

考前冲刺模拟试卷(七)

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. It is obvious that this new rule is applicable to everyone without _____.
A. exception B. exclusion
C. modification D. substitution
2. _____ is generally believed, there is no water on the moon.
A. As B. What C. That D. It
3. He devoted his whole life to _____ care of the disabled children.
A. takes B. taking C. took D. take
4. The student continued his university study _____ his family was poor.
A. even though B. as though C. now that D. since
5. His father was put into _____ prison, and he had to go to _____ prison to visit him once in a while.
A. a; the B. the ; a C. a; / D. /; the

6. Our company's visitors decided to stay in our city for _____ two days as they wanted to have a look around.
A. other B. the other C. another D. other's
7. According to the time table, the train for Beijing _____ at 9:00 p. m. from Monday to Friday.
A. was leaving B. is leaving C. leaves D. has left
8. The new drug will not be put on the market _____ it has proved safe on humans.
A. if B. until C. since D. when
9. Immigrants have to adapt themselves culturally and physically to the new surroundings _____ they have moved.
A. on which B. by which C. into which D. from which
10. Only when we hurried to the airport _____ the flight was cancelled.
A. we found B. did we find
C. have we found D. we have found
11. As a public relations officer, you should know your customers _____ detail.
A. in B. on C. for D. to
12. People invest money in this company _____ they believe it will make profits.
A. though B. because C. unless D. until
13. _____ you choose to contact us, you can expect our efficient and helpful service.
A. No sooner than B. Ever since
C. No matter how D. Even though
14. Generally, it takes courage for an aged person _____ a new life in a strange country.
A. beginning B. began
C. to begin D. to have begun
15. If we _____ more time and money, we could have visited many more places.
A. have B. had had
C. have had D. could have
16. Tom has already given up the _____ of smoking for the sake of health.
A. custom B. habit C. hobby D. convention
17. Stephen Bullon is the only man in the village _____ today that has survived the war.
A. live B. lived C. alive D. active
18. As she entered the room she could see big bright lights hung from the _____.
A. roof B. top C. ceiling D. height

19. Those experiments have laid a solid foundation for his _____ research in material science.
A. far B. deep C. farther D. further
20. The weather forecast says it is going to clear _____ soon.
A. up B. out C. over D. about
21. Every Monday morning when I am in my small office, I wish I _____ in a multi-national company.
A. were working B. have worked
C. am to work D. work
22. I don't think this software is appropriate _____ the newly designed production line.
A. at B. in C. of D. for
23. By the time you get to the office I _____ all the documents for the meeting.
A. was preparing B. prepared
C. had prepared D. will have prepared
24. As he _____ to submit the accounting report before 4:30 p. m. , the assistant hurried to Mr. Smith's office.
A. was required B. had required
C. requires D. required
25. Few companies are interested in providing the software we need _____ the market is small.
A. although B. since C. so that D. as if
26. I was _____ the point of telephoning him when his letter arrived.
A. to B. on C. at D. in
27. The same things happened to his parents _____ to mine.
A. as they did B. like they did
C. as they had D. like they had
28. One hundred years _____ not a very long period of time in human history, though only a few people can live that long.
A. is B. are C. has been D. have been
29. His children are well-behaved, _____ those of his sister's are very naughty.
A. and B. so C. thus D. while
30. The news has spread all over the country _____ the spaceship succeeded in returning to the earth.
A. what B. that C. if D. otherwise

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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

Stress may be defined as the response of the body to any demand. Whenever people experience something pleasant or unpleasant, we say they are under stress. We call the pleasant kind "eustress", the unpleasant kind "distress".

People sometimes compare our lives with that of the caveman, who didn't have to worry about the stock market or the atomic bomb. They forget that the caveman worried about being eaten by a bear or about dying of hunger—things that few people worry about today. It's not that people suffer more stress today; it's just that they think they do.

It is inconceivable that anyone should have no stress at all. Most people who are ambitious and want to accomplish something live on stress. They need it. But excessive stress is by all means harmful. Worse, **chronic** exposure to stress over a long time may cause more serious diseases and may actually shorten your life.

