had a flat tire
71. To our disappointment, the quality of the article we bought was _____ to what we had expected.
 A. familiar B. interior C. superior D. inferior
72. I can't _____ any difference between the two paintings; they are so much alike.
 A. perceive B. penetrate C. distinguish D. experience
73. If the building project _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined.
 A. being completed B. is completed
 C. to be completed D. completed
74. He was punished _____ he should make the same mistakes again.
 A. unless B. provided C. if D. lest
75. Though he was born and brought up in America, he can speak _____ Chinese.
 A. fluid B. smooth C. fluent D. flowing

Part IV Cloze Test (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Today in the United States, the car is the most popular sort of transportation in all of the United States. It has completely 76 the horse as a means of everyday transportation. Americans use their car for nearly 90 per cent of all personal trip.

Most Americans are able to buy cars. The average price of a recently made car was 2,050 in 1950, 2,740 in 1960 and up to 4,750 77 1975. During this period American car manufacturers set about 78 their products and work efficiency. As a result, the yearly income of the 79 family increased from 1950 to 1975 faster than the price of cars. For this reason 80 a new car takes a smaller 81 of a family's total earnings today.

In 1951 proportionally it took 8.1 months of an average family's 82 to buy a new car. In 1962 a new car 83 8.3 of a family's annual earnings. By 1975 it only took 4.75 months' income. In addition, the 1975 cars were technically 84 to models from previous years.

The influence of the automobile extends throughout the economy 85 the car is so important to Americans. Americans spend more money to keep their cars running than on any other item.

76. A. denied B. reproduced C. replaced D. ridiculed
 77. A. on B. in C. behind D. about



78. A. raising B. making C. reducing D. improving
 79. A. unusual B. interested C. average D. biggest
 80. A. bringing B. obtain C. bought D. purchasing
 81. A. part B. half C. number D. side
 82. A. income B. work C. plans D. debts
 83. A. used B. spent C. cost D. needed
 84. A. famous B. superior C. fastest D. brand-new
 85. A. then B. as C. so D. which

Paper Two 试卷二

(30 minutes)

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: You are to write in 100~120 words about the title "Success and Failure in Life Struggle." You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- 成功对人生的意义。
- 通常成功是如何得来的。
- 如果失败了该怎么办?

模拟试题一参考答案与解析

模拟试题一参考答案

Part I Dialogue Completion (15 points)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. D
 9. B 10. C 11. C 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. B

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

16. A 17. B 18. B 19. D 20. C 21. C 22. A 23. D
 24. C 25. B 26. D 27. B 28. B 29. A 30. C 31. D
 32. B 33. D 34. A 35. A

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

36. C 37. C 38. B 39. D 40. D 41. D 42. C 43. A
 44. D 45. D 46. B 47. B 48. C 49. D 50. C 51. C



52. D 53. B 54. B 55. A 56. D 57. A 58. B 59. C
60. D 61. C 62. D 63. C 64. D 65. A 66. C 67. B
68. C 69. A 70. D 71. D 72. A 73. C 74. D 75. C

Part IV Cloze Test (10 points)

76. C 77. B 78. D 79. C 80. D 81. A 82. A 83. C
84. B 85. B

Part V Writing (15 points)

Sample for reference

Success and Failure in Life Struggle

Everyone looks forward to success. People are delighted and excited when succeeding in doing something.

Failure is a common thing in one's life. Doubtless, no one can avoid experiencing failures. People respond differently when failing to do something. Some become discouraged, or bored, some seem indifferent, and others learn from their failures and make further efforts until they achieve success.

Success is the achieving of something one has been trying to do, with favorable results.

As the familiar proverb goes, "Failure is the mother of success." One has to overcome difficulties, and experiences some failures before achieving anything great. Failure teaches us how to learn from failures, and to avoid similar failures. Edison had thousands of failures before he succeeded in inventing the electric bulb.

Thus, failure is so important for great success that we should never neglect or be upset at it. Successes at the cost of many failures are really valuable and significant.

模拟试题一试题解析

Part I Dialogue Completion

1. B 男士说：“噢！我把所有的白袜子都弄成粉红色的了。我不小心把一件红色的T恤衫扔进（洗衣机里）去了。”女士答说：“你试过用漂白粉把它们再洗一遍了吗？”然后，男士该做出的反应就应为B：“好吧！让我试试看。”

2. A 做这道题应当用反推法。即英语中说的 back-sequence。从男士的回应“你在开玩笑吧！上一回你差点儿把我剃成秃瓢了。”由此反推，女士的问话应为A，即她提议给男士理发。

3. D 女士建议“也许你不该把它们放在墙角，而应该直接放到窗户跟前。”对此男



士的回答就应当是 D, 即: “但是我的窗户跟前温度太低, 不适合于植物生长。”

4. C 男士说: “你瞧瞧在售票处排队的人有多少。排在我们前头的人肯定有 50 个。”这时女士的反应就应当是 C, 即: “我觉得我们买上票的几率太小了。”

5. C 女士说: “如果我没有搞错的话, 你的生日快到了。你兄弟给你寄点儿什么没有?” 这时, 男士的回答应为 C: “还没有。不过他从不忘记的。”

6. C 男士说: “这条围巾真棒! 不过 Debbie 过生日真正想要的是一件毛衣。”对此, 女士回答说: “我知道。不过我不知道她穿多大的号码。”接下来的话就应当是选项 C: “因此呢, 我就买了这条围巾作为替代。”

7. A 男士一开头说: “你愿意待会儿和我们一块去喝杯咖啡吗?” 女士回答说: “医生限制我喝含咖啡因的饮料。”对此, 男士的回答就只好是 A: “那么喝杯百事可乐如何?”

8. D 女士说: “街头那家超级市场全部货物都半价出售。因为_____。”要猜出后半句应当答什么, 得读完男士的对话: “这时候存一点儿咖啡不错。跟你说, 下课后去买点儿怎么样?” 由二人的对话可知这家超级市场是要开张了。故 D 对。

9. B 女士说: “我刚才在电视广告上看到今明两天 Conrad's 男士服装店促销男装。”对此, 男士的反应应当是选项 B。

10. C 男士说: “你知道把这个小包裹寄到澳大利亚要花多少钱?” 女士的回答: “You've got me.” 意思是: “这可难住我了。”她接着说: “我最远只给加拿大寄过东西。”在这种情况下, 男士只好去问别人。故答案为 C。

11. C 男士说: “我刚给旅行社打过电话。一切都定下来了。6 月 1 号, 我要到山上玩整个星期。”在答本题时, 需先把女士应答的后半句看懂。她说: “因为我的课 6 月 7 号才完。”由此可知, 对话人都是学生, 他们可能是好朋友。女士的意见是不能因为去玩就耽误了功课。故 C 对。

12. C 女士问男士: “下了课去 Cindy 家怎么样?” 男士回答说: “我倒是想去, 可她家有只宠物猫。我过敏得厉害。”对此, 女士的回答应为 C。

13. D 男士说: “这景观不错。你能给我照一张以这座山为背景的照片吗?” 女士说: “恐怕我的胶卷刚照完了。你问过 Peter 了吗?” 后半句自然应当是 “他也许能帮上忙。”故 D 对。

14. A 女士问男士: “今天晚上能让我搭一下你的车去参加音乐会吗?” 男士说: “我去不了。”这时, 在要填写的空当后, 男士补充说: “我想她大约 7:30 上那儿去。”根据上下文, 可以猜出选项 A 对, 即 “不过你可以问问 Betty。”

15. B 女士问: “今天晚上你能开车捎我到图书馆吗?” 男士回答: “_____”, 可是我要去的地方正是反方向。今晚我要去见 Jean。”由男士的后半句话可知他的态度是爱莫能助。故 B 对。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

[短文大意]

在所谓崇尚自由和人人平等的美国, 印第安人遭到屠杀, 被迫离开家园, 遭受到了极



不公正的待遇，本文表示了对印第安人遭受不公平待遇的同情。

【答案解析】

16. A 根据文章第二段第四句，“the settlers killed more and more wild animals”，由此可知，白人猎杀了越来越多的印第安人赖以生存的野生动物，从而对印第安人的生存造成了威胁。因此，正确答案是A。

17. B 根据第三段，随着白人定居者的人数不断增加，他们需要更多的土地，因此，他们就失去了原来对印第安人的尊重，侵占他们的土地，把他们驱赶出家园到其他更贫困的地方去。故正确答案是B。

18. B 根据第三段，白人定居者侵占了印第安人的土地，把他们驱赶出家园，当然引起了印第安人的愤怒，遭到了他们的暴力反抗，因此，正确答案是B。

19. D 根据第三段，印第安人的暴力反抗的结果是显而易见的：面对美国政府强大的军队，先进的武器，许多印第安人被杀，幸存者只有逃离家园，迁移到其他地方。故正确答案是D。

20. C 作者在文章最后道：“It was a terrible chapter in the history of a country...”，作者指出，对印第安人的战争是美国历史上极其糟糕的时期，说明作者同情印第安人，批评了美国政府对印第安人不公平的做法。故正确答案是C。

Passage Two

【短文大意】

科学家通过实验想了解母亲习惯把婴儿抱在左边还是右边，结果证明母亲更习惯把婴儿抱在左边，这是因为母亲的直觉：婴儿在左边会更贴近母亲的心跳。

【答案解析】

21. C 根据第二段，试验显示，83%使用右手的母亲和78%的左撇子母亲把婴儿抱在左边，因此，两类母亲在抱婴儿时没有什么特别的与众不同之处，故正确答案是C。

22. A 根据第一段和第二段可知，科学家做试验的目的就是想了解母亲习惯把婴儿抱在左边还是右边，同时，科学家们观察母亲从超市购物出来时拿购物袋的情况，是想发现她们拿购物袋和抱孩子的习惯有没有差别，故正确答案是A。

23. D 根据第四段，“she senses that the baby is better off on her left”，母亲凭借着母爱的直觉能感觉到刚出生的婴儿在母亲的左边感到很舒适。故正确答案是D。

24. C 根据最后一段倒数第三句“the sound of a human heartbeat was played to 102 babies”可知这个实验是让102个婴儿倾听人的心跳声，故正确答案是C。

25. B 根据第三段，据试验，那些在婴儿出生后分开24小时的母亲，习惯使用右手和使用左手的母亲的比例分别是53%和47%，说明他们在抱婴儿的位置方面没有多大的区别。故正确答案是B。

Passage Three

【短文大意】

这是一篇议论文，在对传统的阅读教学方式进行批判的同时，论述了作者自己的阅读教学观：阅读的教与学是两个完全不同的过程。



[答案解析]

26. D 依据文章第一段 “It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading.” (教学生如何阅读当然不是带着学生花费大量的时间去读)。可以看出, 作者认为现在教阅读的时间太多了。所以选项 D 正确。

27. B 依据文章第二段 “The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read.” (教学的任务是为学生能够找出自己最有效的自学阅读的方法创造条件 and 氛围), B 项符合上述意思, 为正确答案。

28. B 该题为猜测词义题。inquiry “询问”, observation “观察”, control “控制”, suspicion “怀疑”。该词出现在第三段最后一句 “process is not open to public scrutiny”, 考生可从该句的上文作出推测。最明显的提示出现在第二段最后一句 “Teaching is also a public activity; it can be seen and observed.” 所以, scrutiny 最可能的词义应该是 observation, 故 B 项正确。

