**《专科英语》复习题**

**Part I Vocabulary and Structure**

*Directions: There are 40 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 mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

1. —Bradford graduated from college with honors at a very young age.

—He have been an outstanding student.

A. must B. could C. should D. might

2. None of us called the police when the two cars collided, 。

A. didn’t we B. don’t we C. did we D. do we

3. The country’s wealth comes chiefly from its many\_\_\_\_\_

A herd of cattle B herd of cattles C herds of cattle D herds of cattles

4. Only when I began to do it \_\_\_\_ that I had made a mistake.

A. I realized B. I had realized C. did I realize D. would I realize

5. When I was young, I\_\_\_\_ horse every day.

A am used to ride B am used to riding C used to ride D used to riding

6. The manager entered the office and was happy to learn that four-fifths of the tickets \_\_\_.

A. was booked B. had been booked C. were booked D. have been booked

7. , Sam knows lots of things about philosophy.

A. As he is young B. As young he is C. Young as is he D. Young as he is

8. You could have done much better yesterday. Why .

A. didn’t you B. couldn’t you C. hadn’t you D. shouldn’t you

9. Jenny is the only one of the grade who \_\_\_\_\_\_selected to school fashion-show team

A. is B. are C. has D. have

10. I believe he an accident. Otherwise he would have arrived on time.

A. would have had B. could have had C. should have had D. must have had

11. What a lovely party! It’s worth all my life.

A. remembering B. to remember C. to remembered D. being remembered

12. One-third of the area \_\_\_\_\_ covered with green trees. About seventy percent of the trees \_\_\_\_\_ been planted.   
 A. are; have           B. is; has            C. is; have            D. are; has

13. The boy was very happy that his mother bought him a new pair of shoes at a \_\_\_\_\_\_yesterday.

A shoes shop B shoe shop C shoes’s shop D shoe’s

14. I will tell him as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ back   
A. come B. comes C. will come D. came

15. ---- Have you moved into the new house?

　---- Not yet, the rooms \_\_\_\_\_.

A. are being painted B. are painting C. are painted D. are being painting

16. The football match was televised \_\_\_\_\_\_from the Berlin Olympic Stadium.

A. live B. alive C. living D. lively

17. All but Dick \_\_\_\_\_ in Class Three this term.

  A. are               B. is              C. were            D. was

18. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temperature of a human body, no matter in what part of the word he lives, is about 36.8 degrees in Celsius.

A. average B. normal C. regular D. common

19. I had planned to leave Guangzhou \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the morning of the 20th, but the take-off

was postponed till the late afternoon because of the weather.

A in B on C at D for

20. I’ve for the job and I hope I’ll get it.

A. appointed B. applied C. presented D. succeeded

21. The post card is sent by \_\_\_\_.   
A. a friend of my father B. a friend of my father's C. my father friend D. my father friend's

22. By this time tomorrow,John \_\_\_\_\_in Paris.

A will arrive B arrives C will be arriving D will have arrived

23. Old people must \_\_\_.

A. look after well B. be looked well after C. looked well after D. be looked after well

24. Not only I but also Douglas and Miranda fond of watching television.

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

25. My wallet is nowhere to be found. I when I was on bus.

A. must have dropped it B. must drop it

C. should have dropped it D. ought to have dropped it

26. He \_\_\_\_ live in a remote and underdeveloped country than in this modern but noisy city.

A. had rather B. likes to C. had better D. would rather

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_when he saw his wife’s face did Tom realize the true meaning of her remark.

A. Just B. Never C. Only D. Usually

28. The more fruit and vegetables you eat, \_\_\_\_\_\_chance of getting cancer you have.

A. little B. less C. the less D. the least

29. All the things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, his proposal is of greater value than yours.

A. considered B. considering C. to consider D. consider

30. Even though they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_side by side for twenty years, the two neighbors are not on good terms．

A. have been lived B. had been lived

C. had been living D. have been living

31. Can you your visit for a few days more?

A. enlarge B. expand C. explore D. extend

32. Some local companies are making great efforts to \_\_\_\_\_ with foreign companies for a share of the market.．

A. connect B. combine C. compete D. compare

33. —May I have the of dancing with you, Madame?

—Yes, of course.

A. pleasure B. joy C. right D. desire

34. The teacher is writing \_\_\_ a piece of chalk on the blackboard while the students are writing \_\_\_\_ink in exercise books.