The most frequent causes of distress in man are psychological—lack of adaptability, not having a code of behavior. So the secret of coping with stress is not to avoid it but to do what you like to do and what you were made to do, at your own rate. For most people, it is really a matter of learning how to behave in various situations. The most important thing is to have a code of life, to know how to live.

31. The modern man is suffering _____.
A. more stress than the caveman B. less stress than the caveman
C. different stress from the caveman D. same stress as the caveman
32. In the second sentence of the third paragraph, "live on stress" implies that _____.
A. stress is necessary to them
B. they can control stress
C. stress is by all means harmful to them
D. they have too much stress

33. In the third paragraph, the word “chronic” most probably means _____.
A. continual B. short C. chronological D. acute
34. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. There are two kinds of stress: pleasant stress and unpleasant stress.
B. Chronic exposure to stress may shorten your life.
C. Stress is harmful to health.
D. Lack of adaptability and code of life can cause distress.
35. According to the passage, one should _____.
A. try to avoid as much stress as possible
B. cope with stress in different ways
C. learn to do things at his own rate
D. have the response of the body to any demand

Passage Two

It seems like every day there's some new research about whether our favorite drinks are good for us. One day, science says a glass of red wine a day will help us live longer. The next day, maybe not. It seems journalists are pretty interested in wine research and the same might be said for coffee. Now there's been a lot of research into whether coffee's good for our health. “The results have really been **mixed**”, admits Neal Freedman who led the coffee study and published his findings in a medical journal recently. “There's been some evidence that coffee might increase the risk of certain diseases and there's also been maybe more recent evidence that coffee may protect against other diseases as well.”

Freedman and his colleagues undertook the biggest study yet to look at the relationship between coffee and health. They analyzed data collected from more than 400,000 Americans ages 50 to 71 participating in the study. “We found that the coffee drinkers had a modestly lower risk of death than the non-drinkers,” he said. Here's what he means by “modestly”: those who drank at least two or three cups a day were about 10 percent or 15 percent less likely to die for any reason during the 13 years of the study when the researchers looked at specific causes of death, coffee drinking appeared to cut the risk of dying from heart disease, lung disease, injuries, accidents and infections.

Now, Freedman stressed that the study doesn't prove coffee can make people live longer. A study like this can never prove a cause-and-effect relationship. All it can really do is to point researchers in the right direction for further investigation. And even if it turns out that coffee is really good for you, scientists have no idea why.

36. According to the first paragraph, reporters would like to know the research findings of _____.
A. tea B. beer C. alcohol D. coffee
37. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
A. Freedman and his colleagues hired 40,000 Americans to collect data.
B. About four hundred thousand Americans worked for Freedman's team full time for 13 years.
C. People who took part in Freedman's research are about 50 to 71 years old.
D. People who are 50 to 71 years old seldom drink coffee.
38. According to the author, scientists _____.
A. have already proved that coffee is good for human health
B. have a long way to go before they find a way to study coffee
C. have avoided the cause-and-effect approach to study coffee
D. are still unable to figure out why coffee is good for us
39. The word “mixed” in the first paragraph means “_____”.
A. both good and bad B. put together
C. both sharp and soft D. confused
40. Which of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?
A. Can Beer Help You Live Longer?
B. Can Coffee Help You Live Longer?
C. Can Wine Help You Live Longer?
D. Can Tea Help You Live Longer?

Passage Three

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease—especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise. The line of thought involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very nutritious (有营养的) foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts, but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.

The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely “not ill” and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body’s special needs. Both types have simply been called “well”. In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms “well” and “wellness” only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise, and they make a point of monitoring their body’s condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well take active responsibility for all matters related to their health. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap (缺陷) may be “well,” in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. “Wellness” may perhaps best be viewed not as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can strive for. People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

41. Today medical care is placing more stress on _____.

- A. keeping people in a healthy physical condition
- B. monitoring patients’ body functions
- C. removing people’s bad living habits
- D. ensuring people’s psychological well-being

42. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that _____.

