**《大学英语2》复习题**

**Part I. Vocabulary and Structure**

1. I am considering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my job as I’m not getting on well with my boss.

A. changing B. to change C. changed D. to be changed

2. Don’t forget \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window before leaving the room.

A. to close B. to have closed C. having closed D. closing

3. You had better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a doctor as soon as possible.

A. seen B. saw C. seeing D. see

4. It is because she is very devoted to her students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is respected by them.

A. who B. which C. what D. that

5. I gave John a present but he gave me nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. in turn B. in return C. in advance D. in vain

6. Three people, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, were injured in the accident.

A. included a child B . include a child

C. including a child D. includes a child

7. We use plastics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wood and metal now.

A. in place of B. to take of

C. take the place of D. to take place

8. Her suggestion that everybody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not appreciated.

A. singing a song B. sang a song

C. sung a song D. sing a song

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the last one, I answered all the questions.

A. Except B. Besides C. Except for D. In addition to

10. Not always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they want to.

A. people can do what B. can people do what

C. People cannot do what D. can’t people do what

11. In fact he had done\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he could do to help the poor.

A. what B. which C. as D. all which

12. I didn’t go to the party, but I do wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. were B. had been C. would be D. will be

13. I will never forget the ten years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we both spent in the little village.

A. when B. during which C. in which D. which

14. Sorry, I don’t know he is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. your brother’s B. your brothers

C. your brother’s friend D. your brother

15. Had the weather been good, the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_out for a walk.

A. had gone B. would go C. could have gone D. went

16. I believe he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an accident, otherwise he would have arrived on time.

A. would have had B. could have had

C. must have had D. should have had

17. The young man promised to his parents, “I would never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again.”

A. let you out B. let you down C. let you in D. let you by

18. History is the story of \_\_\_\_\_ happened to the people before today.

A. whichever B. whomever C. whatever D. wherever

19. Of those \_\_\_\_\_ had applied for the jobs, only two were accepted.

A. persons B. that C. who D. which

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_ I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.

A. When B. As C. While D. Since

21 . We have decided to call \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Black sometime next week at his home.

A. on B. at C. u D. for

22. His failure to pay the debts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the suspicion that he was not to be trusted.

A. concerns B. confesses C. confuses D. confirms

23. We were deeply impressed by her important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the success of the project.

A. work B. determination C. improvement D. contribution

24. I'd like to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation.

A. advantage B. occasion C. benefit D. profit

25. Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people\_\_\_\_\_\_ harm them.

A. fewer than B. other than C. rather than D. better than

26. Mr. Wilson said that he did not want to \_\_\_\_\_\_ any further responsibilities.

A. take on B. get on C. put up D. look up

27. I would have told him the answer had it been possible, but I\_\_\_\_\_ so busy then.

A. am B. were C. was D. would be

28. It is very important for the strong man to know that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strong he is, he cannot be the strongest.

A. whatever B. whenever C. whichever D. however

29. The fact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

A. why B. that C. what D. which

30. The new English dictionary I bought yesterday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me almost twenty yuan.

A. spent B. paid C. cost D. took

31. “Good—bye, Miss liu. I’m very pleased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. to meet you B. having met you

C. meeting you D. to have met you

32. They discussed the problem three or four times, but could come to no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. end B. conclusion C. result D. judgment

33. She is very careful. She\_\_\_\_\_\_very few mistakes in her work.

A. does B. takes C. makes D. gets

34. I'd like to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a special table for the coming Valentine's Day.

A. preserve B. deserve C. conserve D. reserve

35. Would the news \_\_\_\_\_he failed to pass the exam bother you?

A. which B. that C. of which D. on which

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was once regarded as impossible has now become a reality.

A. What B. That C. Which D. As

37. Mr. Smith, together with his wife and children, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to the party this weekend.