A. with, in B. in, with C. in, in D. with, with

35. Now Tom together with his classmates \_\_\_\_\_ football on the playground.   
    A. play              B. are playing        C. plays           D. is playing

36. You read that article if you don’t want to.

A. haven’t B. can’t C. mustn’t D. needn’t

37. When and where to go for the on-salary holiday \_\_\_ yet.

A. are not decided B. have not been decidedC. is not being decided D. has not been decided

38. Some \_\_\_ came to our school for a visit that day.   
A. Germans B. Germen C. Germany D. Germanies

39. My friend and classmate Paul \_\_\_\_\_ motorcycles in his spare time.   
    A. race                 B. races          C. is raced            D. is racing

40. I’d like to take of this opportunity to thank you all for your cooperation.

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

**Part II Cloze**

*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****.*

**Who has deprived the children's happiness of learning?**

Children are born with a natural desire of learning. They are curios and concerned about 41 around them. They are 42 to learn anything that amazes them. They have so many 43 that they keep on asking. They can bore the 44 all day long with many 45 questions which they will never feel bored with. Why? This is because learning is their 46 , perhaps an instinct of human beings. They just can't help. But 47 , they feel bored with learning, especially when learning becomes a boring 48 for them, especially after school has become a 49 of their life, especially when they have to 50 teachers who tell them again and again to 51 to recite and memorize things they don't want to learn, and especially 52 they realize school is not what they once 53 to be but something that, according to their parents, they must rely on in order to 54 a good fame or a good job or a good future. That is to say, learning has become a 55 , which they are forced or 56 to face. So it is the teachers and parents who have thrown the heavy 57 on the children. And meanwhile, the competitive society is also to blame. The children have been 58 of their pleasure and happiness that they could have enjoyed from the natural learning.

Therefore, my 59 to the students’ learning is that they 60 enjoy learning, enjoy the pleasure that they could feel from learning itself. Find back the long lost desire and curiosity of learning in their childhood.

41．A．nothing B．anything C．everything D．something

42．A．curious B．proud C．nervous D．eager

43．A．questions B．reactions C．problems D．troubles

44．A．students B．adults C．parents D．teachers

45．A．funny B．boring C．bored D．practical

46．A．ability B．excuse C．characteristic D．nature

47．A．gradually B．eventually C．however D．therefore

48．A．duty B．exercise C．task D．remark

49．A．pleasure B．part C．occasion D．success

50．A．face B．follow C．escape D．imitate

51．A．repeat B．copy C．report D．reply

52．A．before B．since C．after D．when

53．A．forbidden B．attracted C．intended D．expected

54．A．require B．achieve C．earn D．indicate

55．A．promise B．service C．must D．choice

56．A．pleased B．recommended C．obliged D．experienced

57．A．burden B．confidence C．difficulty D．challenge

58．A．informed B．deprived C．accused D．approved

59．A．encouragement B．persuation C．suggestion D．decision

60．A．must B．should C．might D．could

**Childish Voice**

When I was a young child, my parents often told me that it was time to teach a man everything. I didn’t understand and wondered why 61 had such a big influence 62 a person. I thought I could grow up quickly to find it out as an adult．But now, 63 I come to knock at the door of adulthood, I feel 64 to express my own 65 on this saying. I know that I’m just a high school student with very 66 experiences. There are still many things 67 me in the future, yet I would like to express myself in a childish voice.

I once read this sentence: “To make this world a happy place to live, you’d better 68 youreself and your heart , instead of the whole world.” I was shocked. It made me think about life 69 . There are so many things around us that 70 our will. We can’t force life 71 our wishes.The earth won’t stop turning no matter whether we 72 it or not. What we can do is just to make ourselves 73 the world. I think we should learn to accept 74 life gives us, no matter whether it’s the spring sunlight or the winter snowfall, and try to be happy.

Deeply moved by the pop song Grandmother (by Jay Chou), I always try to 75 every pleasant thing in my life, but now I see I don’t catch most of the pleasant moments. It is more 76 that they slip by and leave you feeling 77 . I realize that I’m not just living 78 myself and that there are the others around me I should think of .They all pay attention to my growing up, even if it’s just a little progress.

Everyone has his or her own attitude towards life, be it positive or 79 . It doesn’t matter, I think. There is one 80 that should be obeyed—and that’s to make this world better.

