

考前冲刺模拟试卷(三)

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 man denied _____ anything at the supermarket when he was questioned by the police.
 A. to have stolen B. to steal
 C. having stolen D. having been stealing
2. Did he tell you what _____ if he had a chance?
 A. was he going to do B. he would do
 C. be had done D. had to do
3. Calculations, which are astronomically exact, have been made _____ with the use of computers.
 A. possible B. it possible C. possibly D. to be possible
4. The governess agreed to teach the temperamental child _____ she was given complete authority.
 A. whether B. for C. that D. provided

5. According to the periodic table, _____ still some elements undiscovered.
 A. there seem to be B. it seems to be
 C. it seems that D. here seem
6. A beam of light will not bend round the corners unless _____ to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
 A. being done B. made
 C. to be made D. having made
7. _____, the more severe the winters are.
 A. The more north you go B. The farther you go the north
 C. The more you go north D. The farther north you go
8. I tried to call on you last week but your dog simply _____ not let me come through the gate.
 A. could B. would C. might D. should
9. I couldn't afford to rent a house like this, _____ buy it.
 A. no longer B. no more than
 C. let alone D. instead
10. The size of the audience, _____ we had expected, was well over one thousand.
 A. whom B. who C. as D. which
11. His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone _____ family was poor.
 A. of whom B. whom
 C. of whose D. whose
12. There is a shortage of parking space; _____ parking is becoming more expensive.
 A. however B. furthermore
 C. therefore D. anyway
13. The program was so _____ that they were too _____ to fall asleep.
 A. exciting; exciting B. exciting; excited
 C. excited; exciting D. excited; excited
14. It makes no difference to me _____ Miss Black will come or not.
 A. when B. how C. that D. whether
15. If you _____ to the lecture last Saturday, you _____ a lot from it.
 A. had gone; would have benefited
 B. had gone; would benefit
 C. were; would benefit
 D. were; would have benefited

- C. at the supermarket
D. from the newspaper
32. Mrs. Edwards _____.
- A. is always very busy
B. had no friends
C. hoped to get free shopping
D. gets disappointed easily
33. Mrs. Edwards' s husband tried to _____.
- A. make her unhappy
B. cheer her up
C. buy things with her
D. stop her buying things
34. Mrs. Edwards went back to the supermarket quickly because she had to _____.
- A. buy another thing
B. talk to the manager
C. pay for her shopping
D. find her shopping
35. Mrs. Edwards must have been _____.
- A. pleased
B. delighted
C. proud
D. disappointed

Passage Two

To understand how Americans think about things, it is necessary to understand "the point". Americans mention it often: "Let's get right to the point," they will say, "My point is..." "What is the point of all this?"

The "point" is the idea of the piece of information that Americans suppose is, or should be, at the center of people's thinking, writings, and spoken comments. Speakers and writers are supposed to "make their points clear", meaning that they are supposed to say or write clearly the idea of the piece of information they wish to express.

People from many other cultures have different ideas about the point. Africans traditionally tell stories that express the thoughts they have in mind, rather than stating the point clearly. Japanese traditionally speak indirectly, leaving the listener to figure out what the point is. Thus, while an American might say to a friend, "I don't think that coat goes very well with the rest of your **outfit**," a Japanese might say, "Maybe other coats would look even better than the one you have on." Americans value a person who "gets right to the point." Japanese are likely to consider such a person insensitive if not rude.

The Chinese and Japanese languages are characterized by vagueness(模糊) and ambiguity(歧义). The precision and directness Americans associate with "the point" cannot be achieved, at least not with any grace, in Chinese and Japanese. Speakers of those languages thus have to learn a new way of reasoning and expressing their ideas if they are going to communicate satisfactorily with Americans.

36. According to the passage, Americans expect speakers and writers to _____.
- A. be clear about their main ideas
B. give as much information as possible
C. express their personal views
D. be honest about their true feelings
37. Which of the following peoples will tell a story to express what they have in mind?
- A. Americans. B. Africans. C. Japanese. D. Chinese.
38. In the sentence "I don't think that coat goes very well with the rest of your **outfit**", the word "outfit" most probably means _____.
- A. office B. time C. speech D. clothes
39. According to the passage, the Japanese may consider it unacceptable to be _____.
- A. indirect B. straightforward
C. poorly-dressed D. curious
40. In order to communicate with Americans satisfactorily, speakers of Chinese need to _____.
- A. learn the language well
B. change their way of thinking
C. be careful about their choice of words
D. explain their reasons clearly

Passage Three

Every year more and more plants and animals disappear never to be seen again. Strangely, it is the most intelligent but most thoughtless animal that is causing most of the problems—man. Nature is very carefully balanced and if this balance is disturbed, animals can disappear alarmingly(令人担忧地) fast. Every day, thousands of species of animals draw closer to extinction. There are countless numbers of species which may become extinct before they are even discovered.

