

全真模拟(三)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

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|--------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1. A. sweat | B. leap | C. feature | D. cheat |
| 2. A. four | B. pour | C. hour | D. your |
| 3. A. forgot | B. lost | C. pot | D. post |
| 4. A. shoot | B. blood | C. roof | D. tool |
| 5. A. cloth | B. bathe | C. with | D. they |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. Not only _____ very well, but also _____ well.
A. she cooks; does she dance B. she cooks; she dances
C. does she cook; she dances D. does she cook; does she dance
7. I'd like to live somewhere _____ the sun shines all year long.
A. which B. of which C. where D. at where
8. The facilities of the older hotel _____.
A. is as good or better than the new hotel

- B. are as good or better than the new hotel
C. is as good as or better than that of the new hotel
D. are as good as or better than those of the new hotel
9. You should have been more patient _____ that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.
A. of B. with C. for D. at
10. He promised that he would _____ to get us two tickets of the soccer game.
A. manage B. fulfil C. accomplish D. succeed
11. He got a job with the corporation in 2000 and has worked there _____.
A. since B. ever since C. ever before D. till then
12. The river, which is _____ the Yangtze River, is the longest river in China.
A. named after B. known for C. known as D. called for
13. There is no specific rule _____ what we should wear to a dinner party.
A. because of B. as to C. as of D. but for
14. The two parties have _____ an agreement on the date of talk.
A. come across B. come down C. come up D. come to
15. My mobile phone isn't in my bag. Where _____ I have put it?
A. can B. must C. should D. would
16. Last year, some poor people had hardly _____ the severe winter.
A. remained B. lived C. endured D. survived
17. The university _____ four colleges and five academies.
A. is made of B. is composed of C. is consisted of D. composed of
18. _____, he is not a very bright pupil.
A. As far as his intelligence is concerned B. As far his intelligence is concerned
C. So his intelligence is concerned D. As far as his intelligence are concerned
19. He is _____ nervous _____ he moved about the room all the time.
A. such; that B. that; that C. so; that D. so; as
20. Mr. Verder never thought that he would become a member of the board of directors because of his _____ origin.
A. humble B. previous C. critical D. false

得 分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The northern parts of the United States get very cold in the winter. It snows a great deal and the temperature often goes 21 zero degree in January, 22 and March. But the northeastern and

northcentral regions of 23 have been financial and industrial centers, and they are heavily polluted.

In recent years, people in these regions have begun to take vacations 24 these cold winter months. They go to southern parts of the country 25 it is warmer. Many go to Florida where the weather is 26. Others go to the southwestern states of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas where they 27 dry desert climates.

It has become 28 nowadays for old people to move south to these places 29 they retire. Typically these people sell their houses in their home communities and move south to begin a new life 30 senior citizens.

Their children likely have homes 31 and many of them are moving south 32 communities where they were 33. The southern and southwestern parts of the country are now growing 34 any other part. Business and industry 35 many offices and factories in the south. California is already the most popular state in the country.

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. below | B. above | C. near | D. over |
| 22. A. April | B. May | C. February | D. June |
| 23. A. the town | B. the country | C. the city | D. the state |
| 24. A. among | B. toward | C. during | D. before |
| 25. A. where | B. when | C. which | D. that |
| 26. A. typical | B. usual | C. tropical | D. practical |
| 27. A. get rid of | B. look for | C. search for | D. find |
| 28. A. strange | B. traditional | C. common | D. rare |
| 29. A. when | B. where | C. unless | D. though |
| 30. A. for | B. as | C. to | D. toward |
| 31. A. of their | B. of their own | C. for theirs | D. for their own's |
| 32. A. nearest | B. among | C. away from | D. far to |
| 33. A. born | B. raised | C. lost | D. found |
| 34. A. less than | B. as fast as | C. as slow as | D. faster than |
| 35. A. have opened | B. closed | C. rebuilt | D. setup |

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There

are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling.

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible (难以辨认的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child's idea, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

36. Teachers are different in their opinions about _____.

- A. the difficulties in teaching spelling
- B. the role of spelling in general language development
- C. the complexities of the basic writing skills
- D. the necessity of teaching spelling

37. The expression "play safe" probably means _____.

- A. to write carefully
- B. to do as teachers say
- C. to use dictionaries frequently
- D. to avoid using words one is not sure of

38. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is _____.