A. am B. is C. are D. will

38. Henry is often seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English aloud every morning in the classroom.

A. read B. reads C. reading D. to read

39. Only recently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to deal with the environmental problems.

A. something has done B. has something done

C. has something been done D. something has been done

40. The question \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting tomorrow is very important.

A. to discuss B. being discussed

C. to be discussed D. will be discussed

41. The mother didn't know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.

A. who B. when C. how D. what

42. By the time you arrive this evening, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for two hours.

A. I will study B. I will have been studied

C. I had studied D. I will have been studying

43. Let's finish our homework in a few seconds; it's time we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. played football B. will play football

C. play football D. are playing football

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Harvard, he began again to write his essay.

A. Busy was as he B. Busy as was he

C. Busy as he was D. As was he busy

45. Pierre often makes himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by gesturing with his hands.

A. to understand B. understanding

C. to be understood D. understood

46. The idea sounds very good but will it work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. practice B. place C. advance D. company

47. We had to wait a long time to get our passports, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. won't we B. don't we C. didn't we D. shouldn't you

48. It's vital that enough money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collected to get the project started.

A. is B. be C. must be D. can be

49. We consider \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the instrument be adjusted each time it is used.

A. that it necessary B. it necessary that

C. necessary that D. necessary of it that

50. It is from my grandparents \_\_\_\_\_\_ I learned a lot.

A. who B. whom C. that D. which

51. Do you think Tommy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the truth?

A. saying B. speaking C. telling D. talking

52. It is so hot. You should put the food into the refrigerator now. otherwise, it will \_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.

A. harm B. hurt C. spoil D. damage

53. Peter, whom everyone suspected, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be innocent.

A. turned out B. turned off C. turned up D. turned over

54. Isn’t that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they call peace and friendship?

A. which B. this C. what D. where

55. All the arrangements should have been completed prior \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- our departure.

A. in B. to C. by D. before

56. I must tell you how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a letter from you.

A. pleased I was to receive B. pleased I was to receiving

C. was I pleased to receive D. pleased I was receiving

57. I have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my visit as I’ll be very busy next month.

A. call for B. call off C. call on D. call in

58. No sooner had she entered the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the telephone rang.

A. when B. than C. as D. while

59.You may write to me or come to see me. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way will do

1. All B. Both C. One D. Either

60. Some pop singers have much influence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the young people.

A. to B. for C. onto D. on

**Part II Cloze**

My 23-year-old son Dan stood in the doorway, ready to say goodbye to his home. In a couple of hours he was going to fly out to France. He was going to be away for at least a year to learn a foreign language and 61 life in a foreign country.

It was a milestone in Dan’s life, a change from school days to 62 .When we were to say goodbye,

I 63 closely at his face. I would like to provide him with good 64 that would last longer than here and

now.

But not a sound came over my lips. I 65 motionless and silent, looking 66 my son’s green eyes.

I knew that this wasn’t the first time I 67 such an opportunity pass me by. When Daniel was a little boy, I followed him to the bus on the first day in preschool. I 68 the excitement in his hand that held mine when the bus came round the corner. He looked at me—just 69 he did now. And then he boarded the bus and 70 . The bus drove away. And I hadn’t 71 a word.

Some ten years later, a similar episode 72 . His mother and I drove him to the university where he was going to 73 .The next morning Dan began to throw up (呕吐). He was ill in bed when I wanted to say goodbye. 74 the words let me down. I only murmured（嘟哝） something like “I hope you are 75 , Dan.” Then I turned around and left.

Now I stood in front of him and recalled all the 76 when I hadn’t made use of those opportunities. Why does it have to be so 77 to tell your son how you feel? My mouth was 78 , and I knew I would only say a few words.

“Dan,”I 79 stammered out（结结巴巴地说）, “if I had the choice myself, I would 80 you.”

That was all I could say. It was nothing, and yet it was everything.

