

考前冲刺模拟试卷(四)

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. John's luggage is _____ Mary's.
A. three-time as light as B. three times as light as
C. three-time as light than D. three times as light than
2. _____, I went back to my dormitory unhappy in the evening.
A. With anything done B. With something doing
C. With nothing done D. With nothing having done
3. I'm going to have my letters _____ tomorrow.
A. type B. typing C. typed D. to be typed
4. I'm considering _____ your offer.
A. accept B. accepting C. to accept D. accepted
5. If I _____ the exam, he would be astonished.
A. did pass B. pass C. were passing D. had passed

6. The reason I did not go to France was _____ a new job.
A. because I got B. that I got
C. because of getting D. due to
7. The fact _____ shows that he was never really serious about coming.
A. that he didn't turn up B. which he didn't turn up
C. he didn't turn up D. for him not to turn up
8. With the advancement of technology, computers have come into the market _____ capable of doing very complicated calculations at great speed.
A. that they are B. which are
C. that is D. which they are
9. _____, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.
A. Other things being equal B. Were other things equal
C. To be equal to other things D. Other things to be equal
10. Most of the news on the front pages of daily newspapers _____ the progress of peace conference.
A. is concerned B. are concerning
C. concerns D. concern
11. Read the book carefully _____ you will find lots of information related to our research.
A. if B. or
C. so D. and
12. He prefers to rent a car _____ have one of his own.
A. other than B. rather than
C. on condition that D. would rather
13. It was some time _____ the door opened in response to his ring.
A. before B. when
C. after D. since
14. It is a huge task to _____ all the rooms in the building in such a short time.
A. go ahead with B. keep up
C. clean up D. work out
15. What he has done shows that he is not a man _____.
A. whom you can believe B. that you can believe
C. whom you can believe in D. what you can believe in
16. He was _____ to speak the truth.

- A. too much of a coward B. so much a coward
C. too much a coward D. so much of a coward
17. If we continue to argue over minor points, we won't get _____ near a solution.
A. somewhere B. elsewhere
C. everywhere D. anywhere
18. I like climbing mountains _____ my wife prefers water sports.
A. as B. when
C. for D. while
19. It wasn't the dinner. It was _____ people talked about at the dinner that disgusted him.
A. what B. that
C. whatever D. those
20. His face _____ when he told a lie.
A. gave him off B. gave him away
C. gave him away up D. gave him out
21. She is the most _____ secretary I've ever had.
A. efficient B. effective
C. industrial D. practiced
22. When you take the medicine, be careful not to _____ that amount printed on the bottle.
A. exceed B. surpass
C. substitute D. overcome
23. Encourage your children to try new things, but try not to _____ them hard.
A. draw B. strike C. rush D. push
24. Please don't be angry. I _____ to help rather than to hurt you.
A. plotted B. managed C. supposed D. meant
25. The front door is the main _____ to the house.
A. solution B. way C. entrance D. path
26. The shop assistant _____ me \$25 for this suitcase.
A. cost B. charged C. spent D. demanded
27. Sorry, I mistake your office _____ John's.
A. with B. for C. on D. to
28. Would you please call me up later _____ they decide to go camping?
A. that B. for C. whether D. when

29. When I applied for my passport to be renewed, I had to send them a _____ photograph.
A. recent B. fashionable C. fresh D. modern
30. Training is provided, so no _____ experience is required for the job.
A. previous B. principal C. following D. precious

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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

Doctors have known for a long time that extremely loud noises can cause hearing damage or loss. This noise can be the sound of a plane or machines in factories or loud music or other common sounds found at home or at work. A person only needs to hear the noise for little more than one second to be affected.

An American scientist has found that using aspirin can increase the temporary(暂时的) hearing loss or damage from loud noise. He did an experiment, using a number of students at a university, who all had normal hearing. He gave them different amounts of aspirin for different periods of time. He had them listen to loud noise for a short time, and then he tested their hearing ability. He found that students who were given four grams of aspirin a day for two days suffered much greater temporary hearing loss than those who did not use aspirin. The hearing loss was about twice as great.

