

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试

专科起点升本科

英语全真模拟试卷(五)

(考试时间 120 分钟)

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	
题 分	5	15	30	60	15	25	核分人	
得 分							复查人	

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>p</u> our | B. <u>f</u> ourth | C. <u>s</u> ource | D. <u>f</u> lour |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> an | B. <u>w</u> ater | C. <u>h</u> ave | D. <u>h</u> appy |
| 3. A. <u>g</u> et | B. <u>s</u> et | C. <u>b</u> ehind | D. <u>l</u> et |
| 4. A. <u>c</u> ountry | B. <u>t</u> ouch | C. <u>c</u> ourage | D. <u>l</u> oud |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> ome | B. <u>w</u> rote | C. <u>r</u> ope | D. <u>l</u> ove |

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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.

- I feel like _____ to the owner of the house to complain.
A. to write B. writing C. write D. having written
- Peter regretted _____ the earlier flight.
A. not having taken B. to have not taken
C. not to see D. he would not take
- The dentist said that if my tooth went worse I should have to have it _____ out.
A. pull B. pulling C. to pull D. pulled
- Pictures _____ with a telescope are invented.

- A. are taken B. to take C. taken D. they took them
10. Please be sure to telephone me the next time you _____.
A. will come B. would come C. shall come D. come
11. The mist made _____ for us to see a foot ahead.
A. no possibility B. there was impossibility
C. impossible D. it impossible
12. I don't believe him. He _____ be serious.
A. needn't B. can't C. may not D. mustn't
13. How long do you think _____ to finish this urgent task?
A. did it take you B. it will take you C. will it take you D. it to take you
14. He forgot about _____ him to attend my wife's birthday party.
A. I asking B. my asking C. me to ask D. mine to ask
15. I don't mind how hot it is, but I can't _____ the cold.
A. stand B. fight C. keep D. beat
16. In Mary's _____, it is essential to eat a big breakfast.
A. opinion B. principle C. idea D. confidence
17. She speaks _____ for me to hear her.
A. too quiet B. quietly enough C. too quietly D. quiet enough
18. The boy's laziness _____ his failure in the exams.
A. resulted from B. brought in C. resulted in D. led into
19. The governor had to _____ all his appointments for the day and rush to the train accident.
A. set off B. pay off C. see off D. call off
20. He never thought the committee would _____ his proposal.
A. put up B. object to C. pass on D. call on

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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.

Dear God,

Now that I am no longer young, I have friends whose mothers have passed away. I have heard these sons and daughters say they never fully appreciated their mothers 21 it was too late to tell them.

I am blessed with the dear mother who is still 22. I appreciate her more each day. My mother does not change, but I do. As I grow older and wiser, I 23 what an extraordinary person she is. How sad that I am 24 to speak these words in her presence (面前), but they flow easily from my pen.

How does a daughter begin to 25 her mother for life itself? For the love, patience and just plain hard work that go into raising a child? For running after a toddler, for

26 a moody teenager, for tolerating a college student who knows 27 ? For waiting for the 28 when a daughter realizes her mother really is?

How does a 29 woman thank for a mother for continuing to be a mother? For being ready with advice (when asked) or 30 silent when it is most appreciated? For not 31 : "I told you so", when she could have uttered these 32 dozens of times? For being essentially herself—loving, thoughtful, patient, and forgiving?

I don't know how, dear God, except to bless her as richly as she deserves and to help me 33 the example she has set. I 34 that I will look as good in the eyes of my 35 as my mother looks in mine.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 21. A. unless | B. though | C. when | D. until |
| 22. A. dead | B. equal | C. alive | D. frightened |
| 23. A. repeat | B. realize | C. experience | D. interrupt |
| 24. A. unable | B. pleased | C. scared | D. patient |
| 25. A. remember | B. exchange | C. thank | D. miss |
| 26. A. understanding | B. controlling | C. comparing | D. protecting |
| 27. A. nothing | B. something | C. anything | D. everything |
| 28. A. year | B. deadline | C. day | D. night |
| 29. A. naughty | B. grown | C. special | D. knowledgeable |
| 30. A. preparing | B. creating | C. acting | D. remaining |
| 31. A. speaking | B. discussing | C. saying | D. talking |
| 32. A. opinions | B. words | C. apologies | D. means |
| 33. A. go through | B. leave out | C. live up to | D. take off |
| 34. A. forgive | B. pray | C. follow | D. believe |
| 35. A. children | B. boss | C. father | D. friends |

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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 one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Every summer in Australia there is the danger of bush fires. Long periods of hot dry weather cause the grass and trees to become highly inflammable. In addition to the dryness and high temperature, another important factor is the great amount of oil in the leaves of such trees as eucalyptus and gum.