29. A 依据文章第四段、第五段所提供的信息, 特别是第五段第三行 “Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.” (当教师们创造了一种环境, 使孩子们有机会自己通过阅读解决所遇到的问题时, 学习阅读就变得容易多了), 可以看出 A 项与之最为相近。

30. C 依据文章第一段第四行 “reading cannot be taught directly and...” 说明阅读能力并不是通过教师教就能掌握的。教师应做的是给学生创造一个好的环境和条件, 激发学生对阅读的渴望, 培养出良好的阅读习惯、方法, 只有这样, 才能掌握阅读技能, 提高阅读水平。所以选项 C 正确。其他选项与文章讨论的范围不符。

Passage Four

[短文大意]

本文是一篇说明文。文章提出了在英国南部海岸海水侵蚀建筑物的事实, 然后谈到专家的研究和政府的反应。

[答案解析]

31. D 文章第一段谈到主题: 生活在英国南部海岸的人们面临着严重的问题。1993 年, 一个大旅店的老板和几家民宅的主人发现了一件令人震惊的事情: 一夜之间他们的花园消失得无影无踪。原因是什么呢? 原来, 海水侵蚀了建筑物下面柔软的石灰石层。从四个选项来看, A、B 在文中没有提及, C 项是现象而非问题的起因, 显然答案为 D。

32. B 本题属于综合理解题。第二段第一句直接谈到, 在英国南部海岸海水侵蚀白色悬崖的问题长期存在, 但最近几年变得尤为严重。D 项在文中并未涉及; A 项、C 项与文意不符; B 项符合题意, 故正确答案为 B 项。

33. D 本题属于综合归纳题。在文中第二段最后一句谈到, 专家对情况最严重的地方进行了研究, 并且为当地居民画了一幅图, 预报在哪一年他们的房子将被饥饿的海水吞食。实际上, 他们只能提醒人们采取预防措施, 并未提出任何实质性的解决办法。故正确答案为 D。



34. A 本题为细节理解题。文中最后一段提到,愤怒的房主要求政府建造防水墙来保护他们的家园。而政府勘测员则指出这几乎不可能。原因有两点:一是建防水墙耗资巨大;二是即使建成了防水墙,也只会使波浪和水流沿着海岸线前进,从而使侵蚀的问题从一个地方转移到另一个地方。故答案为 A。

35. A 本题属于综合理解题。在文章结尾,作者幽默地说到如果你想买一幢前途不定的便宜的房子,那就向英国南部海岸危险地区的售房代理商提出申请。可能你会买到价格最低的房子,但是,房子最终可能会被海水破坏。文中的 knockdown 一语双关。a knockdown price 意为“最低的价格”; a knockdown home 意为“坍塌的家”。作者的言下之意很明显是在提醒人们注意隐患。故正确答案为 A。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

36. C schedule 意为“时间安排,计划”,而 chart 指绘制的“图表”,timetable 指时刻表,而 list 指的是“目录,名单”。根据句意,本题应选 C。

37. C cover 的原意是“覆盖”,在这里指“走过了……路程”。

38. B accomplish 和 succeed 都有“完成,成功”的意思,但用法有所不同。accomplish 后直接加所完成或实现的事物,而后者在表示“在……取得成功”时则须用“succeed in doing”这一结构。

39. D 根据后半句“因为他不喜欢流行音乐”,可排除前三个选项。而 D 指“不情愿的”,符合句意。

40. D effect 意为“效果,影响”,不符合题意。而 C 为名词,意为“效率;功效,效能”;B 意为“效率高的”;D 表示“有成效的”。根据句意,选 D。

41. D interfere 指的是“干涉,介入”,disturb 指的是“扰乱,妨碍”,bother 意为“麻烦,担心”,只有 D 符合题意,意思是“打断,使……中断”。

42. C 表示“表达某人的观点/想法”,用 express。

43. A remind sb. of sth. 表示“提醒某人某件事”。

44. D 本句的意思是“转向使用新型燃料引起了很多难题”。arisen 的原形是 arise,有“出现”的意思。raise 是及物动词,后需接宾语。所以选 D。

45. D take into account 意思是“考虑到;把……考虑在内”。

46. B 该句为定语从句,当先行词前有 only, any, few, little 等词修饰时,只能用 that 引导。

47. B 该句为虚拟语气,意思是“我坐的火车今晚 8 点整才到纽约市。我想要搭乘的那趟班机到那时一定已经起飞了。”时态为将来完成时,所以应选 B。

48. C when 和 while 都表示“在……时候”,while 表示一段时间,强调两个动作必须同时发生,主从句都用进行时态,从句中动词必须是延续性动词。when 可以表示一个片断时间,也可以表示一段时间。主句的动作可与从句动作同时发生(用进行时)、几乎同时发生或不同时发生。

49. D have sb. do sth. 表示“让某人做某事”,这一结构中动词要用原形。

50. C 在本句中 only to find 表示意想不到的结果。句意为:“经过 20 年的国外生



活，威廉回到家乡，不料发现那里在地震中受到了严重的损害。”

51. C but for 意为“要不是……的话，就……”，in spite of 意为“不管……”，because of 指“由于……”，as for 意思是“至于，关于”。

52. D 这是独立主格结构的问题，如果前面是分词作状语，而且分词的逻辑主语和主句的主语不一致时，我们就要加上分词的逻辑主语以使句意明确。本句的逻辑主语是天气，所以用 it。

53. B would rather 用于虚拟语气时后跟过去式。

54. B As is known to the world 意思是“众所周知……”。

55. A 这是过去分词作状语的用法，将最高的山与整个地球做比较，所以应选 A。

56. D 根据句意，表示“相同点”的词只有 similarity。

57. A 表示“身体锻炼”应用 physical exercises。

58. B in contrast 表示“和……形成对比”。

59. C 整句的意思为“学龄前儿童常常要接受学前教育”。preschool education 的意思为“学前教育”。

60. D come to the conclusion 意思是“得出结论”。

61. C keep... doing sth. 指“使……持续做……”。

62. D bear a word spoken 的结构为：动词+宾语+宾语补足语。其中，宾语和补足语之间有逻辑上的主谓关系，宾补是过去分词，意味着宾语和分词动作之间是被动关系。

63. C 介词后要用名词或动名词。

64. D 易消化的食物应为流食，所以应选 liquid。

65. A the moment 在此起时间从句的连接作用，意思是“一……就”。

66. C take to 在本句中的意思是“喜欢……”。

67. B 根据句意，表示辞职应为 resign。

68. C respectful 表示“尊敬的，有礼貌的，谦恭的”，respectable 指“值得尊敬的”。

69. A 本句为虚拟语气，表示对已经发生的事情的后悔，意为“我真希望今天早上可以多睡会儿……”。

70. D 虚拟语气中 if 从句可以省略 if，然后把谓语动词提前，构成倒装结构。如果从句谓语动词后有否定词 not，只将 were / should / had... 等提到句首，not 留在原位。

71. D inferior 指“次等的，较低的，不如”，interior 指“内部的，内地的”，superior 指“上好的，出众的”。

72. A perceive 意思是“感觉，认知，理解”。动词 distinguish 的词义是“区分，辨别，分清”，其后一般与介词 from 搭配，如，distinguish facts from rumors “辨别事实和传言”；distinguish right from wrong “分清是非”。有时也可以接复数的名词作宾语，如，distinguish two objects “区分两样东西”。但 distinguish 的宾语不能是名词 difference，因为 distinguish 本身就有区分不同的意思。

73. C 不定式强调将来要发生的事。

74. D lest 意为“唯恐，以免”，整句的意思是：“他受到了惩罚，以免他下次再犯同样的错误。”



75. C 表示“流利的”中文，应该用 fluent。

Part IV Cloze Test

[短文大意] 本文介绍美国人当今对汽车的依赖。

[答案解析]

76. C 句意为“作为每日的交通工具，它（汽车）已经完全取代了马匹。”replaced 的意思就是取代。

77. B 本句考查平行结构。此处的 1975 与前面的 in 1960 并列，故也应在其前面加上 in。本题属于语法功能词填空。

78. D 句意为“在这一期间美国汽车生产商开始改进他们的产品质量和提高生产效率”。set about 的意思是“开始做”或“着手做”。填 improving 是出于句意的需要。

79. C 句意为“其结果是，从 1950 年到 1975 年间一般家庭的年收入增加得比汽车价格还快”。average 本意为平均，英美人常用该词指“普通的，一般的”。

80. D 注意在这句话中，句子结构为 doing something takes some time or some money, 即“做什么要花多少时间或金钱”。这里应当填 purchasing, 即购置汽车要花……钱。

81. A 沿袭上句，后半句的意思是“由于这一原因，今天美国家庭买一辆新车只需花费家庭全部收入较小的一部分就行了。”故应填 part。

82. A 句意为“在 1951 年，买一辆新汽车，按占收入的比例而言，要花去一个普通家庭 8.1 个月的全部收入。”故应填选项 A。

83. C 注意本句的主语为 a new car, 说“一辆新汽车要花去多少家庭收入”，就应当用 cost。例如：How much do these shoes cost you? “你买这鞋花了多少钱？”

84. B 注意本句的含义和需要填写的词的搭配关系。本句意思是：“而且，1975 年生产的汽车从技术上也优于前些年生产的汽车。”superior 后必须跟介词 to。而其他选项的词则无此搭配。

85. B 注意在本句中 as 作连接词用，引起的是原因从句。



模拟试题二

Model Test Two

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Completion (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 short incomplete dialogues in this part, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. M: Do you think I could borrow your car to go grocery shopping? The supermarkets outside the city are so much cheaper than the one by the school. But they are so far away. I'd be happy to pick up anything you need.

W: Well, I don't like to let anyone else drive my car. That way I can learn the way.

- A. But you must be an exception.
B. Why don't we go together?
C. However, I can pick you up on the way.
D. But I wonder if you let me drive you up.

2. M: I don't imagine you have your camera with you. The view is so fabulous I do not want to miss it.

W: I did bring my camera along. I want to take a picture of the view.

- A. But I'm afraid if you have ever seen it.
B. Unfortunately enough that the battery is still going on.
C. Unfortunately the battery inside is low.
D. And luckily enough it doesn't work.

3. M: Do you think you can lend me that novel when you are finished with it? I've been looking all over for a copy, but apparently it sold out at all the book-stores.

W: Oh, it's not mine. It belongs to Alice. But I'll see what she says.

