

公共英语入学测试卷

一. 单项选择 (30分)
1. Let's walk to the shops instead of taking the car,?
A. Shall we B. don't we C. will we D. won't we
2. The traveled agency is arranging for us at a really nice hotel.
A. stay B. of staying C. to stay D. staying
3. wouldn't want of my parents to know I have a boyfriend.
A. either B. any C. neither D. none
4. I am beginning to think that people say about him is true.
A. Which B. this C. what D. \
5 the whole of War and Peace by the time I was seven years old.
A. was reading B. had read C. had been reading D. had been read
6. Paul is a real introvert in contrast his brother Andrew.
A. with B. by C. to D. against
7. If I lottery, I'd give some of the money to each member of my family.
A. win B. have won C. will D. won
8. Medicine should not be kept it is approachable to children.
A. when B. where C. which D. that
9. Most people are in a dentist's office than in a doctor's office.
A. obviously nervous B. more obviously nervous
C. obviously more nervous D. more nervous obviously
10. If we enough rain last year, we could have gained a good harvest.
A. have B. had C. have had D. have had
11. We today and I got into trouble because I hadn't done it.
A. had checked our homework B. had our homework checked
C. were checked our homework D. have checking our homework
12. Bill asked me why to go shopping with me
A. I hadn't invited him B. hadn't invited him

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C. I hadn't him invited D. hadn't him invited
13. After finishing her course, Rachel went on a well-known lawyer.
A. to become B. becoming
C. to becoming D. become
14. This is the book in Foster described his experience of the war.
A. that B. what C. where D. which
15. Never a greater day in the history of mankind.
A. did there be B. was there C. there was D. there has been
16. Gymnastics to activities which requires skill such as speed and adaptability.
A. is referring B. refers C. referred D. has referred
17. Apple to have put a lot of effort into developing wireless ear-buds.
A. said B. it is said C. has said D. is said
18. There are Chinese restaurants in New York City as in Boston.
A. twice as many B. twice as much C. as twice many D. as twice much
19. The old temple roof was damaged in a storm is now under repair.
A. where B. which C. its D. whose
20. The engineers are so busy that they don't have time for outdoor sports activities, they
have the interests.
A. wherever B. whenever C. even if D. as if
21. Researchers have to the conclusion that your personality is affected by your genes.
A. come B. got C. reached D. arrived
22. She kept practicing she could win the National Speaking Competition.
A. to B. in order to C. so that D. because of
23. Carl wasn't very good at mountain climbing as he's afraid of
A. highs B. heights C. highness D. heightening
24. Harry and Sam both denied that the fight was their
A. blame B. criticism C. cause D. fault
25. The government should do more for people.



A. usual B. everyday C. ordinary D. typical
26. Some drugs produce bad side
A. consequences B. results C. products D. effects
27. It is wise to your property against storm damage.
A. insure B. assure C. reassure D. ensure
28. Joe told me a joke today but I didn't it at all
A. get B. bring C. collect D. fetch
29. I think she her fortune in the shipping industry.
A. took B. won C. made D. saved
30. really don't the point of taking the exam when you are not ready for it.
A. look B. see C. have D. mind
二. 完形填空 (10分)
Mr. Wang teaches English in a middle school. He likes his work very much. He wanted a

teacher even when he was a young boy.

There are six classes in a school day at Mr. Wang's middle school. Mr. Wang teaches five of these six classes. __2_ his "free" hour from 2 to 3 in the afternoon,Mr. Wang _3__ meet with parents, check students' homework and __4_ many other things. So Mr. Wang works hard from the moment he gets to school early in the morning until he leaves for home late in the afternoon,

and his "free" hour is not free at all.

In his English lesson, Mr. Wang sometimes teaches poems (诗) He likes poems very much, and he likes Li Bai's poems __5__ of all.

In his fifth class today, Mr. Wang taught a poem. He wrote the poem on the blackboard and read it. As soon as he finished_6_ the poem, the students began to ask questions. He answered all the questions. Then he asked his students to talk about the poem._7__ one wanted to stop when the bell rang,_8_ home, Mr. Wang thought about the fifth class. He was happy about what he did as a teacher. Every one of his students 9_ the poem. When they started to talk, they forgot about the time. He did not have to make them_10_ He only had to answer their questions and help them understand the poem.

