

考前冲刺模拟试卷(一)

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. Word had come from the manager \_\_\_\_\_ a new transaction would be concluded.  
A. who                      B. that                      C. which                      D. when
2. —Each of the students, working hard at his or her lessons, \_\_\_\_\_ to go to university.  
—So do I.  
A. hope                      B. hopes                      C. hoping                      D. hoped
3. Mum is coming, what present \_\_\_\_\_ for your birthday?  
A. you expect has she got                      B. you expect she has got  
C. do you expect she has got                      D. do you expect has she got
4. It is what you do rather than what you say \_\_\_\_\_ matters.  
A. that                      B. what                      C. which                      D. this
5. \_\_\_\_\_ role she played in the film! No wonder she has won an Oscar.  
A. How interesting                      B. How an interesting

- C. What interesting                      D. What an interesting
6. February is the month \_\_\_\_\_ is usually the coldest.  
A. the weather                      B. whose weather  
C. its weather                      D. when the weather
7. The country life he was used to \_\_\_\_\_ greatly since 1992.  
A. change                      B. has changed  
C. changing                      D. have changed
8. Mr. Reed made up his mind to devote all he had to \_\_\_\_\_ some schools for poor children.  
A. set up                      B. setting up                      C. have set up                      D. having set up
9. There was a traffic jam, but she \_\_\_\_\_ get to the destination in time.  
A. could                      B. might                      C. ought to                      D. was able to
10. “Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ I should attend the lecture?” she asked me.  
A. that                      B. whether                      C. if                      D. when
11. \_\_\_\_\_ a solution to the problem of water shortage, we have to put all our efforts together.  
A. To work out                      B. Working out  
C. Work out                      D. Being worked out
12. Smith regretted \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting yesterday.  
A. not going                      B. not having been going  
C. not to go                      D. not to be going
13. A professor, along with some students, \_\_\_\_\_ now working in the new laboratory.  
A. is                      B. were                      C. are                      D. was
14. Just as I was leaving the house, it occurred \_\_\_\_\_ me that I had forgotten my keys.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. to
15. Do you have any idea why he \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is looked sad                      B. is looking sad  
C. looks sadly                      D. looks sad
16. My children are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Beijing next month.  
A. make                      B. making                      C. be making                      D. have made
17. Numerous studies have shown that \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher’s expectation, the greater the achievement of the student.  
A. the higher                      B. the highest                      C. as high                      D. the high
18. We had a party last month and it was a lot of fun, so let’s have \_\_\_\_\_ one this month.  
A. other                      B. more                      C. the other                      D. another

19. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ to Professor Smith for advice? He is an expert in this field.  
A. go                      B. your going                      C. to go                      D. you go
20. Only after the students have mastered the rules of pronunciation \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can they memorize words more easily  
B. when can they memorize words more easily  
C. then they can memorize words more easily  
D. when they can memorize words more easily
21. The city was \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed in the earthquake in 1981.  
A. extremely              B. virtually                      C. at least                      D. by contrast
22. \_\_\_\_\_, we went to the seaside for a holiday.  
A. With the job finished                      B. With the job was finished  
C. When the job finished                      D. When the job has finished
23. Miss Main kept practicing until she finally \_\_\_\_\_ herself for the job.  
A. affected                      B. balanced  
C. qualified                      D. identified
24. In terms of artistic value, it is hard to say that one country's art form is greater than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that of another                      B. another one  
C. one of another                      D. one another
25. The decision made at the meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ to my wishes.  
A. obvious                      B. persuasive                      C. severe                      D. contrary
26. The government \_\_\_\_\_ to pressure from the trade union and decided to better the working conditions.  
A. refused                      B. responded                      C. roared                      D. instructed
27. Though badly damaged by fire, the ship tried to \_\_\_\_\_ her home port.  
A. make for                      B. fish out                      C. bring back                      D. give way to
28. Uncle Sam is always proud of himself and \_\_\_\_\_ of others.  
A. powerful                      B. loyal                      C. horrible                      D. critical
29. All of the people present agreed to discuss the issue at the next meeting \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith.  
A. but for                      B. except                      C. as to                      D. than
30. Martha felt that she really did not \_\_\_\_\_ to be given such a great honor.  
A. reverse                      B. reserve                      C. deserve                      D. preserve

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

What do we talk about when we talk about money? We often think about what we can buy with the money we have, what we can't buy because we don't have enough and what we're planning to buy when we have more. We discuss the careers that bring us money and the expenses that take it away. We talk about our favorite shops and restaurants, the causes we support, the places we've been and seen. We share dreams that only money can make real.

