

## 考前冲刺模拟试卷(十)

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. \_\_\_\_\_ many times, but he still couldn't understand it.  
 A. Having been told                      B. Though had been told  
 C. He was told                              D. Having told
2. Before he left for his vacation he went to the bank to \_\_\_\_\_ some money.  
 A. pull                      B. draw                      C. pick                      D. gain
3. John may phone tonight, so I don't want to go out \_\_\_\_\_ he phones.  
 A. as long as                      B. in order that  
 C. in case                              D. so that
4. They did not loyally \_\_\_\_\_ the principles they professed.  
 A. live on                              B. live through  
 C. live up to                              D. live with
5. —Did you remember to give Alice the money you owe her?

- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ I saw her, I remember it.  
 A. while                                      B. the instant  
 C. suddenly                                      D. moment
6. \_\_\_\_\_ we were out of the traffic jam we were able to resume(恢复) our normal speed.  
 A. Whenever                                      B. No sooner  
 C. In case                                      D. Once
  7. The train \_\_\_\_\_ she was traveling was late.  
 A. which                      B. on which                      C. for which                      D. on one
  8. He thinks about nothing but playing golf. He's completely \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
 A. addicted                      B. ascribed                      C. tempted                      D. overcome
  9. His mother works at the market \_\_\_\_\_ sells vegetables and fruit.  
 A. where                      B. in which                      C. at which                      D. which
  10. Between 2001 ~ 2014, the number of overseas visitors expanded \_\_\_\_\_ 55%.  
 A. by                      B. for                      C. to                      D. in
  11. If it \_\_\_\_\_ too much trouble I'd love a cup of tea.  
 A. isn't                                      B. weren't  
 C. wasn't                                      D. hadn't been
  12. After \_\_\_\_\_ seemed an endless wait, it was his turn to step into the doctor's office.  
 A. it                                      B. that  
 C. what                                      D. there
  13. She's going to the photographer's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to have her photograph take                      B. to have her photograph taking  
 C. to have her photograph taken                      D. to have taken her photograph
  14. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ emphasis placed on classroom work, the instructor will report your absences to the adviser.  
 A. large                                      B. hard  
 C. strong                                      D. high
  15. \_\_\_\_\_ you decide to take up, you should try to make it a success.  
 A. If only                                      B. Unless  
 C. Wherever                                      D. Whatever
  16. Private cars have made the traffic problems \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the worse than before                      B. worse than ever before  
 C. more bad as before                      D. more bad than it was
  17. You never told us his phone number, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. hadn't you                      B. didn't you  
C. had you                            D. did you
18. It's high time \_\_\_\_\_ about the pollution problems.  
A. something was done              B. something is done  
C. anything will be done            D. nothing to be done
19. Great \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulties are, we must do our best to succeed.  
A. while                      B. as                      C. although                      D. however
20. A man who wants to start a business must have some \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. currency                      B. income                      C. wealth                      D. capital
21. It is the boy's carelessness that \_\_\_\_\_ his failure in the exam.  
A. resulted from                      B. led to  
C. brought in                      D. led into
22. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ this type of computer, because it's too expensive.  
A. cost                      B. spend                      C. afford                      D. trade
23. The students were assigned different tasks according to their \_\_\_\_\_ abilities.  
A. respectful                      B. respectable  
C. respective                      D. responsible
24. Thank you for the \_\_\_\_\_ you did me to move the sofa upstairs.  
A. favor                      B. good                      C. help                      D. kindness
25. As for quality of this model of color TV sets, the ones made in China are by no means \_\_\_\_\_ those imported.  
A. inferior than                      B. less inferior to  
C. less inferior than                      D. inferior to
26. This well-known international organization was \_\_\_\_\_ several years ago.  
A. set up                      B. made up  
C. taken up                      D. got up
27. The couples had to move to the north because they found it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to the hot climate in the south.  
A. adopt                      B. make                      C. enjoy                      D. adjust
28. I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ the door before I left the house.  
A. locking                      B. lock                      C. to lock                      D. locked
29. I didn't hear \_\_\_\_\_ because there was too much noise where I was sitting.  
A. what did he say                      B. what he had said  
C. what was he saying                      D. what to say

30. George took \_\_\_\_\_ of the fine weather to do a day's work in his garden.  
A. advantage                      B. profit                      C. interest                      D. charge

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**

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, concepts of male superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and in decisions makes for equality, and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept that equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by "battle of the sexes".

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important and—that has happened in some cases—we are as badly off as before, only in reverse.

It is time to re-estimate the role of the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired of "Monism" (一元论), but we don't want to exchange it for a "New-Monism". What we need, rather, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs that psychologists, social workers, and specialists in family are becoming more aware of the part men play. We have almost given up saying that a woman's place is in the home. We are beginning, however, to analyze man's place in the home and to insist that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child. The family is a co-operative enterprise (企业) for which it is difficult to lay down rules because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

Excessive authority has unhappy consequences, whether it wears skirts or trousers. The deal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is relative not only to a healthy democracy, but also to a healthy family.