Fires start very easily, often spontaneously (自动地, 自发地), but usually because of a carelessly thrown cigarette or match. If there is a high wind, the ample supply of air fans the flames into an *infer-no*. The radiant heat vaporizes the oil in the leaves, and the fire travels very quickly, sometimes overtakes fleeing cars and burns passengers to death.

Great fires often occur around Christmas, in areas near big cities, causing great loss of life and

property.

36. Bush fires are most likely to occur in Australia in _____.
A. December and January
B. April
C. July, August and September
D. May and June
37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor that contributes to great fire danger?
A. Sultry weather.
B. Cigarettes thrown out of car windows.
C. Pine forests.
D. Windstorm.
38. According to the passage, fires erupt when _____.
A. arsonists set matches to leaves
B. crude oil contacts inflammable objects
C. tourists throw cigarette ends onto refuse dumps
D. trees start burning of themselves
39. Bush fires travel _____.
A. in small way
B. in disorder
C. seriously
D. swiftly

Passage Two

Making a film takes a long time and is very hard work. Writing for the film may take many weeks. Filming the story being acted—or shooting the film, as it is called—often takes at least six months. Actors and camera-men work from very early in the morning until late at night. Each scene has to be acted and re-acted, filmed and re-filmed, until it is just right. Sometimes the same scene may have to be acted twenty or thirty times.

The film studio is like a large factory, and the indoor stages are very big indeed. Scenery of all kinds is made in the studio; churches, houses, castles, and factories are all built of wood and cardboard. Several hundred people work together to make one film. Some of these people are the actors and actresses. The director of the film, however, is the most important person in a film studio. He decides how the scenes should be filmed and how the actors should act.

Most people go to see a film because they know the film-stars in it. Sometimes the film may be very poor. It is best to choose a film made by a good director. Some famous directors make their films very real. People feel that they themselves are among the people in the film.

40. Shooting the film often takes _____.
A. less than six months
B. at least six months
C. many weeks
D. from early in the morning until late at night
41. Scenery in the film studio is made from _____.
A. wood and cardboard
B. indoor stages
C. houses
D. films
42. The director of a film _____.
A. is always an actor
B. makes the scenery
C. says how each scene should be filmed
D. is a film star

43. We should choose a film which _____.

- A. has the actors we know
- C. takes a long time to make

- B. seems very real
- D. is made by a good director

Passage Three

Ever since human inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words and ideas. Tourists, the deaf and the mute have had to use this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally, spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the person is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the finger tips), signal flags, Morse code and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

44. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?

- A. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
- B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
- C. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
- D. Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

45. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. There are many forms of communication in existence today.
- B. Verbalization is the most common form of communication.
- C. The deaf and the mute use an oral form of communication.
- D. Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.

46. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?

- A. Picture signs.
 - C. Body language.
- B. Braille.
 - D. Signal language.

47. How many different forms of communication are mentioned in the passage?

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 11

Passage Four

Ask three people to look out of 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 something different about it.

Perceiving goes on in our minds. Of the three people who look out of 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 try-

ing to cross the street with four children in tow. For perception is the minds' interpretation of what the senses in this case our eyes tell us.

Many psychologists today 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.

48. 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
49. Perceiving is an action that takes place _____.
A. in our eyes
B. only when we think hard about something
C. only under the direction of a psychologist
D. in every person's mind
50. People perceive different things about the same scene because _____.
A. they see different things
B. they cannot agree about things
C. some have better eye-sights
D. none of these
51. Psychologists study perception by _____.
A. setting up many experiments
B. asking each other what they see
C. looking out of the windows
D. studying people's eyes

Passage Five

When a teacher or lecturer recommends a student to read a book, it is usually for a particular purpose. In many cases, the teacher doesn't suggest that the whole book should be read. In fact, he may just refer to a few pages which have a direct bearing on the matter being discussed.