- A. it does not belong to my book
B. it's not mine
C. it's not me



- D. it's not my copy
4. M: Oh, I am sorry. I just realized that I forgot to bring the tape recorder you lent me. I left it in the dorm.
W: That's all right. I won't need it until tonight. _____
A. It would be OK till then
B. So long as I'll have it then
C. As long as I have it by then
D. And I don't think you won't give it to me then
5. W: I found a perfect book but I'm about 10 dollars short.
M: _____ I don't get paid for another week.
A. Never look at me.
B. Don't you look at me?
C. How can I help?
D. Don't look to me.
6. M: Could I borrow a twenty to tide me over till payday next Thursday?
W: _____. I've just cashed the check. But do remember to pay me back when your finances are in better shape.
A. You're unlucky
B. You are in luck
C. You can't expect me to help you
D. You are always happy
7. M: I broke my ankle last Tuesday. And now I have to be on crutches for six weeks.
W: _____. If there is anything you need, don't hesitate to let me know.
A. I'm so sorry that I can't bear it
B. I'm sorry to hear that
C. Really, how I want it to be the opposite
D. You must be kidding
8. M: The biology seminar will begin on August 21st.
W: So it has been set after all. _____.
A. I thought we need a couple of days to decide
B. It's too long to settle it down
C. How terrible it is to put it off
D. August 21st is an unlucky day
9. W: Mary won't be coming to work tomorrow. She's finally going to the photography exhibit.
M: Oh, then she managed to get tickets after all.
W: _____



- A. I'm sure she did
B. After all, she has been trying to get them
C. I think she'll try to get tickets after work
D. She must won't have any difficulty getting tickets
10. M: Would you mind my borrowing your economics textbook for a while?
W: _____ Mike just returned it to me.
A. Not in the least.
B. I don't mind if you can borrow it.
C. How can I mind your borrowing?
D. I don't mind it if you return it to me sooner or later.
11. M: Would you mind if I use your dictionary now?
W: I am in the middle of writing an essay. Maybe thirty minutes later.
M: _____.
A. That's all right then. I'm waiting for you
B. Never mind. Please finish it as soon as possible
C. Never mind. After all, the dictionary is yours
D. Yes, I'm patient enough
12. M: You don't care if we use your room this Sunday to hold a surprise party for Meg?
W: _____ I am going downtown this coming weekend anyway.
A. Meg? Who is Meg?
B. Yeah. But you must do it now.
C. No problem.
D. This Sunday must be alright.
13. M: I guess my chance of getting that job would be pretty slim.
W: What could be the harm if you just apply for it?
M: _____.
A. I mean I am not sure
B. I'm still hesitating
C. You're bright
D. It's time that I ran a risk
14. M: I was wondering if I could take four courses next semester.
W: _____ We already have such a heavy course load.
A. Come on in. Four is better than three.
B. Why don't you choose three instead of four?
C. Dare you try to take four?
D. Don't you believe four courses are OK?
15. W: Could you give me a ride to the conference center? My presentation is in about



half an hour.

- M: _____. Have you checked with Bob? He seems to be on his way there about this time.
- A. I'm sorry. Perhaps next time
B. I'm glad to. But it's too late
C. I'm afraid I am going to the opposite direction
D. Excuse me, but I'm going to the conference center

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues (自言自语) as: Get up John! You'll be late for work again! The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature and energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help. Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract (对换) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up late than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn (哈欠) and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out at night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

16. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____.
A. he is a lazy person



- B. he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
C. he is not sure when his energy is low
D. he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening
17. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?
A. Unawareness of energy cycles.
B. Familiar monologues.
C. A change in a family member's energy cycle.
D. Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
18. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should
A. change his energy cycle B. overcome his laziness
C. get up earlier than usual D. go to bed earlier
19. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will
A. help to keep your energy for the day's work
B. help you to control your temper early in the day
C. enable you to concentrate on your routine work
D. keep your energy cycle under control all day
20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.
B. Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of the day.
C. Habit helps one adapt to his own energy cycle.
D. Children have energy cycles, too.

Passage Two

"High tech" and "state of the art" are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980s. Because of improvements in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computers, microwave ovens, etc.

"State of the art" is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is "state of the art" is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.



"State of the art" is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years to describe the best and most modern way of doing something. Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970s. The reason was the computer revolution.

Every computer company claimed that its computers were "state of the art".

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression "state of the art" became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be "state of the art".

21. What is the purpose of the passage?
 - A. To tell how "high tech" and "state of the art" have developed.
 - B. To give examples of high tech.
 - C. To tell what "high tech" and "state of the art" are.
 - D. To describe very modern technology.
22. What can we infer from the passage?
 - A. American stores could provide the people with new kinds of products.
 - B. High tech describes a technology that is not traditional.
 - C. "State of the art" is not as popular as "high tech".
 - D. A cart pulled by horses is "state of the art".
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Since the computer revolution, the expression of "state of the art" has become popular.
 - B. "State of the art" means something that is the best one can buy.
 - C. With the rapid development of computer technology, a state of the art computer may easily become out of date.
 - D. All kinds of products are "state of the art" nowadays.
24. All of the following examples are high tech EXCEPT _____.
 - A. a microwave oven
 - B. a home computer
 - C. a hand pump
 - D. a satellite
25. The best title for the passage is _____.
 - A. Computer Technology
 - B. High Tech and State of the Art
 - C. Most Advanced Technology
 - D. Two New Expressions

Passage Three

Children in developing countries are healthier and more likely to survive past the age of five if their mothers can read and write. Experts in public health accepted this idea years ago, but until recently no one has been able to show that a woman's ability to read itself improves her children's chances of survival.

Most literate mothers learnt to read in primary school, and the fact that a woman has had an education may simply indicate her family's wealth or that it values its children more highly. Now a long term study carried out in Nicaragua has eliminated these factors by



showing that teaching reading to poor adult women, who would otherwise have remained illiterate, has a direct effect on their children's health and survival.

In 1979, the new Nicaraguan government established a number of popular reforms, including the National Literacy Crusade (运动). By 1985, about 300,000 illiterate adults from all over the country had learnt how to read, write and use numbers.

Researchers interviewed nearly 3,000 women. Some of them had learned to read as children, some during the literacy crusade and some who had never learned at all. The women were asked how many children they had given birth to and how many of them had died in infancy. The research teams also examined the surviving children to find out how well nourished (抚养) they were.

The investigators' findings were striking. In the late 1970s, the infant mortality rate for the children of illiterate mothers was around 110 deaths per thousand live births. At this point, those mothers who later learn to read had a similar level of child mortality (105/1000). For women educated in primary school, the infant mortality rate was significantly lower, at 80 per thousand. In 1985, after the literacy crusade had ended, the figures for those who remained illiterate and those educated in primary school remained more or less unchanged. For those women who learnt to read through the campaign, the infant mortality rate was 84 per thousand, impressive 21 points lower than those of women who were still illiterate. The children of the newly literate mothers were also better than those of women who could not read.

26. What is the article mainly talking about?

- A. The national literacy crusade in Nicaragua.
- B. Relations between women's literacy and children's growth.
- C. Scientific investigation into literacy in developing countries.
- D. Statistics on infant mortality.

27. According to this passage, children's health and survival is closely related to _____.

- A. the level of their mothers' literacy
- B. the wealth of their mothers' families
- C. the government's social reforms
- D. the socioeconomic status of their families

28. What is the immediate result of the National Literacy Crusade?

- A. Experts in public health have fully recognized the importance of literacy for national progress.
- B. The sharp decrease of infant mortality among those women who are newly literate.
- C. The elimination of illiteracy among a large number of illiterate grown-ups throughout Nicaragua.
- D. The traditional notion was confirmed that mothers' literacy has an immediate



effect on children's welfare.

29. Which of the following is NOT true about the infant mortality rate?
- A. It's about the same after the crusade for the newly educated and those educated in primary school.
 - B. It's about the same after the crusade for the educated and those still illiterate.
 - C. It's significantly lower for women educated in grade school.
 - D. It's about the same in the late 1970's for the illiterate and the later educated.
30. The title that best expresses the main idea is _____.
- A. Women's Abilities Influence Their Children
 - B. The Impact of the Literacy Crusade
 - C. The Fate of Children in Developing Countries
 - D. Literate Women Make Better Mothers

Passage Four

The need for surgical operation, especially an emergency operation, almost always comes as a severe shock to the patient and his family. Despite modern advances, most people still have an irrational fear of hospital and anesthetics (麻药). Patients do not often believe that they really need surgery—cutting into part of the body as opposed to treatment with drugs.

In the early years of the 20th century there was little specialization in surgery. A good surgeon was capable of performing almost every operation that had been devised up to that time. Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not dreamed of thirty years ago. The heart can be safely opened for a patient to live a comfortable and satisfactory life. However, not every surgeon wants to, or is qualified to carry out every type of modern operation.

The scope of surgery has increased remarkably in the 20th century. Its safety has increased too. Deaths from most operations are about 20% of what they were in 1910 and surgery has been extended in many directions. The hospital stay after operation has shortened to as little as one week for most major operations. Most patients are out of bed on the day after an operation and may be back at work in two or three weeks.

Many developments in modern surgery are almost incredible. They include the replacement of damaged blood vessels with simulated ones made of plastics, and the development of heart and lung machines to keep patients alive during very long operations and so on. All these open a hopeful vista for the future of surgery.

One of the most revolutionary areas of modern surgery is that of organ transplants. Until a few years ago, no person, except an identical twin, was able to accept into his body the organs of another person without reacting against them and eventually killing them. Recently, however, it has been discovered that with the use of X-rays and special drugs, it is possible to graft (移植) tissues from one person to another which will survive periods of



a year or more. Kidneys have been successfully transplanted between non-identical twins. Heart and lung transplants have been reasonably successful in animals though rejection problems in humans have yet to be solved.

31. According to the passage, most patients are frightened of being operated on _____.
 - A. in spite of the improvements made in the area of surgery
 - B. because they don't want to keep their families worried about them
 - C. unless they are too ill to survive
 - D. even though they know their diseases cannot be cured with drugs
32. Compared with their predecessors, modern surgeons _____.
 - A. are more qualified for their posts
 - B. are more capable of performing almost every type of operation
 - C. are obliged to be more specialized
 - D. are not so trusted by the patients
33. We can learn all the following from the passage EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. open heart surgery has been possible only in the last half of the 20th century
 - B. a good number of modern advances in surgery are difficult to trust
 - C. a patient can still enjoy life even after the transplant of kidney
 - D. compared with 1910, now five times fewer patients die after an operation
34. Only in very recent years, _____ has been made possible.
 - A. the use of X-rays and special drugs
 - B. the use of simulated organs on identical twins
 - C. the satisfactory solution to rejection problems
 - D. organ transplanting from one person to another
35. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 - A. Organ Transplants—a Technical Wonder
 - B. The Qualifications of Modern Surgeon
 - C. Surgical Operation—a Medical Necessity
 - D. The Development of Surgery

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

36. He smokes 20 cigarettes a day on an _____.
 - A. irregular
 - B. abnormal
 - C. ordinary
 - D. average
37. They were bored looking for _____.
 - A. hazard
 - B. adventure
 - C. experience
 - D. action
38. The young man has _____ twenty miles on his bike in an hour.