The scientist said that millions of persons in the United States use much greater amounts of aspirin than were used in the study. He said these persons face a serious danger of suffering hearing loss from loud noise.

31. Doctors have long known that hearing damage or loss can be caused by _____.
A. loud noises B. sounds of all kinds
C. common sounds at home D. terribly loud noises
32. By conducting an experiment, the American scientist tried to find out _____.

- A. whether using aspirin would affect a person's hearing ability
 - B. whether university students' hearing ability is better than others
 - C. how many Americans take great amounts of aspirin every day
 - D. why people face a serious danger of suffering hearing loss from loud noises
33. According to this passage, the findings of the experiment is that using aspirin can _____.
- A. improve one's hearing ability
 - B. increase hearing loss by 50 percent
 - C. increase temporary hearing loss from loud noises
 - D. protect persons from losing their hearing ability
34. Millions of Americans are in danger of suffering hearing loss because they _____.
- A. take too much aspirin every day
 - B. often take planes on trips
 - C. are surrounded by loud noises at home or at work
 - D. like listening to loud music
35. The writer's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
- A. explain how extremely loud noises affect persons' hearing ability
 - B. make people aware of the consequences of using aspirin
 - C. test how good a person's hearing ability is
 - D. illustrate how hearing loss is related to very loud noises

Passage Two

Humanity uses a little less than half the water available worldwide. Yet occurrences of shortages and droughts (干旱) are causing famine and distress in some areas, and industrial and agricultural byproducts are polluting water supplies. Since the world's population is expected to double in the next 50 years, many experts think we are on the edge of a widespread water crisis.

But that doesn't have to be the outcome. Water shortages don't have to trouble the world—if we start valuing water more than we have in the past. Just as we began to appreciate petroleum more after the 1970s oil crises, today we must start looking at water from a fresh economic perspective. We can no longer afford to consider water a virtually free resource of which we can use as much as we like in any way we want.

Instead, for all uses except the domestic demand of the poor, governments should price water to reflect its actual value. This means charging a fee for the water itself as well as for the supply costs.

Governments should also protect this resource by providing water in more economically and environmentally sound ways. For example, often the cheapest way to provide irrigation (灌溉) water

in the dry tropics is through small-scale projects, such as gathering rainfall in depressions (洼地) and pumping it to nearby crop land.

No matter what steps governments take to provide water more efficiently, they must change their institutional and legal approaches to water use. Rather than spread control among hundreds or even thousands of local, regional and national agencies that watch various aspects of water use, countries should set up central authorities to coordinate water supply.

36. What is the real cause of the potential water crisis?
- A. Only half of the world's water can be used.
 - B. The world population is increasing faster and faster.
 - C. Half of the world's water resources have been seriously polluted.
 - D. Humanity has not placed sufficient value on water resources.
37. As indicated in the passage, the water problem _____.
- A. is already serious in certain parts of the world
 - B. has been exaggerated by some experts in the field
 - C. poses a challenge to the technology of building reservoirs
 - D. is underestimated by government organizations at different levels
38. According to the author, the water price should _____.
- A. be reduced to the minimum
 - B. stimulate domestic demand
 - C. correspond to its real value
 - D. take into account the occurrences of droughts
39. The author says that in some hot and dry areas it is advisable to _____.
- A. build big lakes to store water
 - B. construct big pumping stations
 - C. build small and cheap irrigation systems
 - D. channel water from nearby rivers to cropland
40. In order to raise the efficiency of the water supply, measures should be taken to _____.
- A. guarantee full protection of the environment
 - B. centralize the management of water resources
 - C. increase the sense of responsibility of agencies at all levels
 - D. encourage local and regional control of water resources

Passage Three

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental

problems, and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out that a forest of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lots.

Skyscrapers are also consumers and wasters of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand for electricity by 120,000 kilowatts—enough to supply the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day.

