



- C. have worked  
D. will have been working
4. Much research \_\_\_\_\_ into the possible causes of the disease in the past few years.  
A. has been done  
B. was done  
C. have been done  
D. were done
5. The manager would rather his daughter \_\_\_\_\_ in the same company.  
A. would not work  
B. will not work  
C. does not work  
D. did not work
6. Mike promised to keep me \_\_\_\_\_ how our business was going on.  
A. informed  
B. informed of  
C. to be informed  
D. to be informed of
7. I have no objection \_\_\_\_\_ for a hike on the mountains with Cynthia.  
A. to go  
B. going  
C. to going  
D. of going
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher in our college, it is necessary to have at least a master's degree.  
A. To become  
B. One becomes  
C. Becoming of  
D. Who becomes
9. All the task \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of time, we planned to go on holiday for a week.  
A. had fulfilled  
B. having fulfilled  
C. were fulfilled  
D. having been fulfilled
10. Not until the game had begun \_\_\_\_\_ the sports ground.  
A. did Peter arrive at  
B. Peter arrived at  
C. didn't Peter arrive at  
D. Peter didn't arrive at
11. I didn't send out my application form last week, but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had to  
B. might have to  
C. have had  
D. should have
12. I will give the ticket to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to have it.  
A. whomever  
B. whoever  
C. some one  
D. anyone
13. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ I did not go to the lecture yesterday was that I had something important to do.  
A. which  
B. for that

- C. because  
D. why
14. Be careful with those explosives \_\_\_\_\_ end up killing ourselves.  
A. then we won't  
B. but we won't  
C. or we will  
D. and we will
15. I don't play basketball any more, \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a child.  
A. but I used to  
B. I used to  
C. but I used to do  
D. I used to do
16. Living here at the top of the mountain with no one else near, the old man must be very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only  
B. alone  
C. lone  
D. lonely
17. Her name was on the waiting list for an emergency liver transplant, but no organ would be \_\_\_\_\_ for a month or two.  
A. reliable  
B. acceptable  
C. available  
D. feasible
18. \_\_\_\_ could give an old man greater pleasure than to imagine he was back in childhood again.  
A. Everything  
B. Nothing  
C. Anything  
D. Something
19. Many television \_\_\_\_\_ seem to enjoy watching the World Cup.  
A. spectators  
B. lookers  
C. audience  
D. viewers
20. To her \_\_\_\_\_ the men in her classes didn't deliberately try to embarrass her but accepted her as a fellow student.  
A. sorrow and disappointment  
B. surprise and pleasure  
C. anger and frustration  
D. hatred and resentment
21. The classroom was silent \_\_\_\_\_ the busy scratching of pens on paper.  
A. besides  
B. apart from  
C. except for  
D. except
22. \_\_\_\_\_ publishing complete novels, he began to write stories in serial form.  
A. Instead of  
B. In spite of  
C. Instead  
D. Beside
23. The man loves nature and the soil. That is why he has bought a piece of land in the country and \_\_\_\_\_ to grow his own vegetables.

- A. taken the difficulty                      B. had the trouble  
C. had the difficulty                      D. taken the trouble
24. No matter how hard he tried, he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ of what the old woman said.  
A. work out                                  B. make sense  
C. make sure                                 D. figure out
25. The teacher told us that we didn't have to \_\_\_\_\_ every new word we ran into when reading.  
A. look over                                 B. look through  
C. look up                                     D. look into
26. When he wrote to his father that he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ his education and get married, his father cut off his allowance.  
A. give up                                     B. give out  
C. give in                                      D. give away
27. His speech was warmly received. It was several minutes before the applause \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. died down                                 B. died of  
C. died out                                     D. died off
28. Mr. Zhang makes \_\_\_\_\_ a point to keep up with the latest development in his field.  
A. this                                         B. that  
C. it    D. these
29. In many countries now seat belts are \_\_\_\_\_ for the driver and front seat passengers at least.  
A. necessary                                 B. in demand  
C. in need                                      D. compulsory
30. The imbalance between males and females could \_\_\_\_\_ serious consequences.  
A. change into                                 B. lead to  
C. turn to                                        D. develop into

II. 认真阅读下面两篇短文，每篇短文后有五个问题。根据短文的内容从四个选项中选择一最佳答案，并填入答题纸相应位置。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

### Passage One

The number of speakers of English in Shakespeare's time is estimated to have been about five million. Today it is estimated that some 260 million people speak it as a native language, mainly in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In addition to the standard varieties of English found in these areas, there are a great many regional and social varieties of the language, as well as various levels of usage that are employed both in its

spoken and written forms.

