

全真模拟五

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. tie B. lie C. field D. die
2. A. sincere B. there C. mere D. here
3. A. car B. far C. war D. star
4. A. plays B. days C. says D. pays
5. A. wall B. shall C. wall D. call

得分评卷人

I. 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. Does everyone on earth have an equal right ____an equal share of its resources?
A. by B. at C. to D. over
7. This ticket____you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. gives B. grants C. entitles D. credits
8. You____her in her office last Friday. She's been out of town for two weeks.
A. needn't have seen
B. must have seen
C. might have seen
D. can't have seen
9. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but____the police.
A. called in B. calling in C. call in D. to call in
10. She was so____in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A. attracted B. absorbed C. drawn D. concentrated
11. I haven't decided which hotel _____.
A. to stay B. is to stay at C. to stay at D. is for
12. It was not until midnight_____they reached the campsite.
A. when B. that C. while D. as
13. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios_____after 11 o'clock at night.
A. were not played B. not to play C. not be played D. did not play
14. Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful____through the window.
A. vision B. look C. picture D. view
15. Make a note of it ____ you should forget it.
A. so B. to C. how D. lest
16. Many children,____parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in ____.
A. of them B. whose C. their D. with whom
17. The manager needs an assistant that he can_____to take care of problems in his absence.
A. count on B. count in C. count up D. count out

18. The organization had broken no rules, but ____ had it acted responsibly.

A. neither B. so C. either D. both

19. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came

A from B. in C. before D. into

20. They took ____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping

A. Fruitful B. beneficial C. valuable D. effective

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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 black the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. We were late as usual. My husband had 21 ____ watering the flowers in the garden by himself. and when he discovered that he couldn't manage, he asked me for 22 ____ at the last moment. So now we had only one hour to get to the airport. Luckily, there were not many cars 23 ____ buses on the road and we were 24 ____ to get there just in time. We checked in and went straight to a big hall to wait for our flight to be called. We waited and waited 25 ____ no announcement was made. We asked for 26 ____ and the girl there told us the plane hadn't even arrived yet. In the end, there came an announcement telling us that those 27 ____ for flight No. 108 could get a free meal voucher and that the plane hadn't left Spain 28 ____ technical problems. We thought that meant 29 ____ wasn't safe for the plane to 30 ____ . We waited again for a long time until late evening when we were asked to report again, This time we were 31 ____ free vouchers to spend the night in a nearby hotel. The next morning after a 32 ____ night because of all the planes taking off and landing, we were ported back to the airport. Guess 33 ____ had happened while we were asleep. Our plane had arrived and taken off again. All the other 34 ____ had been waken up in the night to catch the plane, but for some reasons or other we had been 35 ____ . You can imagine how we felt!

21. A. stopped B. insisted on C. finished D. given

22. A. food B. advice C. praise D. help

23. A. and B. but C. or D. since

24. A. impossible B. necessary C. able D. unable

25. A. so B. but C. otherwise D. if

26. A. time B. advice C. help D. information

27. A. coming B. sitting C. waiting D. working

28. A. for B. since C. because D. form

29. A. when B. which C. what D. that

30. A. repair B. sell C. fly D. telephone

31. A. giving B. given C. offering D. taken

32. A. bad B. quiet C. sweet D. pleasant

33. A. what B. where C. it D. that

34. A. workers B. planes C. passengers D. flights

35. A. woken B. announced C. lost D. forgotten

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

Passage One

Animals have different ways of protecting themselves against wintertime weather. Some animals grow heavy coats of fur or feathers, while others dig into the ground to find a warm wintertime home. Some animals spend the winter in a deep sleep because by going to sleep they avoid the time of the year when food is scarce and the temperatures are low. Their sleep is known as hibernation.

There is much about hibernation that puzzles scientists. For example, they are wondering how hibernation came into being. Some scientists have explored the possibility that animals release a chemical that starts them hibernating.

One thing that scientists are certain about is that animals hibernate only when it is cold. Hibernation is a seasonal practice.

