

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(四)

(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>g</u> oose | B. <u>g</u> ood | C. <u>f</u> ool | D. <u>l</u> oose |
| 2. A. <u>n</u> eat | B. <u>m</u> easure | C. <u>m</u> ean | D. <u>m</u> eaning |
| 3. A. <u>a</u> dvice | B. <u>r</u> efuse | C. <u>l</u> ose | D. <u>p</u> romise |
| 4. A. <u>e</u> ight | B. <u>w</u> eight | C. <u>h</u> eight | D. <u>n</u> ighbor |
| 5. A. <u>l</u> ake | B. <u>b</u> rave | C. <u>p</u> otato | D. <u>m</u> achine |

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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 prefer this game _____ that one.
A. than B. more than C. rather than D. to
- It's a _____ of time talking to him. He never listens.
A. lot B. loss C. waste D. model
- The Atlantic Ocean is over 6000km _____ where Christopher Columbus crossed it.
A. deep B. wide C. long D. across
- My _____ is to spend my honeymoon holiday in Spain.

- A. intention B. relation C. illusion D. impression
10. How much would you _____ for repairing my radio.
A. charge B. cost C. pay D. spend
11. _____ really need is a good dictionary and a good textbook.
A. What do you B. What will you C. What you D. That you
12. I must _____ to a letter from a friend of mine in New York.
A. reply B. offer C. answer D. return
13. I objected _____ the meeting without him.
A. to have B. to having C. having D. have
14. It's not that I'm unwilling to help you, _____ that I'm very busy now.
A. and B. for C. but D. yet
15. We know if the _____ of the world continues to rise at the present rate, in a few years, there will not be enough food.
A. production B. pollution C. population D. revolution
16. Our nature resources will _____ longer if we learn to recycle them.
A. use B. stay C. keep D. last
17. Pierre was _____ in the street by a bus, and died of his injuries.
A. run into B. run after C. run over D. run in
18. They can't help _____ of their daughter.
A. think B. thinking C. to think D. thought
19. —“Will another fifty be enough?”
—“Just twenty will _____.”
A. work B. suit C. fit D. do
20. I would like to have _____ bed.
A. some breakfast B. breakfast C. the breakfast D. a breakfast

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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.

From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evenings and on weekends they are free and enjoy themselves. Some watch TV or go to the movies; others 21 sports. It depends on individual 22. There are many different ways to spend our 23 time.

Almost everyone has 24 kind of hobby. It may be something from collecting stamps to making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very expensive; others don't 25 at all. Some collections are 26 a lot of money; others are valuable only for their owners.

I know a man who has a coin collection worth several thousand dollars. A short time

ago he bought a rare fifty cent piece 27 250!

He was very happy about his collection and thought the price was 28 . 29 my youngest brother 30 match boxes. He has almost 600 of them but I doubt if they are worth any money. However, 31 my brother they are extremely 32 . Nothing makes him 33 than to find a new match box for his collection. That's 34 a hobby means, I think. It is something we like to do in our spare time simply for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, 35 the pleasure it gives us is.

21. A. soon B. attend C. tend D. take part in
22. A. time B. energy C. interests D. fun
23. A. spare B. working C. own D. day
24. A. some B. any C. certain D. every
25. A. spend anything B. cost anything D. need something
 C. pay nothing
26. A. worth B. worthy C. valued D. paid
27. A. worth B. spent C. worthy D. used
28. A. a little too higher B. too expensive C. cheap D. reasonable
29. A. At the same time B. On the other hand
 C. On the contrary D. As a matter of fact
30. A. collects B. buys C. chooses D. selects
31. A. for B. to C. in D. with
32. A. dear B. expensive C. valuable D. costly
33. A. so happy B. that happy C. more happily D. happier
34. A. what B. how C. how much D. where
35. A. though B. and C. but D. when

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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

There are many stereotypes(定型)about the character of people in various parts of the United States. In the Northeast and Midwest, people are said to be closed and private(私有的,秘密的). In the South and West, however, they are often thought of as being more open and hospitable(好客). Ask someone from St. Louis where the nearest sandwich shop is, and he or she will politely give you directions. A New Yorker might eye you at first and after deciding it is safe to talk to you, might give you a rather unexpected explanation. A person from Georgia might be very kind about directing you and even suggest some different places to eat. A Texan just might take you to the place and treat you to lunch.

American stereotypes are abundant. New Englanders are often thought of as being friendly and helpful. Southerners are known for their hospitality and warmth. People from the western part of the United States are often considered very outgoing. These differences in character can be traced to different factors such as climate, living conditions, and historical development.