It is virtually impossible to estimate the number of people in the world who have acquired an adequate working knowledge of English in addition to their own languages. The purposes for which English is learned and the situations in which such learning takes place are so varied that it is difficult to define and still more difficult to assess what constitutes (构成) an adequate working knowledge for each situation.

The main reason for the widespread demand for English is its present-day importance as a world language. Besides serving the infinite needs of its native speakers, English is a language in which some of the most important works in science, technology, and other fields are being produced, and not always by native speakers. It is widely used for such purposes as meteorological and airport communications, international conferences, and the spread of information over the radio and television networks of many nations. It is a language of wider communication for a number of developing countries, especially former British colonies. Many of these countries have multilingual (多种语言的) populations and need a language for internal communication in such matters as government, commerce, industry, law and education as well as for international communication and for access to the scientific and technological developments in the West.

31. The main reason that English is so popular today is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it serves as a language that is needed for international communication
- B. English is used as the official language of many British colonies
- C. it has become the official language of such countries as Canada and South Africa
- D. it has been used ever since Shakespeare's time

32. What type of developing countries would be most likely to use English?

- A. Those geographically close to the United States.
- B. Those having close relationship with the United States and Great Britain.
- C. Former colonies of Great Britain.
- D. Countries where international conferences are often held.

33. It is difficult to assess what constitutes an adequate working knowledge of English because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there are too many people speaking English in the world
- B. people in the world learn English in a variety of ways
- C. there are so many multilingual peoples
- D. the number of the people with an adequate working knowledge of English is difficult to estimate

34. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Although English is widely used in the world, the number of native speakers is only about 260 million.

- B. People of the world like to learn English chiefly because of its present-day importance as a world language.
- C. In addition to the standard English there are a great many varieties of English in the world.
- D. All the important works in science, technology, and other fields are written in English.

35. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The History of the English Language
- B. The Difficulties of Learning English
- C. English as a World Language
- D. The Standard Varieties of English

### Passage Two

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and creating new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through the Stock Exchange (证券交易所). By doing so they can put into circulation the savings of individuals and institutions, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending in new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The government, local authorities, and nationalized industries, therefore, frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to the Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another, this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

36. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. depend on the population as a whole for finance
- B. persuade the banks to provide long-term finance

- C. collect large sums of money from friends and people they know  
D. rely on their own financial resources

37. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. repaid to its original owners as soon as possible  
B. raised by the selling of shares in the companies  
C. exchanged for part ownership of the Stock Exchange  
D. invested in different companies on the Stock Exchange

38. When the savers want their money back they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ask another company to obtain their money for them  
B. turn to other people to borrow money  
C. put their shares in the company back on the market  
D. transfer their money to more successful companies

39. Many essential services on which we depend are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. run by the industries  
B. in constant need of financial support  
C. financed wholly by rates and taxes  
D. unable to provide for the needs of the population

40. The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the government, local authorities and nationalized industries \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to borrow as much money as they wish  
B. to make certain everybody saves money  
C. to raise money to finance new developments  
D. to make everybody lend money to them

III. 用国际音标标出下列单词中划线字母或字母组合的读音（本大题共 20 小题，每两小题 1 分，共 10 分）（注意：使用新式或老式音标均可）。

- |                          |     |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| 41. <u>ach</u> ieve      | / / | 42. <u>coll</u> apse     | / / |
| 43. <u>oxy</u> gen       | / / | 44. <u>cl</u> ergyman    | / / |
| 45. <u>ann</u> ouncement | / / | 46. <u>acqu</u> aintance | / / |
| 47. <u>withd</u> rawal   | / / | 48. <u>def</u> iance     | / / |
| 49. <u>app</u> ointment  | / / | 50. <u>appro</u> ach     | / / |
| 51. <u>wor</u> thless    | / / | 52. <u>j</u> ourney      | / / |

