

# 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(三)

(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>sole</u> | B. <u>lot</u>     | C. <u>soft</u>   | D. <u>solve</u> |
| 2. A. <u>pump</u> | B. <u>hundred</u> | C. <u>result</u> | D. <u>full</u>  |
| 3. A. <u>jobs</u> | B. <u>eggs</u>    | C. <u>drives</u> | D. <u>cups</u>  |
| 4. A. <u>two</u>  | B. <u>answer</u>  | C. <u>write</u>  | D. <u>win</u>   |
| 5. A. <u>born</u> | B. <u>word</u>    | C. <u>sport</u>  | D. <u>horse</u> |

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.

6. She said she \_\_\_\_\_ her husband wash the car the next day.  
A. would help      B. will help      C. helped      D. had helped
7. We have \_\_\_\_\_ people to finish the job today.  
A. seldom      B. little      C. enough      D. much
8. By 1929, Mickey Mouse was as popular \_\_\_\_\_ children as Coca-Cola.  
A. for      B. in      C. to      D. with
9. Many famous people from all over the world have been awarded Nobel Prizes for their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. results      B. achievements      C. progress      D. discoveries

10. The boss won't allow us to have a rest unless we \_\_\_\_\_ the work.  
A. finish                      B. don't finish                      C. will finish                      D. won't finish
11. A number of books \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject.  
A. have been published                      B. has been published  
C. was published                      D. have published
12. He was living in France when the war \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. broke off                      B. broke into                      C. broke out                      D. broke through
13. I hear that a new school \_\_\_\_\_ near our house.  
A. would be built                      B. is going to build                      C. will be built                      D. was built
14. \_\_\_\_\_ a tree grow old, it becomes hard.  
A. After                      B. Since                      C. As                      D. Till
15. Professors have free \_\_\_\_\_ to the library.  
A. access                      B. passageway                      C. entrance                      D. excess
16. The policeman asked me \_\_\_\_\_ car this is.  
A. whose                      B. which                      C. what                      D. that
17. I am sure your mother would not \_\_\_\_\_ that sort of behavior.  
A. approve to                      B. approve with                      C. approve of                      D. approve for
18. Tom went to town yesterday and had his bike \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. to repair                      B. repaired                      C. repairing                      D. repair
19. Friday is our \_\_\_\_\_ day during a week.  
A. busiest                      B. the busiest                      C. busier                      D. busy
20. His illness \_\_\_\_\_ his absence.  
A. counts for                      B. accounts for                      C. makes for                      D. goes for

得 分	评卷人	复查人

### 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.

Times have changed and the ideas of the young and the old about the same thing are often in contradiction. For example, parents and teenagers often 21 about the amount of freedom and responsibility that young people are to have. The teenager is more independent and often wants to be 22 to choose his own friends, select his own 23 in school, plan for his own vocational 24, and earn and spend his own 25, and generally 26 his own life in a more independent fashion than many parents are able to 27.

Most problems 28 teenagers and their parents yield to joint planning and decision making. Within any particular family, 29 are avoided and problems are solved when all of the persons take 30 in the situation, and 31 in working in out. 32 parents and young people learn how to get 33 well with each other and develop skills in understanding and 34 understood, even 35 most difficult problems are relieved and a



situation might appear that teenagers and their parents can sometimes see eye to eye.

- |                      |                  |              |                |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 21. A. think         | B. worry         | C. agree     | D. disagree    |
| 22. A. free          | B. likely        | C. able      | D. curious     |
| 23. A. seat          | B. courses       | C. book      | D. cloth       |
| 24. A. school        | B. chance        | C. future    | D. result      |
| 25. A. time          | B. money         | C. interests | D. smile       |
| 26. A. aim           | B. live          | C. charge    | D. serve       |
| 27. A. supply        | B. afford        | C. award     | D. allow       |
| 28. A. between       | B. among         | C. of        | D. in          |
| 29. A. disagreements | B. disadvantages | C. displays  | D. discussions |
| 30. A. pride         | B. interest      | C. look      | D. care        |
| 31. A. believe       | B. focus         | C. keep      | D. share       |
| 32. A. Furthermore   | B. Or            | C. Hence     | D. However     |
| 33. A. along         | B. through       | C. down      | D. up          |
| 34. A. if            | B. when          | C. being     | D. also        |
| 35. A. very          | B. much          | C. the       | D. some        |

得分	评卷人	复查人

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

##### Passage One

A man once said how useless it was to put advertisements in the newspapers. "Last week," said he, "my umbrella was stolen from a London church. As it was a present, I spent twice its worth in advertising, but didn't get it back."