- A. given B. covered C. contracted D. sent
39. My teacher _____ me to major in chemistry but I like economics.
A. dissuades B. insists C. persuades D. attempts
40. They've _____ her to be operated on at once.
A. to arrange B. arranged
C. arranging for D. arranged for
41. I don't mind how hot it is, but I can't _____ the cold.
A. beat B. fight C. endure D. prevent
42. The lady was so angry that she _____ the letter to pieces.
A. separated B. tore C. folded D. parted
43. The government is going to work out an _____ plan to solve the problem of water pollution.
A. efficiency B. effective C. efficient D. effect
44. I could easily _____ her handwriting although the light was dim.
A. relieve B. recognize C. record D. make up
45. She should _____ those present at the meeting for help.
A. count up B. count against
C. count on D. count out
46. The Americans _____ George Washington as the father of their country.
A. look up to B. think
C. worship D. look forward to
47. There were no tickets _____ for Saturday's performance.
A. considerable B. available C. possible D. preferable
48. Don't _____ this news to the public until we give you the go-ahead.
A. relate B. retain C. relieve D. release
49. Many new _____ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.
A. necessities B. opportunities C. realities D. probabilities
50. When Mr. John gets old, he will _____ over his business to his son.
A. think B. take C. hand D. get
51. His wife felt it would be silly to _____ the color of the curtains before they had painted the room.
A. find B. choose C. change D. lose
52. There are a lot of mistakes in this exercise. I'll have to _____ it again with you.
A. replay B. instruct C. come through D. go over
53. There are some _____ flowers on the table.
A. unnatural B. false C. unreal D. artificial
54. We are interested in the weather because it _____ us so directly what we wear,



- what we do, and even how we feel.
- A. affects B. effects C. benefits D. guides
55. It was difficult to guess what her _____ to the news would be.
A. comment B. reaction C. impression D. opinion
56. That boss has some farms _____ the outskirts of Beijing.
A. in B. over C. under D. on
57. Will all those _____ the proposal raise their hands?
A. in relation to B. in favor of C. in contrast to D. in excess of
58. I wish you would be more _____ to your father.
A. respectful B. respective C. respectable D. respected
59. This theory _____ from the work of certain early 20th century scientists.
A. returns B. results C. resists D. raises
60. The children, who were impatient to swim in the sea, _____ down the beach towards the water.
A. traveled B. crashed C. rushed D. waved
61. Old _____ he was, he did the same work as others.
A. although B. though C. even if D. but
62. No sooner had we got home _____ it began to rain.
A. when B. after C. then D. than
63. I wish I _____ to the concert last night.
A. went B. would go
C. had gone D. would have gone
64. They had scarcely finished their experiment _____ the power was cut off.
A. then B. than C. when D. the moment
65. _____, the house was a good buy.
A. All things to be considered B. All things considering
C. Considering all things D. All things considered
66. George _____ with his uncle ever since he came to Yale two years ago.
A. lived B. lives
C. has been living D. is living
67. Doctor Smith, along with a group of nurses, _____ to perform the heart operation this afternoon.
A. are going B. go C. goes D. is going
68. In an accident when two cars ran into each other, they _____.
A. hit B. collided C. knocked D. stroke
69. Americans themselves are often not certain what is slang and what is not, _____ foreigners.
A. leave alone B. let alone C. left alone D. letting alone



70. Please join us in proposing a toast to the health of our distinguished guests, _____?
- A. shall you B. will you C. should you D. can you
71. How I wish I _____ with you when you were here last week.
- A. can be B. were C. could be D. could have been
72. The reason _____ he was highly praised was beyond our imagination.
- A. that B. which C. how D. why
73. The coach regretted that he would rather Tom _____ to the speech contest last month as soon as he was informed of the results.
- A. doesn't go B. didn't go C. hasn't gone D. hadn't gone
74. You _____ repaired the machine. We have a mechanic to do that sort of things.
- A. mustn't have B. shouldn't have C. couldn't have D. needn't have
75. It's high time that they _____ to do the experiment.
- A. begin B. had begun C. began D. were begun

Part IV Cloze Test (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

As the plane circled over the airport, everyone sensed that something was wrong. The plane was moving unsteadily through the air, and 76 the passengers had fastened their seat belts, they were suddenly 77 forward. At that moment, the air-hostess appeared. She looked very pale, but was quite 78. Speaking quickly but almost in a whisper, she 79 everyone that the pilot had fainted and asked if any of the passengers knew anything about machines—or at 80 how to drive a car. After a moment's hesitation, a man got up and followed the hostess into the pilot's cabin.

Moving the pilot 81, the man took his seat and listened carefully to the urgent instructions that were being sent by radio from the airport 82. The plane was now dangerously close to the ground, but to everyone's 83, it soon began to climb. The man had to 84 the airport several times in order to become familiar with the controls of the plane. But the danger had not yet passed. The terrible thing came when he had to land. Following instructions, the man guided the plane toward the airfield. It shook violently 85 it touched the ground and then moved rapidly along the runway and after a long run it stopped safely.

76. A. then B. while C. therefore D. although
77. A. thrown B. shifted C. put D. moved
78. A. well B. calm C. still D. quiet



- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 79. A. inquired | B. informed | C. insured | D. instructed |
| 80. A. best | B. length | C. least | D. first |
| 81. A. back | B. aside | C. about | D. off |
| 82. A. beneath | B. under | C. below | D. down |
| 83. A. horror | B. trust | C. relief | D. pleasure |
| 84. A. surround | B. view | C. circle | D. observe |
| 85. A. while | B. unless | C. as | D. so |

Paper Two 试卷二

(30 minutes)

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter to the Accommodation Officer at the college and ask for a new room next term. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the situation given in Chinese.

你是王伟，你与另外一位学生合住一个宿舍。他/她总是有很多的朋友来访，在这里聚会，很影响你的学习，有时不经过我的同意，就随意使用我的物品，我觉得很难和他/她继续相处，希望后勤办公室给你调换一个单人间。

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear...

模拟试题二参考答案与解析

模拟试题二参考答案

Part I Dialogue Completion (15 points)

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. C | 5. D | 6. B | 7. B | 8. A |
| 9. A | 10. A | 11. A | 12. C | 13. B | 14. B | 15. C | |

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. D | 17. A | 18. C | 19. A | 20. B | 21. C | 22. B | 23. D |
| 24. C | 25. B | 26. B | 27. A | 28. C | 29. B | 30. D | 31. A |
| 32. C | 33. B | 34. D | 35. B | | | | |

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 36. D | 37. B | 38. B | 39. C | 40. D | 41. C | 42. B | 43. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|



44. B 45. C 46. A 47. B 48. D 49. B 50. C 51. B
 52. D 53. D 54. A 55. B 56. D 57. B 58. A 59. B
 60. C 61. B 62. D 63. C 64. C 65. D 66. C 67. D
 68. B 69. B 70. B 71. D 72. D 73. D 74. D 75. C

Part IV Cloze Test (10 points)

76. D 77. A 78. B 79. B 80. C 81. B 82. C 83. C
 84. C 85. C

Part V Writing (15 points)

Sample for reference

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to inform you that I wish to move into a new room next term. I would prefer a single room, as I find the present sharing arrangement inconvenient.

I must explain that the reason for my dissatisfaction is my room-mate's inconsiderate behavior. For one thing, his friends are constantly visiting him; for another, he regularly holds noisy parties. In addition, he sometimes borrows my things without asking me. In these circumstances, I find it difficult to concentrate on my studies, and I am falling behind in my assignments.

I am sure you will agree that the only solution for me is to move into a room of my own, where I will be free from such distractions. Therefore, I would be grateful if you could find a single room for me, preferably not in the same building but as near to the college campus as possible.

Yours sincerely

Wang Wei

模拟试题二试题解析

Part I Dialogue Completion

1. B 男士说：“你能让我用一下你的车去采购点杂货吗？郊区超级市场的东西比学校的便宜多了，可是又太远。我倒愿意帮你带你要的任何东西。”对此，女士的回答是：“啊！可我不让别人用我的车。_____，那样的话，我可以了解一下那条路的走法。”由此可见女士是提议他们俩一块去。故 B 对。

2. C 男士说：“我想你没有带照相机吧？这景色真是神话般的美，我真不愿意错过。”女士回答说：“照相机倒是带了。”故推测答案为 C（糟糕的是电池快没了）对。

3. B 男士说：“你看完这本小说后让我看看行不？我到处想买一本，但显然所有书店都卖光了。”女士回答说：“哦，_____。书是 Alice 的。我问问她行不行。”故推测 B 对。



4. C 男士说：“哦，对不起，我刚想起来我忘记把你借给我的录音机带来了。我留在宿舍里了。”女士接下来说：“没问题。我今晚之前不用”。按理进行推敲，女士的下一句话应是对上一句的补充。故 C 对。

5. D 女士说：“我发现了一本绝妙的书，可我缺 10 元钱。”在这种情况下，男士的答话应从后半句反推前半句。他后半句说“我又有一个星期没发工资了。”意思自然是他是指望不上的。look to sb. 意思是“指望某人”，故 D 对。

6. B 男士问女士，能不能借给他 20 美元渡过难关顶到下星期四发工资。女士回答说：“_____”。我刚把支票换成了现金。不过，当你境况好转的时候，一定记得还给我。”由后半句可知，男士问的时机正好。故 B 项 You are in luck 正合适。

7. B 男士对女士说：“我上星期二把脚踝给崴了。我得拄拐杖走 6 个星期。”听到这个坏消息，女士的回答应当表示惋惜。故应选 B。

8. A 男士对女士说：“生物学研讨会将于 8 月 21 日开始。”女士答道：“可终于定下来了。”后面的补充应是把开研讨会的事定下来不容易，“我还以为还得几天才能定下来呢。”故 A 对。

9. A 女士说：“Mary 明天不来上班。她终于决定去参观摄影展览了。”男士听了对话士说：“哦，那就是说她终于搞到了入场券。”对于男士的猜想，女士的回答应当是肯定的。故 A 对。

10. A 男士问女士：“我用一会儿你的经济学课本行吗？”女士对男士的回答是针对 Would you mind 而说的。因其后半句是“Mike 刚刚还给我”，意思是她常把书借给人，所以对男士的请求也就毫不勉强了。故应当用 A，即“我一点也不介意。”

11. A 男士问女士：“我现在用一下你的词典行吗？”女士的回答是：“我正在写一篇文章。30 分钟后行吗？”男士对这个回答不会提出异议，因为对方是很客气的，故 A 对。男士说：“那好吧！我等一会儿。”

12. C 男士说：“我们想这星期天用一下你的房间为 Meg 开一个惊喜晚会。你看行吗？”女士回答说：“_____”，反正这周末我要进城去。”由后半句推断前半句的表态应当是肯定的。故 C 对。

13. B 男士对女士说：“我猜想我得到那份工作的可能性太小了。”女士对男士的话作出的反应是：“那申请一下有什么坏处？”对于女士的反问，男士需要一个思想的转弯。故 B 对。

14. B 男士对女士说：“我正在考虑下学期选 4 门课。”女士回答说：“_____？我们的课程负担已经这么重了。”由后半句推知前半句，答案应为 B。

15. C 女士请求男士：“你能开车顺路送我到会议中心吗？我的讲演大约半个小时后开始。”男士对女士回答说：“_____”。你问过 Bob 吗？大概这时候他好像也要往那儿去。”由后半句推知前半句答案应为 C，即男士要往相反的方向去。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

[短文大意]

本文探讨如何对待早上起床难的问题以及如何改变一个人的生活习惯。作者尤其提醒



那些不习惯早起的人早上要慢慢开始活动起来,不可操之过急。

[答案解析]

16. D 第二段倒数第二句话解释了不愿早起的所谓“懒”的真正原因。
 17. A 看第二段末尾。这里提到要是懂得能量周期是什么以及每个家庭成员各自的能量周期有所不同,那就不会有家庭争吵了。相反,不懂得这些则有可能会发生争吵。
 18. C 看第三段倒数第二句话。
 19. A 文章末段首句是本段的 topic sentence,与 A 的叙述完全一致。save 就等于 help to keep。
 20. B A 和 C 分别在末段和第三段中出现。D 虽未直接论及,但符合文章意思。文中并没有解释为什么会有不同的能量周期高峰的内容,故选 B。

Passage Two

[短文大意]

本篇讨论高新科技与技术创新以及美国商品的高技术含量。

[答案解析]

