

考前冲刺模拟试卷(五)

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. Our main concern is to _____ the living standard of the people.
A. raise B. rise C. arise D. arouse
2. The top of the mountain is _____, but the trees grew part way up its slope.
A. empty B. vain C. bare D. blank
3. You ought _____ the task the day before yesterday.
A. to finish B. to finishing
C. to have finishing D. to have finished
4. I am going to the teacher, but you _____ with me.
A. need go out B. need not go
C. need not to go D. do not need go
5. A laser beam is used to _____ even the hardest substance.
A. pass through B. repair C. light up D. identify

6. I could not _____ all the information given in the radio broadcast.
A. relieve B. absorb C. admire D. deceive
7. TV, if properly used, can _____ a child's imagination.
A. cause B. excite C. stimulate D. arise
8. Mrs. Smith was so _____ about everything that no servants could please her.
A. specific B. special C. precise D. particular
9. The tremor in her voice _____ her nervousness.
A. affirmed B. pronounced C. disguised D. revealed
10. Professor Smith is said _____ another important discovery in chemistry.
A. to make B. to have made
C. having being made D. having made
11. Before Christmas all the shops are _____ with customers.
A. loaded B. jammed C. charged D. mixed
12. While we try to develop traditional friendship with other countries, we have to _____ with them in trade.
A. compel B. comprise C. compete D. complete
13. I'll take this opportunity to roam about the streets, to get in touch with the local people, _____.
A. so to speak B. so as to
C. as a matter of fact D. as a result
14. It's time to _____ talking and to start acting.
A. leave out B. leave behind C. leave off D. leave alone
15. That was the second time that I _____ to China.
A. went B. had been C. would go D. will go
16. _____, you are welcome to join in our discussion.
A. No matter what are your opinions
B. Whatever your opinions are
C. No matter whatever your opinions are
D. No matter your opinions are
17. "What is he?" "He is _____."
A. a poet and novelist B. a poet and novelist
C. poet and novelist D. the poet and novelist
18. Please remain _____ until the plane has come to a complete stop.
A. to seat B. to be seated C. seating D. seated

19. The robber had escaped and was nowhere to be found when the police _____.
A. arrived B. had arrived C. arrive D. have arrived
20. It was in a small village in the south _____ he spent his childhood and met his life-long friend—the local schoolmaster.
A. where B. when C. which D. that
21. For many overseas Chinese, China is their real _____, because they were born and grew up there.
A. home B. family C. house D. household
22. With all your brains you _____ the math test, but you failed. You were too careless.
A. should pass B. should have passed
C. must pass D. must have passed
23. When he entered the room he found a cat _____ quietly under the desk.
A. lie B. lies C. to lie D. lying
24. Today Mrs. Smith _____ herself in white like a nurse at the garden party.
A. wore B. put C. sent D. dressed
25. Some people like to _____ a small sum of money in case of urgent need.
A. deal with B. use up C. set aside D. take off
26. We investigated other companies in the market to discover _____ they handled complaints from their customers.
A. that B. how C. what D. where
27. The Human Resources Department, as well as the other departments, will have its budget _____ to \$2 million this year.
A. to reduce B. reduce
C. reduced D. reducing
28. The team is going out to hold a party tomorrow after it _____ the project.
A. completes B. completed
C. will complete D. will have completed
29. _____ arriving at the meeting room, Tina discovered that she had left the sample products in her office.
A. By B. Through C. On D. In
30. Jack said the construction of the subway would be completed in October, _____ is a great surprise to us.
A. this B. what C. that D. which

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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

Self-esteem is a private, individual matter. It goes up and down from day to day, or even from hour to hour. Thus, strengthening self-esteem is no easy task. But managers can help improve employees' self-esteem in the following ways.

Firstly, they must create a work environment that invites people to feel good about themselves and the work they do. They must not damage or lower the self-esteem of others. Managers should avoid something said or done to someone that wears away their feelings of self worth and satisfaction in performance. For example, it is unacceptable to greet a lazy employee with comments like "Late again! You win the prize for being the least reliable person here."

Secondly, they must develop ways of communicating real respect and concern to the employees by actively helping them to improve their self-image and to feel better about themselves and their performance. For example, comments like, "I knew you could do an exceptional job on that new assignment—and you proved me right!" If sincere, it will make an employee's day.

Lastly, give specific rather than general praise. Managers can't just go around saying to employees, "I really appreciate your work" or "Thanks"—your employees will think you're running for political office! Instead, be specific about what was done and the positive consequences of the action. For example, "That report you did for me on Thursday was just what I needed for my marketing meeting." And be sure to give the feedback to the person as soon after the event as possible.

31. We can learn from the first paragraph that self-esteem is _____.

- A. kept as it is for a long time B. not fixed
C. easy to improve D. the most important

32. According to the passage, creating the work environment should consider _____.

- A. the role of high efficiency at work
 - B. employees' self-value for their work
 - C. employers' satisfaction about their salary
 - D. the importance of the prize for the company
33. The comments given to employees should _____ in order to strengthen their self-respect.
- A. be frequent
 - B. show respect and concern
 - C. be much in amount
 - D. be negative sometimes
34. Managers should give praise to employees _____.
- A. in a general way
 - B. for a special purpose
 - C. in detail and in time
 - D. on a special occasion
35. Which is the best title for this passage?
- A. Importance of Self-esteem.
 - B. The Role of Managers.
 - C. The Praises for Employees.
 - D. Improvement of Self-esteem.