In short, we talk about everything but money itself. In daily life, money is still a major conversational taboo(禁忌). This is a shame, because money is as interesting as the things it does and buys, and the more you know about it, the more interesting it is.

As a financial advisor, I've seen hundreds of people learn to control their money instead of letting it control them and watched as they increased their freedom, power and security by handling money consciously. Wouldn't you like to know that you'll always have enough money to live exactly as you want to?

You'll never be powerful in life until you're powerful over your own money. Talking openly about it is the first step.

31. Which of the following is NOT discussed when we talk about money?  
A. The careers that bring us money.  
B. The causes we support.  
C. The dreams that only money can make real.  
D. Money itself.
32. What can we know from the second paragraph?  
A. We should know more about money itself rather than avoid talking about it.  
B. Money itself can interest us and bring us happiness.  
C. The more money we earn, the more we should know about it.

- D. It is a shame that people talk too much about money.
33. What does the writer want to say in the third paragraph?
- A. People should learn how to make money.  
B. People should know the value of money.  
C. People should learn to control their money.  
D. People should know how to use money to increase their power.
34. The writer's advice is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the more you talk about money, the more you can control it  
B. we should learn to be a good master of our money if we want to be powerful in life  
C. we should not be so worried about money if we want to have a free life  
D. the more money you have, the more powerful you are
35. What will the writer probably talk about after the last paragraph?
- A. The importance of money.  
B. Money, power and security.  
C. The other steps for people to control money.  
D. The steps for people to make money.

### Passage Two

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbor and some to the manager of the local supermarket. But in either case, you are producing for the market. Your efforts are being directed by the market. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steel worker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer(食品商), he is producing goods or service for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money in stores, supermarkets, gas stations, and restaurants. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labor in the labor market.

The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each person or business who is making and selling something, it's very real. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

36. Which of the following would be the best title?
- A. Selling and Buying

- B. What Is the Market  
C. Everything You Do Is Producing for the Market  
D. What the Market Can Do for You
37. All of the following acts are producing for the market EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. working in a bank                      B. printing a book  
C. attending a night school              D. growing beans for sale
38. You are buying from the market when you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. borrow a book from the library      B. look after your children  
C. drive to the seaside for a holiday      D. dine at a restaurant
39. The word "real" in the last paragraph (Line 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. serious              B. genuine              C. important              D. concrete
40. In what way is the market very real for each person or business who is making and selling something?  
A. It tells you what to produce.  
B. It tells you how to grow tomatoes.  
C. It provides you with everything you need.  
D. It helps you save money.

### Passage Three

All of us communicate with one another nonverbally(不使用语言地), as well as with words. Most of the time we're not aware that we are doing it. We gesture with elbows or a hand, meet someone else's eyes and look away, change positions in a chair. These actions we assume are occasional. However in recent years researchers have discovered that there is a system to them almost as consistent and understandable as language.

One important kind of body language is eye behavior. Americans are careful about how and when they meet one another's eyes. In our normal conversation, each eye contact lasts only about a second before one or both of us look away. When two Americans look searchingly into each other's eyes, they become more **intimate**. Therefore, we carefully avoid this, except in suitable situations.

Researchers who are engaged in the study of communication through body movement are not prepared to spell out a precise vocabulary of gestures. When an American rubs his nose, it may mean he is disagreeing with someone or refusing something. But there are other possible interpretations(解释), too. Another example: when a student in conversation with a professor holds the older man's eyes a little longer than usual, it can be a sign of respect; it can be a challenge to the professor's authority; it can be something else entirely. The researchers look for patterns in the

situation, not for a separate meaningful gesture.

Communications between human beings would be just dull if it were all done with words.