21. C 本题问文章的写作意图是什么。该题目主要是考查学生对整篇文章核心内容的把握能力。分析四个选项可知, A、B、D 三个选项概括面太窄,不能涵盖全篇核心内容。

22. B A 是说在美国的商店里,人们可以买到新产品。这在文章第三段最后一句话有明确的陈述,并非推断。C 说短语“state of the art”不如“high tech”更常见,这从文中无法推断出来。D 推论错误,文章最后一句虽然提到所有商品都被说成“state of the art”,但并非任何一件东西都是“state of the art”。B 项可从文章的“modern”,“newest”推论出“not traditional”,所以 B 为最佳答案。

23. D A、B、C 三项在文中都能找到依据:文章倒数第三段证明了 A 是正确的;第四段最后一句话证实了 B 是正确的;最后一段的第一句话证明 C 也是正确的。唯独 D 是错误的,正如上题中的解释,并不是所有的产品都是“state of the art”。

24. C 从文章第二、三段中可以找出 A、B 和 D 三项,但无 C,故 C 为答案。

25. B 题目既要能抓住文章的核心内容,又不能过于宽泛和过于狭窄。A 太偏;C 又偏又宽;D 比较接近,但“new”一词与文章中的“state of the art is not a new expression”冲突。故选 B。

Passage Three

[短文大意]

本文探讨儿童健康和生存与其母亲的受教育状况的关系。

[答案解析]

26. B 本题属于短文主旨归纳题。纵观全文,可知本文讨论儿童成长与其母亲的教育状况的关系。

27. A 本题属细节题。题句意思是:“根据本文所说,儿童的健康和生存与_____密切相关。”从原文文首句 Children in developing countries are healthier and more likely to



survive past the age of five if their mothers can read and write. 可以看出答案应为 A。

28. C 本题属询问细节题。题目的问题是“全国性的文化运动的直接结果是什么?”回答该题的对应处在第三段最后一句。即: By 1985, about 300,000 illiterate adults from all over the country had learnt how to read, write and use numbers. (截至 1985 年, 该国全国已有约 30 万不识字的成年人学会了读、写并能使用数字。)这一结果与选项 C 说的“在全尼加拉瓜大量不识字的成年人中消灭了文盲现象”相符。

29. B 在回答这种排除性选择题时, 需找出原文中没有提及的空白点来。文中第五段说: “At this point, those mothers who later learn to read had a similar level of child mortality (105/1000)” (在这一点上, 后来学会识字的母亲其婴儿死亡率很接近, 即 105/1000。)原来为 110/1000。这一说法与选项 A 同; Those who remained illiterate and those educated in primary school remained more or less unchanged. 中体现得很明白。选项 C 符合原文说的 “The infant mortality rate was significantly lower, at 80 per thousand”。文中说的 In the late 1970s, the infant mortality rate for the children of illiterate mothers was around 110 deaths per thousand live births. 又与选项 D 所说一致。只有选项 B, It's about the same after the crusade for the educated and those still illiterate. (受过教育的与不识字的妇女来说其婴儿的死亡率都大致相同。)这显然不符合原文所说的 For women educated in primary school, the infant mortality rate was significantly lower, at 80 per thousand. (受过初等教育的妇女, 其婴儿的死亡率要低得多, 只有 80/1000。)故选项 B 为正确答案。

30. D 本题为主旨定标题, 需了解全文之后再作。Literate Women Make Better Mothers 最合适。

Passage Four

[短文大意] 本文介绍当代外科学的巨大进步, 尤其讨论由于外科手术科学的细化, 专业分工更加专门, 才使外科医生的医术提高了, 因而病人才能享受到器官移植等当代外科学成果。

[答案解析] 31. A 因为原文中第一段第二句说 Despite modern advances, most people still have an irrational fear of hospital and anesthetics. 与选项 D 意思相同。

32. C 本题属细节对号入座题。题意是: “与他们的老前辈相比, 当代医生 更专业。”原文的对应点在第二段一开头: In the early years of the 20th century there was little specialization in surgery... Today the situation is different. 这就含蓄地指出, 今天的外科医生要比过去更加专门化了。

33. B 本题属于排除题。题句的意思是: 从短文中我们可以了解到下面除 哪个选项外 其他都符合原文所述? 仔细对照原文之后, 你会发现 B 项 a good number of modern advances in surgery are difficult to trust 说的意思是 “当代外科学的很多进展都很难相信”, 而原文第四段根本没有如此说。

34. D 本题属于部分补充填题。题目的意思是: “只有在近年来, 手术 才变得



可能。”全文倒数第三句 Recently, however, it has been discovered that with the use of X-rays and special drugs, it is possible to graft (移植) tissues from one person to another which will survive periods of a year or more. (然而, 近年来, 人们已发现, 随着 X 射线和特效药物的使用, 从一个人身上取细胞组织移植给另一个人能够使患者再活一年或一年以上。) 选项 D 所说与此句相同。

35. B 本题为主旨定标题, 需了解全文之后再作。本文中虽然提到了病人对外科手术的惧怕, 也提到了当代外科学的巨大进展和成就, 如器官移植等, 但基本角度依然是从外科医生的分工、专业化和受到专业训练后水平的巨大进展角度出发来分析问题的, 故选项 B 应为正确标题。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

36. D on an average 意思是“平均”。

37. B adventure 指“冒险, 奇遇”, hazard 也可指“冒险”, 但侧重于危险的“冒险”。

38. B 根据上下文, cover 在此处意为“行过(一段路程)”, 符合句意。

39. C persuade 指“说服”, insist 指“坚持”, attempt 意为“试图”, dissuade 意思是“劝阻”, 根据句意, 应选 C。

40. D arrange for 指的是“为某人做出安排”, 该句为完成时, 所以应选 D。

41. C beat 意为“击败”, fight 指“打架, 战斗”, endure 意思是“忍受”, prevent 意思是“妨碍, 阻止”。

42. B 该句的意思是“那位女士生气极了, 把信撕成了碎片”。

43. B efficiency 指“效率, 能力”, effective 指“有效的”, efficient 指“生效的, 效率高的”, effect 指“影响, 结果”。根据句意“政府将要制订一项有效的计划解决水质污染问题”, 应选 B。

44. B relieve 意为“减轻”, 这句话的意思是“尽管在昏暗的灯光下, 我仍能轻易辨认出她的字迹”, “辨认”应该用“recognize”。

45. C 整句的意思是“她应该指望与会者给予帮助”。count up 意思是“共计”, count against 意思是“不利于”, count on “依靠, 指望”, count out 意思是“不把……计算在内”。只有 C 符合题意。

46. A “look up to”意思是“尊敬, 敬仰”。只有 A 最符合题意。

47. B 整句的意思是“星期六演出的票卖完了”。“not available”意思是“没有了”。只有 B 符合题意。

48. D relate 意为“联系”, retain 意为“保持, 保留”, relieve “减轻, 救济, 解除”, release “释放, 发布, 发行”。只有 D 最符合题意。

49. B necessities 意为“必需品”, opportunities 意为“机会”, realities 意为“现实”, probabilities 意为“可能性”。只有 B 符合题意。

50. C think over 意为“仔细考虑”, take over 意为“接管, 接任”, hand over 意为“交出, 移交”, get over 意为“从……中恢复过来”。句意为“当约翰先生年迈的时候, 他



将把他的生意交给儿子做。”故只有 C 符合题意。

51. B 本句句意是：“他的夫人觉得在给房间刷墙漆之前选择窗帘的颜色是愚蠢的。”故应选 B。

52. D go over 意思是“仔细检查”。其余各项均不符合题意。

53. D 该句意思是“桌子上摆着一些假花”。artificial 意为“人造的，非自然的”，故 D 符合句意。

54. A affect 意为“影响”，符合题意。

55. B comment 意思是“评价，评论”，后常用介词 on；reaction 指“反应”，后常用介词 to，表示“对……的反应”。

56. D outskirts 指的是“周边地区”，表示“……的周边地区”要用介词 on。

57. B in favor of 意为“赞成，支持”，符合题意。

58. A respectful 意为“有礼的，谦恭的”，而 respective 意为“各自的，各个的”，respectable “值得尊重的，人格高尚的”，respected “受尊敬的”。所以，应选 A。

59. B return from 意为“从……回来”，result from 意为“起因于”，resist 基本不与 from 搭配，意为“抵抗”。

60. C 根据句意“……孩子们冲向海滩……”，rush 符合句意。

61. B 整句的意思是“虽然他年纪大了，但是他仍然干着同其他人一样的活儿”。根据句意，应选 B。这是 though 表示语气不强的让步意义时置于表语之后形成倒装的一种用法。

62. D no sooner... than 是固定搭配，意思是“一……就……”。

63. C 本句为虚拟语气，表示与过去发生的事实相反的愿望，时态应为过去完成时，所以应选 C。

64. C scarcely... when 是固定搭配，意思是“一……就……”。

65. D 名词词组加过去分词构成独立主格结构作状语，应选 D。

66. C 因为句中有 since 引导的时间状语从句，所以用现在完成进行时，表示动作开始于过去，现在仍在继续。

67. D 现在进行时表将来。主语是 Doctor Smith，因此谓语用单数，故选 D 而不选 A。

68. B strike 打，一般性用语，指用手或手中所持的东西加以一次的打击，如 The man stroke the boy full in the face；又如 strike man down with a heavy blow。hit 的用法与 strike 类似，但更强调有力，如 The shell hit the tank and tore through the side；也可以指精神方面的打击，如 The disaster hit him hard。knock 敲，击，用拳头或其他硬的东西敲或击，如 knock on the door，knock sb. Down；或是使碰撞，使猛撞的意思，如 They accidentally knocked heads when they stood up。collide 指两种物体相撞，在此处是不及物动词。此题是指两车相撞，主语是 they，hit，knocked 和 stroke 都需要宾语在后，因此答案是 collided。

69. B let alone 是固定用法，意为“更不用说”。如 He hasn't enough money for food, let alone books。“他连吃饭钱都不够，就更不用说买书的钱了。”



70. B 祈使句开头的句子构成反意疑问句时,除了 Let's 开头的祈使句,疑问部分用 shall we 之外,其余一律用 will you。

71. A 本题考查虚拟语气的用法。wish 用于对过去的事实表示一种不可能实现的愿望时,宾语从句中的谓语动词形式为: had + 动词过去分词或 could, would + have + 动词过去分词。句意为“我多么希望上周你在这里时我能和你在一起呀(实际上没能在一起)。”

72. D the reason why 是固定用法,表示“……的原因”。

73. D 本句考查由 would rather 引出的与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,因此用过去完成时态,故选 D。

74. D 根据句意“你其实不需要修好机器。我们有一位机械师来处理这类问题”。应选 D。

75. C “It's high time that...” 后动词要用过去时。

Part IV Cloze Test

[短文大意]

本文介绍一个有惊无险的飞机上发生事故的故事,由于机组人员和全体乘客的合作,飞机安全着陆。

[答案解析]

76. D 根据句子的意思,空格后是表示转折关系的主从句,所以 although 为最佳答案。

77. A 空格后的意思是“顾客们突然被向前抛去”,由此可见,thrown (过去分词表示被动)应是正确选项。

78. B 四个选项中有三个是近义词。calm (镇定的,沉着的),still (平静的,不动的),quiet (安静的,不吭声的)。结合上下文,B 应是正确选项。

79. B 根据对上下文的分析,that 从句讲述有关飞行员的情况(即飞行员晕过去了)。显然,是空中小姐“告诉”乘客有关消息(即大家被告知)。

80. C 空中小姐问到,是否有人对飞机有所了解,或者说至少知道怎样开汽车。at least 是固定短语,意思是“至少”。

81. B 本句意为把飞行员挪到一边。aside 意为“一边,旁边”,符合句意。

82. C 文章一开始提到“...circled over the airport...”,与此相对应,我们应该选择在机场的下方,正确用法应为 below。

83. C “to one's relief”意思是“使某人松了一口气”。

84. C 一般情况下,当飞行员对情况不确定,总是在机场上空盘旋(circle)。

85. C 飞机发生剧烈运动是与地面接触时产生的,故用 as。



模拟试题三

Model Test Three

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Completion (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 short incomplete dialogues in this part, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

1. M: Would you like to see those pants in another color? They also come in brown and in navy.

W: Actually the gray is fine but I prefer something in wool.