- A. reasonable
- B. unfair
- C. foolish
- D. careless

39. The major point discussed in the passage is _____.

- A. the importance of developing writing skills
- B. the complexities of spelling
- C. the correct way of marking compositions
- D. the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

Passage Two

It was Ann's first experience of flying. She had always been afraid of heights and so was prepared to be frightened. Only the fact that she was going to meet her son who she had not seen for three years had given her the courage to make the flight.

She sat in her seat, her hands gripping its arms, her seat belt already fastened. The air hostess was talking, telling everyone what to do in case of emergency, showing them where their life-jackets were. The plane was crowded, and every seat was full. From her window seat, getting out in a hurry

- ★ would be impossible, thought Ann. In any case who would want to get out of a plane in mid-air?
- ★ The engines began to shake—the noise increased till it was like a great rushing wind. She
- ★ looked out to see the runway slip past at astonishing speed. She wanted to cry out—to stop the plane
- ★ before it left the ground, but she knew she was trapped in this great roaring machine. I must scream, she told herself, and put her hands over her eyes.
- ★ There was a strange feeling as if she were going up in a lift. The noise died down. Carefully she opened her eyes. Through the window she saw a great carpet of cloud above, so beautiful that she stared in wonder, hardly turning away from the window till they touched down.
- ★ 40. Ann thought she would be frightened because _____.
 密 A. she had never flown before B. she had a fear of being in high places
 C. she hadn't made proper preparations D. she was naturally timid
- ★ 41. How was Ann sitting before the plane took off?
 封 A. With her arms folded. B. With her seat belt undone.
 C. Holding tight to her seat belt. D. Holding on to part of the seat.
- ★ 42. Why did Ann want to scream?
 线 A. Because the plane didn't leave the ground. B. Because she couldn't make the plane stop.
 C. Because she couldn't hear the wind. D. Because she couldn't see the runway.
- ★ 43. How did Ann feel after she had opened her eyes?
 内 A. Very much pleased. B. Very much frightened.
 C. Greatly attracted. D. Greatly surprised.

Passage Three

★ In ancient times wealth was measured and exchanged in things that could be touched; food, tools, and precious metals and stones. Then the barter system was replaced by coins, which still had

★ real value since they were pieces of rare metal. Coins were followed by fiat money, paper notes that have value only because everyone agrees to accept them.

★ Today electronic monetary systems are gradually being introduced that will transform money into even less tangible forms, reducing it to a series of "bits and bytes", or units of computerized information, going between machines at the speed of light. Already, electronic fund transfer allows money to be instantly sent and received by different banks, companies, and countries through computers and telecommunications devices.

- ★ 44. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
 ★ A. International Banking Policies B. The History of Monetary Exchange
 C. The Development of Paper Currencies D. Current Problems in the Economy
- ★ 45. According to the passage, which of the following was the earliest kind of exchange of wealth?
 ★ A. Bartered foods. B. Fiat money. C. Coin currency. D. Intangible forms.
- ★ 46. According to the passage, coins once had real value as currency because they _____.
 ★ A. represented a great improvement over barter
 B. permitted easy transportation of wealth

- C. were made of precious metals
D. could become collector's items
47. Which of the following statements about computerized monetary systems is NOT supported by the passage?
- A. They promote international trade.
B. They allow very rapid money transfers.
C. They are still limited to small transactions(交易).
D. They are dependent on good telecommunications systems.

Passage Four

Mr. Smith was a wealthy industrialist, but he was not satisfied with life. He did not sleep well and his food did not agree with him. This situation lasted for some time. Finally, after several sleepless nights, he decided to consult his doctor. The doctor advised a change of surroundings. "Go abroad," he said. "But I'm not good at foreign language," said Mr. Smith. "It doesn't matter," said the doctor. "It won't hurt you to talk a little less. Go on a voyage. Take plenty of exercise. Try to reduce your weight. Avoid rich food."

Mr. Smith went to Switzerland. He did not know French or German, and had to communicate through gestures. He attended a physical training course. The instructor made him bend his knees, swing his arms, stretch his neck and shake his head rapidly. He had to lie on the ground and raise his right and left legs alternately. After a time his muscles grew hard and firm. He forgot the financial crisis and the importance of raising the level of production. He even began to notice individual trees and individual birds.

