Ⅰ. Phonetics (10 Points)

　　Directions:

　　In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined 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. nurse B. thirsty C. universe D. surprise

　　2.A. belief B. niece C. field D. variety

　　3.A. surprised B. pleased C. refused D. increased

　　4.A. temperature B. change C. average D. surface

　　5.A. construction B. coral C. cross D. model

　　6.A. mental B. metal C. total D. metallic

　　7.A. detective B. decide C. nephew D. desire

　　8.A. determine B. demand C. medical D. belief

　　9.A. peasant B. present C. promise D. possession

　　10.A. speech B. stomach C. charge D. church

　　Ⅱ. Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

　　Directions:

　　There are 40 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.

　　11. Luckily, the fire fighters arrived and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the terrible fire.

　　A. put on B. put out C. put down D. put away

　　12. For miles and miles, I could see nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a great fire and lots of smoke.

　　A. beside B. besides C. except D. without

　　13. The shop assistant didn’t give me the right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. change B. money C. serve D. note

　　14. The prices of fridges have been \_\_\_\_\_\_ recently.

　　A. pressed B. brought out C. cut off D. brought down

　　15. This means the boy may be out of job for some time. In this sentence “be out of job” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. be on their days off B. go outside

　　C. lose his job D. finish his work

　　16. The TV play we watched last night was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. frightening B. afraid C. fright D. frightened

　　17. We took soft drinks to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and our friends took beer there.

　　A. bench B. beach C. bank D. bend

　　18. Who will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bill?

　　A. pay B. pay for C. pay off D. pay out

　　19. Their debts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 700.

　　A. added to B. adds up C. add to D. add up to

　　20. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread in the cupboard, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

　　A. no more…is there B. not any more…isn’t there

　　C. no longer…is there D. not any longer…isn’t there

　　21.—Would you please go out for a walk with us?

　　—\_\_\_\_\_\_, but I’m very busy now.

　　A. Of course not B. I’d like to C. That’s all right D. That’s right

　　22.—Can I get you a cup of tea?

　　—\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. That’s very nice of you B. With pleasure

　　C. You can, please D. Thank you for the tea

　　23.—When can I call on you, afternoon or evening?

　　—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’ll be at home all the time.

　　A. Any B. Either C. Both D. Neither

　　24.—Has anyone seen my glasses?

　　—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. Here it is B. It is here C. Here are they D. Here they are

　　25.—May I use your phone?

　　—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. No, I don’t mind B. Yes, you do it

　　C. Yes, my pleasure D. I’m afraid not

　　26. He is much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a German

　　A. like to be B. liking to be C. likely to be D. likely

　　27. I had a new tap \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the day before yesterday.

　　A. fix B. fixing C. to be fixed D. fixed

　　28. We couldn’t eat at a restaurant because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of us had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money on us.

　　A. all…no B. any…no C. none…any D. no one…any

　　29. Have you any rooms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_? We’ll stay here for only two days.

　　A. to spare B. to spend C. to take D. to borrow

　　30. I was so \_\_\_\_\_\_ moved by his words that I couldn’t fall asleep \_\_\_\_\_\_ into the night.

　　A. deep…deeply B. deep…deep C. deeply…deeply D. deeply…deep

　　31. The crowd cheered \_\_\_\_\_\_ the sight of the honoured guests’ motorcade.

　　A. at B. on C. as soon as D. in

　　32. He’s a new comer. So we try to be as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him as we could.

　　A. friend B. friends C. friendly D. good friends

　　33. She had a good time last night, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

　　A. hadn’t she B. had she C. didn’t she D. did she

　　34. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the child, it will frighten him.

　　A. call at B. laugh at C. shout to D. shout at

　　35.—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

　　—He is a tall young man with blue eyes and broad shoulders.

　　A. What is he like B. What does he look like

　　C. What does he like D. How is he

　　36. She no longer talked and laughed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she used to.

　　A. like B. as though C. as D. just as

　　37. I don’t know why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late for class.

　　A. you are B. are you C. are you being D. being you are

　　38. As both dictionaries were good, he said he would take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. any of them B. all of them C. either of them D. either ones

　　39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them knows much English.

　　A. No B. None C. Both D. Not all

　　40. Will you \_\_\_\_\_\_ the book Tom Sawyer \_\_\_\_\_\_ him if he wants to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ you?

　　A. lend…to…borrow…from B. lend…to…borrow…of

　　C. borrow…to…lend…from D. lend…for…borrow…of

　　41. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who helped Tom out when he was in trouble.

　　A. I B. me C. us D. ours

　　42. The leaves of many trees turn \_\_\_\_\_\_ in autumn.

　　A. to red D. red C. to be red D. into red

　　43.—Will you go to the museum tomorrow?

　　—Yes, I will go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s windy.

　　A. since B. as though C. if D. even though

　　44. Mary used to stay up until far into the night, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

　　A. didn’t she B. usedn’t she C. does she D. Both A& B.

　　45. It is very kind \_\_\_\_\_\_ you to supply us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so much information.