In many lakes the fish are dying. Fishermen are worried because every year there are fewer fish and some lakes have no fish at all. Scientists are beginning to get worried too. What is killing the fish?

The problem is acid rain. Acid rain is a kind of air pollution. It is caused by factories that burn coal or oil or gas. These factories send smoke high into the air. The wind often carries the smoke far from the factories. Some of the harmful substances in the smoke may come down with the rain hundreds of miles away.

The rain in many places isn't natural and clean any more. It's full of acid chemicals. When it

falls in lakes, it changes them too. The lakes become more acidic. Acid water is like vinegar or lemon juice. It hurts when it gets in your eyes. It also kills the plants and animals that usually live in lake water. That is why the fish are dying in lakes.

But dead fish may be just the beginning of the problem. Scientists are finding other effects of acid rain. In some large areas trees are dying. Not just one tree here and there, but whole forests. At first scientists couldn't understand why. There were no bugs or diseases in these trees. The weather was not dry. But now they think that the rain was the cause. Acid rain is making the earth more acidic in these areas. Some kinds of trees cannot live in the soil that is very acidic.

Now scientists are also beginning to study the effects of acid rain on larger animals. For example, they believe that some deer in Poland are less healthy because of acid rain. If deer are hurt by the rain, what about people? This is the question many people are beginning to ask. No one knows the answer yet. But it is an important question for us all.

41. Every year thousands of species of animals _____.
- A. are hunted for their meat and skins B. migrate to other places
C. starve to death D. die out
42. Acid rain is caused by _____.
- A. natural gas
B. the ozone(臭氧) layer depletion(损耗)
C. acidic lake water
D. emissions of industrial enterprises
43. Which of the following is true?
- A. Dead fish in lakes is the only problem caused by acid rain.
B. Scientists are sure that acid rain is not harmful for mankind.
C. If we don't make an attempt to stop acid rain we may never see some animals again.
D. There's no reason to worry about several trees that died of some unknown disease.
44. What is not mentioned in the text?
- A. Acid rain is capable of dissolving(分解) some rocks and stones.
B. Fish are unable to live in the water containing acidic chemicals.
C. Coal, oil or gas form dangerous combinations after being burnt.
D. Scientists think that if some larger animals can be affected by acid rain, people may be in great danger.
45. Factory smoke _____.
- A. stays over the factories B. is usually clean now
C. turns into air D. can travel hundreds of miles

Passage Four

"I've changed my mind. I wanted to have a telescope, but now I want my daddy back." Lucien Lawrence's letter to Father Christmas written after his father had been knifed to death outside his school gate, must have touched every heart. Lucien went on to say that without his father he couldn't see the stars in the sky. When those who we love depart from us, we cannot see the stars for a while.

But Lucien, the stars are still there, and one day, when you are older and your tears have gone, you will see them again. And, in a strange way, I expect that you will find your father is there too, in your mind and in your heart. I find that my parents, long dead now, still figure in many of my dreams and that I think of them perhaps more than I ever did when they were alive. I still live to please them and I'm still surprised by their reactions. I remember that when I became a professor, I was so proud, or rather so pleased with myself, that I couldn't wait to cable my parents. The reply was a long time in coming, but when it did, all Mother said was "I hope this means that now you will have more time for the children!" I haven't forgotten. The values of my parents still live on.

It makes me pause and think about how I will live on in the hearts and minds of my children and of those for whom I care. Would I have been as ready as Philip Lawrence have been to face the aggressors(挑衅者), and to lay down my life for those in my care? How many people would want me back for Christmas? It's a serious thought, one to give me pause.

I pray silently, sometimes, in the dead of night, that ancient cry of a poet "Deliver my soul from the sword(剑), and my darling from the power of the dog". Yet I know the death comes to us all, and sometimes comes suddenly. We must therefore plan to live forever, but live as if we will die tomorrow. We live on, I'm sure, in the lives of those we loved, and therefore we ought to have a care for what they will remember and what they will treasure. If more parents knew this in their hearts to be true, there might be fewer knives on our streets today.

