

考前冲刺模拟试卷(二)

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. On her next anniversary she \_\_\_\_\_ married for 25 years.  
A. will be            B. will have been            C. has been            D. is being
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't know the rules won't be a sufficient excuse for your failure to report.  
A. What            B. How            C. Because            D. That
3. It is vital that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ to fund the project.  
A. be collected            B. must be collected  
C. is collected            D. can be collected
4. If only the committee \_\_\_\_\_ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.  
A. approve            B. will approve  
C. can approve            D. would approve
5. \_\_\_\_\_ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.  
A. Believe            B. To believe            C. Believing            D. Believed

6. \_\_\_\_\_, you cannot finish the book in two days.  
A. Fast as you read            B. As you read fast  
C. You read as fast            D. As read fast you
7. \_\_\_\_\_ on time according to the instruction, these pills will be quite effective.  
A. Taking            B. Being taken            C. Taken            D. Having taken
8. The meeting was put off until next week, which was exactly \_\_\_\_\_ we wanted.  
A. what            B. which            C. that            D. it
9. Mr. Smith left for London this morning. I had thought he \_\_\_\_\_ until next Monday.  
A. isn't going            B. wasn't going  
C. won't be going            D. hasn't gone
10. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true \_\_\_\_\_ it comes to classroom tests.  
A. when            B. while            C. as            D. after
11. Had you set out earlier this morning, you \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting on time.  
A. might attend            B. may have attended  
C. might have attended            D. may attend
12. —It's getting dark. My son hasn't returned home.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ He has been a grown-up.  
A. Take it easy.            B. No problem.  
C. Take your time.            D. So what?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't sleep last night at all, she still went to school.  
A. Unless            B. Because            C. Even though            D. So long as
14. \_\_\_\_\_ how she was helping to save the environment, she said that she always takes public transportation.  
A. To be asked            B. Asking            C. Being asked            D. Asked
15. I didn't make \_\_\_\_\_ clear when and where the sports meet would be held.  
A. this            B. that            C. it            D. one
16. Jack, to his \_\_\_\_\_, risked his life to save his classmate from the earthquake.  
A. credit            B. anxiety            C. relief            D. benefit
17. The kind of office equipment will certainly makes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the way I do my job.  
A. sense            B. difference            C. effect            D. meaning
18. Three years ago, he got \_\_\_\_\_ drugs. Now with my help, he decides \_\_\_\_\_ giving it up.  
A. into; to            B. into; on            C. over; to            D. off; on

19. —Have you got any particular plans for the coming weekend?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_, I'm going to do voluntary jobs for the old.  
A. if ever      B. if busy      C. if necessary      D. if possible
20. \_\_\_\_\_ your work and, I believe, you will achieve your goal of going to college next year.  
A. Put away      B. Glance through  
C. Concentrate on      D. Put up with
21. The mother tried to read the poem to Li Hua over and over again, but it didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to the boy.  
A. understand      B. make up      C. turn out      D. make sense
22. What he said at the meeting seemed \_\_\_\_\_, so few people could make them out.  
A. practical      B. real      C. abstract      D. interesting
23. \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather, athletes have to continue to do some training.  
A. In relation to      B. In spite of  
C. As a consequence of      D. Though
24. With better and over-all education, people become more and more \_\_\_\_\_ the problems of environment.  
A. decided on      B. focused on  
C. absorbed on      D. impressed on
25. He is cruel to her girlfriend. I don't know how she \_\_\_\_\_ it to her.  
A. make up for      B. get on with  
C. come up with      D. put up with
26. Since Professor Smith worked in China, the Chinese food has \_\_\_\_\_ him, even he isn't used to eating western food.  
A. concentrated on      B. appealed to  
C. subscribed to      D. belonged to
27. —Hi, John. How was the concert?  
—Wonderful! Mary and David performed \_\_\_\_\_ and impressed us.  
A. flexibly      B. specifically  
C. faithfully      D. nervously
28. \_\_\_\_\_ such a good chance, how could she let it slip away?  
A. Being given      B. Having been given  
C. Having given      D. To have been given
29. Lily is on her way to become a star, \_\_\_\_\_ her wonderful performance at the Art Festival.

