

## 考前冲刺模拟试卷(八)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
题分	30	40	20	20	20	20	
得分							

总分合计人(签名) \_\_\_\_\_ 总分复核人(签名) \_\_\_\_\_

复查总分 \_\_\_\_\_ 复查人(签名) \_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人

### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1 × 30 points)

*Directions: There are 30 incomplete statements in this part. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate word or expression from the four choices marked A, B, C and D, then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.*

1. The famous actor is familiar \_\_\_\_\_ every American, young and old.  
A. with                      B. to                              C. about                      D. on
2. The teacher criticized him because he did not keep his remarks to the topic \_\_\_\_\_ discussion.  
A. on                          B. at                              C. with                          D. under
3. Switzerland is \_\_\_\_\_ a place to indulge in all your favorite winter sports; it is also a marvelous spot to relax.  
A. rather than              B. more than                  C. other than                  D. else than
4. We could not have fulfilled the task in time if it \_\_\_\_\_ for their help.  
A. was not                      B. is not                          C. had not been              D. has not been

5. Jack was out of money. He had a card on the board announcing that he had a radio set \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for sale                      B. at sale                          C. to sale                          D. in sale
6. She didn't break the bad news to her mother \_\_\_\_\_ that she might break down.  
A. so                              B. for fear                          C. in order                          D. because
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ that late movie last night, you wouldn't be dozy now.  
A. haven't watched              B. didn't watch                  C. hadn't watched              D. wouldn't have watched
8. My camera can be \_\_\_\_\_ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.  
A. treated                          B. adopted                          C. adjusted                          D. remedied
9. After a long walk on a hot day, one often feels \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exhaustive                      B. exhausting                      C. exhaust                          D. exhausted
10. As the plane was getting ready to take off, we all \_\_\_\_\_ our seat belts.  
A. tied                              B. fastened                          C. locked                          D. attached
11. He lent me a few books, but \_\_\_\_\_ are easy to read.  
A. neither of them                  B. none of them                  C. not either of them              D. not both of them
12. Mrs. Brown's children have very good manners because they have been well \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brought in                      B. brought out                      C. brought up                      D. brought through
13. The water is warm enough for us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to go swimming                  B. going swimming either              C. to be going swimming              D. go swimming
14. This text is \_\_\_\_\_ the one we learned last week.  
A. a little difficult than              B. more than difficult              C. difficult more than              D. a little more difficult than
15. There is something wrong with my TV set. I must have it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. check                          B. checking                          C. to check                          D. checked
16. He will come to call on you the moment he \_\_\_\_\_ his work.  
A. will finish                      B. finishes                          C. finished                          D. to finish
17. \_\_\_\_\_ such a good chance, how could she let it slip away?  
A. Having given                      B. Giving                          C. Having been given              D. Give
18. Previous \_\_\_\_\_ his departure, he addressed a letter to his daughter.  
A. to                                  B. of                                  C. in                                  D. from



- B. they are unhappy with their life in the country  
 C. the rural areas are too crowded with people  
 D. they hope to have their own business
33. In the author's view, solving the cities' problem of overcrowding by strict registrations is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. practical      B. possible      C. not realistic      D. not sufficient
34. According to the writer, the problem with crowded cities will be solved if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. traditional methods of farming are well kept  
 B. conditions in rural areas are much improved  
 C. the government can provide more jobs  
 D. violence could be controlled in cities
35. Which factor is most important for people to be attracted to live in the country?
- A. Their expectations.                      B. Their interests.  
 C. Their income.                              D. Their attitude.

### Passage Two

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small liberal arts (文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you had values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer; technical genius and sensitive humanist (人文学者) all in one.

Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to

reconcile (协调) engineering with liberal arts courses in college.

The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together **they** threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

36. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal arts university because he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals  
 B. wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality  
 C. intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist  
 D. wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal arts course in college
37. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. broaden their horizons                      B. become noble idealists  
 C. receive guidance in their careers              D. balance engineering and the liberal arts
38. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to be imaginative with a value system to guide him  
 B. to be a technical genius with a wide vision  
 C. to have an excellent academic record  
 D. to be wise and mature
39. The author's experience shows that he was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. creative      B. irrational      C. ambitious      D. unrealistic
40. The word "they" in "...together they threaten to confuse." (Line 3, Para. 5) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. practicality and rationality                      B. engineering and the liberal arts  
 C. reality and noble ideals                              D. flexibility and a value system

### Passage Three

Imagination and fantasy can play an important role in achieving the things we fear. Children know this very well. Fred Epstein, in his book "If I Make It to Five", tells a story he heard from one of his friends about Tom, a four-year-old boy with a cancer in his back bone. He came through several operations and a lot of pain by mastering his imagination.