41. The main idea of this article is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. study of communication through body movement is a new science  
B. body movements are as important as words in communication  
C. all of us communicate with one another  
D. eye behavior is the most important part in body language
42. What do researchers think of body language?  
A. Body language can be understood and used by people in communication.  
B. Body language is more important than spoken language in communication.  
C. Body language has been discovered in recent years.  
D. Body language is the study of communication via body movement.
43. The word "intimate" in paragraph two probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. great                      B. close                      C. good                      D. important
44. According to the passage, you make an American person feel uncomfortable if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. meet his eyes  
B. avoid meeting his eyes  
C. stare into his eyes for one second  
D. look into his eyes for a long time
45. The sentence "the researchers look for patterns in the situation, not for a separate meaningful gesture" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the researchers explain the meaning of a gesture according to the situation in which it is used  
B. the researchers believe that one gesture has only one meaning  
C. the researchers think that one gesture cannot be used in different situations  
D. the researchers look for patterns in textbooks to explain the meaning of a gesture

#### Passage Four

Dream is a story that a person "watches" or even takes part in during sleep. Dream events are imaginary, but they are related to real experiences and needs in the dreamer's life. They seem real while they are taking place. Some dreams are pleasant, others are annoying, and still others are frightening.

Everyone dreams, but some persons never recall dreaming. Others remember only a little about

a dream they had just before awakening and nothing about earlier dreams. No one recalls all his dreams.

Dreams involve little logical thought. In most dreams, the dreamer cannot control what happens to him. The story may be confusing, and things happen that would not happen in real life. People see in most dreams, but they may also hear, smell, touch, and taste in their dreams. Most dreams occur in color, but persons who have been blind since birth do not see at all in dreams.

Dreams are a product of the sleeper's mind. They include events and feelings that he has experienced. Most dreams are related to events of the day before the dream and strong wishes of the dreamer. Many minor incidents of the hours before sleep appear in dreams. Few events more than two days old turn up. Deep wishes or fears—especially those held since childhood—often appear in dreams, and many dreams fulfill such wishes. Events in the sleeper's surroundings—a loud noise, for example, may become part of a dream, but they do not cause dreams.

Some dreams involve deep feelings that a person may not realize he has. Psychiatrists (精神病医生) often use material from a patient's dreams to help the person understand himself better.

Dreaming may help maintain good learning ability, memory and emotional adjustment. People who get plenty of sleep—but are awakened each time they begin to dream—become anxious and restless.

46. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why we dream during sleep  
B. how we dream during sleep  
C. what dreams are  
D. what benefits dreams bring to people
47. Can people recall their dreams?  
A. Not all people can recall their dreams.  
B. None of the people can recall their dreams.  
C. People usually can recall the whole dream before awakening.  
D. People sometimes can recall all the dreams they have during the night.
48. Which of the following is Not true about dreams?  
A. Dream is a confusing story which involves little logical thought.  
B. Dream is related to the dreamer's real life.  
C. Dream is an imaginary story which seems real while taking place.  
D. Dream involves events that always happen in real life.
49. According to this passage, psychiatrists can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. help the dreamer recall his earlier dreams

- B. make the sleeper dream logically
- C. help the dreamer understand himself better
- D. help the sleeper fulfill his dreams
50. Least possible events that appear in dreams are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. minor incidents that happened hours before one goes to sleep
- B. minor incidents that happened more than two days ago
- C. the strong wishes a person has since childhood
- D. the strong fears a person has since childhood

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.

Methods of studying vary; what works 51 for some students doesn't work at all for others. The only thing you can do is experiment 52 you find a system that does work for you. But two things are sure: 53 else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you won't get through college. Meantime, there are a few rules that 54 for everybody. The first is that you don't get 55. The problem of studying, 56 enough to start with, becomes almost 57 when you are trying to do 58 in one weekend. 59 the fastest readers have trouble 60 that. And if you are behind in written work that must be 61, the teacher who accepts it 62 late will probably not give you full credit. Perhaps he may not accept it 63. Getting behind in one class because you are spending so much time on another is really no 64. Feeling pretty virtuous about the seven hours you spend on chemistry won't 65 one bit if the history teacher pops a quiz. And many freshmen do get into trouble by spending too much time on one class at the 66 of the others, either because they like one class much better or because they find it so much harder that they think they should 67 all their time to it. 68 the reason, going whole work for one class and neglecting the rest of them is a mistake. If you face this 69, begin with the shortest and easiest 70, get them out of the way and then go to the more difficult, time-consuming work.