B. being	C. to be	D. be
B. At	C. To	D. On
B.has	C. is able to	D. will
B. care of	C. take care of	D. be careful of
B.good	C. well	D. best
B. to read	C. read	D. doing
	B. At B.has B. care of B.good	B. At C. To B.has C. is able to B. care of C. take care of B.good C. well

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7. A. Not	B. No	C. Have no	D. Any
8. A. By the way	B. To his way	C. On his way	D. In the way
9. A. liked	B. asked	C. had	D. wanted
10. A. learning	B. to learn	C. learn	D. learnt

三. 阅读理解 (50分)

Passage 1

Each year, 1.3 million people worldwide die in car accidents. Ninety-four percent of those crashes are due to human error. This is a tragedy that self-driving vehicles can help prevent.

That's because computers can think better and react earlier than people.

As soon as we can show that a self-driving car can drive more safely than a human, we should expect to see many more such vehicles picking up passengers across the country - and eventually around the world.

Self-driving cars will also help speed up the shift toward increased ride sharing and reduced car ownership. Many people already use ride-sharing services instead of owning their own cars. Self-driving vehicles are a great fit for ride sharing because machines have the potential to find the best routes for getting people to their destinations more safely and faster than human drivers.

A future where more of us use ride sharing as our primary mode of transportation means we'll need fewer cars overall, which comes with key benefits, including reduced road congestion and less time wasted in traffic. Fewer cars also means less pollution and fewer parking spaces. That would make room for more parks, bike lanes, and businesses.

Real-world testing is critical to getting this technology ready for nationwide use. That's why some companies are testing self-driving cars in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Tempe, Arizona. Both cities have welcomed this technology with open arms.

A better future is within reach. We already have the technology. While it won't happen overnight, self-driving cars will be an important part of the future of transportation.

1. According to the author, self-driving can reduce car crashes because self-driving cars			
A. can think	B. know directions		
C. are controlled by computers	D. can avoid some human errors		
2. Why can we expect more car sharing with the development of self-driving cars?			
A. Because machines know the destinations better.			
B. Because many people prefer ride-s	sharing services.		
C. Because they are fit for those that do not have car ownership.			
D. Because people can get to their destinations more safely and faster.			
3. The underlined phrase "road congestion" in Para. 4 refers to			
A. traffic jams B. traffic rules			
C. traffic lights D. traffic sig	gns		
4. What is the attitude of Pittsburgh and Tempe towards self-driving cars?			
A. Positive. B. Negative.	C. Conservative. D. Unclear.		
5. What is the biggest advantage of self-driving cars according to the passage?			
A. They reduce pollution.			

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- B. They save public space.
- C. They enhance road safety.
- D. They reduce car ownership.

Jack London, one of America's major writers of adventure tales, was born in California in 1876. During his life, London worked at many jobs. His broad life experiences would become the background for his writing.

London loved to read. As a teenager, he spent many hours educating himself at the public library, He attended college at the University of California at Berkeley, but he stayed for only six months. He thought Berkeley was "not lively enough" and wanted to do something more exciting.

London wrote stories about working people and the hard times they had making a living. He knew their problems firsthand. He worked as a sailor, factory employee, and railroad worker, to name just a few of his many jobs.

Like many people of the time, London caught the Gold Rush Fever. In 1897, he headed for Alaska. He didn't find gold, but he discovered something even more valuable. He discovered that people enjoyed listening to the stories he made up with his vivid imagination. London entertained the miners with story after story. Later, using his experiences during the Gold Rush, he created many more colorful stories.

London resolved to live a full, exciting life. He once said that he would rather be a shooting star than a sleepy and permanent planet. Each day, he pushed himself. Once London determined that he was going to be a writer, nothing could stop him. His goal was to write at least one thousand words every day. He refused to stop even when he was sick. In eighteen years, the writer published fifty-one books and hundreds of articles. He was the best-selling and highest-paid author of his day. Many people also considered him to be the best writer.

- 6. What inspired Jack London's adventure tales?
- A. His broad life experiences. B. His lively imagination.
- C. His love for reading. D. His university days.
- 7. Who are the main characters in Jack London's stories according to Para.3?
- A. Railroad workers. B. Factory employees.
- C. Professional sailors. D. Working-class people.
- 8. What was the more valuable thing discovered by Jack London during the Gold Rush?
- A. His interest in writing stories.
- B. His patience in listening to stories.
- C. His talent in entertaining the miners.
- D. His dream of travelling around Alaska.
- 9. What can we infer from Jack London's remark that he would rather be a shooting star than a sleepy and permanent planet?
 - A. He did not need much sleep.
 - B. He wanted to be a famous writer.
 - C. He had good knowledge of stars.

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- D. He had a passion for exciting life.
- 10. According to Para.5, Jack London can be best described as a(n)
- A. humorous writer
- B. imaginative writer
- C. magnificent writer
- D. hardworking writer

Does stress, anger, or sadness drive you to eat? Do you turn to food for comfort, or when you're bored? Many people do. If you often eat for emotional reasons instead of because you're physically hungry, that can be a problem.