61．A．man B．time C．thing D．parent

62．A．about B．with C．on D．in

63．A．before B．after C．as D．when

64．A．anxious B．worried C．tired D．glad

65．A．beliefs B．opinions C．confidences D．expressions

66．A．a few B．little C．few D．a little

67．A．waiting for B．sticking with C．dealing with D．doing with

68．A．ask B．change C．exchange D．force

69．A．myself B．itself C．oneself D．themselves

70．A．go with B．go along C．go ahead D．go against

71．A．being followed B．to be followed C．to be following D．to follow

72．A．receive B．accept C．refuse D．approve

73．A．fit B．suit C．beat D．match

74．A．what B．whatever C．which D．why

75．A．miss B．catch C．escape D．lose

76．A．probably B．likely C．possibly D．unlikely

77．A．regretful B．awful C．seccessful D．terrible

78．A．for B．by C．on D．with

79．A．wrong B．false C．negative D．true

80．A．point B．rule C．thing D．word

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

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

**Passage 1**

In Canada and the United States, people enjoy entertaining at home. They often invite friends over for a meal, a party, or just for coffee and conversation.

Here are the kinds of things people say when they invite someone to their home:

“Would you like to come over for dinner Saturday night?”

“Hey, we’re having a party on Friday. Can you come?”

To reply to an invitation, either say thank you and accept, or say you’re sorry and give an excuse:

“Thanks, I’d love to. What time would you like me to come?” or “Oh, sorry. I’ve tickets for a movie.”

Sometimes, however, people use expressions that sound like invitations but which are not real invitations. For example:

“Please come over for a drink sometime.”

“Why not get together for a party sometime?”

“Why don’t you come over and see us sometime soon”

They are really just polite ways of ending a conversation. They are not real invitations because they don’t mention a specific time or date. They just show that the person is trying to be friendly. To reply to expressions like these, people just say “”Sure, that would be great!” or “OK. Yes, thanks.”

So next time when you hear what sounds like an invitation, listen carefully. Is it a real invitation or is the person just being friendly?

81. Why do Canadians and Americans often invite friends for meals at home?

A、 Because they can save time. B、 Because they can spend less money.

C、 Because they enjoy entertaining at home D、 Because they have modern and beautiful houses.

82. Which of the following is a real invitation?

A、“If you’re free, let’s go for a drink sometime.” B、“Please go to the cinema with me some day.”

C、“Would you like to have a cup of tea with us sometime?”

D、“I’ve two tickets here. Can you go to the concert with me?”

83. If people say “Let’s get together for lunch some day”, you just say “\_\_\_\_”

A、That would be nice. B、How about this weekend? C、Oh, sorry. I’m very busy.

D、That’s great. I’ll be there on time.

84. People use “an unreal invitation” in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

A、they’re trying to be friendly B、they’re trying to be helpful

C、they’re trying to make friends with others D、they haven’t got ready for a party yet

85.The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A、entertainment at home B、real invitation or not

C、expressions of starting a conversation D、ways of ending a conversation

**Passage 2**

Ask three people to look out the same window at a busy street corner and tell you what they see. Chances are you will receive three different answers. Each person sees the same scene, but each perceives (感知) something differently about it.

Perceiving goes on in our minds. Of the three people who look out the window, one may say that he sees a policeman giving a motorist a ticket. Another may say that he sees a rush hour traffic jam at the intersection. The third may tell you that he sees a woman trying to cross the street with four children in tow. For perception is the mind’s interpretation of what the senses—in this case our eyes—tell us.

Many psychologists are working to try to determine just how a person experiences or perceives the world around him. Using a scientific approach, these psychologists set up experiments in which they can control all of the factors. By measuring and charting the results of many experiments, they are trying to find out what makes different people perceive totally different things about the same scene.

86.Seeing and perceiving are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the same action B. two separate actions

C. two actions carried on entirely by the eyes D. several actions that take place at different times

87. Perceiving is an action that takes place \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in our eyes B. only when we think very hard about something

C. only under the direction of a psychologist D. in every person’s mind

88. Perception involves that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. our senses tell us B. our minds interpret

C. we see with our eyes only D. both A and B

89. People perceive different things about the same scene because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they see different things B. they cannot agree about things

C. some have better eyesight D. none of the above

90. Psychologists study perception by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. setting up many experiments B. asking each other what they see

C. studying people’s eyes D. looking out of windows

**Passage 3**

The elephant is the biggest four-legged animal in the world. It is also, perhaps, the gentlest; but not always!

Elephants are like us in some ways. They live for a long time—fifty or sixty years. They can remember things very well. They never forget great sadness or great happiness. A female elephant dies, her daughters and her grand-daughters are sad for many months, they stay with the dead body. Then they carry a bit of it away with them. They never forget a dear friend.

Elephants are like us, but they are also different. They live in families, families of females. There will be a few young males— a few “baby boys”. But the females will soon send them away. An elephant family keeps only its daughters, mothers and grandmothers. And its great-grandmothers.

The females stay together for fifty, sixty…a hundred years. The older animals look after the young ones. The mothers teach their daughters and set a good example.