- A. due to      B. instead of  
C. apart from      D. but for
30. We should keep calm and try to find a solution when \_\_\_\_\_ with difficulties.  
A. to face      B. facing  
C. face      D. faced

得分	评卷人

## Part II Reading Comprehension (2 × 20 points)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

### Passage One

Everyday we go to school and listen to the teacher, and the teacher will ask us some questions. Sometimes, the classmates will ask your opinions of the work of the class. When you are telling others in the class what you have found out about these topics, remember that they must be able to hear what you are saying. You are not taking part in a family conversation or having a chat (闲谈) with friends—you are in a slightly unnatural situation where a large group of people will remain silent, waiting to hear what you have to say. You must speak so that they can hear you—loudly enough and clearly enough but without trying to shout or appearing to force yourself.

Remember, too, that it is the same if you are called to an interview whether it is with a professor of your school or a government official who might meet you. The person you are seeing will try to put you at your ease (轻松) but the situation is somewhat (一点儿) different from that of an ordinary conversation. You must take special care that you can be heard.

31. When you speak to the class, you should speak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as loudly as possible      B. in a low voice  
C. loudly      D. forcefully
32. Usually, when you speak to the class, the class is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. noisy      B. quiet      C. having a rest      D. serious
33. The situation in the class is \_\_\_\_\_ that in your house.

- A. not very different from                      B. sometimes the same as  
C. sometimes not the same as                  D. not the same as
34. If you are having a conversation with an official, the most important thing for you is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to show your ability                      B. to be very gentle  
C. to make sure that you can be heard      D. to put the official at ease
35. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that we must use different ways at different situations  
B. that we must speak loudly  
C. that we must keep silent at any time  
D. that we must talk with the class

### Passage Two

Researches show that many people do not leave all organizations but leave a boss. So it is vital that when you apply for a position, you not only look at the organization and the role, but also interview your future boss. Applying for a new job is a two-way street—they select you and you select them.

Before you go to the interview, write down what your selection standards are for an effective boss. You can make a list of selection criteria, such as: What made your last boss “good” for you? How do you like to be trained? How do you like your boss to communicate with you?

Then you place them in order of importance. The most important should be on top of the list. Once you are clear on your standards, you may get some idea of how your future boss operates by the way the interview is conducted. For example, did it start and finish on time? How formal or informal was the room?

When the interview gets to the “Do you have any questions?” stage, you might like to ask some questions. With well-prepared questions, you can develop a very good idea of your future boss’s management style.

36. Many people leave an organization because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the boss doesn’t like the employees  
B. they don’t like the boss  
C. the organization is not good  
D. the organization is not important
37. If you place your questions in order of importance, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put the least important first

- B. put the longest question first  
C. put the most important last  
D. put the most important first
38. You can judge your future boss by the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. whether the interview started on time  
B. whether the interview room was formal  
C. whether the boss played funny jokes  
D. whether the interview finished on time
39. From this passage we get to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the interviewee can ask any question to the interviewer  
B. the interviewer asks many difficult questions to the interviewee  
C. the interviewer asks questions first  
D. the interviewee asks questions first
40. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. How to Get Along with Your New Boss  
B. How to Ask Your New Boss Questions  
C. How to Select Your New Boss  
D. How to Prepare for Interview

### Passage Three

Rush hour traffic is a problem in many big cities around the world. Commuters(通勤者) rush to and from their jobs in cars, buses, subways, trains, and even on bicycles. Large cities in the United States have two rush hours—one in the morning and one in the evening. But in cities in other parts of the world, there are four rush hours. In Athens and Rome, for example, many workers go home for lunch and a nap. After this midday break, they rush back to their jobs and work for a few more hours.

In Tokyo, there’s a big rush hour underground. Most of the people in Tokyo take the subways. The trains are very crowded. Subway employees called packers wear white gloves and help pack the commuters into the trains when the doors close. They make sure that all purses, briefcases, clothes, and hands are inside the trains.

In Seoul, many commuters prefer to take taxis to get to work. To hail a cab, many people stand at crossroads and raise two fingers. This means they’ll pay the cab driver double the usual fare. Some people even raise three fingers! They’ll pay THREE times the normal rate.