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The heat loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical brick wall filled with insulation (绝缘) board. To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment, builders of skyscrapers have begun to use double-glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare (炫目的光) as well as heat gain. However, mirror walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers put a strain on a city's sanitation facilities (卫生设备), too. If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone produce 2.25 million gallons of wastes each year—as much a city the size of Stanford, Connecticut, which has a population of more than 109,000.

Skyscrapers also affect television reception, block bird flyways and air traffic. In Boston in the late 1960's, some people even feared that shadows from skyscrapers would kill the grass on Boston Common.

Still, people continue to build skyscrapers for all the reasons that they have always built them—personal pride and the desire of owners to have the largest possible amount of space to rent.

41. The passage mainly _____.
A. compare skyscrapers with other modern structures
B. describe some architectural designs of skyscrapers
C. describe skyscrapers and their effect on the environment
D. encourage using bricks in the construction of skyscrapers
42. According to the passage, what is one disadvantage of skyscrapers that have mirrored walls?
A. The surrounding air is heated.
B. Construction time is increased.
C. The windows must be cleaned daily.
D. Extra air-conditioning equipment is needed.
43. According to the passage, in the late 1960's some residents of Boston were concerned with which aspect of skyscrapers?
A. The noise from their construction.
B. The high cost of renting an office.

- C. The harmful effects on the city's grass.
D. The removal of trees from building sites.

44. The author raises problems that would most concern which of the following groups?
A. Pilots. B. Electricians.
C. Environmentalists. D. Construction workers.
45. The underlined word "ecologists" in paragraph one means _____.
A. experts on construction
B. experts on electric facilities
C. experts on the building materials
D. experts on protecting the environment

Passage Four

Tea drinking was common in China for nearly one thousand years before anyone in Europe had ever heard about tea. People in Britain were much slower in finding out what tea was like, mainly because tea was very expensive. It could not be bought in shops and even those people who could afford to have it sent from Holland did so only because it was a fashionable curiosity. Some of them were not sure how to use it. They thought it was a vegetable and tried cooking the leaves. Then they served them mixed with butter and salt. They soon discovered their mistake but many people used to spread the used tea leaves on bread and give them to their children as sandwiches.

Tea remained scarce and very expensive in England until the ships of the East India Company began to bring it direct from China early in the seventeenth century. During the next few years so much tea came into the country that the price fell and many people could afford to buy it.

At the same time people on the Continent were becoming more and more fond of tea. Until then tea had been drunk without milk in it, but one day a famous French lady named Madame de Sevigne decided to see what tea tasted like when milk was added. She found it so pleasant that she would never again drink it without milk. Because she was such a great lady that her friends thought they must copy everything she did, they also drank their tea with milk in it. Slowly this habit spread until it reached England and today only very few Britons drink tea without milk.

At first, tea was usually drunk after dinner in the evening. No one ever thought of drinking tea in the afternoon until a duchess (公爵夫人) found that a cup of tea and a piece of cake at three or four o'clock stopped her getting "a sinking feeling" as she called it. She invited her friends to have this new meal with her and so, teatime was born.

46. Which of the following is true according to the text?
A. The Britons got expensive tea from India.

- B. Tea reached Britain from Holland.
C. The Britons were the first people in Europe who drank tea.
D. It was not until the 17th century that the Britons had tea.
47. This passage mainly discusses _____.
A. the history of tea drinking in Britain
B. how tea became a popular drink in Britain
C. how the Britons got the habit of drinking tea
D. how tea-time was born
48. Tea became a popular drink in Britain _____.
A. in the eighteenth century B. in the sixteenth century
C. in the seventeenth century D. in the late seventeenth century
49. People in Europe began to drink tea with milk because _____.
A. it tasted like milk
B. it tasted more pleasant
C. it became a popular drink
D. Madame de Seigne was such a lady with great social influence that people tried to copy the way she drank tea
50. We may infer from the passage that the habit of drinking tea in Britain was mostly due to the influence of _____.
A. a famous French lady B. the ancient Chinese
C. the upper social class D. people in Holland

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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.