And what happens to male elephants? Well, the young males stay with their mothers for a time. Then they must leave the family. The females just send them away. A bull elephant does not often have a friend. He lives apart, away from the family, and often away from other bulls.

Sometimes the females call a bull. He can visit them then, and stay for a time. But soon his “wives” and sisters send him away again. The females have a very happy family life. What do the bulls think about it? We don’t know.

91. Elephants are different from mankind in that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they live in families of females.

B. males and females live in different families.

C. they live alone.

D. bull elephant live together.

92. Elephants are like human beings in that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they live for 100 years or so

B. parents and children live together

C. they have good memories

D. they fight with each other

93. A male elephant is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sent away as soon as he is born.

B. called to stay with the family forever.

C. taught by his father

D. living alone

94. Which of the following is not true? When a female elephant dies, her daughter and grand-daughters \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are sad for many months

B. stay with the dead body

C. carry a bit of the dead body away with them

D. bury the dead body

95. Female elephants learn from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bulls B. men

C. their mothers D. their sisters

**Passage 4**

Ask three people to look out the same window at a busy street corner and tell you what they see. Chances are you will receive three different answers. Each person sees the same scene, but each perceives (感知) something differently about it.

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Many psychologists are working to try to determine just how a person experiences or perceives the world around him. Using a scientific approach, these psychologists set up experiments in which they can control all of the factors. By measuring and charting the results of many experiments, they are trying to find out what makes different people perceive totally different things about the same scene.

96.Seeing and perceiving are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the same action

B. two separate actions

C. two actions carried on entirely by the eyes

D. several actions that take place at different times

97. Perceiving is an action that takes place \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in our eyes

B. only when we think very hard about something

C. only under the direction of a psychologist

D. in every person’s mind

98. Perception involves that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. our senses tell us B. our minds interpret

C. we see with our eyes only D. both A and B

99. People perceive different things about the same scene because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they see different things

B. they cannot agree about things

C. some have better eyesight

D. none of the above

100. Psychologists study perception by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. setting up many experiments

B. asking each other what they see

C. studying people’s eyes

D. looking out of windows

**Part IV Translation**

*Directions: translate the following English into Chinese and Chinese into English.. Write your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

101. There is no secret to success in English learning. It’s just a case of hard work.

102. On New Year’s Day, he made his first television appearance as president.

103. I don’t believe he would do that--- the thought would never occur to him.

104. Getting rid of bad habits like smoking is also an important way to keep healthy.

105. The poor and unemployed were forced to move from their hometown and leave for America.

106.高度发达国家

107.浪费时间

108.实现我的目标

109.在那方面同意某人的意见

110.以安全速度行驶

111. We believe that China will be a highly industrialized country.

112. At the beginning of the 20th century the average age at which people married began to decline.

113. Hong Kong is one of the world’s most important financial centers and it is also an important port city.

114. In some countries traditional methods of farming have survived to the present.

115. He won the first game and I won the second, so we’re even.

116.高度发达国家

117.浪费时间

118.实现我的目标

119.在十字路口

120.休息

**参考答案**

**Part I Vocabulary and Structure**

1-5 A C C C C 6-10 B D A A D 11-15 A C B B A 16-20 A A B B B

21-25 B D D C A 26-30 D C C A D 31-35 D C A A D 36-40 D D A B C

**Part II Cloze**

41-45 C D A B B 46-50 D A C B A 51-55 A D D B C 56-60 C A B C B

61-65. B C A A B 66-70 C A B B D 71-75. D B B A B 76-80. B A A C B

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

81-85 C D A A B 86-90 B D D D A

91-95 A C D D C 96-100 B D D D A

**Part IV Translation (3\*5=15%)**

101. 学好英语并没有什么秘密，只需要努力学习。

102. 新年元旦，他第一次作为总统在电视上亮相。

103. 我不相信他会那么做---他绝不会有那种念头。

104. 戒掉像吸烟这样的坏习惯是一种保持健康的重要方法。

105. 贫穷和失业者被迫背井离乡而前往美国。

106. a highly –developed country

107. a waste of time

108. achieve my goal

109. agree with sb on that point

110. at a safe speed

111. 我们相信中国将成为一个工业化高度发达的国家。

112. 二十世纪初，人们结婚的平均年龄开始下降。

113. 香港是世界上重要的金融中心之一，也是个重要的港口城市。

114. 在一些国家，传统的耕作方式至今依然存在。

115. 他赢了第一局的比赛，我赢了第二局，因此我们打平了。

116. a highly –developed country

117. a waste of time

118. achieve my goal

119. at the crossing

120. have a rest