Streets in Rome are very crowded with automobiles and mopeds(摩托车) during rush

hours. The city can't make its streets wider, and it can't build new highways, because it doesn't want to disturb the many historic sites in the city, such as the Forum and the Colosseum. It took the city fifteen years to construct a new subway system. Construction had to stop every time workers found old artifacts and discovered places of interest to archaeologists(考古学家).

In many big cities, there are special lanes on highways for carpools. These are groups of three or more people who drive to and from work together. They share the costs of gas and parking and take turns driving into the city.

Getting to work and getting home can be difficult in many places around the world. Rush hour traffic seems to be a universal problem.

41. Big cities have traffic problems during rush hours because there are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. special lanes on highways                      B. many commuters  
C. four rush hours                                      D. many cars on the street
42. Most of the commuters in Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take subway trains to work                      B. are packers  
C. take taxis to work                                      D. carry briefcases to work
43. To "hail a cab" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pay double the normal fare                      B. try to get a cab  
C. prefer to take taxis                                      D. to stand at crossroads
44. Why did it take a long time to build a subway system in Rome?  
A. Because the streets were very crowded.  
B. Because there are many historic sites.  
C. Because the workers discovered many artifacts and places of interest.  
D. Because the traffic always stopped the construction.
45. Commuters in carpools probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live in the city                                      B. take the subway to work  
C. save money on gas and parking fees                      D. have special license plates(牌照)

Passage Four

As the basic building block of communication, words communicate meaning, but as we have seen, the meanings of words are very much influenced by culture. **Meaning is in the person, not in the word**, as each person is the product of a particular culture that passes on shared and appropriate meanings. Thus, if we want to learn to communicate well in a foreign language, we must understand the culture that gives that language meaning. Culture gives meaning and provides the context for communication, and the ability to communicate allows us to act out our cultural values

and to share our language and our culture.

But our own native language and culture are so much a part of us that we take them for granted. When we travel to another country, it's as if we carry along with our **passports**, our own culturally designed lenses(镜头) through which we view the new environment. Using our own culture as the standard by which to judge other languages and cultures is called **ethnocentrism**(民族优越感) and although unintentional, our ethnocentric ways of thinking and acting often get in the way of our understanding other languages and cultures. The ability and willingness to change lenses when we look at a different culture is both the cure and the prevention for such cultural blindness. Studying a new language provides the opportunity to practice changing lenses when we also learn the context of the culture to which it belongs.

46. According to this passage, if you want to understand what a speaker means, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you have to understand what he says  
B. you have to understand something behind his words  
C. you have to listen carefully and guess what he implies  
D. you have to share his way of thinking
47. What does the author mean by saying that "Meaning is in the person, not in the word" (Para. 1)?  
A. The person gives the real meaning to the word, not the word itself.  
B. The word has no meaning.  
C. We need to understand what a person says.  
D. We need to know the speaker so that we may understand him.
48. In this passage the author mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the appropriate meanings of words used in communication  
B. the importance of understanding the person engaged in communication  
C. the different cultures involved in communication  
D. the relationship between communication and culture
49. What does the word "passport" (Line 2, Para. 2) most likely refer to?  
A. Document.                                      B. Our own way of doing things.  
C. Identification card.                                      D. Personal features.
50. What can we learn from this passage?  
A. While we are learning a foreign language we must know its culture.  
B. The meanings of words are not very important.  
C. We have to understand what a speaker really means.  
D. If you know the culture of a foreign country well, you can better understand its language.

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.

I was on a bus one March evening. The driver didn't 51 to start the bus soon because it was not yet 52 . A middle-aged woman got on. Tired and sad, she told her story tearfully, not to anyone 53 particular. On her way to the station, half of her 54 was stolen. The other half was hidden under her blouse, so she fortunately still had some money 55 . A few minutes later, she stopped crying, but still looked unhappy.

When all the seats were 56 , the driver started the engine. The conductor began to collect fares. When she came to an old man in worn-out clothes, he explained that he had 57 all his money when he had accidentally got on a wrong bus and now he was trying to go home. 58 hearing this, she ordered the old man to get off the bus. The old man was almost in tears as he 59 her to let him take the bus home. The driver took the conductor's side and repeated the conductor's 60 .

The woman was watching the incident. 61 the driver and the conductor raised their voices at the old man, she interfered(干预).

