

考前冲刺模拟试卷(六)

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. Attending to a wife and six children _____ most of his time.
A. gives up B. eats up C. takes up D. breaks up
2. It _____ last night. But I am not sure.
A. may rain B. might rained
C. must rain D. may have rained
3. She is always easy to get along with, but she is difficult to understand _____.
A. at one time B. at a time
C. at times D. at all times
4. It was _____ that they could not finish it alone.
A. a so difficult job B. such difficult job
C. a such difficult job D. so difficult a job
5. The selling price of that house and _____ \$25,000.

- A. many furniture are B. many furnitures is
C. the furniture is D. many pieces of furniture are
6. I am very sorry _____ you such a lot of trouble by the delayed shipment.
A. caused B. causing
C. to have caused D. to be caused
7. Hardly _____ his speech when a young woman in the audience rose to make a protest.
A. George finished B. does George finish
C. George had finished D. had George finished
8. If you turn to the right at the corner, you'll find a path _____ to the historical building.
A. lead B. leading C. to lead D. leads
9. The working pattern of Hainan Airlines is similar to _____ of Capital Airlines.
A. that B. which C. what D. whose
10. _____ I had a problem, I would talk with someone online to seek help.
A. As if B. Just as
C. Every time D. So far
11. The manager said that there were two reasons _____ our sales dropped sharply last year.
A. because B. since C. why D. while
12. Now the air pollution in this city _____ more and more serious with each passing day.
A. to become B. became C. becoming D. is becoming
13. Before the age of the Internet, we used to _____ our holidays through travel agents.
A. book B. having booked C. booking D. have booked
14. Since the new technology was introduced last month, we _____ in speeding up production.
A. succeed B. succeeded
C. have succeeded D. will succeed
15. In order to improve your communication skills, we will show you how to learn _____ about your customers than you know now.
A. many B. much C. most D. more
16. _____ by Columbus, all the arguments came to an end.
A. The New Land was discovered B. Was the New Land discovering
C. With the New Land discovered D. With the New Land discovering
17. This ATM has been out of service for a few days. It should _____ last week.
A. fix B. be fixed C. have fixed D. have been fixed

18. His integrity is _____, which earns him a good reputation.
 A. out of the question B. without the question
 C. without question D. in question
19. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.
 A. hang up B. hang about C. hang on D. hang onto
20. What he did is _____ what he said to us. He didn't keep his promise.
 A. just B. related C. nothing but D. contrary to
21. She didn't know _____ to express her ideas clearly when she was invited to speak at a meeting.
 A. where B. why C. what D. how
22. By the time you get to Greenwich you _____ the most historic parts of London.
 A. will be seeing B. will see
 C. are going to see D. will have seen
23. Unfortunately, even computer cannot completely _____ errors.
 A. reduce B. diminish C. discharge D. eliminate
24. I felt like _____ to him, "Don't be such a complainer all the time."
 A. say B. saying C. to be said D. to say
25. Walter offered us a lift when he was leaving the office, but our work _____, we declined the offer.
 A. not being finished B. had not been finished
 C. not having been finished D. was not finished
26. Don't organize the children's play all the time. _____ them to their own resources.
 A. Ask B. Advise C. Lead D. Leave
27. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly _____ to me.
 A. occurred B. appeared C. happened D. struck
28. You can't get a driver's license _____ you are at least sixteen years old.
 A. if B. unless C. when D. though
29. The second box seems exactly the same as the first one _____.
 A. except for that it is twice as heavy B. except that it is as twice as heavy
 C. except it is twice as heavy D. except that it is twice as heavy
30. He is used to flying by air and on no occasion _____ frightened.
 A. he has ever felt B. he ever feels
 C. ever does he feel D. has he ever felt

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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

Most of us grow up taking certain things for granted. We tend to assume that experts and religious leaders tell us "the truth". We tend to believe that things advertised on television or in newspapers can't be bad for us.

However, encouragement of critical thinking in students is one of the goals of most colleges and universities. Few professors require students to share the professors' own beliefs. In general, professors are more concerned that students learn to question and critically examine the arguments of others, including some of their own beliefs or values. This does not mean that professors insist that you change your beliefs, either. It does mean, however, professors will usually ask you to support the views you express in class or in your writing.

If your premises (前提) are **shaky**, or if your arguments are not logical, professors personally point out the false reasoning in your arguments. Most professors want you to learn to recognize the premises of your arguments, to examine whether you really accept these premises, and to understand whether or not you draw logical conclusions. Put it this way: Professors don't tell you what to think; they try to teach you how to think.

On the other hand, if you intend to disagree with your professors in class, you should be prepared to offer a strong argument in support of your ideas. Argument just for the sake of arguing usually does not promote a critical examination of ideas. Many professors interpret it as rudeness.