31. The best title of this article would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Equal Job for Equal Pay  
 B. The Ideal of Equal Rights and Responsibilities in the American Family  
 C. American Men and Women  
 D. How to Bring up Children
32. According to the author, the father's role in the home is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. irrelevant to the healthy development of the child  
 B. relative to the healthy development of the child  
 C. identical to the role of the child's mother  
 D. impossible to determine
33. According to the author, the solution of family problems \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is best left in hands of social workers  
 B. is similar in all families  
 C. needs to be reached by ways unique to each family  
 D. is not necessary in household where sharing is done
34. The consequences of excessive authority in the home \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is nevertheless fortunate if the mother is the only authority  
 B. is unfortunate no matter who is the head of the family  
 C. has never proved harmful  
 D. is nevertheless fortunate if the father is the only authority
35. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- A. A healthy, co-operative family is a basic unit of a healthy society.  
 B. Division of household responsibilities is workable only in theory.  
 C. A woman's place is in the home now as always.  
 D. The role of the male as breadwinner is one which society considers least important.

### Passage Two

A study of art history might be a good way to learn more about a culture than is possible to learn in general history classes. Most typical history courses concentrate on politics, economics and war. But art history focuses on much more than this because art reflects not only the political values of a people, but also religious beliefs, emotions and psychology. In addition, information about the daily activities of our ancestors can be provided by art. In short, art expresses the essential qualities of a time and a place, and a study of it clearly offers us a deeper understanding than can be found in

most history books.

In history books, objective information about the political life of a country is presented; that is, facts about politics are given, but opinions are not expressed. Art, on the other hand, is subjective (主观的): it reflects emotions and opinions. The great Spanish painter Francisco Goya was perhaps the first truly "political" artist. In his well-known painting *The Third of May, 1808*, he criticized the Spanish government for its abuse (滥用) of power over people.

In the same way, art can reflect a culture's religious beliefs. For hundreds of years in Europe, religious art had been almost the only type of art that existed. Churches and other religious buildings were filled with paintings that described people and stories from the Bible. Although most people couldn't read, they could still understand the Bible stories in the pictures on church walls. By contrast, one of the main characteristics of art in the Middle East was (and still is) its absence of human and animal images. This reflects the Islamic belief that statues (雕像) are not holy.

36. More can be learned about a culture from a study of art history than general history because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. art history shows us nothing but the political values  
 B. general history only focuses on politics  
 C. art history gives us an insight (洞察力) into the essential qualities of a time and a place  
 D. general history concerns only religious beliefs, emotions and psychology
37. Art is subjective in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a personal and emotional view of history is presented through it  
 B. it only reflects people's anger or sadness about social problems  
 C. it can easily arouse people's anger about their government  
 D. artists were or are religious, who reflect only the religious aspect of the society
38. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. In history books political views of people are entirely presented.  
 B. Francisco Goya expressed his religious belief in his painting *The Third of May, 1808*.  
 C. In the Middle East, you can hardly find animal or human figures on palaces or other building.  
 D. For centuries in Europe, painters had only painted on walls of churches or other religious buildings.
39. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the development of art history  
 B. the difference between general history and art history  
 C. what we can learn from art  
 D. the influence of artists on art history

40. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Islamic artists only paint images of plants, flowers or objects in their paintings
  - B. it is more difficult to study art history than general history
  - C. a history teacher must be quite objective
  - D. artists painted people or stories from the Bible to hide their political beliefs

### Passage Three

It is not often realized that women held a high place in southern European societies in the 10th and 11th centuries. As a wife, the woman was protected by the setting up of a dowry (嫁妆). Admittedly, the purpose of this was to protect her against the risk of desertion, but in reality its function in the social and family life of the time was much more important. The dowry was the wife's right to receive a tenth of all her husband's property. The wife had the right to withhold consent, in all transactions the husband would make, and more than just a right; the documents show that she enjoyed a real power of decision, equal to that of her husband. In no case do the documents indicate any degree of difference in the legal status of husband and wife.

The wife shared in the management of her husband's personal property, but the opposite was not always true. Women seemed perfectly prepared to defend their own inheritance against husbands who tried to exceed their rights, and on occasion they showed a fine fighting spirit. A case in point is that of Maria Vivas. Having agreed with her husband Miro to sell a field she had inherited, for the needs of the household, she insisted on compensation. None being offered, she succeeded in dragging her husband to the scribe to have a contract duly drawn up assigning her a piece of land from Miro's personal inheritance. The unfortunate husband was obliged to agree, as the contract says, "for the sake of peace." Either through the dowry or through being hot-tempered, the wife knew how to win herself, with the context of the family, a powerful economic position.