"Stop 62 him! Can't you see he's only trying to get home?"

"He doesn't have any money!" the driver 63 .

"Well, that's no 64 to throw him off the bus," she insisted.

Then she reached inside her blouse, took out her 65 money, and handed it to the conductor. "Here's his fare and mine. Just stop giving him a 66 time."

All heads turned to the woman. "It's only money," she shrugged.

She rode the rest of the way home 67 a happy smile, with the money she'd lost earlier 68 .

On the road of life, the help of strangers can 69 our loads and lift our spirits. How much sweeter the 70 will be when we make it a little smoother for others!

51. A. try                      B. care                      C. decide                      D. intend
52. A. empty                      B. full                      C. crowded                      D. ready
53. A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. by

54. A. fare                      B. possession                      C. money                      D. wealth
55. A. leaving                      B. to leave                      C. leave                      D. left
56. A. had                      B. seated                      C. taken                      D. made
57. A. spent                      B. cost                      C. taken                      D. consumed
58. A. On                      B. In                      C. By                      D. Through
59. A. begged                      B. scolded                      C. praised                      D. thanked
60. A. request                      B. action                      C. suggestion                      D. command
61. A. Unless                      B. Although                      C. Until                      D. When
62. A. attacking                      B. bothering                      C. blaming                      D. wronging
63. A. warned                      B. whispered                      C. shouted                      D. repeated
64. A. problem                      B. need                      C. matter                      D. reason
65. A. spending                      B. collected                      C. remaining                      D. borrowed
66. A. busy                      B. cold                      C. hard                      D. fearful
67. A. giving                      B. wearing                      C. taking                      D. forcing
68. A. forgotten                      B. used                      C. earned                      D. returned
69. A. move                      B. increase                      C. lighten                      D. carry
70. A. world                      B. journey                      C. smile                      D. friendship

得分	评卷人

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. I prefer to drive my car to work, but I must admit its more expensive.  
A                      B                      C                      D
72. Do you think it is necessary that the experiment will be repeated?  
A                      B                      C                      D
73. Mary stopped to write her letter because she had to leave for the hospital.  
A                      B                      C                      D
74. You had better to hurry if you don't want to miss the bus.  
A                      B                      C                      D

75. When you get through to talk on the telephone, would you please let me know?  
A B C D
76. The doctor told Mr. Smith that because of his severe cold, he should lay in bed  
A B C  
for a few days.  
D
77. Despite of language barrier, humans have managed to communicate with others through  
A B C  
sign language, in which certain motions stand for letters, words, or ideas.  
D
78. Only by practice you will be able to improve your spoken English and gradually speak  
A B C D  
fluently.
79. Some of the people were standing in the street watched the parade, while others were  
A B C D  
singing songs.
80. It was because it rained heavily last night when he didn't come to the evening school.  
A B C D

**Part V Translation (20 points)**

86. 这套衣服,除了颜色以外,还是很令人满意的。

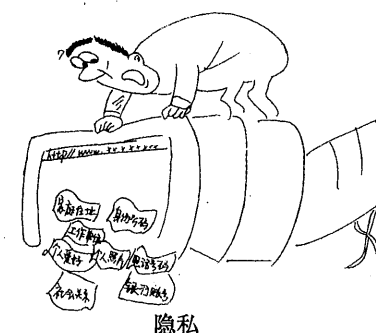
87. 在有些文化中,人们在吃上要花很多时间。

得分	评卷人

### Part VI Writing (20 points)

**Directions :** For this part you should write a composition entitled *Privacy* no less than 150 words, based on the picture given below. Please write on the ANSWER SHEET.

- (1) describe the picture briefly;
- (2) interpret the social phenomenon reflected by it;
- (3) give your point of view.



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

81. There was progress—there were even two inventions of great importance, namely gunpowder and the mariner's compass—but neither of these can be compared in their revolutionary power to such things as speech and writing and agriculture.
82. We all know that normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7 ~ 8 hours' sleep alternating with some 16 ~ 17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness.

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

83. 这个问题不仅重要,而且还是一个难以马上解决的问题。
84. 我们是为了公司才这么做的,而不是为了我们自己。
85. 她病了,所以孩子们很安静。