- A. good health is more than not being ill
- B. drinking, even if not to excess, could be harmful
- C. regular health checks are essential to keeping fit
- D. prevention is more difficult than cure

43. Traditionally, a person is considered “well” if he _____.

- A. does not have any unhealthy living habits
- B. does not have any physical handicaps
- C. is able to handle his daily routines
- D. is free from any kind of disease

44. According to the author, the true meaning of “wellness” is for people _____.

- A. to best satisfy their body’s special needs
- B. to strive to maintain the best possible health
- C. to meet the strictest standards of bodily health
- D. to keep a proper balance between work and leisure

45. According to what the author advocates, which of the following groups of people would be considered healthy?

- A. People who have strong muscles as well as slim figures.
- B. People who are not presently experiencing any symptoms of disease.
- C. People who try to be as healthy as possible, regardless of their limitations.
- D. People who can recover from illness even without seeking medical care.

Passage Four

Batteries can power anything from small sensors to large systems. While scientists are finding ways to make them smaller but even more powerful, problems can arise when these batteries are much larger and heavier than the devices themselves. University of Missouri (MU) researchers are developing a nuclear energy source that is smaller, lighter and more efficient.

“To provide enough power, we need certain methods with high energy density (密度),” said Jae Kwon, assistant professor of electrical and computer engineering at MU. “The radioisotope (放射性同位素) battery can provide power density that is much higher than chemical batteries.”

Kwon and his research team have been working on building a small nuclear battery, presently the size and thickness of a penny, intended to power various micro/nanoelectromechanical systems (M/NEMS). Although nuclear batteries can cause concerns, Kwon said they are safe.

“People hear the word ‘nuclear’ and think of something very dangerous,” he said. “However, nuclear power sources have already been safely powering a variety of devices, such as pace-makers, space satellites and underwater systems.”

His new idea is not only in the battery’s size, but also in its semiconductor (半导体). Kwon’s battery uses a liquid semiconductor rather than a solid semiconductor. “The key part of using a radioactive battery is that when you harvest the energy, part of the radiation energy can damage the lattice structure (晶体结构) of the solid semiconductor,” Kwon said, “By using a liquid semiconductor, we believe we can minimize that problem.”

Together with J. David Robertson, chemistry professor and associate director of the MU Research Reactor, Kwon is working to build and test the battery. In the future, they hope to increase the battery’s power, shrink its size and try with various other materials. Kwon said that the battery could be thinner than the thickness of human hair.

46. Which of the following is true of Jae Kwon?

- A. He teaches chemistry at MU.
- B. He developed a chemical battery.
- C. He is working on a nuclear energy source.
- D. He made a breakthrough in computer engineering.

47. Jae Kwon gave examples in Paragraph 4 _____.
A. to show chemical batteries are widely applied
B. to introduce nuclear batteries can be safely used
C. to describe a nuclear-powered system
D. to introduce various energy sources
48. Liquid semiconductor is used to _____.
A. get rid of the radioactive waste
B. test the power of nuclear batteries
C. decrease the size of nuclear batteries
D. reduce the damage to lattice structure
49. According to Jae Kwon, his nuclear battery _____.
A. uses a solid semiconductor
B. will soon replace the present ones
C. could be extremely thin
D. has passed the final test
50. The text is most probably a _____.
A. science news report
B. book review
C. newspaper ad
D. science fiction story

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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.

One factor that can influence consumers is their mood state. Mood may be defined 51 a temporary and mild positive or negative feeling that is generalized and not tied 52 any particular circumstance. Moods should be 53 from emotions which are usually more intense, 54 to specific circumstances, and often conscious. 55 one sense, the effect of a consumer's mood can be thought of in 56 the same way as can our reactions to the 57 of our friends—when our friends are happy and “up”, that tends to influence us positively, 58 when they are “down”, that can have a 59 impact on us. Similarly, consumers operating under a 60 mood state tend to react to stimuli (刺激因素) in a direction 61 with that mood state. Thus, for example, we should expect to see 62 in a positive mood state evaluate products in more of a 63 manner than they would when not in such a state. 64, mood states appear capable of 65 a consumer's memory.