41. Originally, the purpose of a dowry is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. give a woman the right to receive all her husband's property
  - B. help a woman to enjoy a higher position in the family
  - C. protect a woman against the risk of desertion
  - D. both A and C
42. According to the passage, the legal status of the wife in marriage was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. higher than that of a single woman
  - B. higher than that of her husband
  - C. lower than that of her husband
  - D. the same as that of her husband

43. Why does the author give us the example of Maria Vivas?
- A. To show that the wife shared in the management of her husband's personal property.
  - B. To show that the wife can defend her own inheritance.
  - C. To prove that women have powerful position.
  - D. To illustrate how women win her property.
44. The compensation Maria Vivas got for the field is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some of the land Miro had inherited
  - B. a tenth of Miro's land
  - C. money for household expenses
  - D. money from Miro's inheritance
45. The author's attitude towards Maria Vivas is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sympathetic
  - B. disapproval
  - C. indifferent
  - D. objective

### Passage Four

Under normal conditions the act of communication requires the presence of at least two persons: one who sends and the other who receives the communication. In order to communicate thoughts and feelings, there must be a conventional system of signs and symbols which means the same to the sender and the receiver.

The means of sending communications are too numerous and varied for systematic classification; therefore, the analysis must begin with the means of receiving communication. Reception of communication is achieved by our senses, of which sight, hearing and touch play the most important roles.

Examples of visual communication are gesture and mimicry. Although both frequently accompany speech, there are systems that rely solely on sight, such as those used by deaf and dumb persons. Another means of communicating visually is by signals of fire, smoke, flags, or flashing lights. Feelings may be simply communicated by touch, such as by hand-stroking. Although a highly developed system of hand-stroking has enabled blind, deaf and dumb persons to communicate intelligently, whistling to someone, applauding in a theatre, and other forms of communication by sound rely upon the ear as a receiver. The most fully developed form of auditory communication is, of course, the spoken language.

The means of communication mentioned so far have two features in communication: they last only a short time, and the persons involved must be relatively close to each other. Therefore, all are restricted in time and space.

46. In the author's opinion, the reception of communication should be dealt with first because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. communication depends on a conventional system of signs and symbols  
 B. only through our senses, can we communicate  
 C. to classify the means of sending communications is a very difficult task  
 D. there are more means of receiving than of sending communications
47. Gesture is specially mentioned as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. communication by language                      B. communication by mimicry  
 C. auditory communication                      D. visual communication
48. Which of the following statements about communication by hearing is true?  
 A. Communication by hearing is more important than communication by sight.  
 B. Whistling and applauding are the only two forms of communication by hearing.  
 C. Handshaking, as well as hand-stroking, has enabled the blind to communicate by hearing.  
 D. It is possible to communicate intelligently by hearing.
49. According to the passage alone, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?  
 A. The spoken language is the most highly developed form of auditory communication.  
 B. Normally, the act of communication requires the presence of at least three persons.  
 C. The means of communication mentioned in the passage last only for a moment.  
 D. Fire, smoke, flags and flashing lights can all be signals of visual communication.
50. What is the passage mainly about?  
 A. Spoken is the best way of communication.  
 B. Reception of communication can be achieved by our sight, hearing and touch, and these means of communication have two features in common.  
 C. In communication a conventional system of signs and symbols means the same to the sender and receiver.  
 D. The means of communication are restricted in time and space.

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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.

Everyone wants to be healthy and happy. 51, illness or accidents may occur without any 52. Frequently the person who is 53 can be cared for at home if there is someone 54

of looking after him under the doctor's 55. Sometimes arrangements can be 56 for a visiting nurse to give the necessary 57 once a day, or often, if necessary. The responsible one in the home 58 on with the rest of the care during the 59 between the nurses' visit.

The rapid diagnosis(诊断) and immediate treatment 60 the spot of an accident or sudden illness, 61 awaiting the arrival of doctors, is called the first aid and quite 62 from the home nursing.

When illness does come, 63 family is affected. Many adjustments have to be made 64 the family routine needn't be 65 completely. Often it can be rearranged with home duties simplified to save time and energy, thus reducing 66 on the family.

The 67 responsibility for give nursing care is usually 68 by one person, frequently the mother, 69, in order that she may have some much needed rest, or 70 she herself is ill, other members of the family should learn how to help when sickness occurs.

51. A. Occasionally    B: Unfortunately    C. Actually    D. Naturally  
 52. A. reason    B. notice    C. warning    D. signal  
 53. A. weak    B. patient    C. ill    D. healthy  
 54. A. suitable    B. appropriate    C. capable    D. able  
 55. A. introduction    B. control    C. decision    D. direction  
 56. A. done    B. made    C. placed    D. supplied  
 57. A. care    B. cure    C. treatment    D. training  
 58. A. works    B. carries    C. looks    D. depends  
 59. A. break    B. holiday    C. interval    D. course  
 60. A. on    B. in    C. at    D. from  
 61. A. before    B. while    C. as    D. until  
 62. A. similar    B. distinct    C. urgent    D. separate  
 63. A. all the    B. the all    C. the whole    D. the entire  
 64. A. and    B. but    C. unless    D. since  
 65. A. maintained    B. neglected    C. solved    D. disturbed  
 66. A. strain    B. worry    C. pain    D. trouble  
 67. A. technical    B. overall    C. minor    D. reasonable  
 68. A. consumed    B. obtained    C. assumed    D. tolerated  
 69. A. Moreover    B. However    C. Unexpected    D. Consequently  
 70. A. in fact    B. in case    C. as a result    D. on the contrary