Tom loved to pretend, and he particularly loved to play superheroes. Dr. Epstein explained that it was actually a brilliant way for his young mind to handle the terrifying and painful life he led.

The day before his third trip to the operating room, Tom was terribly afraid. "Maybe I could go as Superman," he whispered to his mom. Hearing this, the moter hesitated for a while. She had avoided buying the expensive costume(戏装), finally she agreed.

The next day Tom appeared as the powerful Superman, showing off through the hospital halls and coolly waving his hand to the people greeting him along the way. And Tom, with the strength of his fantasy, successfully made it through the operation.

The power of imagination need not be reserved for children only. We all have the power to use our fantasies to attempt things we never thought possible, to go through those things that seem impossible, and to achieve what we never believed we could. Just as Dr. Epstein puts it, "If you can dream it, you can do it".

It doesn't mean that you should dress as a superhero for you next job interview. But, next time you are tested in a way that seems impossible, imagine what it would take to overcome it. Become the person you need to become to win over your challenge and do it in your mind first. So, let your imagination run wild, and dare to dream.

41. What do we know about Tom?
- A. He was seriously ill.                      B. He was a dishonest boy.  
C. He was crazy about magic.              D. He was Dr. Epstein's patient.
42. What can be inferred about Tom's mother?
- A. She was a rich lady.  
B. She refused Tom's request.  
C. She wanted Tom to be a superhero.  
D. She wanted to get Tom through the pain.
43. When Tom went for the third operation, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. pretended to be painful                  B. acted like a superhero  
C. appeared in poor spirits                  D. argued with his mother
44. In the last paragraph, you are advised \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to go through some difficult tests  
B. to wake up from your wild dreams  
C. to become a powerful person in your mind  
D. to wear expensive clothes for job interviews
45. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To tell us an interesting story.              B. To help us make right decisions.  
C. To advise us to care about children.        D. To encourage us to use our imagination.

### Passage Four

Scientists have devised a way to determine roughly where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair, a technique that could help track the movements of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.

The method relies on measuring how chemical variations in drinking water show up in people's hair.

"You're what you eat and drink, and that's recorded in your hair," said Thure Cerling, a geologist at the University of Utah.

While U. S. diet is relatively identical, water supplies vary. The differences result from weather patterns. The chemical composition of rainfall changes slightly as rain clouds move.

Most hydrogen and oxygen atoms in water are stable, but traces of both elements are also present as heavier isotopes (同位素). The heaviest rain falls first. As a result, storms that form over the Pacific deliver heavier water to California than to Utah.

Similar patterns exist throughout the U. S. By measuring the proportion of heavier hydrogen and oxygen isotopes along a strand of hair, scientists can construct a geographic timeline. Each inch of hair corresponds to about two months.

Cerling's team collected tap water samples from 600 cities and constructed a map of the regional differences. They checked the accuracy of the map by testing 200 hair samples collected from 65 barber shops.

They were able to accurately place the hair samples in broad regions roughly corresponding to the movement of rain systems.

"It's not good for pinpointing (精确定位)," Cerling said. "It's good for eliminating many possibilities."

Todd Park, a local detective, said the method has helped him learn more about an unidentified woman whose skeleton was found near Great Salt Lake.

The woman was 5 feet tall. Police recovered 26 bones, a T-shirt and several strands of hair.

When Park heard about the research, he gave the hair samples to the researchers. Chemical testing showed that over the two years before her death, she moved about every two months.

She stayed in the Northwest, although the test could not be more specific than somewhere between eastern Oregon and western Wyoming.

"It's still a substantial area," Park said. "But it narrows it way down for me."

46. What is the scientists' new discovery?
- A. One's hair growth has to do with the amount of water they drink.

- B. A person's hair may reveal where they have lived.  
 C. Hair analysis accurately identifies criminal suspects.  
 D. The chemical composition of hair varies from person to person.
47. What does the author mean by "You're what you eat and drink" (Line 1, Para. 3)?  
 A. Food and drink affect one's personality development.  
 B. Food and drink preferences vary with individuals.  
 C. Food and drink leave traces in one's body tissues.  
 D. Food and drink are indispensable to one's existence.
48. What is said about the rainfall in America's West?  
 A. There is much more rainfall in California than in Utah.  
 B. The water it delivers becomes lighter when it moves inland.  
 C. Its chemical composition is less stable than in other areas.  
 D. It gathers more light isotopes as it moves eastward.
49. What did Cerling's team produce in their research?  
 A. A map showing the regional differences of tap water.  
 B. A collection of hair samples from various barber shops.  
 C. A method to measure the amount of water in human hair.  
 D. A chart illustrating the movement of the rain system.
50. What is the practical value of Cerling's research?  
 A. It helps analyze the quality of water in different regions.  
 B. It helps the police determine where a crime is committed.  
 C. It helps the police narrow down possibilities in detective work.  
 D. It helps identify the drinking habits of the person under investigation.