Unfortunately, when many students pick up a book to read they tend to have no particular purpose in mind other than simply to "read the book". Often they open the book and start reading page by page, line by line, word by word; in other words, slowly and in great detail. The result is that students frequently don't have an overall view of what they are reading; also, they tend to forget fairly soon what they've been reading.

Students can make their reading much more effective by adopting a strategy (策略) aimed at helping them to understand and to remember what they read. Firstly, they should decide precisely why they're reading the book; perhaps it's to find some information that'll answer a question; perhaps it's to understand a difficult idea or argument, and so on. Then the students should decide exactly what they are going to read; it's seldom necessary to read the whole book. A good starting point is the contents page, the chapter headings, and even the index (索引) at the back of the book. They are very useful in helping to pinpoint the exact pages that need to be read carefully for particular pieces of information.

52. What is the writer's attitude towards reading slowly and in detail?
A. Positive. B. Critical. C. Neutral. D. Indifferent.
53. The result of reading word by word is that _____.
A. students have to read the whole book
B. students have not enough time to finish the book
C. students often fail to get the main idea of the book
D. students usually get more useless information
54. Contents page, chapter headings and index are important for a reader to start his reading with because _____.
A. they cover major points of the book in detail
B. they may help reader to better understand the book
C. they can take readers a lot of time to read every part of the book
D. they may help the readers find the important parts of the book
55. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the importance of reading B. the effective ways of reading
C. the difficulties in reading D. the incorrect habits of reading

得分	评卷人	复查人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

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

A. It is the same with TV.	B. Fine, thank you.
C. My pleasure.	D. So do I.
E. What about pop music?	F. Do you read everything in the newspaper?
G. What do you do in the evening, Bill?	H. What programs do you like best on TV?

Lily: 56 _____

Bill: I read newspapers and watch TV every evening.

Lily: 57 _____

Bill: News and sports. How about you, Lily?

Lily: Unfortunately, I don't have a TV set, so I have to listen to the radio to know what is happening in the world. I also read newspapers.

Bill: 58 _____

Lily: No. I hate the advertisements in it.

Bill: 59 _____

Lily: There are also too many advertisements on the radio.

Bill: 60 _____ You can skip the advertisements in the newspaper but you cannot do this with TV and the radio.

Lily: Either you turn them off or you have to put up with them.

Bill: You are right.

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VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a diary in about 100-120 words based on the outline (given in Chinese) below. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 今天是6月30日,星期三。你去了澳大利亚大使馆,就自己赴澳大利亚学习一事与使馆官员交谈。

(1) 谈完之后,看到与自己同来的叔叔正在大厅与他的澳大利亚朋友谈话,于是你就走了过去;

(2) 使你感到惊讶的是,他们有时用英语交谈,有时用中文交谈;

(3) 就这件事,谈一下自己的感受。

参考词汇: Australian Embassy foyer 客厅

英语全真模拟试卷(五)参考答案

I. Phonetics

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. D 11. D 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. C
18. C 19. D 20. B

III. Cloze

21. D 22. C 23. B 24. A 25. C 26. A 27. D 28. C 29. B 30. D 31. C 32. B
33. C 34. B 35. A

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. A 37. C 38. D 39. D 40. B 41. A 42. C 43. D 44. A 45. C 46. B 47. C
48. B 49. D 50. D 51. A 52. B 53. C 54. D 55. B

V. Daily Conversation

56. G 57. H 58. F 59. D 60. A

VI. Writing

61. 参考范文

June 30, 2005, Wednesday

Fine

I went to the Australian Embassy this morning, talking with the officials there about my study in Australia. After the talk, I found my uncle talking with his Australian friend in the foyer, so I went over and joined them. To my surprise, they sometimes talked in English and sometimes in Chinese. I could understand them with ease. While my uncle was saying good-bye to his friend, I was wondering why more and more foreigners speak Chinese.