31. In the first paragraph, the writer tries to tell us that people _____.
 A. grow up through learning certain things in life
 B. easily accept certain things without a second thought
 C. have strong beliefs in authorities while getting old
 D. are forming their views during their growth

32. Nowadays, most colleges and universities encourage students to _____.
- A. give their own ideas B. share professors' belief
C. criticize others D. change their own beliefs
33. The word "shaky" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
- A. creative B. firm C. weak D. false
34. To help students develop their critical thinking, professors mainly teach them _____.
- A. choice of their premises B. different kinds of argument
C. skills of drawing conclusions D. the way to think independently
35. According to the writer, the right way to argue is to _____.
- A. support your idea with sound reasoning
B. prove it with a good conclusion
C. argue mainly for the sake of arguing
D. examine others' ideas critically

Passage Two

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian (百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible (可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to

maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

36. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.
- A. still judge a man by his clothes
B. hold the uniform in such high regard
C. enjoy having a professional identity
D. will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform
37. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform _____.
- A. suggests quality work
B. discards his social identity
C. appears to be more practical
D. looks superior to a person in civilian clothes
38. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.
- A. provide practical benefits to the wearer
B. make the wearer catch the public eye
C. inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
D. provide the wearer with a professional identity
39. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms _____.
- A. are usually helpful B. have little or no individual freedom
C. tend to lose their individuality D. enjoy greater popularity
40. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A. Uniforms and Society
B. The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
C. Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform
D. Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

Passage Three

When prices are low people will buy more, and when prices are high they will buy less. Every shopkeeper knows this. But at the same time, producers want higher prices for their goods when they make more goods. How can we find the best price for the goods? The Law of Supply and Demand is the economist's answer to this question.

According to this law, changes in the prices of goods cause changes in supply and demand. An increase in the price of the goods causes an increase in supply—the number of goods the producers

make. Producers will make more goods when they can get higher prices for the goods. The producer makes more shoes as the price of shoes goes up. At the same time, an increase in the price of the goods causes a decrease in demand—the number of goods the consumers buy. This is because people buy less when the price is high. People buy fewer shoes as the price of shoes goes up. Conversely, a decrease in the price causes an increase in demand (people buy more shoes) and a decrease in supply (producers make fewer shoes).

Business firms look at both supply and demand when they make decisions about prices and production. They look for the equilibrium point where supply equals demand. At this point, the number of shoes produced is 3000 and the price of the shoes is \$30. \$30 is the equilibrium price; at this price the consumers will buy all of the 3000 shoes which the producers make. If the producers increase the price of the shoes, or if they produce more than 3000 shoes, the consumers will not buy all of the shoes. The producers will have a surplus(过剩)—more supply than demand—so they must decrease the price in order to sell all of the shoes. On the other hand, if they make fewer than 3000 shoes, there will be a shoes shortage—more demand than supply—and the price will go up.

According to the Law of Supply and Demand, the equilibrium price is the best price for the goods. The consumers and the producers will agree on this price because it is the only price that helps them both equally.

41. Why does an increase in price cause an increase in supply?
- A. Consumers buy more goods when prices are high.
 - B. Producers want to sell all of their goods.
 - C. Producers make more goods when prices are high.
 - D. Consumers will not buy all of the goods.
42. Why does a decrease in prices cause an increase in demand?
- A. Producers make fewer goods when prices are low.
 - B. Consumers buy fewer goods when prices are low.
 - C. Consumers buy more goods when prices are low.
 - D. Producers make more goods when prices are high.
43. What do business firms look at when they make decisions about prices and production?
- A. The equilibrium point.
 - B. The demand curve.
 - C. The supply curve.
 - D. All of the above.
44. Why will consumers and producers agree on the equilibrium price?
- A. It is the only price for the goods.
 - B. It will help them both equally.
 - C. All of the goods will be sold.
 - D. It is the lowest price.

45. When will producers have a surplus of goods?
- A. When supply equals demand.
 - B. When they sell all of their goods.
 - C. When there is more demand than supply.
 - D. When there is more supply than demand.

Passage Four

A new World Bank report warns that children who do not get enough good food in the first two years of life suffer lasting damage. They may be underdeveloped or underweight. They may suffer from poor health or limited intelligence. In addition, poorly nourished children are more likely to drop out of school and earn less money as adults.

The report notes that too little food is not the only cause of poor nutrition. Many children who live in homes with plenty of food suffer for other reasons. For example, the study says that mothers often fail to give their newly born babies their first breast milk. This milk-like substance is called colostrum (初乳). It is full of nutrients that improve a baby's ability to fight infections and disease.

The study also links malnutrition (营养不良) to economic growth in poor countries. A lack of nutrition in early childhood can cost developing nations up to three percent of their yearly earnings. Many of these same countries have economies that are growing at a rate of two to three percent yearly. The study suggests that poor countries could possibly double their economic growth if they improved nutrition.

Africa and South Asia are affected the most by poor nutrition. The study says about half of all children in India do not get enough good food. The World Bank study also notes that rates of malnutrition in South Asia are almost double those in central and southern Africa. Other parts of the world are also severely affected, including Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Guatemala and Peru.