Passage Two

In the United States, teaching is very important. If teachers do not teach well, students complain. If many students do not understand, people think that the teacher does not do a good job. The teacher has big responsibility to make sure students understand. In a sense, students are consumers and the teacher is offering services.

Students have the right to evaluate their teachers, and they usually do so at the end of each course. That evaluation includes lots of aspects of teaching, such as explanation, preparation, using good examples, answering questions, and organization of classes.

Students are supposed to read required textbooks and recommended books before class. Without reading them, they will find it very difficult to understand the class. Basic courses on doing research and writing papers are taught at the beginning of the program. They teach things very concretely (具体地) and clearly. Students are expected to apply what they have learned to their studies.

Classes are usually divided into lectures and seminars. There are some lecture classes, where the teacher just gives a lecture, and students ask questions at the end. Most graduate level classes are lectures and discussions. Participating in discussions is very important. Higher level classes involve very little lecturing. They emphasize discussion and presentation by the students.

36. According to the passage, good teachers should _____.
- A. try to please their students
 - B. treat their students as consumers
 - C. understand their students well
 - D. make sure their students understand

37. Teachers are evaluated by students mainly on _____.
- A. how well they perform in class
 - B. how carefully they prepare their lessons
 - C. how fluently they express themselves in class
 - D. how hard they work in and after class
38. What are students expected to do before attending a class?
- A. Go over the lessons thoroughly.
 - B. Understand the textbooks well.
 - C. Do the reading assignments.
 - D. Prepare an outline for discussion.
39. When a program starts, students should first _____.
- A. learn how to do research and write papers
 - B. have some learning experience
 - C. learn about the course concretely and clearly
 - D. know how to participate in discussions
40. Higher level classes are taught mainly through _____.
- A. giving a lot of lectures to students
 - B. involving students in discussions
 - C. asking students questions in class
 - D. answering students' questions in class

Passage Three

The market investigation is **indispensable** to sales promotion. They are as closely related as the lips and teeth, so to speak. What you produce is for sale on the market. It would be impossible to succeed in selling a product without first investigating the market.

In the international market, goods on sale coming from different countries and suppliers are always facing keen competition. Under such circumstances, they will try everything possible to familiarize themselves with the market conditions.

In making investigations, we ought to get information about what similar items the competitors are offering on the market, what prices they are quoting (报价), what features their products have, who are their regular customers, etc. Then, how can we obtain such information? There are many channels that we can make use of in doing this sort of work. The commercial counselor's offices of our embassies stationed abroad can help us in making market investigations. Nowadays, our import and export corporations send their trade groups abroad every now and then. One of their purposes is to make market surveys on the spot.

Certainly, face-to-face talks with foreign businessmen are also important channels to get market

information. The Chinese Export Commodities Fairs and some other fairs of similar nature as well as visits of foreign businessmen provide us with such opportunities. Of course, there are some other ways of making market investigations.

41. In making market investigation, one should _____.
A. get enough information concerned
B. advertise his products
C. produce high quality goods
D. none of the above
42. The word "indispensable" in the first line means _____.
A. impossible B. essential C. advisable D. available
43. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The relationship between market investigation and sales promotion is just as that of the lips and teeth.
B. It is impossible to succeed in selling a product without market investigation.
C. There are various ways of making market investigation.
D. Production goes before market investigation.
44. Making market investigation is very important because _____.
A. in market, goods on sale are numerous
B. every producer is facing keen competition
C. it can greatly promote sales
D. all of the above
45. All of the following are channels to get market information except _____.
A. to have commercial counselor's offices of our embassies stationed abroad
B. to promote the quality of our own products
C. to send trade groups abroad every now and then
D. to have face-to-face talks with foreign businessmen

Passage Four

When we're learning a foreign language, making sense of what we hear is the first step toward fluency. It sounds obvious, but until recently, we didn't know much about how listening works. New research demonstrates that effective listening involves more than simply hearing the words that float past our ears. Rather, it's an active process of receiving information and making meaning. This kind of engaged listening is a skill that's as critical for learning a range of subjects at school and work as it is for learning to understand a foreign tongue.

Studies of skilled language learners have identified specific listening strategies that lead to superior comprehension. Last year, for example, University of Ottawa researcher Larry Vandergrift published his study of 106 undergraduates who were learning French as a second language. Half of the students were taught in a conventional fashion, listening to and practicing texts spoken aloud. The other half, possessing the same initial (最初的) skill level and taught by the same teacher, were given detailed instruction on how to listen. It turned out that the second group "significantly outperformed" (胜过) the first one on a test of comprehension.