Obeying the urge to eat more than you need is certain to gain weight. It's an even bigger problem if you already have health conditions like high blood pressure.

You can get back in control of your emotional eating. The surprising part is, it's not really about food at all. The solution to emotional eating is less about eating than it is about emotions. You can start with a simple step. "Make a list of what is stressing you, and make a plan to take control of the situation," New York psychologist Patricia Farrell says. If you can change the situation, go for it. If the problem is out of your control, you can manage the way you think about it. If you can notice your stress in the moment, you can choose how you respond, rather than reacting the way you have in the past. It helps to add a delay between the urge to eat and the actual eating. That gives you time to check in with how you're feeling and why you want to eat.

When you get the urge to eat a cookie out of sadness or boredom, remember that you have the choice to wait it out. "Tell yourself to have it later," Farrell says. Even if it doesn't, successfully delaying the snack helps you feel more in control.

In addition, consider talking with a doctor so you can better understand what's going on with you and the best way to handle it.

- 11. Emotional eating happens when a person is____.
- A. Bored
- B. hungry
- C. in a negative mood
- D. in need of comfort
- 12. What bigger problem will a person have when he obeys the urge to eat?
- A. He will gain weight.
- B. He will have health problems.
- C. He will have high blood pressure.
- D. He will fail to control his emotions.
- 13. What is the solution to emotional eating according to Patricia Farrell?
- A. Finding out the sources of stress.
- B. Thinking about why a person wants to eat.
- C. Keeping the emotional problem under control.
- D. Reacting in the way as a person did in the past.
- 14. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- A. To persuade emotional eaters to see a doctor.

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- B. To remind the readers to be careful with emotional eating.
- C. To tell the readers about the reasons for emotional eating.
- D. To instruct the readers how to deal with emotional eating.
- 15. This passage would most likely be found in ...
- A. a textbook about healthcare
- B. a newspaper 's local news section
- C. a popular science or health magazine
- D. a professional journal for public health

Suppose you're in a rush, felling tired, not paying attention to your screen, and you send an email that could get you in trouble.

Realization will probably set in seconds after you've clicked "send". You freeze in horrors and burn with shame.

What to do? Here are four common email accidents, and how to recover.

Clicking "send" too soon.

Don't waste your time trying to find out if the receivers has read it yet. Write another email as swiftly as you can and send it with a brief explaining that this is the correct version and the previous version should be ignored.

Writing the wrong time.

The sooner you notice, the better. Respond quickly and briefly, apologizing for your mistake. Keep the tone measured: don't handle it too lightly, as people can be offered, especially if your error suggests a misunderstanding of their culture (l.e. incorrect ordering of Chinese names).

Clicking "reply all" unintentionally.

You accidentally reveal to entire company what menu choices you would prefer at the staff Christmas dinner, or what holiday you'd like to take. In this instance, the best solution is to send a quick, light-hearted apology to explain your awkwardness. But it can quickly rise to something worse, when everyone starts hitting "reply all" to join in a long and unpleasant conversation. In this instance, step away from your keyboard to allow everyone to calm down.

Sending an offensive message to it's subject.

The most awkward email mistake is usually committed in anger. You write an unkind message about someone, intending to send it to a friend, but accidentally send it to the person you're discussing. In that case, ask to speak in person as soon as possible and say sorry. Explain your frustrations calmly and sensibly- see it as an opportunity to clear up any difficulties you may have with this person.

16 How might you feel when you accidentally send the wrong email?

- A. curious
- B. excited
- C. awful
- D. ridiculous
- 17 What should you do if you accidentally write the wrong recipient's name in an email?
- A. apologize in a serious manner



- B. send a short notice to everyone
- C. learn to write the name correctly
- D. reply to another email to tell the recipient to ignore the error
- 18 What do you do if your "reply all" email sparks an unpleasant conversation?
- A. Meet other staff members.
- B. Avoid further involvement.
- C. Try offering other choices.
- D. Make a light-hearted apology.
- 19 What should you do if an email you sent offends someone?
- A. By seeking support from the receiver's friends.
- B. By asking the receiver to control his anger.
- C. By promising not to offend the receiver again.
- D. By talking to the receiver face to face.
- 20 What is the best title for the passage?
- A. The most common mistakes in email
- B. Don't make any mistakes in writing an email
- C. Handling email accidents
- D. Improve your email writing skills

Just two months ago, Ana, a teenager, was preparing for an important exam. Winners would receive scholarships and be able to study in the United States. Ana knew her grades were excellent, but she realized that she must do well in the exams in order to qualify for the \$3,000 stipend. Although Ana had worried about the interview part of the exam, she came through with flying colors. She spoke to the American interviewers about her family background and discussed her educational plans with them. Her hard work paid off, for she was one of twenty awarded a four-year scholarship earlier this month.