61. A. lead B. experience C. enjoy D. live

62. A. college life B. childhood C. adulthood D. freedom

63. A. looked B. fixed C. glared D. glanced

64. A. gift B. support C. skill D. advice

65. A. said B. stood C. sat D. wondered

66. A. up B. for C. at D. into

67. A. made B. kept C. let D. noticed

68. A. felt B. knew C. found D. realized

69. A. when B. like C. since D. once

70. A. rode B. ran C. drove D. disappeared

71. A. heard B. said C. gave D. left

72. A. took place B. took on C. turned out D. turned up

73. A. play B. visit C. study D. search

74. A. Luckily B. Once C. Again D. Therefore

75. A. worse B. happier C. greater D. better

76. A. times B. places C. days D. chances

77. A. eager B. important C. difficult D. lovely

78. A. wet B. dry C. anxious D. tight

79. A. directly B. finally C. kindly D. nervously

80. A. love B. praise C. support D. choose

Two friends visited the zoo together. The zoo was very large and it was 81 to go everywhere. They had to decide where to go and which animals to visit as their time was 82 . So both of them agreed not to 83 after choosing a 84 at every fork(岔路口).

A road sign at the first fork 85 one way to the lion area and the other to the tiger hill. They decided on the former after a 86 discussion because lions were “the king of the grassland”. The second showed a division going separately to the panda and peacock. They 87 panda as it was the nation’s treasure and went its way. 88 they made choices all along the way and each choice meant 89 what they couldn’t help regretting. But they had to make it, and 90 , for it brooked(容忍)no delay. If they hesitated(犹豫不决) they would miss 91 . Only 92 decision could offer more chances for sightseeing and 93 possible regret.

Life is 94 like this- choices often occur that one has to make, for example, between two 95 jobs, two fascinating wooers(追求者). To get one you 96 give up the other-you can get half of it. If you 97 weighing the pros and cons and calculating gains and losses, you will most likely 98 empty-handedness. Don’t be sad about it. 99 you have got half of the desirable things in life-something that is 100 to come by.

81.A.easy B. difficult C. impossible D. possible

82.A.enough B. limited C. tight D. plentiful

83.A.return B. continue C. go D. stop

84.A.sign B. branch C. crossing D. highway

85.A.showed B. pointed C. intended D. made

86.A.brief B. long C. no D. heated

87.A.hoped B. wanted C. favored D. got

88.A.Happily B. Thus C. Then D. Finally

89.A.winning B. taking C. picking up D. giving up

90.A.slowly B. immediately C. timely D. easily

91.A.less B. more C. most D. least

92.A.high B. slow C. short D. rapid

93.A.increase B. cause C. reduce D. raise

94.A.just exactly B. more or less C. hardly D. most

95.A.unwanted B. different C. bad D. desirable

96.A.ought to B. may C. must D. have to

97.A.spend time B. kill time C. have a hard time D. hope for

98.A.start with B. get up C. succeed in D. end up in

99.A.By no means B. Not in the least C. At most D. At least

100.A.stupid B. delighted C. hard D. supported

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

**Passage 1**

The 16th century, known as the "Age of Genius", was a complicated (复杂 ) and difficult time to live. Many countries fought for the power and riches of the newly discovered Americas. Men introduced new ideas which demanded great changes in older ideas. Despite these problems and possibly because of them, wonderful things were done by the greatest of men.

It is indeed difficult to know why in some periods you find many men of genius while in others you may find few. The "Age of Genius", however, produced some of the greatest thinkers, painters, authors, and scientists.

In Italy during the High Renaissance (文艺复兴), a period of the "Age of Genius", three famous painters started their work. They were Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael.

Leonardo da Vinci is famous not only for his beautiful paintings but also for his talent in the sciences. One of his best - known painting is the "Mona Lisa." Michelangelo was also a man of many talents. He was an artist; he wrote poems; he drew plans for buildings; and he worked with other forms of art. His best- known work is the painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome (罗马西斯教堂).

Raphael was known for his painting. He made well-balanced pictures out of many different actions.

101. Another name for the 16th century is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Classical Age

B. Middle Ages

C. "Age of Genius"

D. Age of Renaissance

102. To know why in some periods you find many intelligent men and few in other is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an easy thing to do

B. a very difficult thing to do

C. not important

D. unnecessary

103. Which of the following statements is implied in the first paragraph of the passage?

A. Geniuses are born talented.

B. Geniuses are often produced in the same age.

C. Fighting for the riches of the newly - discovered Americas produced geniuses.

D. A period during which new ideas were replacing older ideas might produce geniuses.

104. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is famous for his paintings and for his talent in science.