When travelling from place to place, Americans themselves are often surprised at the differing degrees of friendliness in the United States.

36. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. even Americans are surprised at the big differences among themselves
B. there are many differences in character in different parts of the USA
C. there are many reasons for the differences
D. stereotypes about people are not necessarily true
37. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. New Yorkers are usually open with strangers.
B. People from the South are usually considered good hosts.
C. The friendliest Americans travel from place to place.
D. Different parts have different customs and habits.
38. The differences lie in the following EXCEPT _____ of the parts.
A. the weather B. the history C. geography D. the names
39. The word "abundant" in the second paragraph may probably mean _____.
A. plentiful B. normal C. curious D. strange

Passage Two

John James Audubon was born in 1785 and died in 1851, but his name is still spoken every day. Audubon was a scientist who loved nature. He wanted to show people the importance of nature in their lives. He was especially interested in birds, and painted many pictures of them.

In 1905, the National Audubon Society was formed by people who were also interested in birds and wanted to continue Audubon's nature studies. Even now, when people think of the Audubon Society, they usually think of birds. But the society does other things besides watching birds.

The members of the Society try to improve the environment as much as they can. They have helped pass many laws that protect birds and animals, and people, too. They taught young people how to protect their environment. They try to make their own communities cleaner, better places to live in.

John James Audubon knew that nature was important, he did not know how important his work would become.

40. Audubon _____.
A. was not famous 130 years ago B. is still famous now
C. was famous 200 years ago D. is not famous now

41. What is important in people's lives?
A. The earth. B. Birds. C. Scientists. D. The nature.
42. Who set up the national Audubon Society many years ago?
A. The United States. B. Some persons loving birds.
C. People who think of the birds. D. Audubon's future generation.
43. How did the members of the Society try to improve the environment?
A. They made laws that protect birds.
B. They taught young people, helped pass laws that protect animals and so on.
C. They tried to make the world better.
D. Both B and C.

Passage Three

England is not a big country: from north to south and from east to west it is only about three hundred miles across. But for a small country it has a surprising range of climate(多样性的气候). People who have never visited England or who have visited only one part of it often makes the mistake of thinking that it is a cold and wet country. Except for the summer months of June to September, this is probably true of the north of England and the Midlands(英格兰中部诸郡). In the south, however, the climate is much more pleasant. One result is that when people retire(退休) from the job in the north, they often prefer to move down to the south.

Perhaps the warmest part of the country is the southwest, which consists of (is made up of) the counties(郡) of Devon and Cornwall, where palm trees, bamboo and many semi-tropical(亚热带) plants grow well. Flowers and vegetables ripen(成熟) as much as a month earlier than those elsewhere. Farmers in the areas gain a higher price for their vegetables and flowers because they are ready earlier. In winter there may be several feet of snow in other parts of England but there will probably be no snow at all in the southwest.

This may be one of the reasons why the southwest is one of England's most popular holiday areas.

44. The distance from the center of England to south coast is about _____.
A. one hundred miles B. three hundred miles
C. one hundred and fifty miles D. six hundred miles
45. England is a country _____.
A. with a cold and wet climate B. with a pleasant climate
C. with a surprising climate D. with climates of various kinds
46. According to the passage, _____.
A. flowers and vegetables from Devon are on the market one month earlier
B. farmers in the southwest grow as many vegetables and flowers as farmers elsewhere
C. people in the southwest have to pay a higher price for vegetables and flowers
D. vegetables in Cornwall ripen as much as a month earlier than flowers
47. In the north of England and the Midland, _____.

- A. it is cold and wet all the year round
C. it is warm most of the time in a year

- B. the climate is pleasant as a whole
D. only the summer is not cold and wet

Passage Four

We walked in so quietly that the nurse at the desk didn't even lift her eyes from the book. Mum pointed at a big chair by the door and I knew she wanted me to sit down. While I watched, mouth open in surprise, Mum took off her hat and coat and gave them to me to hold. She walked quietly to the small room by the lift and took out a wet mop(拖把). She pushed the mop past the desk and as the nurse looked up, Mum nodded and said, "Very dirty floors."

"Yes. I'm glad they've finally decided to clean them," the nurse answered. She looked at Mum strangely and said, "But aren't you working late?"

Mum just pushed harder, each swipe(拖) of the mop taking her farther and farther down the hall. I watched until she was out of sight and the nurse had turned back to writing in the big book.