So what are these listening strategies? Skilled learners go into a listening class with a sense of what they want to get out of it. They set a goal for their listening, and they generate predictions about what the speaker will say. Before the talking begins they mentally review what they already know about the subject, and form an intention to "listen out for" what's important or relevant. Once they begin listening, these learners maintain their focus; if their attention wanders, they bring it back to the words being spoken. They don't allow themselves to be **thrown off** by confusing or unfamiliar details. Instead, they take note of what they don't understand and make inferences about what those things might mean, based on other clues available to them: their previous knowledge of the subject, the context (语境) of the talk, the identity of the speaker, and so on.

46. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Effective listening means hearing the words that float past our ears.
B. Developing your listening skills is the first step toward developing fluency.
C. Skilled listeners use specific strategies to get the most out of what they hear.
D. Listening is one of the most powerful tools we have to gain information.
47. What does Vandergrift's research show?
A. Learners who adopt specific listening strategies become better listeners.
B. Learners taught in the traditional way are better at reinforcing what they learn.
C. Learners are more confident if they make fewer mistakes.
D. Learners who listen on a regular basis improve faster.
48. Which of the following statements about Vandergrift's research is TRUE?
A. The participants were postgraduates learning French as a second language.
B. All the participants were taught using the conventional method, with the focus on listening strategies.
C. The two groups were taught by different teachers.
D. The participants were at the same initial skill level.
49. The expression "thrown off" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. infected B. confused C. ruined D. informed

50. According to the passage, which of the following strategies is NOT used by skilled learners?
- A. Review their prior knowledge of the subject.
- B. Concentrate on the speaker's words.
- C. Translate into their native language.
- D. Predict what the speaker will say.

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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.

When I first entered university, my aunt, who is an English professor, gave me a new English dictionary. I was 51 to see that it was an English English dictionary, also known as a monolingual dictionary. 52 it was a dictionary intended for non-native learners, none of my classmates had one 53, to be honest, I found it extremely 54 to use at first. I would look up words in the dictionary and 55 not fully understand the meaning. I was used to the 56 bilingual dictionaries, in which the words are 57 both in English and Chinese. I really wondered why my aunt 58 to make things so difficult for me. Now, after studying English at university for three years, I 59 that monolingual dictionaries are 60 in learning a foreign language.

As I found out, there is 61 often no perfect equivalence(对应) between two 62 in two language. My aunt even goes so far as to 63 that a Chinese “equivalent” can never give you the 64 meaning of a word in English! 65, she insisted that I read the definition(定义) of a word in a monolingual dictionary 66 I wanted to get a better understanding of its meaning. 67, I have come to see what she meant.

Using the monolingual dictionary has helped me in another important way. This dictionary uses a(n) 68 number of words, around 2000, in its definitions. When I read these definitions, I am 69 exposed to(接触) the basic words and learn how they are used to explain objects and ideas. 70 this, I can express myself more easily in English.

51. A. worried B. sad C. surprised D. nervous

52. A. Because B. Although C. Unless D. If
53. A. but B. so C. or D. and
54. A. difficult B. interesting C. ambiguous D. practical
55. A. thus B. even C. still D. again
56. A. new B. familiar C. earlier D. ordinary
57. A. explained B. expressed C. described D. created
58. A. offered B. agreed C. decided D. happened
59. A. imagine B. recommend C. predict D. understand
60. A. natural B. better C. easier D. convenient
61. A. at best B. in fact C. at times D. in case
62. A. words B. names C. ideas D. characters
63. A. hope B. declare C. doubt D. tell
64. A. exact B. basic C. translated D. expected
65. A. Rather B. However C. Therefore D. Instead
66. A. when B. before C. until D. while
67. A. Largely B. Generally C. Gradually D. Probably
68. A. extra B. average C. total D. limited
69. A. repeatedly B. nearly C. immediately D. anxiously
70. A. According to B. In relation to C. In addition to D. Because of

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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. Remind me about it lest I should forget.
A B C D
72. Because the first pair of shoes did not fit properly, he asked for the other pair.
A B C D

73. When his plane arrives on the airport in Shanghai, I shall already have left for Beijing.
A B C D
74. She hung up all the clothes that had been laying around the room.
A B C D
75. A number of errors made by him was surprising.
A B C D
76. You've to hurry up if you want to buy something because there is hardly something left.
A B C D
77. Many people believe that the answer of the traffic jam lies in more public aid for public transport.
A B C D
78. It was in this school where he had studied for four years.
A B C D
79. Since the Moon has no atmosphere, there can be no wind; nor, of course, there can be any noise because of sound being carried by the air.
A B C D
80. With so much work on hand, you shouldn't go to see the game last night.
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. The Greeks assumed that the structrue of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse language could be.
82. Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe.

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

83. 我真不知道到底是什么事让他如此生气。
84. 会议室一个人都没有,会议一定是延期了。

85. 这个消息使她大为震惊,但她很快就镇定了下来。
86. 在压力下,他别无选择,只好辞职。
87. 如果你想学到一些东西,那你就应该自己参加到这项工作中去。

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Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *On Perseverance*. You should write at least 150 words.

On Perseverance