"How did you write your advertisement?" asked one of the listeners, a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, taking out of his pocket a slip cut from a newspaper. The other man took it and read, "Lost from the City Church last Sunday evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who finds it will receive ten shillings on leaving it at No. 10 Broad Street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I often advertise, and find that it pays me well. But the way in which an advertisement is expressed is of great importance. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if it fails, I'll buy you a new one." The merchant then took a slip of paper out of his pocket and wrote: "If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the City Church last Sunday evening doesn't wish to get into trouble, he will return the umbrella to No. 10 Broad Street. He is well known." This appeared in the paper, and on the following morning, the man was astonished when he opened the front door. In the doorway lay at least twelve umbrellas of all sizes and colors that had been thrown in, and his own was among the number. Many of them had notes, fastened to them saying that they had been

taken by mistake, and begging the loser not to say anything about the matter.

36. What is an advertisement?

- A. A news item.
- B. A public announcement in the press, on TV, etc.
- C. One way to voice one's view.
- D. Public opinions.

37. The result of the first advertisement was that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the man got his umbrella back
- B. the man wasted some money advertising
- C. nobody found the missing umbrella
- D. the umbrella was found somewhere near the church

38. "If it fails, I'll buy you a new one" suggested that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he was quite sure of success
- B. he was not sure he would get the umbrella back
- C. he was rich enough to afford a new umbrella
- D. he did not know what to do

39. Did the merchant know who had taken the umbrella?

- A. Sure.
- B. Not very sure.
- C. Not at all.
- D. Probably.

### Passage Two

A hundred years ago, the game we now call football did not exist. American football started during a game between two colleges. The teams had got together to play what they called "football", but each team played by different rules. One team played what we now call soccer(英式足球). The other played what we now call rugby(橄榄球).

Both games had been invented a thousand years before. In the first kind of football game ever played, all the men from one village tried to kick a ball into another village. The men of the second village tried to kick the ball into the first. Hundreds of people joined in, running everywhere, running crops and knocking down fences. In time, people agreed on some rules to keep order, but many rules were left open to change. Different rules developed in different places.

When the two colleges met to play football, each followed its own rules. They mixed the games together and invented a new game. A hundred years later we call that game American football.

In what ways do you suppose the game we know now will have changed in another hundred years?

40. When the two colleges first met to play "football", the players followed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the rules of soccer
- B. the rules of rugby
- C. different rules
- D. college rules

41. "Both games" at the beginning of the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. soccer and rugby
- B. American football and British football
- C. two village ball games
- D. two new football games

42. What message can we get from the last paragraph?



- A. American football might develop in different places.  
 B. American football is supposed to be changeable.  
 C. American football will have its own rules.  
 D. American football might see changes in the years to come.
43. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
 A. The changes of soccer.  
 B. The rules of rugby.  
 C. Different village players.  
 D. The birth of American football.

### Passage Three

To us it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun.

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, way back in the eleventh century B. C.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use; it became a symbol of honor and authority. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered a symbol of power and authority. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France, and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made, in a whole variety of colors.

44. The first use of umbrella was as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. protection against rain  
 B. a shade against the sun  
 C. a symbol of power  
 D. a symbol of honor
45. \_\_\_\_\_ were the people who first used umbrellas.  
 A. Chinese  
 B. Romans  
 C. Greeks  
 D. Egyptians
46. The umbrella was used only by royalty or those in high office \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in Europe in the eighteenth century  
 B. in ancient Egypt and Babylon  
 C. in the Far East in ancient times  
 D. during the Middle Ages
47. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. Women enjoy using umbrellas with various kinds of colors nowadays.  
 B. The inventor of the umbrella is unknown.  
 C. Once ordinary people had no right to use umbrella.  
 D. Umbrellas were popular and cheap in ancient times.

#### Passage Four

In the U. S. ,people prefer waiting for a table to sitting with people they don't know. This means a hostess may not seat a small group until a small table is available,even if a large one is. If you are sitting at a table with people you don't know,it is impolite to light up a cigarette without first asking if it will disturb them.

At American restaurants and coffee shops you are usually served tap water before you order. You may find the bread and butter is free,and if you order coffee,you may get a free refill.

Most cities and towns have no rules about opening and closing times for stores or restaurants,though they usually do make rules for bars. Especially in large cities,stores may be open 24 hours a day.

Servings in restaurants are often large, too large for many people. If you can't finish your meal but would like to enjoy the food later,ask your waitress or waiter for a "doggie bag". It may have a picture of a dog on it,but everybody knows you are taking food for yourself.

Supper and dinner are both words for the evening meal. Some people have "Sunday dinner". This is an especially big noon meal.