A. Raphael

B. Leonardo da Vinci

C. Michelangelo

D. Mona Lisa

105. Michelangelo is known for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his Mona Lisa

B. his paintings in Sistine Chapel

C. his well-balanced pictures

D. his contributions to science

Sometime in the next century, the familiar early-newspaper on the front porch(门廊)will disappear. And instead of reading your newspaper, it will read to you. You’ll get up and turn on the computer newspaper just like switching on the TV. An electronic voice will distribute stories about the latest events, guided by a program that selects the type of news you want. You’ll even get to choose the kind of voice you want to hear. Want more information on the brief story? A simple touch makes the entire text appear. Save it in your own personal computer if you like. These are among the predictions(预言)from communication experts working on the newspapers of the future. Pictured as part of broader home based media and entertainment systems, computer newspapers would unite print and broadcast reporting, offering news and analysis with video images of news events.

Most of the technology is available(可用的)now, but convincing(说服)more people that they don’t need paper to read a newspaper is the next step. But resistance to computer newspaper may be stronger from within journalism. Since it is such a cultural change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to die off before the next generation realize that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry. Technology is making the end of traditional newspapers unavoidable.

Despite technological advances, it could take decades to replace newsprint with computer screens. It might take 30 to 40 years to complete the changeover because people need to buy computers and because newspapers have established financial(财经的)interests in the paper industry.

106. The best title for this passage is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Computer Newspapers are Well Liked

B. Newspapers of the Future Will Likely Be on Computer

C. Newspapers Are out of Fashion

D. New Communications Technology

107. It might take 30 to 40 years for computer newspapers to replace traditional newspapers, because\_\_ .

A. it is technologically impossible now

B. computer newspapers are too expensive

C. there is strong resistance from both the general population and professional journalists

D. traditional newspapers are easy to read

108. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of computer newspapers?

A. They are cheaper than traditional newspapers

B. They are very convenient to use

C. You can get more information from them quickly

D. You can easily save information for future use

109. Journalists are not eager to accept computer newspapers, because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they don’t know how to use computers

B. they think computer newspapers take too much time to read

C. they think the new technology is bad

D. they have been trained to write for traditional newspapers

110. We can infer from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. all technological changes are good

B. all technologies will eventually replace old ones

C. new technologies will eventually replace old ones

D. traditional newspapers are here to stay for another century

**Passage2**

Do parents owe their children anything? Yes, they owe them a great deal.

One of their chief duties is to give their children a sense of personal worth, for self-esteem(自尊心) is the basis of a good mental health. A youngster who is often made to feel stupid, often compared to brighter brothers, sisters, or cousins, will not feel confident and became so afraid of failing, that he or she won’t try at all. Of course, they should be corrected when they do wrong; this is the way children learn. But the criticism should be balanced with praises.

Parents owe their children firm guidance and consistent discipline. It is frightening for a youngster to feel that he is in charge of himself; it’s like being in a car without brakes（刹车）. The parent who says “No” when other parents say “Yes” sends a double message. He is also saying : “I love you, and I’m ready to risk your anger, because I don’t want you to get into trouble.”

Parents owe their children a comfortable feeling about their body, and enough information about sex to balance the wrong information that they will surely receive from their friends.

Parents owe their children privacy（隐私权）and respect for their personal things. This means not borrowing things without being permitted, not reading diaries and mail, not looking through pockets. If a mother feels that she must read her daughter’s diary to know what is going on, the communication between them must be pretty bad.

Parents owe their children a set of solid values around which to build their lives. This means teaching them to respect the rights and opinions of others; it means respecting elders, teachers, and the law. The best way to teach such values is by example. A child who is lied to will lie. A child who sees his parents steal tools from the factory or towels（毛巾） from a hotel will think that it is all right to steal. A youngster who sees no laughter and no love in the home will have a difficult time laughing and loving.

No child asks to be born. If you bring a life into the world, you owe the child something. And if you give him his due, he’ll have something of value to pass along to your grandchildren.