Now Ana can't believe that she is sitting in a business management class at 10 the University of California at Los Angeles. Although she has had seven years of English language classes, Ana is having difficulty with the text and lectures because there are so many new words and technical definitions to remember. Ana is finding it difficult to understand the professor. Now she must work twice as hard to maintain her high grades.

- 21. What's the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. Ana passed the interview exam successfully and received the scholarship.
- B. Ana had little experience taking the interview exam.
- C. Ana prepared for the interview exam.
- D. Ana took exams.
- 22. Ana told the interviewers about _____.
- A. her flying colors
- B. her family
- C. her difficulty in understanding new words
- D. her teaching plan

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23. Ana has been studying English for
A. all her life B. two months C. seven years D. four years
24. Ana experiences difficulty with
A. Texts B. technical definitions
C. the professor's lectures D. all of the above
25. Ana realizes that
A. her grades are poor
B. she is not good at English at all
C. she is sitting in a business management class
D. she must work twice as hard to get good grades
四.翻译判断(30分) 1.This book is the most interesting book I have over read
1.This book is the most interesting book I have ever read. 【汉文】 文本 北見 升美 法的是 天脑的 。本
【译文】这本书是我看过的最无聊的一本。
B.正确 C.错误
2. Given enough time, I can do it well too.
【译文】给我一点点的时间,我也能做好。
B.正确 C.错误
3. Thank you for giving us so much help.
【译文】谢谢你给我们帮了这么多的忙。
B.正确 C.错误
4. It was in the street that I met him yesterday.
【译文】昨天我是在街道上遇见他的。
B.正确 C.错误
5.As is known to us all, light runs faster than sound.
【译文】众所周知,光速比声速慢。
B.正确 C.错误
6.He feels it his duty to help others.
【译文】他觉得帮助别人是他人的责任。
B.正确 C.错误
7. Nothing has happened since we parted.
【译文】自我们分别后没发生什么事情。
B.正确 C.错误
8.He cannot be operated upon as he is very weak.
【译文】他身体很弱,不能动手术。
B.正确 C.错误
9.It should be understood that to err is human.
【译文】应该理解犯错误是人之常情。
B.正确 C.错误
10. It is generally believed that smoking does harm to health.

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【译文】人们认为吸烟有益健康。
B.正确 C.错误
11. Believe it or not, we can express ourselves fluently in English.
【译文】即使你不相信,我们可以用英语缓慢地表达自己。
B.正确 C.错误
12. All students are requested to attend the meeting on time.
【译文】全体同学都被要求及时观看会议。
B.正确 C.错误
13. It took one week to transport the food to the area. 【译文】把这些食品运送到这个地区花了一周时间。
B.正确 C.错误
14. The longest journey begins with the first step.
【译文】千里之行,始于足下。
B.正确 C.错误
15. As this couple were out of work, they had to turn to their relatives.
【译文】当这对夫妇有了工作时,他们不得不转向亲戚。
B.正确 C.错误
五. 写作判断 (30 分)
1. Everyone is born to the ability to learn. A B C D
2. He is too frightened that say a single word.
A B C D
3. My family move to New York in 2010.
\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{B} \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}
4. She <u>differ</u> completely <u>from</u> her sister <u>in appearance</u> and <u>personality</u> .
A B C D
5. There was wrong something with my computer.
A B C D
6. It <u>was</u> the mistake <u>which ruined</u> his chance of <u>getting</u> the job.
A B C D
7. It takes me an hour doing my homework every day.
A B C D
8. The new library will be much bigger to the old one. A B C D
9. Every minute and every second are valuable for us.
A B C D
10. It's very <u>kind for</u> you <u>to practice spoken English</u> with me.
A B C D
11. Every <u>adult</u> and <u>child</u> <u>aren't</u> allowed <u>to eat</u> in the museum.
A B C D
12. Our teacher <u>told</u> us <u>what</u> the earth <u>travels</u> around <u>the sun</u> .



	A	В		C	D
13. Give <u>me</u> on	e hour, a	nd I <u>will</u>	get the	work <u>finish</u> .	
A		В	C	D	

14. If only I <u>finished</u> <u>my homework yesterday!</u>

A B C D
15. I <u>am look for my sweater</u> now.

A B C D

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