Some animals that fall into a wintertime sleep are not true hibernators because they spend only a part of the cold season asleep. Bears, for example, can easily be awakened from their winter nap. They are not true hibernators.

Sometimes it is difficult to determine whether a particular animal is a true hibernator. For example, some mice hibernate, but others do not. The same is true of bats. Some of them hibernate. Others do not.

36. Hibernation is a seasonal practice. This means it _____.

- A. takes place only during a particular season
- B. occurs only during the night
- C. is a daily practice
- D. only happens when a species becomes over-populated

37. Some scientists believe that hibernation is started by _____.

- A. over-eating
- B. calcium deposits
- C. a body chemical
- D. a lack of water

38. The underlined word "hibernation" in paragraph 1 means

- A. a sleep to avoid eating
- B. a temperature in cold weather
- C. a sleep in the cold season
- D. an animal to practice sleep in winter

39. The main idea of this passage is that

- A. many animals die during hibernation
- B. hibernation protects animals during the wintertime
- C. scientists feel puzzled about hibernation
- D. some bats hibernate and others do not

Passage Two

The strange close understanding between twins is a familiar enough phenomenon. Often they seem to understand each other and share each other's emotions to such an extent that one suspects some kind of thought communication.

What is not so widely known is that this special relationship often acts as a brake on

twins'intellectual development, As they are partly isolated in their own private world, twins communicate less with adults than do other children. The verbal ability of a four-year-old twin is typically six months behind that of a non-twin. The problem can be particularly severe in an underprivileged family, a one-parent family for example, where there is little stimulation for children anyway。

Such children, while capable of mutual comprehension in a private language, often remain incomprehensible to outsiders and thus at a severe educational disadvantage. The only solution to the problem, cruel though it may seem, is to separate the twins thus forcing them to acquire ordinary speech helped and guided by sympathetic parents and teachers.

40. Many people don't know that_____.

- A twins understand each other very well
- B. twins are slow to learn to talk
- C. twins are unlikely to do less well at school than other children
- D. there exists more communication between twins

41. What's the reason for twins to be at a disadvantage in their intellectual development?

- A. They can only understand their own private language
- B. They communicate with outsiders less than non-twins
- C. There is little stimulation for them
- D. Adults don't like to talk with them

42.The author probably feels that twins' problem_____.

- A.can not be solved because solution is very cruel
- B. can be solved because twins will be separated
- C. can not be solved unless the twins are forced to live in an ordinary environment
- D. can be solved if the adults communicate with them more often

43. The writer mentions all of the items listed below EXCEPT_____.

- A twins can help each other
- B. twins share each other' s emotion
- C. twins are able to understand each other in a private language
- D. twins communicate less with their parents

Passage Three

The intelligence test used most often today are based on the work of a Frenchman, Alfred Binet.In 1905, Binet was asked by the French Ministry of Education to develop a way to identify those children in French schools who were too "mentally deficient(不足的)” to benefit from ordinary schooling and who needed special education. The tests had to distinguish those who were merely behind in school from those who were actually mentally deficient.

The items that Binet and his colleague Theophile Simon included on the test were chosen on the basis of their ideas about intelligence. Binet and Simon believed intelligence includes such abilities the meaning.Two other important assumptions also shaped Binet's and Simon's work:(1)that children with more intelligence will do better in school and(2) that older children have a greater ability than younger children.

Binet's first test consisted of thirty tasks. They were sump as a their everyday experiences. The tasks were arranged in groups, according to- age. Binet decided which asks were appropriate for a given age group by giving them first to a large number of children of different. If more than half of the children of a given age passed a test, it was considered appropriate for that group.