111.According to the passage, parents owe their children the following things except\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cars B. privacy C. respect of self D. information about their body

112. The writer thinks that teenagers are frightened when they are in charge of themselves because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. they don’t know how to stop a car without brakes
  2. there is no one to guide and discipline them
  3. they are afraid of being left alone
  4. there is no one to ask for help when in trouble.

113.Which of the following ways is advised for parents to show love to their children?

A. Saying “Yes” to everything the children ask for

B. Never embracing older children

C. Refusing something to the children

D. Never criticizing children.

114.The word “due” in the last paragraph means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. something one should do or finish before a fixed time

B. reasonable explanations or plans

C. what must be given to someone because it is right or wrong

D. the money to be paid

115.Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Parents prefer to let their children be in charge of their own lives at an early age.

B. Children learn much by seeing what their parents do.

C. Children shouldn’t be corrected because it destroys their self-esteem.

D. It is better to compare a youngster to his bright brothers because it makes him try harder.

Stage plays, at first, seem a lot like films. Both use actors and dialogue and scenery. But if you try to make a film by setting up a camera in front of the stage, you will find it won’t work. A film made in this way will leave the audience cold. And even worse you’ll be wasting a powerful tool —the camera.

A stage is actually a box. One side of the box has been removed so the audience can see what’s going on inside. The actors remain at a fixed audience. In the film, however, the camera can bring the audience up close and fix their attention on small but important things: a frightened look, a whisper, a trembling of hands.

　The camera offers the film maker freedom allowing him to move easily across barriers(界限) of time and space. He can show his action in real cities and on real farms. He can also use the camera to change the scene dozens of times in one film. No expert of the stage can do this.

116. The main idea of the text is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. stage plays and films are two different kinds of art

B. it is always disappointing to turn play into films

C. films have certain advantages(长处) over stage plays

D. the camera has made film making easy and possible

117. What is wrong with making a film by setting up a camera before the stage?

A. Fewer and fewer people will go to the theatre.

B. The audience cannot see what is going on the stage.

C. The scene cannot be changed from time to time.

D. The powerful camera cannot be made good use of.

118. Which of the following can show that the camera is a powerful tool?

A. It can move easily.

B. It can make small things look larger.

C. It can show things in the future.

D. It can give us a scene of realism.

119. In what way are plays different from film?

A. Films often use real scenery while plays don’t.

B. Films can show the past while plays can’t.

C. Films change scenes while plays don’t.

D. Film audience can move while play audience can’t.

120. A suitable title for this text is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Stage Plays and Film　　　　B. The Powerful Camera

C. Fewer Plays, More Films　　 D. Less Waste, More Freedom

**Passage3**

If an American is satisfied with you, he will put his thumb and forefinger into a circle. That means OK. But in Brazil, the very sign is considered to be rude. In Poland, a guest usually presents flowers to his hostess. The number must be an odd(奇数) one. Besides, the hostess isn’t expected to remove the cover of the bunch of flowers. And usually, red rose is a sign of love.

Usually we nod to express our agreement and shake our heads to show disapproval. To our surprise these body movements mean the opposite in Bulgaria(保加利亚).

The differences in customs and cultures in the world are really noticeable. We should learn more about them to avoid them and to avoid embarrassment(窘迫). Then, would you please remember: When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

121. In Poland, if a man gives some odd red roses to woman as a present, it means that he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. will invite her to a dinner party　　 B. has not been in love with her

C. will invite her to a ball　　　　 D. has fallen in love with her

122. If a Brazilian puts his thumb and index(食指) into a circle, it shows that he \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. will be friends with　　　　 B. is not satisfied with

C. is willing to help　　　　　　D. is satisfied with

123. In Poland, it is \_\_\_\_\_ for the hostess to remove the cover of the bunch of flower somebody presented to her.

A. impolite　　B. polite　　　　C. expected　　 D. unexpected

124. In Bulgaria, if a man nods, it means that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with you.

A. will have a talk　　B. disagrees 　　C. will shake hands　　D. agrees

125. The sentence “When in Rome, do as the Romans do” means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. we should learn from the Romans