M: _____

- A. Yes, I do. Here you are.
B. OK. Wait a moment. I'm sure I can find what you prefer.
C. Yes. But I have no time.
D. Sorry, I'm afraid you cannot find anything you like.
2. M: That sweater is so unusual, and yet it looks familiar. Did I just see you wearing it yesterday?

W: Well, not me. _____, and she is in your chemistry class.

- A. Jill must have been wearing it yesterday.
B. But she must be Jill.
C. But she wore the sweater for the first time yesterday.
D. But... see, it belongs to my roommate Jill.

3. M: The tickets for that rock concert finally go on sale next Saturday at 5 o'clock.

W: As far as I know, anyone who wants one had better get it sooner than that. _____

- A. Their performance here might be a great success.
B. That's their first and only performance here.
C. You know you're not expected to get more than one ticket.
D. You know the tickets will sell out in one or two days.
4. W: Are you sure you don't mind getting the concert tickets? I wouldn't be able to



pay you back until Friday when I get paid.

M: No problem. I'm glad _____.

- A. I can help and we'll be able to go together
- B. as long as I can help you
- C. I'll pay it for you than that
- D. I hope to see you happy

5. M: Can I get a ride into the office with you tomorrow?

W: _____. You know, I have got to downtown for a meeting first in the morning.

- A. Yeah. But I'm afraid I can't
- B. Sorry but I have to think it over
- C. I'm afraid you can
- D. Another day would be fine

6. M: _____, do you mind if I borrow that newspaper for a little while?

W: I'm sorry, but it doesn't belong to me. Have you checked with Mark?

- A. Excuse me
- B. Pardon
- C. I'm sorry
- D. I'm not sure

7. M: I'd love to come to your barbecue on Saturday but my cousin is arriving from California that day.

W: That's no problem. The more the merrier. I'm glad _____.

- A. I can hold such a barbecue for you
- B. your cousin will be arriving from California then
- C. we finally have a chance to get together
- D. that you're too busy to come to my barbecue

8. M: I talked to Philip today and he said he'd be coming to the party.

W: Oh, so he can come after all. You know, he always complains that _____.

- A. he has no party to attend
- B. he has a million things to do each day
- C. he has to stay up late at night
- D. he has to go to all sorts of parties

9. M: Oh, dear. _____?

W: Someone did call. But there was so much statics I couldn't make out what he was saying.

- A. Did you call me
- B. Any messages for me
- C. Did you forget to call me



- D. Did you take down any message for me
10. M: I lost the piece of paper Laura gave me. You know, the one with her address on it.
W: You might be able to find it _____.
A. listed in the yellow pages
B. listed in the red pages
C. listed in the green pages
D. listed in the brown pages
11. W: That movie was awful. I was wondering why it got such great reviews.
M: It was hardly worth the price of admission. _____.
A. Nobody wants to see it
B. I certainly don't want to see it again
C. It was more expensive than I thought it should be
D. Its maker should be given a death penalty
12. M: Would you like to go to the movies with Larry and me on Friday?
W: _____, but I'm having dinner at my brother's. Maybe some other time.
A. I wish I could
B. I hope not
C. I'm afraid I don't want to
D. Yes, I would like to go to
13. M: Our plane has been circling for a long time. _____?
W: The airport was closed for a while this morning and things still are not back to normal.
A. I wonder if the airport doesn't work properly
B. And what about a delay
C. Why the delay
D. And what about the airport's schedule
14. W: That's a nice-looking jacket. It fits you perfectly. Is it something you bought recently?
M: Thanks. _____. I've just been waiting for the weather to cool down.
A. I bought it recently
B. I didn't buy it until cooler weather arrived
C. I bought nothing recently
D. No. I've had it a while
15. W: Do you have to play the music so loud? I really need a quiet place to study.
M: I am sorry. _____. Why didn't you let me know right away?
A. I'll turn down the volume a little bit
B. I'll turn down the music a little bit



- D. Did you take down any message for me
10. M: I lost the piece of paper Laura gave me. You know, the one with her address on it.
W: You might be able to find it _____.
A. listed in the yellow pages
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B. I certainly don't want to see it again
C. It was more expensive than I thought it should be
D. Its maker should be given a death penalty
12. M: Would you like to go to the movies with Larry and me on Friday?
W: _____, but I'm having dinner at my brother's. Maybe some other time.
A. I wish I could
B. I hope not
C. I'm afraid I don't want to
D. Yes, I would like to go to
13. M: Our plane has been circling for a long time. _____?
W: The airport was closed for a while this morning and things still are not back to normal.
A. I wonder if the airport doesn't work properly
B. And what about a delay
C. Why the delay
D. And what about the airport's schedule
14. W: That's a nice-looking jacket. It fits you perfectly. Is it something you bought recently?
M: Thanks. _____. I've just been waiting for the weather to cool down.
A. I bought it recently
B. I didn't buy it until cooler weather arrived
C. I bought nothing recently
D. No. I've had it a while
15. W: Do you have to play the music so loud? I really need a quiet place to study.
M: I am sorry. _____. Why didn't you let me know right away?
A. I'll turn down the volume a little bit
B. I'll turn down the music a little bit



- C. by investing their inherited wealth
D. by collecting paintings and sculptures
18. The reason why the "old rich" look down upon the "new rich" is that _____.
A. the former are wealthier than the latter
B. the latter thirst for money
C. the "new rich" have no interest in arts
D. the "old rich" are conscious of being members of the upper class
19. The upper class is also called the out-of-sight class because they _____.
A. keep away from the general public
B. spend most of their time abroad
C. move frequently from place to place
D. don't communicate with any other people
20. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. the upper class is powerful and influential
B. the upper class collects rare books to make money
C. the upper class holds all top government positions
D. the "old rich" make much more money than the "new rich"

Passage Two

The annual campaign to make Singapore's three million people more polite ended yesterday and was immediately followed by another drive to get them to be punctual.

Tardiness is not yet a criminal offence in the island republic, and the National Punctuality Working Committee can only use gentle persuasion. "Being on time means being considerate," said committee chairman Toh Weng Cheng. Previous drives made little headway in changing a deeply rooted habit that seems oddly out of place in this otherwise efficient city-state. Tardiness at dinner parties is usually attributed to Chinese tradition, a belief that older and more important guests were expected to make an entrance after the others.

Meanwhile, officials will assess the results of the 15th annual courtesy (礼貌) campaign, a HK \$2.4 million drive to persuade Singaporeans to mind their manners. Earlier courtesy campaigns used posters, films, advertisements in newspapers and magazines to portray considerate behavior. The publicity this year stressed courtesy through examples of discourtesy. Few countries use elaborate public campaigns to change behavior and raise civic consciousness. It has been a way of life in Singapore for more than 30 years. Some, like the courtesy drive, deal with basic habits and culture. October was first declared "Speak Mandarin Month" in 1978, an effort to wipe out regional Chinese dialects in favor of the official tongue.

Others focus on problems of the day. The police launched a drive in 1989 to stop abuse of the emergency phone number 999, because one call in five was of the nuisance or non-



emergency variety. Some campaigns have been so successful that they have been reversed. Family planners urged parents to "Stop at Two" in 1978. Birth rates dropped from 3.5 percent in 1960 to 1.2 percent in 1980, and families who can afford it are now encouraged to "Have Three or More". By the early 1980s, the growth of campaigns inspired one exhausted newspaper columnist to suggest a "take your campaigns seriously campaign".

21. In the passage, the word "tardiness" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means

- A. punctuality B. impoliteness C. dishonesty D. lateness

22. The courtesy drive was launched in Singapore to _____.

- A. develop appropriate personal habits
B. stress the importance of punctuality
C. make the people more polite
D. urge the officials to be on time

23. When did the campaign to standardize spoken language begin?

- A. In 1960. B. In 1978. C. In 1980. D. In 1989.

24. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Singapore has always been a highly efficient country in every way.
B. The campaigns are not always very effective in Singapore.
C. Singapore does its best to make its people more polite.
D. Not all the campaigns are launched every year.

25. Which of the following statements is not directly said but implied in the passage?

- A. All the campaigns are to improve people's behavior.
B. There are too many campaigns in Singapore.
C. The more campaigns, the more efficient they are.
D. Almost all campaigns in Singapore don't amount to anything.

Passage Three

Cohesiveness (团结) will be high if members are committed to their group. One factor that increases individual commitment is the requirement of personal sacrifice. If a person is willing to pay money, endure hardship, or undergo humiliation to belong to a group, he or she is likely to stick with it. For example, college students who undergo embarrassing initiation rites (入会仪式) to join associations tend to develop a devotion to the group that last well beyond their college years.

Another factor that strengthens group commitment is participation. When people actively participate in group decisions and share the rewards of the group's accomplishments, their feeling of membership increases—they feel that they have helped make the group what it is. For example, social psychologists have compared groups of workers who participate in decisions that affect their jobs with other workers who elect representatives to decision-making committees or workers who are simply told what to do. Those who participate have



higher confidence and accept change more readily than the other workers.

The processes that hold a group together must work both ways. The individual must be responsive to the norms of the group, support its ideology (思想), and be prepared to make sacrifices in order to be a part of it. But the group must also respond to the needs of its members. It cannot achieve cohesiveness if its norms are unenforceable, if its ideology is inconsistent with the beliefs of its members, or if the rewards it offers do not outweigh the sacrifices it requires.

26. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that individual commitment can _____.
 - A. help a person make friends with others
 - B. promote the cohesiveness of a group
 - C. help a person share rewards with others
 - D. strengthen the discipline of group members
27. According to the writer, group commitment will increase _____.
 - A. when the group ignores the requirements of its members
 - B. unless a member undergoes humiliation
 - C. when its members constructively participate in group decision-making
 - D. if its members' devotion lasts long enough
28. Which group of workers have the strongest feeling of membership according to the passage?
 - A. the workers who are actively involved in policy-making
 - B. the workers who are willing to obey group norms
 - C. the workers who are well-organized and disciplined
 - D. the workers who have strong confidence in the group
29. The word "inconsistent" (Line 5, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.
 - A. controversial
 - B. contradictory
 - C. unique
 - D. unilateral
30. By "the processes that hold a group together must work both ways," the writer means _____.
 - A. the interests of the members can not be over-emphasized
 - B. the group has the absolute control of power
 - C. the members must observe the regulations laid down by the group
 - D. the mutual understanding between the group and the individual is indispensable

Passage Four

Jules Verne was a Frenchman who was born in 1828. He was not an inventor and he was not a scientist, but he read a great many scientific books. He had a very strong imagi-



nation and he loved adventure although he did not have many great adventures himself. He wrote a number of exciting books about the things which he thought that scientists and inventors would one day be able to do. At the time, his stories seemed like fairy stories!