The study recommends that developing countries change their policies to deal with malnutrition. Instead of directly providing food, the study suggests educational programs in health and nutrition for mothers with young babies. It also recommends cleaner living conditions and improvements in health care.

World Bank nutrition specialist Meera Shekar said the period of life between pregnancy and two years is extremely important. Governments with limited resources should take direct action to improve nutrition for children during this period.

46. What's the main topic of the passage?
- A. Poor nutrition in developing countries.
 B. World Bank research.
 C. Economic growth rate.
 D. Ways to fight malnutrition in developed countries.
47. It can be inferred from Para. 2 that children who get sufficient food might suffer malnutrition because _____.
- A. they eat too much rubbish food everyday
 B. they take little physical exercise
 C. they are lacking in some kinds of necessary nutrients
 D. their mothers do not have time to take care of them in the day
48. If a poor country managed to provide enough food for children, the yearly economic growth rate would _____.
- A. drop
 B. not change
 C. rise
 D. exceed 2 percent
49. According to the passage we know that nearly 50 percent of children suffer malnutrition in _____.
- A. Uzbekistan B. South Asia C. South Africa D. India
50. Meera Shekar believed that poor countries should help malnourished children by _____.
- A. providing food directly
 B. educational programs in health and nutrition
 C. improving living conditions
 D. improving health care

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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.

When women do become managers, do they bring a different style and different skills to the

job? Are they better, or worse, managers than men? Are women more highly motivated and 51 than male managers?

Some research 52 the idea that women bring different attitudes and skills to management jobs, such as greater 53, an emphasis on affiliation and attachment, and a 54 to bring emotional factors to bear 55 making workplace decisions. These differences are 56 to carry advantages for companies, 57 they expand the range of techniques that can be used to 58 the company manage its workforce 59. A study commissioned by the International Women's Forum 60 a management style used by some women managers (and also by some men) that 61 from the command and control style 62 used by male managers. Using this "interactive leadership" approach, "women 63 participation, share power and information, 64 other people's self-worth, and get others excited about their work. All these 65 reflect their belief that allowing 66 to contribute and to feel 67 and important is a win-win 68—good for the employees and the organization." The study's director 69 that "interactive leadership may emerge 70 the management style of choice for many organizations."

51. A. confronted B. commanded C. confined D. committed
 52. A. supports B. argues C. opposes D. despises
 53. A. combination B. cooperativeness C. coherence D. correlation
 54. A. willingness B. loyalty C. sensitivity D. virtue
 55. A. by B. in C. at D. with
 56. A. disclosed B. watched C. revised D. seen
 57. A. therefore B. whereas C. because D. nonetheless
 58. A. help B. enable C. support D. direct
 59. A. evidently B. precisely C. aggressively D. effectively
 60. A. asked B. invented C. discovered D. located
 61. A. derives B. differs C. descends D. detaches
 62. A. inherently B. traditionally C. conditionally D. occasionally
 63. A. encourage B. dismiss C. disapprove D. engage
 64. A. enhance B. enlarge C. ignore D. degrade
 65. A. themes B. subjects C. researches D. things
 66. A. managers B. women C. employees D. males
 67. A. faithful B. powerful C. skillful D. thoughtful

68. A. situation B. status C. circumstance D. position
 69. A. predicted B. proclaimed C. defied D. diagnosed
 70. A. into B. from C. as D. for

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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. Manufacturers use both chemical or mechanical methods to obtain clear glue.
 A B C D
72. Two woman teachers and four girl students were praised at the meeting yesterday.
 A B C D
73. I heard that you really had a wonderful time at John's birthday party, hadn't you?
 A B C D
74. All things consist of atoms or molecules, which be constantly moving.
 A B C D
75. Workers newly arrive from the south or rural areas perform their jobs differently from those
 A B C
 from other sections of the city.
 D
76. Advertising gives useful information about which products to buying.
 A B C D
77. Mara Dona will face a possible prison term if finding guilty on the shooting charges.
 A B C D
78. Having returned from Berlin, he received no telephone call, neither.
 A B C D
79. It is in his spare time when Robert teaches himself English and Japanese.
 A B C D
80. Between you and I, we have had an eye on him for some time, and he might be a
 A B C D
 runaway.

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Part V Translation (20 points)

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

81. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age.
 82. Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own.

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

83. 说实话,直到昨天我才知道他们去上海了。
 84. 尽管有很多困难,我们仍将继续执行我们的计划。
 85. 再也没有比看到学生的进步更使老师们高兴的了。
 86. 电子邮件同电话一样,在日常交流中起着重要的作用。
 87. 我宁可失去这场比赛,也不愿意伤害他。

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Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled *Should Humans Take Animals as Food?* You should write at least 150 words following the outline given in Chinese below.

- (1) 有人认为人类不应该把动物当作食物;
 (2) 有人认为人类可以把动物当作食物;
 (3) 谈谈你的看法。