B. we should work as the Romans do

C. we should obey its customs when we are entering a country.

D. we have been Romans

Every artist knows in his heart that he is saying something to the

public. Not only does he want so say it well, but he wants it to be something which has not been said before. He hopes the public will listen and understand —he wants to teach them, and he wants them to learn from him. What visual （视觉的）artists like painters want to teach is easy to make out but difficult to explain, because painters translate their experiences into shapes and colors, not words. They seem to feel that a certain selection of shapes and colors, out of the countless billions possible, is exceptionally interesting for them and worth showing to us. Without their work we should never have noticed these particular shapes and colors, or have felt the delight which they brought to the artist. Most artists take their shapes and colors from the world of nature and from human bodies in motion and repose; their choices indicate that these aspects of the world are worth looking at, that they contain beautiful sights. Contemporary artists might say that they merely（仅仅） choose subjects that provide an interesting pattern, that there is nothing more in it. Yet even they do not choose entirely without reference to the character of their subjects. If one painter chooses to paint a gangrenous (生坏疽的) leg and another a lake in moonlight, each of them is directing our attention to a certain aspect of the world. Each painter is telling us something, showing us something, emphasizing something — all of which mean that, consciously or unconsciously, he is trying to teach us.

126. All artists are common in that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they use shapes and colors instead of words

B. they are trying to teach the public

C. what they want to teach is difficult to explain

D. they want to learn from the public

127. A painter chooses certain shapes and colors out of the countless billions possible because he believes they \_\_\_\_\_.

A. are beautiful

B. can bring delight to him

C. are worth showing to the public

D. are particular

128.Contemporary artists choose subjects \_\_\_\_\_.

A. without reference to the character of their subjects

B. that only provide an interesting pattern

C. that there is no meaning in it

D. partly for the meaning of the subjects

129.Comparing the painter who paints a gangrenous leg with the one who paints a lake in moonlight,we can draw the conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. both convey the same meaning

B. both show certain aspects of the world

C. the latter is more meaningful

D. the former is more meaningful

130.According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

A. The public could share the artist’s feelings through their choice of shapes and colors.

B. The painter should not choose to paint ugly things.

C. Contemporary artists are completely different from other artists.

D. All artists are teaching the public consciously.

**Passage4**

In the traditional(传统 )marriage, the man worked at a job to earn money for the family. Most men worked in an office, a factory, or some other places away from the home. Since the man earned the money , they paid the bills(帐).The money was used for food, clothes, the house, and other family needs. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss.

In the traditional marriage, the woman seldom worked away from the house. She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She cooked meals, cleaned the house , washed the clothes , and did other housework. Her job at home was very important.

　 In recent years , many couples(夫妇)continue to have a traditional relationship of the kind . The man has a job and earns the money for the family . The woman stays at home and cares for the children and the house. Many Americans are happy with the kind of marriage. But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities(责任).

There are two important differences in male(男性)and female (女性) roles(角色)now. One is that both men and women have many more choices. They may choose to marry or to stay single .They may choose to work or stay at home. Both men and women may choose roles that are comfortable for them.

A second difference in male and female roles is that within marriage many decisions and responsibilities are shared. The husband and wife may choose to have children, or they may not. If they have children, the man take care of them some of the time , all of the time or not at all .The woman may want to stay at home and take care of the children. Or she may want to go to work.. Men and women now decide these things together in a marriage. Many married people now share these decisions and the responsibilities of their families.

131. Which of the following is NOT true in the traditional marriage ?

A. Men worked at a job to earn money for the family.

B. The women made most of decisions.

C. The woman stayed at home to care the children.

D. The man paid the bills.

132. In recent years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. young couples refuse (拒绝)the traditional relationship.

B. the woman has a job and earns the money for the family .

C. the woman doesn't stay at home and care for the children and the house.

D. the role of men and women has begun to change .

133. Men and women may now choose all the following except to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. marry or to stay single .