46. According to the whole text we can see that the first paragraph _____.
- A. puts forward the subject of the text
B. shows the author's pity on the kid
C. acts as an introduction to the discussion
D. makes a clear statement of the author's views
47. In the second paragraph the author mainly wants to explain to us _____.
- A. how much he misses his parents now
B. why his parents often appear in his dreams

- C. when Lucien will get over all his sadness
D. how proud he was when he succeeded in life
48. What feeling did the author's mother express in her reply?
A. Proud. B. Happy.
C. Disappointed. D. Worried.
49. In the author's opinion, the value of a person's life is _____.
A. to leave behind a precious memory to the people related
B. to have a high sense of duty to the whole society
C. to care what others will remember and treasure
D. to share happiness and sadness with his family
50. What does the writer mean by the sentence taken from an old poem?
A. Call on criminals and murderers to lay down their guns.
B. Advise parents stay with their children safely at home.
C. Spend every day meaningfully in memory of the death.
D. Try to keep violence and murder far away from society.

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.

More than forty thousand readers told us that they looked for in close friendships, what they expected 51 friends, what they were willing to give in 52, and how satisfied they were 53 the quality of their friendships. The 54 give little comfort to social critics.

Friendship 55 to be a unique form of 56 bonding. Unlike marriage or the ties that 57 parents and children, it is not defined or regulated by 58. Unlike other social roles that we are expected to 59—as citizens, employees, members of professional societies and 60 organizations—it has its own principle, which is to promote 61 of warmth, trust, love, and affection 62 two people.

The survey on friendship appeared in the March 63 of *Psychology Today*. The findings 64 that issues of trust and betrayal (背叛) are 65 to friendship. They also suggest that our readers do not 66 for friends only among those who are 67 like them, but find many 68 differ in race, religion, and ethnic (种族的) background. Arguably the most important

- 69 that emerges from the data, 70, is not something that we found—but what we did not.
51. A. on B. of C. to D. for
52. A. addition B. reply C. turn D. return
53. A. about B. of C. with D. by
54. A. results B. effects C. expectations D. consequences
55. A. feels B. leads C. sounds D. appears
56. A. human B. mankind C. individual D. civil
57. A. bind B. attach C. control D. attract
58. A. discipline B. law C. rule D. regulation
59. A. keep B. do C. show D. play
60. A. all B. any C. other D. those
61. A. friendship B. interests C. feelings D. impressions
62. A. between B. on C. in D. for
63. A. print B. issue C. publication D. copy
64. A. secure B. assure C. confirm D. resolve
65. A. neutral B. main C. nuclear D. central
66. A. ask B. call C. appeal D. look
67. A. most B. more C. least D. less
68. A. people B. who C. what D. friends
69. A. conclusion B. summary C. decision D. claim
70. A. moreover B. however C. still D. yet

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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. Neither of the girls have turned in the term papers to the instructor yet.
A B C D
72. It was him who came running into the classroom with the news.
A B C D

73. The little boy's mother bought him a five-speeds racing bicycle for his birthday.
A B C D
74. Don't leave the books on the desks. Put them back immediately where they belong to.
A B C D
75. The old man is in the habit of going for a walk along the river every morning except it rains.
A B C D
76. My book is different than yours because mine has a vocabulary section at the bottom of each page, and yours has one in the back.
A B C D
77. We knew that they would have more trouble getting there on time than us.
A B C D
78. The manager has finished working on the report last night, and now she will begin to write the other proposal.
A B C D
79. He had to borrow a little money from his uncle so that he would finish his education without working.
A B C D
80. People respected George Washington because he was a honest man, and turned out to be one of our greatest military leaders.
A B C D

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

83. 所有因素都考虑到,他们的计划仍是可行的。
84. 众所周知,中国是一个发展中国家。
85. 那个山区有许多自然资源有待于开发利用。
86. 每个人都喜欢被表扬而不是受到批评。
87. 皮特太年轻,无法明白这一切。

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Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: Suppose you were Li Ming. Write a complaint letter to a travel agency following the outline given below in Chinese.

- (1) 表明写信的目的;
- (2) 说明投诉的内容,对旅行社提供的服务表示不满;
- (3) 表达自己的意愿。

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. The case, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls insistently for round-the-clock working of machines.
82. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept that equality more easily than their parents did and to prepare more fully participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by the "battle of the sexes".