Many of Jules Verne's attempts to look into the future, however, were surprisingly accurate. For example, one book was called *From the Earth to the Moon*. In this book, three men and a dog made a journey around the moon. They returned to earth and splashed down into the sea not far from where the first real moon travelers landed in July 1969, about a hundred years later!

Jules Verne's most famous book is *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.

In those days submarines had not been invented but he describes an underwater ship very like a modern submarine. The Captain of the submarine in this book is called Captain Nemo and he and his crew have many strange adventures and find many strange things at the bottom of the ocean.

In all his books Jules Verne used his scientific knowledge as well as his imagination in describing future inventions. Sometimes he was wrong, of course, but often the accuracy of his descriptions is very surprising.

31. Jules Verne was _____.
A. an inventor as well as a scientist
B. a scientist rather than an inventor
C. not a scientist rather than an inventor
D. neither a scientist nor an inventor
32. The author cites two of Jules Verne's books in the passage to show that _____.
A. Jules Verne had a very strong imagination
B. Jules Verne loved to take adventures
C. Jules Verne wrote many fairy stories about the future
D. Jules Verne's descriptions of the future were surprisingly accurate
33. In his book *From the Earth to the Moon*, there is no description of _____.
A. men traveling into the space
B. men landing on the moon
C. a spaceship launched into the space
D. a spaceship splashing down into the sea
34. Jules Verne's stories about the future inventions were based on _____.
A. his knowledge of science
B. his strong imagination
C. his own experiences in adventures
D. both A and B
35. The development of modern science has shown that Jules Verne's descriptions about future inventions _____.
A. are often correct
B. are always accurate
C. are entirely wrong
D. are merely fairy stories



Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

36. When I _____, the party started.
A. seated B. was seating C. was seated D. had seated
37. This experiment ought to _____ last week.
A. be done B. have been done
C. have done D. do
38. Jimmy and Lucy weren't the only people in the garden; there _____.
A. was someone more B. was another
C. were some others D. were some other ones
39. The camel is blind _____ the right eye and lame _____ the left foot.
A. in; in B. on; on
C. at; at D. with; with
40. "What language do the people speak here?" "I believe that French _____ here."
A. speaks itself B. is spoken
C. speaks D. spoken
41. "You don't like it, I'm sure." "_____."
A. Yes, I don't B. No, I don't
C. Yes, they do D. No, we do
42. We've tested three hundred types of boot, _____ is completely waterproof.
A. no of which B. none of which
C. some of that D. neither of which
43. His salary as a bus driver is much higher _____.
A. in comparison with the salary of a teacher B. than a teacher
C. than that of a teacher D. to compare as a teacher
44. The true value of life is not in _____, but _____.
A. which we get; what give we
B. what we get; what we give
C. which do we get; what do we give
D. how we get; that we give
45. _____ your work in case you've made any mistakes.
A. Take care of B. Ensure C. Look out for D. Check
46. It's on the top shelf, out of _____.
A. distance B. reach C. touch D. attempt



47. The teacher _____ his lesson with pictures.
A. illustrated B. explained C. illustration D. illuminated
48. Hamlet is just an _____ character in the novel.
A. imaginative B. imagined C. imaginary D. imaginable
49. When I imagine _____ him again I feel so happy.
A. to see B. seeing C. see D. saw
50. The computer has made a considerable _____ on modern life.
A. impression B. impact C. impatient D. impassive
51. The teacher's smile _____ that she had forgiven the student.
A. inferred B. impressed C. improved D. implied
52. We _____ a large number of cars from Japan.
A. make B. import C. come D. export
53. Reciting is of great _____ to the beginners.
A. import B. export C. importance D. important
54. Colonial settlers _____ their own culture and religion on the countries that they conquered.
A. imported B. exposed C. imposed D. disposed
55. We were most _____ with your efficiency.
A. impressed B. impressed upon
C. impressed on D. impressed into
56. The sergeant (中士) told the soldiers _____ immediately and start walking.
A. get B. getting up
C. to get up D. to run
57. The teacher rubs the problem _____ the blackboard.
A. down B. on C. in D. off
58. _____ we shall bend this material into a ring is not yet decided.
A. Which B. Where C. Why D. Who
59. We can assign the work _____ is reliable.
A. to whoever B. to who C. to whom D. who
60. There's no need to be frightened of the dog; he's quite _____.
A. happy B. eager C. cheerful D. harmless
61. Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy _____ for her examination.
A. to prepare B. to be prepared
C. preparing D. being prepared
62. I cannot give you _____ for the type of car you sell because there is no demand for it in the market.
A. an expense B. a charge C. a purchase D. an order



63. By the end of this month, we surely _____ a satisfactory solution to the problem.
 A. have found B. will be finding
 C. will have found D. are finding
64. Having no money but _____ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.
 A. not to want anyone B. not wanting anyone
 C. wanted no one D. to want no one
65. Not _____, the process of choosing names varies widely from culture to culture.
 A. obviously B. surprisingly C. particularly D. normally
66. I am sorry I missed _____ you while in America.
 A. to see B. having seen C. seeing D. saw
67. They measured _____ the area in which they would work.
 A. up B. off C. to D. in
68. Luckily our precious records were saved _____ the fire.
 A. with B. on C. from D. up
69. Raw material is _____ we are badly in need of.
 A. that B. what C. when D. why
70. The machine will start _____ you press the button.
 A. where B. as C. instantly D. while
71. When it was time for our ticket to be _____, I couldn't find mine.
 A. controlled B. bought C. checked D. overlooked
72. Five minutes earlier, _____ we could have caught the last train.
 A. and B. but C. or D. so
73. After _____ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.
 A. being interviewed B. interviewing
 C. interviewed D. having interviewed
74. Mr. Wilson said that he did not want to _____ any further responsibilities.
 A. take on B. get on C. put D. look up
75. We desire that the tour leader _____ us immediately of any change in plans.
 A. inform B. informs C. informed D. has informed

Part IV Cloze Test (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Scientists know that there are two basic approaches to prolonging life. One approach



is the elimination of the diseases that generally affect older people—diseases such as cancer, heart attack and stroke. 76 is the delay of the process of growing old—the 77 of the body.

In recent years scientific researchers 78 much time in the study of the process of aging. They believe that, within a few years, they will develop the knowledge and the 79 to delay the aging process for 10 to 15 years. The result will be that more people will live longer, more healthful lives. At present, scientists believe that with the right diet, exercise, medical 80, and mental attitude many people can live to be 100 years old.

Gerontologists, people who 81 studies of the problems of growing old, are investigating 82 body cells slow down and 83 die. They feel that delaying this slowing down process 84 help postpone death. In a number of American universities, scientists are studying the activity of cells, the effects of diet and internal body temperature on aging. If their studies are successful, the results should help 85 the quality of life for older people in the next few years, as well as increase the life span of the next generation.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 76. A. Others. | B. Another | C. The other | D. One more |
| 77. A. decaying | B. deleting | C. decreasing | D. weighing |
| 78. A. had spent | B. had taken | C. have spent | D. spent |
| 79. A. capability | B. capacity | C. probability | D. ability |
| 80. A. treat | B. suggestion | C. proposal | D. advice |
| 81. A. major in | B. engage in | C. specialize in | D. are interested in |
| 82. A. why | B. what | C. that | D. because |
| 83. A. considerably | B. suddenly | C. eventually | D. actually |
| 84. A. should | B. must | C. ought to | D. would |
| 85. A. to improve | B. improving | C. to improving | D. of improving |

Paper Two 试卷二

(30 minutes)

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic "Should Older People Live with Their Adult Children?" You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- 有人说老人应该和子女生活在一起。然而，也有人这样认为。
- 我的看法。



模拟试题三参考答案与解析

模拟试题三参考答案

Part I Dialogue Completion (15 points)

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B
9. B 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. A

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

16. C 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. A 21. D 22. C 23. B
24. A 25. B 26. B 27. C 28. A 29. B 30. D 31. D
32. D 33. B 34. D 35. A

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

36. C 37. B 38. C 39. A 40. B 41. B 42. B 43. C
44. B 45. D 46. B 47. A 48. C 49. B 50. B 51. D
52. B 53. C 54. C 55. A 56. C 57. D 58. B 59. A
60. D 61. C 62. D 63. C 64. B 65. B 66. C 67. B
68. C 69. B 70. B 71. C 72. A 73. A 74. A 75. A

Part IV Cloze Test (10 points)

76. C 77. A 78. C 79. D 80. D 81. C 82. A 83. C
84. D 85. A

Part V Writing (15 points)

Sample for reference

Should Older People Live with Their Adult Children?

One of the topics in daily life is whether or not the older people should live with their adult children. My answer to the question is that it is better for them not to.

Firstly, people of different ages have different ways of life. The old people like a quiet, peaceful and regular life whereas the young prefer noises, activities and unrestrained enjoyment. If they live together, the old may feel that they are always disturbed and the young may feel that they are often handicapped.

Secondly, people of different generations have different views and values. What is quite normal to the parents may seem to be old-fashioned or wrong to the children. Consequently, family life may be unpleasant or even unbearable to both the old and the young.



Last but not the least, adult children, like their parents, love independence and freedom, but their parents still take them as children and unintentionally interfere in their affairs. The situation will be worse if the adult children are already married.

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that if the parents and their adult children do not live together, both the old and the young can enjoy complete independence and freedom and live a happy life.

模拟试题三试题解析

Part I Dialogue Completion

1. B 男士对女士说：“你喜欢别的颜色的那种裤子吗？咖啡色的和海军蓝的都有。”女士应回答说：“实际上灰色的好，但是我喜欢毛料的。”男士大概是售货员，对女士的第二轮回答应当是 B：“好吧！你等一会儿。我相信我能找到你喜欢的面料。”

2. D 男士说：“那件毛衣十分与众不同。但是看起来很眼熟。我是不是昨天看见你穿过？”女士应回答说：“哦！那不是我。_____。她上你的化学课来着。”从后往前推之，答案应为 D。

3. B 男士说：“那场摇滚乐音乐会的票终于要于下周六 5 点钟发售了。”女士应回答说：“据我所知，任何一个人要想搞一张那次音乐会的票，都最好早于星期六下手。_____。”接下来的话应当是补充理由。故选 B（因为是首场而且是本地唯一的一场演出的缘故）。