B. work or stay at home .

C. leave their jobs just because they have children

D. have their roles that are comfortable for them

134. The following are all now true except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they may choose to have children or not

B. the man may tack care of the children some of the time.

C. the woman is the most important person in the house

D. the woman may want to go to work

135. Which of the following is not true?

A. Everyone tries to get married.

B. The man was the boss in the traditional marriage.

C. The woman's job at home was very important in the past.

D. Many Americans still have a traditional marriage.

The food we eat seems to have profound （深远的）effects on our health. Although science has made enormous（巨大的） steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon（结肠癌）. Difficult cultures are some prone to contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates（硝酸盐）and nitrites（亚硝酸盐）,commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives（添加剂）, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic（致癌物的） additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are given to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

136.How has science done a disservice（伤害） to mankind?\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually done away with

B. It has caused a lack of information, concerning the value of food

C. As a result of scientific intervention（干涉）,some potentially（潜在地） harmful substances have been added to our food

D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables

137.What are nitrates used for?\_\_\_\_\_.

A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods

B. They preserve the color of meats

C. They are the objects of research

D. They cause the animals to become fatter

138.What does FDA mean as an organization?\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Food Direct Additives

B. Final Difficult Analysis

C. Food and Drug Administration

D. Federal Dairy Additives

139.The word carcinogenic means most nearly the same as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. trouble-making

B. color-retaining

C. money-making

D. cancer-causing

140.Which of the following statements is not true?\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons

B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals

C. Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for over thirty-five years

D. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in the world

**Part IV Translation From Chinese to English**

141. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.有钱不一定幸福。(go with)

142. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(只要你永不灰心)，no difficulty is too great to triumph over. (as long as)

143.At the weekly meeting, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(每个人的发言都不能离开会议议题) ( confine…to…)

144.The more friends you make, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(你就越不孤独) （the less…）

145.His father is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(太忘事了，老是在找钥匙). (so…that…)

146.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.有钱不一定幸福。(go with)

147.Whether they will want to meet him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(要到几星期以后才知道). (remain to)

148.For most parents, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(送孩子出国学习的决定是经过仔细考虑后做出的) （make a decision）

149.The purpose of this committee is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(减轻你的负担，拯救你的生命).（load）

150.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(他们往往容易患心脏病). (tend to)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 系数名称  i | i | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| 年金现值 | 5% | 1.859 | 2.723 | 3.546 | 4.329 | 5.076 | 7.108 | 7.722 | 8.863 |
| 6% | 1.833 | 2.673 | 3.465 | 4.212 | 4.917 | 6.802 | 7.360 | 8.384 |
| 12% | 1.690 | 2.402 | 3.037 | 3.605 | 4.111 | 5.328 | 5.650 | 6.194 |
| 复利现值 | 5% | 0.907 | 0.864 | 0.823 | 0.784 | 0.746 | 0.645 | 0.614 | 0.557 |
| 6% | 0.890 | 0.840 | 0.792 | 0.747 | 0.705 | 0.592 | 0.558 | 0.497 |
| 12% | 0.797 | 0.712 | 0.636 | 0.567 | 0.507 | 0.361 | 0.322 | 0.257 |

**参考答案**

**Part I Vocabulary and Structure**

1-5 AADDB 6-10 CADAB 11-15 ABDAC

16-20 CBCCC 21-25 ADDAC 26-30 ACDBC

31-35 DBCDB 36-40 ABCCC 41-45 ADACD

46-50 ACBBC 51-55 CCACB 56-60 ABBDD

**Part II Cloze**

61-80 BCADB DCABD BACCD ACBBD

81-100 CBABA ACBDB BDCBD DADDC

**Part III** **Reading Comprehension**

101-120 CBDBB ABCCB DBABC BDCCA

121-140 BBADC CDDAA BCBBA CBDDB

**Part IV Translation**

141.Happiness does not always go with money.

142.As long as you don’t lose heart

143.everyone must confine his remarks to the subject.

144.the less lonely you will feel.

145.so forgetful that he is always looking for his keys

146.Happiness does not always go with money.

147.remains to be seen in a few weeks.

148.the decision to send their children abroad for study is made after careful thinking

149.lighten your load and save your life.

150.They tend to suffer from heart diseases.