After a long time Mum came back. Her eyes were shining. She quickly put the mop back and took my hand. As we turned to go out of the door, Mum nodded politely to the nurse and said, "Thank you."

Outside, Mum told me, "Dagmar is fine. No fever."

"You saw her, Mum?"

"Of course. I told her about the hospital rules, and she will not expect us until tomorrow. Dad will stop worrying as well. It's a fine hospital. But such floors! A mop is no good. They need a brush."

48. When she took a mop from the small room what Mum really wanted to do was _____.

- A. to clean the floor
C. to see a patient
B. to please the nurse
D. to surprise the story-teller

49. When the nurse talked to Mum she thought Mum was a _____.

- A. nurse
B. visitor
C. patient
D. cleaner

50. After reading the story what can we infer about the hospital?

- A. It is a children's hospital.
B. It has strict rules about visiting hours.
C. The nurses and doctors there don't work hard.
D. A lot of patients come to this hospital every day.

51. Why did Mother go to see Dagmar in the hospital?

- A. To give her some message about Dad.
C. To check that she was still there.
B. To make sure her room was clean.
D. To find out how she was.

Passage Five

Can animals be made to work for us? Some scientists think that one day animals may be trained to do a number of simple jobs that are now done by human beings.

They point out that at a circus, for example, we may see elephants, monkeys, dogs and other animals doing quite skillful things. Perhaps you have seen them on the television or in a film. If you watch closely, you may notice that the trainer always gives the animal a piece of candy or a piece of fruit as a reward. The scientists say that many different animals may be trained to do a number of simple jobs if they know they will get a reward for doing them.

Of course, as we know, dogs can be used to guard a house, and soldiers in both old and modern times have used geese to give warning by making a lot of noise when a stranger or an enemy comes near. But it may be possible to train animals to work in factories. In Russia, for example, pigeons which are birds with good eyesight, are being used to watch out for faults in small steel balls that are being made in one factory. When the pigeon sees a ball which looks different from others, it touches a steel plate with its beak. This turns on a light to warn people in the factory. At the same time a few seeds are given as a reward. It takes three to five weeks to train a pigeon to do this and one pigeon can inspect 3 000 to 4 000 balls an hour.

Apes have been used in America in helping to make cars, and scientists believe that these large monkeys may be one day gather crops and even drive trains.

52. The trainer usually gives the animal a piece of candy or fruit _____.

- A. when it is hungry
- B. before it plays a trick
- C. when it starts to play a trick
- D. after it has done the trick

53. The "reward" in the passage means _____.

- A. an honor given for doing something
- B. money paid for doing something
- C. attention paid to good conduct
- D. something given in return for work

54. Many animals may be trained to do simple jobs if they know _____.

- A. who their trainers are
- B. they will be praised by their trainers
- C. they will get a reward
- D. something dangerous will happen to them

55. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Scientists consider apes may drive trains some day
- B. Apes have worked in some factories
- C. Apes may one day be used to gather crops
- D. An ape is not a large monkey

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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. What can I do for you?
 B. Is there any minimum for the first deposit?
 C. By the way, can I open a checking account too?
 D. What is the proper procedure?
 E. Then we'll give you a passbook.
 F. Could you order a pair for me?
 G. What is the annual interest rate?
 H. Good morning.

Linda: I want to open a savings account, sir. 56

Jim: First, you fill out the application form. 57

Linda: 58

Jim: No. Even a dollar is all right. Here is your passbook, Miss. Just sign your name on it.

Linda: 59

Jim: It varies from time to time. At present it is 2.5%.

Linda: 60

Jim: By all means. But you have to deposit enough money before you can write out your checks.

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VI. Writing (25 points)

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

61. 电视商业广告已经成为了我们生活中的一部分。写一篇短文, 阐述一下你对电视商业广告的看法。

英语全真模拟试卷(四)参考答案

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

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

III. Cloze

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

IV. Reading Comprehension

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

V. Daily Conversation

56. D 57. E 58. B 59. G 60. C

VI. Writing

61. 参考范文

I think TV commercial ads have both advantages and disadvantages.

To begin with, they are good because they can popularize the latest products. For example, if some people want to buy a digital camera, but they have no idea about which brand is the best and where to buy it. They may just find out relevant information about it by watching TV ads. But, of course, TV commercial ads are bad because some of them are misleading. For example, some ad about an English training course says "Come and join us. You can learn how to speak English within 40 minutes."

To conclude, people should be very much careful about TV commercial ads.