Moods appear to be 66 influenced by marketing techniques. For example, the rhythm, pitch, and 67 of music has been shown to influence behavior such as the 68 of time spent in supermarkets or 69 to purchase products. In addition, advertising can influence consumers' moods which, in 70, are capable of influencing consumers' reactions to products.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 51. A. as | B. about | C. by | D. with |
| 52. A. over | B. under | C. to | D. up |
| 53. A. derived | B. descended | C. divided | D. distinguished |
| 54. A. related | B. referred | C. attached | D. associated |
| 55. A. On | B. Of | C. In | D. By |
| 56. A. thus | B. much | C. even | D. still |
| 57. A. signal | B. gesture | C. view | D. behavior |
| 58. A. for | B. but | C. unless | D. provided |
| 59. A. relative | B. decisive | C. negative | D. sensitive |
| 60. A. given | B. granted | C. fixed | D. driven |
| 61. A. resistant | B. persistent | C. insistent | D. consistent |
| 62. A. consumers | B. businessmen | C. retailers | D. manufacturers |
| 63. A. casual | B. critical | C. serious | D. favorable |
| 64. A. However | B. Otherwise | C. Moreover | D. Nevertheless |
| 65. A. lifting | B. enhancing | C. raising | D. cultivating |
| 66. A. readily | B. rarely | C. cautiously | D. currently |
| 67. A. step | B. speed | C. band | D. volume |
| 68. A. extent | B. amount | C. scope | D. range |
| 69. A. facilities | B. capacities | C. reflections | D. intentions |
| 70. A. turn | B. total | C. detail | D. depth |

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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. Individual freedom does not in any sense mean that you can do what you like at your free will.
A B C D

72. Arriving for the lecture early is better than to take the chance of being late.
A B C D
73. He was so excited after hearing the news and he could not fall asleep immediately.
A B C D
74. You will not able to pass the examination unless you work harder than you do now.
A B C D
75. After his graduation from the university, he has worked in a famous computer company.
A B C D
76. The ability to retain a mental earlier experiences are referred to as "memory".
A B C D
77. Once giving a set of instructions, a computer can gather a wide range of information
for different purposes.
A B C D
78. The founder and editor of the magazine you are reading have been awarded a prize
recently.
A B C D
79. Various animals have shells that keep themselves from growing beyond a certain size.
A B C D
80. Every of the rooms was occupied.
A B C D

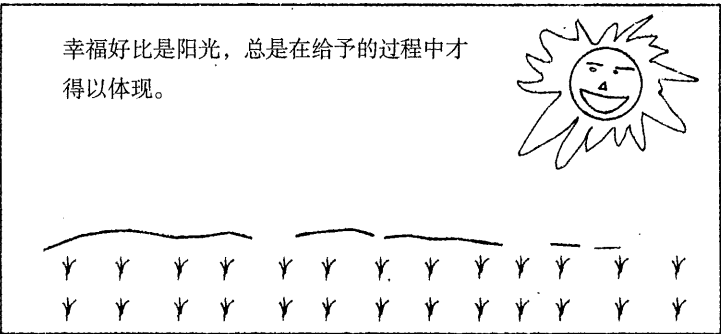
86. 在那座山上有一座海拔高达 3000 多米的庙宇。
87. 记者意识到女孩很害怕,而且尽力地回避问题。

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Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: Study the following picture carefully and write an essay of about 150 words. In your essay, you should:

- (1) describe the picture below and interpret its symbolic meaning.
(2) give a specific example, and
(3) give your comments.



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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. The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can create new receptors if necessary.
82. Reading is a pleasure of the mind, which means that it is a little like a sport; your eagerness and knowledge and quickness make you a good reader.

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

83. 李鸣在这里定居后,和邻居们相处得很好。
84. 如果我是你,我就会尽最大的努力按时完成任务。
85. 他开车时心不在焉,几乎闯祸。