



- A. why  
C. where
- B. how  
D. if
5. This plan probably won't work either- but you must do \_\_\_\_\_ to help her.  
A. a thing  
C. things
- B. something  
D. nothing
6. I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ this to him yourself. When I tried to speak to him last time, he didn't listen.  
A. say  
C. said
- B. will say  
D. would say
7. For most people, common cold is a mild illness \_\_\_\_\_ they will quickly recover.  
A. over that  
C. from that
- B. over which  
D. from which
8. We definitely are not the perfect couple, \_\_\_\_\_ we don't pretend to be so.  
A. and  
C. for
- B. or  
D. because
9. Could you please tell me where \_\_\_\_\_ find Professor Smith? His wife has just called his office.  
A. I can  
C. would I
- B. can I  
D. I would
10. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ very different if your father were alive.  
A. is  
C. was
- B. will be  
D. would be
11. \_\_\_\_\_ would be wonderful to be able to meet the famous movie star in person.  
A. It  
C. There
- B. That  
D. This
12. When I entered the room, I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ in a front seat staring at a picture in a strange way.  
A. to sit  
C. sat
- B. is sitting  
D. sitting
13. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ about the food, but he also refused to pay for it.  
A. he complained  
C. he had complained
- B. did he complain  
D. he did complain
14. I am not very good \_\_\_\_\_ maths. Would you please work out the total cost of our trip?

- A. in  
C. on
- B. for  
D. at
15. It took them a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ the fire because of the strong wind.  
A. put off  
C. put out
- B. take off  
D. take out
16. Things will settle down as time goes by. They'll never be the same, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. instead  
C. though
- B. yet  
D. too
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ her my bicycle last month, but she has not returned it yet.  
A. borrowed  
C. gave
- B. sent  
D. lent
18. — I swam a kilometer today.  
— Well \_\_\_\_\_ ! You must be very fit.  
A. made  
C. worked
- B. done  
D. kept
19. Clearly it is with great \_\_\_\_\_ that he admitted his mistakes in public.  
A. reward  
C. request
- B. response  
D. reluctance
20. The man \_\_\_\_\_ laughing at the idea of an invasion bringing about democracy.  
A. burst out  
C. turned out
- B. burst into  
D. turned into

II. 阅读理解。认真阅读下列两篇短文，根据短文的内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并填在答题卡相应的位置上。错选、多选或未选均无分。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

### Passage 1

Shortly after the war, my brother and I were invited to spend a few days with an uncle who had just returned from abroad. He had rented a cottage in the country, although he rarely spent much time there. We understood the reason for this after our arrival: the cottage had no comfortable furniture in it, many of the windows were broken and the roof leaked, making the whole house damp.

On our first evening, we sat around the fire after supper listening to the stories which our uncle had to tell of his many adventures in distant countries. I was so tired after the long train journey that I would have preferred to go to bed; but I could not bear to miss any of my uncle's exciting tales.

He was just in the middle of describing a rather terrifying experience he had once had when there was a loud crash from the bedroom above, the one where my brother and I were going to sleep.

“It sounds as if the roof has fallen in!” exclaimed my uncle, with a loud laugh.

When we got to the top of the stairs and opened the bedroom door, we could see nothing at first because of the thick clouds of dust which filled the room. When the dust began to clear, a strange sight met our eyes. A large part of the ceiling had collapsed, falling right on to the pillow of my bed. I was glad that I had stayed up late to listen to my uncle’s stories, otherwise I should certainly have been seriously injured, perhaps killed.

That night we all slept on the floor to the sitting room downstairs, not wishing to risk our lives by sleeping under a roof which might at any moment collapse on our heads. We left for London the very next morning and my uncle gave up his cottage in the country. This was not the kind of adventure he cared for either!

21. The uncle seldom spent much time in the country cottage because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the roof of the cottage was falling                      B. the cottage was in a bad condition  
C. he was used to living abroad                              D. there was no furniture in it

22. The word “crash” (Line 2, Paragraph 3) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a cry of terror    B. a sudden ring  
C. a sound of storm    D. a sudden noise

23. When they opened the bedroom door, they could see nothing at first because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it was completely dark inside                              B. dust was blown into their eyes  
C. something strange blinded them                              D. there was too much dust in the air

24. The narrator felt glad that he had stayed up late because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he did not miss the exciting stories                      B. he spent more time with his uncle  
C. he had a lucky escape    D. he saw a strange sight

25. Which of the following can best describe the narrator’s uncle?

- A. Adventurous and good at storytelling.                      B. Humorous and good at making jokes.  
C. Good-tempered and sensible.                                      D. Hospitable and wealthy.