Tips are not usually added to the check. They are not included in the price of the meal, either. A tip of about 15% is expected and you should leave it on the table when you leave. In some restaurants,a check is brought on a plate and you put your money there. Then the waiter or waitress brings you your change.

48. Which statement is true?

- A. American people like sitting with people at a large they don't know.
- B. Hostess always seat a small group at a large table.
- C. American people never sit with people they don't know.
- D. American people would not light a cigarette if the people who sit at the same table mind their smoking.

49. What is served before you order?

- A. Bread.
- B. Butter.
- C. Coffee.
- D. Cold water.

50. What do American people always do when servings are too large for them?

- A. They take the food home with a doggie bag for their dogs.
- B. They leave the food on the table and go away.
- C. They take the food home with a doggie bag and enjoy the food later.
- D. They ask the waitress or waiter to keep the food for them.

51. Sunday dinner is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a dinner in the evening
- B. a big noon meal
- C. a big lunch on Sunday
- D. a supper on Sunday

#### Passage Five

When I was about 12 I had an enemy,a girl who liked to point out my shortcomings (缺点). Week by week her list grew:I was skinny,I wasn't a good student,I was boyish,I



talked too loud, and so on. I put up with her as long as I could. At last, with great anger, I ran to my father in tears.

He listened to my outburst(爆发)quietly. Then he asked, "Are the things she says true or not?"

True? I wanted to know how to strike back. What did truth have to do with it?

"Mary, didn't you ever wonder what you are really like? Well, you now have that girl's opinion. Go and make a list of everything she said and mark the points that are true. Pay no attention to the other things she said."

I did as he directed and discovered to my surprise that about half the things were true. Some of them I couldn't change(like being skinny), but a good number I could—and suddenly wanted to change.

For the first time in my life I got a fairly clear picture of myself.

I brought the list back to Daddy. He refused to take it.

"That's just for you," he said. "You know better than anybody else the truth about yourself, once you hear it. But you've got to learn to listen, not to close your ears in anger or hurt. When something said about you is true you'll know it. You'll find that it will echo(回想)inside you."

Daddy's advice has returned to me at many important moments.

52. What did the girl do when she could no longer bear her enemy?

- A. She turned to her father. B. She cried to her heart's content.  
C. She tried to put up with her again. D. She tried to be her friend.

53. Why did the girl's father ask her to make the list?

- A. He wanted to keep the list at home.  
B. He didn't know what the girl's enemy had said.  
C. He wanted the girl to talk back.  
D. He wanted her to check if she really had these weak points.

54. What can we infer from reading the passage?

- A. The girl benefited from her father's advice.  
B. The girl was very often angry with her father.  
C. The girl's father loved other people's advice.  
D. The girl was easily hurt by her father.

55. Which of the following words best describes the girl's father?

- A. Loving. B. Hard. C. Wise. D. Easy-going.

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. My major is economics.       | B. We may consider you for this job.          |
| C. I won't.                     | D. Are you still interested in planning work? |
| E. What is the man going to do? | F. Everything was perfect.                    |
| G. What did you do after that?  | H. Why did you leave that company?            |

Philip: Could you tell me something about your education, Mr. Clinton?

Mr. Clinton: Yes. I graduated from Yale University. 56 I studied four years in Yale and graduated in 2000.

Philip: 57

Mr. Clinton: I worked for a German company, doing business planning.

Philip: 58

Mr. Clinton: They moved their head office to New York, but I don't want to work there as I have all my family and friends in Washington.

Philip: 59

Mr. Clinton: Yes, I think so.

Philip: 60 I would like to recommend you to the department manager.

Mr. Clinton: That's fine. Thank you.

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## VI. Writing (25 points)

**Directiones:** For this part, you are supposed to write a short passage in about 100 ~ 120 words according to the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你是张岩,一位办公室职员。有时感到乏味,很容易疲倦。你想加入一个俱乐部,写一封信给俱乐部经理介绍你的兴趣爱好。



## 英语全真模拟试卷(三)参考答案

### I. Phonetics

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

### II. Vocabulary and Structure

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

### III. Cloze

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

### IV. Reading Comprehension

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

### V. Daily Conversation

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

### VI. Writing

61. 参考范文

January 16, 2006

Dear Club Manager,

I am writing to ask to join your club to enjoy my free time.

I am a clerk. I often feel tense and become tired easily. Perhaps, I need to relax myself a bit. I hope to become a member of your club. I have many hobbies and interests. For example, I like photography, calligraphy and painting, dancing and singing. And I like going fishing, collecting stamps and raising flowers. Besides, I am good at playing Chinese chess and cards. Please write back and tell me if there are some formalities that I will have to go through. Thank you very much in advance.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,  
Zhang Yan