- |                         |     |                          |     |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| 53. <u>ph</u> armacy    | / / | 54. unplea <u>s</u> ant  | / / |
| 55. ba <u>th</u> e      | / / | 56. head <u>q</u> arters | / / |
| 57. cau <u>t</u> iously | / / | 58. explo <u>s</u> ion   | / / |
| 59. <u>h</u> ousehold   | / / | 60. r <u>i</u> gorous    | / / |

IV. 完形填空 (本大题共 20 小题, 每两小题 1 分, 共 10 分)。

A. 从下列单词中选择适当的词填空, 每个词只能用一次。

but	by	having	healthy	even	this
in	to	wearing	not	it	stand

Sandy is getting ready for school. She chooses to (61) \_\_\_ up to eat breakfast as she is late, (62) \_\_\_ her mother tells her to sit and eat as it is not (63) \_\_\_ to stand to eat. Her mother thinks Sandy's old T-shirt with a hole (64) \_\_\_ it is disgusting and suggests she wear a nice blouse from her closet. Her mother is (65) \_\_\_ more concerned when she notices for the first time that Sandy is (66) \_\_\_ make-up, including eye shadow. Sandy at fifteen is too young (67) \_\_\_ wear make-up but Sandy announces that she has been wearing (68) \_\_\_ for months and all her friends are wearing it, too. She shocks her mother (69) \_\_\_ telling her that others also have tattoos and piercing. The mother is annoyed with Sandy who pretends (70) \_\_\_ to notice and avoids any further exchange by bolting off to catch her bus to school.

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

Both men and women stared at me and said nothing. A woman (71) \_\_\_ a housecoat was startled (72) \_\_\_ I came around the corner of her house. (73) \_\_\_ the sound of my greeting, she gathered her housecoat tightly about her and moved (74) \_\_\_ indoors. I heard the lock click. (75) \_\_\_ woman had a strange, large animal (76) \_\_\_ her yard. I asked her what kind of dog it was. She gasped at me. I thought she was hard (77) \_\_\_ hearing and asked my question louder. She seemed a little frightened before she turned coldly (78) \_\_\_. The nice response came from women alone. (79) \_\_\_ the way they replied and asked after my health, I knew that at the day's end when they listed the nice things they had done, there would be a place on the (80) \_\_\_ for "I spoke to the trashman today."

V. 根据所学课文内容完成下列句子 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)。

81. To Christy, the scribbled letter "A" was \_\_\_\_\_, and his key to mental freedom.
82. When Hans Andersen went to ask a favor of the Prince of Denmark, the Prince advised him \_\_\_\_\_.
83. In *The Life*, the old Jewish man at the waiters' table offered to help Sidney Poitier to \_\_\_\_\_ he did not understand.
84. In *Night Watch*, the nurse did not know that \_\_\_\_\_ was not the old man's son until the death of the old man.
85. In the author's point of view, the writer of a dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a lawgiver.
86. In *A Fiddle and the Law*, Agent X managed to get rid of Pappy's hostility by \_\_\_\_\_.



87. Long-term happiness is based on honesty, productive work, contribution and \_\_\_\_\_.
88. Unlike the others', Henry Ground's funeral was \_\_\_\_\_.
89. The issue that *Little Things Are Big* puts forward is \_\_\_\_\_.
90. Mr. Grayson needed the help of the Thinking Machine because \_\_\_\_\_.

VI. 将下列句子译成英语 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)。

91. 做重大事情时, 他很少不事先征求父母意见。
92. 她来电话时, 我正在吃午饭。
93. 起初我很不习惯农村的艰苦生活。
94. 据说这条规定仅适用于大学生。
95. 我想喝冷饮, 不想喝咖啡。
96. 仔细阅读了那部小说三遍之后, 他决定动手写篇评论。
97. 一本好书就是能给读者带来愉悦和启迪的书。
98. 每逢足球比赛, 杰克总是第一个来, 最后一个走。
99. 品葡萄酒是一回事, 酿 (brew) 葡萄酒是另一回事。
100. 你要是感兴趣的话, 可以写信要一份免费目录 (catalogue)。