44. The main purpose of this passage is to ____.
- A. tell the origin of intelligence tests
 - B. explain the basic principle of intelligence tests
 - C describe the changes in the content of intelligence tests
 - D state the development of intelligence tests.
45. What was the purpose of the intelligence test designed by Alfred Binet in 1905?
- A. To select top students
 - B To know who had received ordinary schooling
 - C. To put students in a right order
 - D To make sure who required particular treatment
46. Which of the following is NOT true according lo the passage?
- A Intelligence includes word understanding and problem solv
 - B More intelligent children usually do better in school
 - C The French Ministry of Education was charged with the development of first intelligence tests
 - D, Intelligence is related with age
47. How did Binet decide which task to include on his first test?
- A. He first worked out thirty tasks for mentally deficient children
 - B. He first gave all the tasks to many children both younger and older.
 - C. He first gave the tasks to many children he thought approp
 - D. He first gave some of the tasks to different groups of children

Passage Four

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds, to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations-the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in word which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (文字的) style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and rude.

48. The origin of language
- A is a legend handed down from the past
 - B is reflected in sounds and letters
 - C. dates back to the prehistoric period
 - D. D, is a problem not yet solved
49. One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions
- A. they could agree upon certain signs

- B. they could write them down
 - C. they could communicate with each other
 - D. they could combine them
50. What is true about words?
- A. They are used to express feelings only
 - B. They can not be written down
 - C. They are represented either by sounds or letters
 - D. They are visual letters
51. The real power of words exists in the
- A accuracy
 - B beauty
 - C charm
 - D. representative function

Passage Five

It is customary for adults to forget how hard and dull and long school is. The learning by memory of all the basic things one must know is a most incredible and unending effort. Learning to read is probably the most difficult and revolutionary thing that happens to the human brain and if you don't believe that, watch an illiterate adult try to do it. School is not easy and it is not for the most part very much fun, but then, if you are very lucky, you may find a real teacher. Three real teachers in a lifetime is the very best of my luck. My first was a science and math teacher in high school, my second, a professor of creative writing at Stanford, and my third was my friend and partner, Ed Ricketts.

My three had these things in common: They all loved what they were doing. They did not tell: they catalyzed a burning desire to know. Under their influence, the horizons sprung wide and fear went away and the unknown became knowable, But most important of all, the truth, that dangerous stuff, became beautiful and very precious.

I shall speak only of my first teacher because in addition to the other things, she brought discovery.

She aroused us to shouting, book-waving discussions. She had the noisiest class in school and she didn't even seem to know it. We could never stick to the subject, Our speculation ranged the world. She breathed curiosity into us so that we brought in facts or truths shielded in our hands like captured fireflies.

I can tell my son who looks forward with horror to fifteen years of drudgery that the dusty dark a magic may happen that will light up the years if he is very lucky.

52. According to the author, what is the difficult thing to people in school?

- A. Listening
- B, Reading.
- C. Writing
- D. Speaking

53. The very best of the author is that he_____ .

- A. met a good teacher
- B. he graduated from Stanford
- C. made friends with his teachers
- D. met some good teachers in his life

54. Among his teachers, _____ left him a very deep impression

- A. the university teacher
- B. the high school teacher
- C. Ed Ricketts
- D. the first two teachers

55. The author hoped that his son _____.

- A. may be lucky to meet a good teacher
- B. may study in school for fifteen years
- C. can read many books
- D. may study science and math

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

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

- A. I'll say I did
- B. Wonderful
- C. Yes, it was
- D. That's a good idea
- E. You'd better buy some fruit and sandwiches
- F. What kind of fruit do you like
- G. How about 6 o'clock in the morning
- H. I'll be there

Jane: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?

Michael: 56 _____. But where shall we go?

Jane: What about going to the Western Hill? It's quite cool there.

Michael: 57 _____. Shall we invite John and his girlfriend to go with us?

Jane: OK. And we can ask them to prepare some drinks.

Michael: What should I do then?

Jane: 58 _____.

Jane: I like oranges, watermelons, grapes, and bananas.

Michael: When shall we start off?

Jane: 60 _____? We can get there in an hour and a half.

Michael: OK. I'll call John and tell him about our plan.

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 25 分)

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VI. Writing(25 points)

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

61. 你是 Lucy, 写一封给老同学 Allen 的邀请信, 邀请他参加下个星期日下午 4 点(12 月 23 日) 的校友聚会。希望 Allen 尽快回信接受邀请, 以便他们及时做好安排。