　　A. for…with B. for…in C. of…with D. of…in

　　46. Five minutes earlier, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we could have caught the last train.

　　A. of B. but C. and D. so

　　47. Many a boy and many a girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it since then.

　　A. have seen B. has seen C. has been seeing D. had seen

　　48. I regretted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the days when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard at school.

　　A. wasting…must have worked B. having wasted…should have worked

　　C. to waste…could work D. to have wasted…would work

　　49. He’s sure you’ll pass the examination, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

　　A. isn’t he B. do you C. won’t you D. hasn’t he

　　50. With \_\_\_\_\_\_, the man had to go out of his hiding place.

　　A. his food ran out B. his food running out

　　C. him running out D. his food run out

　　Ⅲ. Cloze (20 points)

　　Directions:

　　For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices given below and 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.

　　When Pat Jones finished college, she decided she wanted to travel around the world and see as many foreign places as she could \_51\_ she was young. Pat wanted to visit Latin America first, so she got a job \_52\_ an English teacher in a school in Bolivia. Pat spoke a little Spanish, \_53\_ she was able to communicate with her students even when they didn’t know much English.

　　A sentence she had read somewhere stuck in her mind: if you dream \_54\_ a foreign language, you have really mastered it. Pat repeated this sentence to her students and hoped that someday she would dream in Spanish and they would dream in English.

　　One day, one of her worst students came up and explained in Spanish that he had not done his homework. He had \_55\_ early, and had slept badly.

　　“What does this have to do with \_56\_?” Pat demanded.

　　“I dreamed all night, Miss, Jones, and my dream was in English!”

　　“In English” Pat was very surprised, since he was such a bad students. She was \_57\_ secretly jealous. Her dreams were still not in Spanish. But she encouraged her young student, “Well, tell me about your dream.”

　　“All the people in my dream \_58\_ English,” the student said, “And all the signs were in English. All the newspapers and magazines and all the TV programs were in English.”

　　“But that’s wonderful,” said Pat, “What did all the people say to you?”

　　“I’m \_59\_, Miss Jones. that’s \_60\_ I slept so badly. I didn’t understand a word they said. It was a nightmare!”

　　51.A. as B. while C. if D. since

　　52.A. for B. of C. as D. like

　　53.A. and B. but C. so D. yet

　　54.A. in B. about C. of D. for

　　55.A. got up B. gone to bed C. fallen asleep D. woken up

　　56.A. you B. me C. your dream D. your homework

　　57.A. usually B. seldom C. also D. still

　　58.A. read B. liked C. spoke D. learned

　　59.A. shy B. silly C. sorry D. sad

　　60.A. how B. why C. when D. where

　　Ⅳ. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

　　Directions:

　　There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five 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

　　According to an old story, a farmer once found that a bag of corn had been stolen from his house. He went to the judge and told him about his loss. The judge ordered all the people of the farm to come before him. He took a number of sticks of equal length and gave one stick to each man.

　　He then said, “Come before me again tomorrow. I shall then know which of you is the thief because the stick given to the thief will be one inch longer than the others.”

　　The thief was afraid of being found out, and so the cut an inch off his stick. The next day the thief’s stick was found to be one inch shorter than any of the others. In this way the thief was found out, and was at once taken away to prison.

　　61. A bag of corn was found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. to be stolen B. stolen C. being stolen D. having stolen

　　62. The judge gave each man a stick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. to change back the farmer’s corn B. to beat the thief

　　C. as a tool to find out the thief D. so as to play a game together

　　63. According to the judge, the next day the thief’s stick would be one inch longer than the others’ because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　the thief’s stick would grow one inch longer

　　the other’s sticks would become one inch shorter

　　something wrong would happen to the thief’s stick

　　the judge had given the longer stick to the thief

　　64. Since the thief cut the stick short, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　he was found out

　　the judge couldn’t catch him

　　his stick had an equal length with the others’

　　his stick wouldn’t be any longer

　　65. The wise way the judge found out the thief in the end was to make \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　the thief to cut an inch off the stick

　　the thief cut an inch off the stick

　　the stick grow an inch longer

　　the thief tell him what he had done

　　Passage Two

　　The home computer industry has been growing rapidly in the United States for the last ten years. Computers used to be large, expensive machines that were very difficult to use. But scientists and technicians have been making them smaller and cheaper while at the same time they have been made easier to use. As a result, their popularity has been increasing as more people have been buying computers for their homes and businesses.

　　Computers have been designed to store information and compute problems that are difficult for human beings to work out. Some have voices that speak with the operators. Stores use computers to keep records of their inventories (库存货物) and to send bills to their customers. Offices use computers to copy letters, record business and keep in touch with other offices. People have been using computers in their homes to keep track of the money they spend.

　　One important new use for computers is for entertainment. Many new games have been designed to be played on the computers. People of all ages have been playing these games. People also have been buying home computers to play computer games, watch movies and listen to concerts at home. They have become very popular indeed.