It's an annual back-to-school routine. One morning you wave goodbye, and that 51 evening you're burning the late-night oil in sympathy. In the race to improve educational standards, 52 are throwing the books at kids. 53 elementary school students are complaining of homework 54. What's a well-meaning parent to do?

As hard as 55 may be, sit back and chill, experts advise. Though you've got to get them

to do it, 56 helping too much, or even examining 57 too carefully, you may keep them 58 doing it by themselves. "I wouldn't advise a parent to check every 59 assignment," says psychologist John Rosemond, author of *Ending the Tough Homework*. "There's a 60 of appreciation for trial and error. Let your children 61 the grade they deserve."

Many experts believe parents should gently look over the work of younger children and ask them to rethink their 62. But "you don't want them to feel it has to be 63," she says.

That's not to say parents should 64 homework—first, they should monitor how much homework their kids 65. Thirty minutes a day in the early elementary years and an hour in 66 four, five, and six is standard, says Rosemond. For junior-high students it should be "67 more than an hour and a half," and two for high-school students. If your child 68 has more homework than this, you may want to check 69 other parents and then talk to the teacher about 70 assignment.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. very | B. exact | C. right | D. usual |
| 52. A. officials | B. parents | C. experts | D. schools |
| 53. A. Also | B. Even | C. Then | D. However |
| 54. A. fatigue | B. confusion | C. duty | D. puzzle |
| 55. A. there | B. we | C. they | D. it |
| 56. A. via | B. under | C. by | D. for |
| 57. A. questions | B. answers | C. standards | D. rules |
| 58. A. off | B. without | C. beyond | D. from |
| 59. A. single | B. piece | C. page | D. other |
| 60. A. drop | B. short | C. cut | D. lack |
| 61. A. acquire | B. earn | C. gather | D. reach |
| 62. A. exercises | B. defects | C. mistakes | D. tests |
| 63. A. perfect | B. better | C. unusual | D. complete |
| 64. A. forget | B. refuse | C. miss | D. ignore |
| 65. A. have | B. prepare | C. make | D. perform |
| 66. A. classes | B. groups | C. grades | D. terms |
| 67. A. about | B. no | C. much | D. few |
| 68. A. previously | B. rarely | C. merely | D. consistently |
| 69. A. with | B. in | C. out | D. up |
| 70. A. finishing | B. lowering | C. reducing | D. declining |

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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. If Rudy would have studied German in college, he would not have found the scientific terms so difficult to understand.
A B C D
72. Entering the crowding room, the woman could see not one person whom she knew.
A B C D
73. Sally must have called her sister last night, but she arrived home too late to call her.
A B C D
74. Our English teacher would like us spending more time in the lab practicing our pronunciation.
A B C D
75. Visitors were not permitted entering the park after dark because of the lack of security and lighting.
A B C D
76. He said quietly that he would rather starve than stealing to get what he needed.
A B C D
77. You shouldn't rely on him calling you in the morning.
A B C D
78. In an age when waste today means a lack tomorrow, making use of every available resource become more and more important.
A B C D
79. John was the only of the villagers who were killed in the earthquake which occurred last week.
A B C D
80. The lecturer spoke such fast that I found it hard to take in what he was saying.
A B C D

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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. There are signs that psychologists and specialists on the family are becoming more aware of the part men play and that they have decided that women should not receive all the credit, or all the blame. We have almost given up saying that a woman's place is in the home.
82. It can be argued that memory and foresightedness are the essence of intelligence; that man's ability to manipulate time, to employ both past and future as guides to present action, is what makes him human.

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

83. 约翰一周后就回来了,你到时可以直接与他谈。
84. 他辜负了父母对他的期望。
85. 你必须改进工作,否则,我解雇你。
86. 我们必须立即采取措施防止这种事情再次发生。
87. 这门和窗子不成比例。

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Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: Write a composition on the topic Information Security. You should write no less than 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below. Please write on the ANSWER SHEET.

- (1) 信息安全日益重要;
- (2) 信息安全事故可能导致的危害;
- (3) 如何做到信息安全。