4. A 女士对男士说：“你肯定不介意（帮我）买音乐会的票吗？我星期五发薪之前没法还你钱。”男士回答说：“没问题。我很高兴能帮助你，到时候我们可以一块去。”故 A 对。

5. D 男士对女士说：“明天你能带我上办公室吗？”女士回答说：“_____，我早上先要到城里开个会。”言下之意是不行。故 D（改一天好吧！）对。

6. A 男士对女士说：“_____，我能借那份报看一会儿吗？”注意这里英语的惯用法为“Excuse me”，故 A 对。

7. C 男士对女士说：“我愿意出席你的周末野餐烤肉会，但我的表兄弟那一天从加利福尼亚来。”女士说：“那没问题。人越多越高兴。我们终于有机会相聚了。”言外之意，女士请男士和他的表兄弟一起来。

8. B 男士对女士说：“我今天对 Philip 说了，他说他要参加我们的聚会。”女士回答说：“哦！他终于答应来了。你知道，他总是抱怨说_____。”从逻辑上讲，答案就应当是 B。即抱怨自己忙。

9. B 要判断出男士后面要说的话，还必须从女士的应答中进行反推。女士说：“确实有人打过电话。但是静电干扰太大，听不清对方说什么。”因此，反推男士应当说的话，就是选项 B。

10. A 男士对女士说：“我把 Laura 给我留下的那张纸给丢了。你知道上面有她地址的那张。”要想正确回答男士的问题，一定要明白黄页是什么。因为黄页指的是“电话地址簿上的个人电话地址”，所以正确答案自然应当是 A。

11. B 女士对男士说：“那场电影真差劲。我不明白为什么还要如此高度地评价它。”



男士的前半句说：“电影票买得真不值。”后半句自然应为选项 B 了。

12. A 男士对女士说：“你星期五愿意和 Larry 及我一起看电影去吗？”女士应答的后半句为：“可是我兄弟要我那天去吃饭。”but 表示转折，由此推知女士应当说的前半句为选项 A。

13. C 男士对女士说：“我们的飞机一直在空中盘旋了好半天了。_____？”女士回答说：“今天早上机场关闭了一阵子……”，反推男士话语的前半句应为 C，即“为什么会晚点？”

14. D 女士对男士说：“那件夹克衫真漂亮。对你很适合。是你最近买的吗？”男士回答说：“谢谢！_____。我一直等着天气变凉呢。”故空白处应填 D。

15. A 女士对男士说：“你真的需要把音乐放那么大声吗？我需要一个安静的地方学习。”男士回答说：“对不起！_____。你怎么不早说呢？”根据对话的前后语气答案应为 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

[短文大意]

本篇主要讨论美国财富的高度集中、新富与旧富的关系以及美国巨富的生活状况。文中还讨论了巨富们与美国政府的彼此关系。

[答案解析]

16. C 由第一段第三句话可知 A 正确；由本段最后一句可知 B 正确；由文章第一句话可知 D 正确。C 项中的“isolate themselves (from the masses)”不错，但说他们过着孤独的生活显然是错误的。故本题该选 C。

17. C 问“旧富”是通过什么方式致富的。从第一段第七句“drawing their income from the investment of their inherited wealth”，可知正确答案为 C。

18. B 从第一段的最后两句话可知，“旧富”对“新富”像下层人那样贪心地赚钱很不认同。所以正确答案应为 B。

19. A 问上层社会为什么被称为“看不见的阶层”，由第二段第三句话破折号后的内容可知，他们之所以被称为“看不见的阶层”是因为他们距离大众 (masses) 太远的缘故。

20. A 分别对照各项在文中的出处：由第二段第二句话可知，他们 collect rare books 并非为了赚钱，故 B 错；第二段倒数第二句说他们“hold many”而非“all” top government positions，所以 C 也错；由第一段倒数第二句话可知 D 错误。

Passage Two

[短文大意]

本文致力于讨论新加坡是如何通过发起各种运动来促进全民素质的提高以及治理社会问题的。

[答案解析]

21. D 从第一段的最后一个字起到第二段的头两句话，可以看出，“tardiness”不是



犯罪，不能惩罚，而只能用奉劝性的话劝人要守时 (to be on time)，可以猜出 tardiness 很可能是迟误的意思，故正确答案是 D。

22. C 第三段第一句话是 “to persuade Singaporeans to mind their manners”，只有 C 最能概括这个意思；而 A、B 和 D 都比较片面。

23. B 问新加坡何时开始开展规范口语的运动。第三段最后一句话中答案非常明显。

24. A 分析四个选项可知，C 是正确的，22 题中已有证据；D 并非每年都开展所有的活动，这是对的；B 并非所有的活动都一直有好的效果，从第二段可以判定该项也是正确的。A 项中的 “in every way” 与文章第二段倒数第二句话中的 “this otherwise efficient city-state” 相矛盾。故正确答案是 A。

25. B A 显然错误，最后一段中对人口控制的例子就不是 to improve people's behavior；C 毫无根据；D 也太绝对，没有根据；B 可以从文章最后一句话中这位 “exhausted” 的专栏作者和他的建议中推出。答案是 B。

Passage Three

[短文大意]

本文讨论一个集体的凝聚力问题。成员忠诚于集体，集体的凝聚力就会增大。提高成员对集体的忠诚的一个因素是要求成员做出自我牺牲；另一个提高成员对集体的忠诚的一个因素是积极参与。同时集体又必须具有令其成员愿意为之牺牲的目标、宗旨和信念。

[答案解析]

26. B 本题属补充填全题。本文篇首句 Cohesiveness will be high if members are committed to their group 与选项 B: (individual commitment can) promote the cohesiveness of a group 同义。cohesiveness 此处的意思应为 “凝聚力”。

27. C 根据第二段第一、二句。

28. A 本题属选择问答题。根据第二段第二句。

29. B 本题属于解词题。inconsistent 的意思是 “不一致的、矛盾的”。controversial 意为 “争议的、争论的”；contradictory 意为 “矛盾的，同……相反的”；unique 意为 “唯一的、独特的”；unilateral 意为 “单边的、单方面的”。所以 B 为正确答案。

30. D 本题属于同义表达手段测试。the processes that hold a group together must work both ways 的意思是 “把一个小组凝聚到一起的过程必须是双向的”。选项 D. the mutual understanding between the group and the individual is indispensable 意为 “小组与其成员之间的相互理解是不可缺少的。”可见 both ways 的意思是指 mutual understanding between the group and the individual。

Passage Four

[短文大意]

本文介绍法国科幻作家儒勒·凡尔纳的生平和创作，尤其其他的想象力和预测能力。

[答案解析]

31. D 因为正像短文所述：He was not an inventor and he was not a scientist, but he read a great many scientific books.



32. D 本题属部分补充填全题。题意是：“在本文中作者列举了儒勒·凡尔纳的两本书表明凡尔纳对未来的描绘惊人地精确。”这一说法符合原文结尾处所说的 Sometimes he was wrong, of course, but often the accuracy of his descriptions is very surprising.

33. B 题型同上，但本题是用否定的语气提问的。B项的说法符合实际。因为如原文所说 In this book, three men and a dog made a journey around the moon. 也就是说，那三个人和狗只是做了环绕月球的旅行，并未说登月旅行。

34. D 见原文最后一段 In all his books Jules Verne used his scientific knowledge as well as his imagination in describing future inventions.

35. A 题意是“现代科学的发展表明儒勒·凡尔纳对未来发明的描写_____（常常是正确的）。”但原文中是分散着说的，如 “In those days submarines had not been invented but he describes an underwater ship very like a modern submarine.” 即他所描述的水下船只很像现代的潜水艇。又如 Many of Jules Verne's attempts to look into the future, however, were surprisingly accurate 等。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

36. C 本题的考点是 seat 的用法，seat 作动词表示“就座”时，要用“be seated”这一结构。

37. B 本题考点为虚拟语气，且本句为过去时态，故 B 为正确答案。

38. C A、B、D 都不是正确的表示“还有其他人”的结构，只有 C 正确。

39. A 都用介词 in，表示骆驼身体内部的问题。

40. B 本句应为被动语态。

41. B 除 B 外的其余三个选项都不正确。B 表示“是的，我不喜欢”。

42. B 否定多者应用 none。

43. C 本句中将 his salary 和 the salary of a teacher 做比较，所以只有 C 正确。

44. B 本句的意思为“人生的真正价值不在于我们得到了什么，而在于我们给予了什么。”

45. D 只有 check 是“核对”的意思，符合句意。

46. B out of (one's) reach 是一词组，表示“够不着”。

47. A 本句所缺少的部分应为动词，所以名词应排除；explain 主要指“解释，说明原因”，illustrated 指“举例说明，图解”，所以 A 为正确选项。

48. C imaginary 意思是“想象的，虚构的”。imaginative 指“富于想象力的”，imaginable 指“可想象的”。

49. B imagine 后面要用动词+ing 的形式。

50. B impression 意为“印象”，impact 意为“冲击，冲突，影响”，impatient 指“不耐烦的”，impassive 意思是“无感情的，无表情的，冷静的”。

51. D 该句的意思是“老师的笑容暗示她已经原谅了这个学生”。只有 D 是“暗示”的意思。

52. B import 意为“进口”，export 意为“出口”。



53. C of great importance 相当于 important.

54. C expose 意为“暴露, 揭穿, 陈列”, impose 意为“加上, 强迫”, dispose 意为“处理, 排列, 使……易陷于”。

55. A be impressed with 意思是“为……所折服/感动”。

56. C tell sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配, 而 D 与后面意思矛盾, 不合逻辑, 故选 C。

57. D rub off 意思是“擦掉”, 符合题意。

58. B 只有 B 能使句子有完整的意思。

59. A whoever 引导宾语从句, 指“任何……的人”。

60. D harmless 指“不伤人”的。

61. C be busy doing sth. 是固定搭配, prepare for 指“为……做准备”。

62. D 只有 D 符合句子的意思, 指“订单”。

63. C 本句时态应为将来完成时, 所以选 C。

64. B 现在分词作原因状语。

65. B 本句的意思是“毫无疑问, 各种不同文化中取名字的过程存在广泛的差异。”

66. C miss doing 指的是“错过了……”。

67. B measure off 指的是“量出”。

68. C save sth. from... 意为“从……中救出……”。

69. B 只有 B 符合题意, what 既是表语又是 of 的宾语。

70. B as 在本句中作“在……时候”用。

71. C 表示“检票”应该用“check”。

72. A 本句的意思是“要是我们再早 5 分钟, 就能赶上末班火车了。”

73. A 介词后要用名词或动名词, 而主语“接受面试”应为被动, 所以选 A。

74. A take on 意为“承担, 接受”, 只有 A 的意思符合句意。

75. A 此处应为 (should) inform, 将 should 省略掉为虚拟语气用法。

Part IV Cloze Test

[短文大意]

本文欲揭示长寿的秘密。文中探讨了人的生命衰老的过程及其与细胞结构变化的关系。

[答案解析]

76. C 上文指出两种方法的一种。因此这里应该使用表示两个人或物当中的另一个 the other (常和 one 搭配)。others 泛指他人或他物, 常与 some 搭配。another 表示不定数目中的另一个或类似的一个。

77. A decay (衰退; 腐烂), delete (删除), decrease (减少), weigh (称……重量)。前文提到影响人的寿命的一个原因是疾病, 这里说另一个原因则是体质的衰退, 故选 A。

78. C 根据本句状语 in recent years, 谓动词应用现在完成时。

79. D 本题中 capability, capacity 和 ability 都有“能力”的含义, 但它们各自的用



法和搭配不同。capability 是 capable 的名词，它的惯用方法为：capability of doing sth. / for sth.。capacity 表示“体会、理解或学习能力”时与 for 搭配成 capacity for sth.，只有 ability 能和文中的 to 搭配，表示做某事的能力。

80. D advice 有劝告的意味，通常指一个人向另一个人提出意见或看法。

81. C major in 表示“主修科目”。而 specialize in 则表示专门从事，是正确答案。

82. A why 引导宾语从句，在这里表示原因。

83. C considerably (相当地)，suddenly (突然地)，eventually (终于；最后)，actually (实际上)。本句的意思是“……最终死亡”，只有 C 符合题意。

84. D would 表示“将会”。

85. A help 与不定式连用，to 可有可无。