51. A. good                      B. easily                      C. sufficiently                      D. well
52. A. until                      B. after                      C. while                      D. so

- |                          |                      |                       |                       |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 53. A. somebody          | B. nobody            | C. everybody          | D. anybody            |
| 54. A. follow            | B. go                | C. operate            | D. work               |
| 55. A. behind            | B. after             | C. slow               | D. later              |
| 56. A. hardly            | B. unpleasant        | C. hard               | D. heavy              |
| 57. A. improbable        | B. necessary         | C. impossible         | D. inevitable         |
| 58. A. three week's work |                      | B. three weeks' works |                       |
|                          | C. three weeks' work |                       | D. three week's works |
| 59. A. Even              | B. Almost            | C. If                 | D. With               |
| 60. A. to do             | B. doing             | C. at doing           | D. with doing         |
| 61. A. turned in         | B. turned up         | C. turned out         | D. given in           |
| 62. A. very              | B. quite             | C. such               | D. too                |
| 63. A. anyway            | B. either            | C. at all             | D. too                |
| 64. A. solution          | B. method            | C. answer             | D. excuse             |
| 65. A. help              | B. encourage         | C. assist             | D. improve            |
| 66. A. expense           | B. pay               | C. debt               | D. charge             |
| 67. A. devote            | B. put               | C. spend              | D. take               |
| 68. A. Whichever         | B. Whatever          | C. However            | D. Wherever           |
| 69. A. attraction        | B. decision          | C. temptation         | D. dilemma            |
| 70. A. arrangements      | B. way               | C. assignments        | D. class              |

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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.

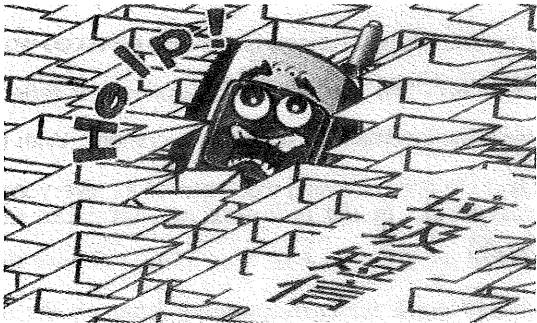
71. All the woman doctors were shocked at the unexpected accidents.  
A B C D
72. Because they had spent too many times discussing the problem, the students lost the opportunity  
A B  
to catch the last bus to the hospital.  
C D

73. Today is such beautiful day that many people go for an outing.  
A B C D
74. Under no circumstances we shall stop the research we've begun.  
A B C D
75. Two days past before he realized that the task was beyond his capacity.  
A B C D
76. As soon as we've finished supper, we'll all go to downtown to see the *Sound of Music*.  
A B C D
77. Her name sounds familiar with me but I can't tell who she is at the moment.  
A B C D
78. The director and manager of the department are very strict with the employees.  
A B C D
79. On seeing an old man fell off, a young man rushed up to help him.  
A B C D
80. Great changes have taken place since I had visited the city.  
A B C D

得分	评卷人

Part VI Writing (20 points)

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



- (1) 描述该图片;  
(2) 分析原因和危害。

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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. You are the only one who can answer that, but what I can offer as guidance, and reassurance, is a story; the story of one Stanford graduate's process of stumbling and searching to find a place in the world, oftentimes in the face of her fears.
82. The philosophies and ideologies themselves certainly left an impression on me, but the rigor of the distillation process, the exercise of refinement, that's where the real learning happened.

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

83. 汤姆从牛津大学毕业后就一直在这里教英语。
84. 请把这张票给最先来的人。
85. 要不要开会还没有决定。
86. 那孩子说起话来就好像是个大人似的。
87. 正在修建的那座桥将于5月完工。