Finally he returned home. But unfortunately his improvement was only temporary. Soon he was a normal businessman again, worried about his property, his profits, his savings, his advancement in a technological society, and things in general.

48. Mr. Smith went to see his doctor because he _____.
A. had little to eat B. was seriously ill C. had to sleep D. didn't feel well
49. In the second paragraph, the word "gestures" means _____.
A. body movements B. simple words C. pens or pencils D. handshakes
50. When he traveled abroad, Mr. Smith _____.
A. learned boxing B. forgot all about his business
C. raised the level of production D. shook his head all the time
51. In the last paragraph, the word "temporary" means _____.
A. lasting for a short time B. not deep
C. unimportant D. developing very slowly

Passage Five

There was a river with a small town on either side of it. The towns were linked by a bridge. One day, a hole appeared in the bridge. Both towns agreed that the hole should be mended.

However, disagreement came up as to who should mend it. Each town thought that it had a better reason for the other to mend the hole. The town on the right bank said that it was at the end of the road, so the left-bank town should mend the hole. The town on the left bank, on the other hand, insisted that all the traffic came to the right-bank town, so it was in their interest to mend the bridge.

The quarrel went on and on, and so did the hole. The more it went on, the more the hostility between the two towns grew.

One day a man fell into the hole and broke his leg. People from both towns questioned him closely about whether he was walking from the right bank to the left or from the left bank to the right, in order to decide which town should be blamed for the accident. But he could not remember, since he got drunk that night.

Some time later, a car was crossing the bridge and broke an axle(轴) because of the hole. Neither town paid any attention to the accident, as the traveler was not going from one to the other, but was merely passing through. The angry traveler got out of the car and asked why the hole was not mended.

On hearing the reason, he declared, "I'll buy this hole. Who's the owner?"

Both towns at once declared that they owned the hole.

"One or the other, whoever owns the hole must prove it."

"How shall we prove it?" asked both sides.

"That's simple. Only the owner of the hole has the right to mend it. I'll buy the hole from whoever mends the bridge."

People from both towns rushed to do the job while the traveler smoked a cigar and his driver changed the axle. They mended the bridge in no time and asked for the money for the hole.

"What hole?" The traveler looked surprised. "I can't see any hole. I've been looking for a hole for several years now. I'm prepared to pay a good price for it, but there's no hole here. Are you pulling my leg or what?"

He got into his car and drove off.

52. What did the two towns quarrel about?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. Which of them should mend the hole. | B. Whether the hole should be mended. |
| C. Why there was a hole in the bridge. | D. When they should mend the hole. |

53. The man who had fallen into the hole failed to answer any questions because he _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. had one of his legs broken | B. was busy changing the axle |
| C. had drunk too much wine | D. was afraid to blame anybody |

54. Both towns rushed to mend the hole in order to prove that _____.

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|------------------------------------|--|
| A. they owned the whole bridge | B. they had the right to sell the hole |
| C. they were able to mend the hole | D. they could afford to mend the hole |

55. In "Are you pulling my leg or what?", the phrase "pulling my leg" refers to _____.

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|--------------------------|---------------------|
| A. trying to stop me | B. laughing at me |
| C. putting me in trouble | D. making fun of me |

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. Hold the line	B. flight number
C. ask a question	D. To New York
E. May I have your name	F. reconfirm my seat
G. please check in	H. On May 11th

A: Northwind Airlines. Can I help you?

B: Hello, I'd like to 56, please.

A: May I have your name and 57, please?

B: My name is Daniel Adams and my flight number is 374.

A: When are you leaving?

B: 58.

A: And your destination?

B: Buenos Aires.

A: 59, please... All right. Your seat is confirmed, Mr. Adams. You'll be arriving in Buenos Aires at 4 o'clock p. m. local time.

B: Thank you. Can I pick up my ticket when I check in?

A: Yes, but 60 at least one hour before departure time.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a composition in English in 100 – 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 以“Failure and Success”为题写一篇短文, 内容包括:

- (1) 人生中遭遇失败很常见;
- (2) 每个人都渴望成功;
- (3) 失败是走向成功的必经之路。