　　66. Computers used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. work rapidly B. be large and expensive

　　C. be easy to use D. be used for fun

　　67. In recent years, computers are being made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　larger and more expensive B. smaller and cheaper

　　C. more difficult to use D. to work more slowly

　　68. Home computers can be used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. writing letters B. playing games C. doing business D. all of the above

　　69. Salesmen use computers mainly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　check the list of goods and materials that are kept in the store house

　　play games for pleasure

　　talk with their friends

　　write letters

　　70. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. New Uses For Computers B. The Popularity of Home Computers

　　C. The Home Computer Industry D. Computers At Home

　　Passage Three

　　Mr. Chen living next door to us has a habit of drinking. The best present to him, of course, is wine, Now his eldest son brought him a bottle of Mao Tai. He was glad and stared at it for some time, then wrote “105” on the corner of the trademark with a pencil, meaning he had already drunk 105 bottles of the famous wine. Two days later a stranger came. He offered to pay 5 yuan for the empty Mao Tai bottle. Mr. Chen was pleased and sold it. Several weeks later, his second son brought him another bottle of Mao Tai. While examining and enjoying it, he was suddenly terrified—he found “105”—the very mark on it.

　　71. The story is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. two sons of Mr. Chen’s B. wine, the best present

　　C. the secret of “105” D. an empty bottle worth 5 yuan

　　72. The story tells that the stranger was a man who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. took back empties B. produced famous wine

　　C. promoted (促进) the sale of Mao Tai D. knew how to meet people’s needs

　　73. Mr. Chen sold his empty Mao Tai bottle because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　he had already numbered it “105”

　　he knew his second son would bring him another

　　the price offered was high enough

　　he hoped the bottle could be used again

　　74. When examining and enjoying the wine sent by his second son, Mr. Chen was terrified because he found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. the wine was mixed with water B. he should have marked it “106”

　　C. the wine had exceeded (超出) the time limit D. his second son had been cheated

　　75. According to the story, who do you say learned a lesson?

　　A. The stranger B. Mr. Chen C. His neighbour D. Mr. Chen’s eldest son

　　Passage Four

　　Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it is painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

　　During the hours when you labour through your work you may say that you’re “hot”. That’s true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues (自言自语) as: “Get up, John! You’ll be late for work again!” The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

　　You can’t change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you’re sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won’t change your cycle, but you’ll get up steam (鼓起干劲) and work better at your low point.

　　Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get with a leisurely yawl and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the trouble some search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. When ever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

　　76. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　he is a lazy person

　　he refuses to follow his own energy cycle

　　he is not sure when his energy is low

　　he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening

　　77. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?

　　A. Unawareness of energy cycles. B. Familiar monologues.

　　C. A change in a family member’s energy cycle.

　　Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family member.

　　78. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should \_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. change his energy cycle C. get up earlier than usual

　　B. overcome his laziness D. go to bed earlier

　　79. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　help to keep your energy for the day’s work

　　help you to control your temper early in the day

　　enable you to concentrate on your routine work

　　keep your energy cycle under control all day

　　80. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

　　Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one’s energy.

　　Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peak at different hours of day.

　　Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle.

　　Children have energy cycles, too.

　　Ⅴ. Writing (20 points)

　　Directions:

　　For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a short composition of about 80 words on the title: Fake Commodities. Base your composition on the outline given below.

　　1.假冒伪劣商品是个严重问题。

　　2.一些原因导致了这种现象。

　　3.为了扫除假冒伪劣商品，……

　　参考答案

　　Ⅰ. Phonetics

　　1.D 2.D 3.D 4.B 5.A 6.D 7.C

　　8.C 9.C 10.B

　　Ⅱ. Vocabulary and Structure

　　11.B 12.C 13.A 14.D 15.C 16.A 17.B

　　18.A 19.D 20.A 21.B 22.A 23.B 24.D

　　25.D 26.C 27.D 28.C 29.A 30.D 31.A 32.C 33.C 34.D 35.B 36.C 37.A 38.C

　　39.B 40.A 41.A 42.B 43.D 44.D 45.C

　　46.C 47.A 48.B 49.C 50.B

　　Ⅲ. Cloze

　　51.B 52.C 53.C 54.A 55.B 56.D 57.C

　　58.C 59.C 60.B

　　Ⅳ. Reading Comprehension

　　61.B 62.C 63.C 64.A 65.B 66.B 67.B

　　68.D 69.A 70.B 71.C 72.A 73.C 74.D

　　75.B 76.D 77.A 78.C 79.A 80.B

　　Ⅴ. Writing

　　Fake Commodities

　　Fake and poor quality commodities are a serious problem. Many things can be faked such as soybean sauce, vinegar, bicycles, and many other things. The interests of consumers are affected, and many enterprises keep losing money because of cheap fake commodities.

　　There are some reasons for such a phenomenon. The major one is the desire of some people to “make easy money”. These people think nothing of the law of the protection of intellectual property rights.

　　To get rid of fake and poor quality commodities, the government should educate people to obey the law of the protection of individual intellectual property rights and not to sell any fake goods. The government should punish severely and close down all the factories producing fake goods.