得分	评卷人

**Part III Cloze (1 × 20 points)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

If it were only necessary to decide whether to teach elementary science to everyone 51 a mass basis or to find the gifted few and take them as far as they can go, our task 52 be fairly

simple. The public school system 53, has no such choices, for the jobs must be 54 at the same time. Because we depend so 55 upon science and technology for our progress, we must produce specialists in many fields. Because we live in a democratic nation, 56 citizens make the policies for the nation, large numbers of us must be 57 to understand, to support, and when necessary, to 58 the work of experts. The public schools must educate 59 the producers and the users of scientific 60.

In education, there should be a good balance 61 the branches of knowledge that 62 effective thinking and wise judgment. Such balance is 63 by too much emphasis on 64 one field.

Similarly, we must 65 a balance between current and 66 knowledge. The attention of the public is continually 67 new possibilities in scientific fields and the 68 of the new knowledge; these should not be allowed to turn our attention 69 from the sound, established materials that form the 70 of courses for beginners.

51. A. on                      B. in                      C. from                      D. with  
 52. A. will                      B. would                      C. can                      D. must  
 53. A. therefore                      B. moreover                      C. however                      D. although  
 54. A. made out                      B. carried on                      C. put aside                      D. taken over  
 55. A. strongly                      B. keenly                      C. intensively                      D. heavily  
 56. A. which                      B. whose                      C. as                      D. that  
 57. A. nursed                      B. developed                      C. educated                      D. informed  
 58. A. praise                      B. admire                      C. criticize                      D. recommend  
 59. A. both                      B. all                      C. most                      D. only  
 60. A. utilities                      B. services                      C. equipment                      D. apparatuses  
 61. A. among                      B. between                      C. within                      D. in  
 62. A. attribute to                      B. contribute to                      C. introduce to                      D. incline to  
 63. A. made                      B. thrown                      C. caught                      D. defeated  
 64. A. either                      B. the                      C. some                      D. any  
 65. A. make                      B. build                      C. get                      D. keep  
 66. A. classical                      B. present                      C. up to date                      D. obsolete  
 67. A. drawn to                      B. derived from                      C. absorbed in                      D. fed with  
 68. A. discovery                      B. invention                      C. recovery                      D. exposure

69. A. out                      B. off                      C. down                      D. away  
70. A. seat                      B. bed                      C. basis                      D. ground

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**Part IV Error Correction (2 × 10 points)**

*Directions: There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. You are required to identify the one that is incorrect, and then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

71. Remind me about it lest I should forget.  
          A        B        C        D
72. Because the first pair of shoes did not fit properly, he asked for the other pair.  
          A        B        C        D
73. When his plane arrives on the airport in Shanghai, I shall already have left for Beijing.  
                          A        B        C        D
74. She hung up all the clothes that had been laying around the room.  
          A        B        C        D
75. A number of errors made by him was surprising.  
          A        B        C        D
76. People cannot but feel puzzling, for they simply cannot understand how he could have made  
                          A        B        C        D  
such a stupid mistake.
77. His method of doing research work is hardly appreciated; he feels more inferior than  
                          A        B        C        D  
others.
78. Paula doesn't want to attend the meeting and Sheila doesn't too.  
                          A        B        C        D
79. They are delighted with which they saw at the museum.  
                          A        B        C        D
80. The professor had me shared the dormitory with the other three students.  
                          A        B        C        D

得分	评卷人

**Part V Translation (20 points)**

*Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write on the ANSWER SHEET. (5 × 2)*

81. However, it is always important to remember that no matter what your company's attitude is regarding what you wear, you are working in a business environment and you should dress accordingly.
82. Getting this help may have less to do with your formal position and authority and more to do with your strategy and approach, which can range from a simple favor to convincing others to accept a priority of yours as if it were their own.

*Directions: Translate the following sentences into English and write on the ANSWER SHEET. (2 × 5)*

83. 努力提高工厂工人的工作条件是值得做的事情。
84. 他说像统计数据这样的细节就不必包括在内了。
85. 为了捍卫国家的尊严,他牺牲了自己的生命。
86. 她给了我食物和衣服,没求任何回报。
87. 因为房主要价太高,我要租那套带家具的房子的可能性非常小。

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**Part VI Writing (20 points)**

*Directions: Suppose you are Professor Wang. For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write A Reference Letter for your student Zhang Yulin to apply for a graduate school. You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given in Chinese below:*

- (1) 说明写信缘由,点明推荐人与被推荐人的关系;
- (2) 介绍被推荐人张玉林的优势;
- (3) 希望研究生院认真考虑张玉林的申请。