### Passage 2

You might ask, what is Chinglish, anyway? It depends on whom you ask. Chinese parents raising their children in English-speaking countries will probably answer: Chinglish is a useful mix of standard Chinese or Cantonese terms with day-to-day English. It is indeed convenient to shorten a sentence such as “I don’t want to go now because it is too hot and it will be hard to find a parking lot anyway” into “Don’t go la, hot la, tai mafan la.” For the Chinese high-school teacher, Chinglish is the students’ unsuccessful attempts to understand English in a Chinese way, resulting in sentences such as

“Please hurry to walk or we’ll be late” or “She is very miserable and her heart broke.” However, the English-speaking traveler more frequently comes across Chinglish in the form of public signs. No matter how one looks at the phenomenon, one thing is clear: Chinglish is not a language.

Chinglish might be found, according to some scholars, in Chinese Pidgin (混杂语) English, which came to life in the eighteenth century when the British set up their first trading posts in Guangzhou. The term came from the word “business” and served, according to the great Yale China scholar Jonathan Spencer, “to keep the differing communities in touch, by mixing words from Portuguese, Indian, English, and various Chinese dialects, and spelling them according to Chinese grammar.” Some believe that expressions like “Long time no see” or “No can do” appeared during that time. Others refer to the late Qing-Dynasty Empress Dowager Cixi, who forced Chinese villagers to live and work in the West in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Another possibility is the so-called Yangjingbang, a mix of English and Chinese in the time of Lu Xun, China’s greatest twentieth-century writer. Very influential, too, are the large numbers of people from China to the United States, who came from the Gold Rush time to the last twenty-five years since the beginning of China’s policy of Reform and Opening.

No matter which theory one prefers, two things are certain: first, Chinglish exists because people move, and second, as a language phenomenon (现象), it is almost new. Although most Chinglish expressions are widely regarded as mistakes, occasionally some are found enjoyable. Such errors will not die, as they keep coming all the more in our time, largely thanks to the Internet.

26. According to the passage, Chinglish is regarded as useful by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some western scholars
- B. English-speaking travelers
- C. Chinese high-school teachers
- D. Chinese parents in English-speaking countries

27. The second paragraph mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. why Chinglish became popular
- B. how Chinglish came into being
- C. who invented the term “Chinglish”
- D. where Chinglish was most popular

28. According to Jonathan Spencer, Pidgin English serves to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. force Chinese villagers to learn English
- B. overcome language difficulties in business

- C. help peoples communicate with each other  
D. enlarge the vocabulary of the Chinese language

29. According to the passage, Yangjingbang (Line 11, Paragraph 2) is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a kind of Chinglish  
B. an influential language  
C. a mix of any two languages  
D. a language in Lu Xun's time

30. The author's attitude towards Chinglish can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. critical  
B. objective  
C. emotional  
D. supportive

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, 写在答题纸上的相应位置。(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 10 分)(注意: 使用新式或老式音标均可)

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 31. cough    | 32. fasten    |
| 33. Jewish   | 34. favourite |
| 35. means    | 36. butcher   |
| 37. smoothly | 38. hunger    |
| 39. flour    | 40. disease   |
| 41. choke    | 42. luxury    |
| 43. flood    | 44. amaze     |
| 45. urge     | 46. blank     |
| 47. store    | 48. grades    |
| 49. orange   | 50. growth    |

IV. 完形填空。请将你的答案写在答题纸上的相应位置。(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 10 分)

A. 从下列单词中选择恰当的词填空, 每个词只能用一次。

develop	same	last	to
if	on	sense	read
made	unless	likely	tell

Friends play a very important part in everyone's life. Friendship begins to 51 early in childhood. As you progress through school, new friends are 52. Those friends you make when you are a student usually 53 a long time. Friends influence your development, your maturity and your 54 of responsibility. A familiar expression is "You can 55 a lot about a person by knowing who his friends are." Friendship is often based 56 common interests. If you like sports, most of your friends are 57 to be sporty. If you enjoy reading and shopping, most of your friends like to do the

58.

True friends are those you can talk 59 about any subject or problem. They are most valuable, but difficult to find. You can consider yourself very lucky 60 you have one true friend. This friend is ready to help you whenever necessary, knowing that you would do the same for him or her.

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

For many, the ultimate deposit to the Emotional Bank Account comes in forgiving.

When you forgive, you open the channels 61 trust and unconditional love. You cleanse your heart. You also remove a major obstacle 62 keeps others from changing- because when you don't 63, you put yourself between people and their conscience. Instead 64 spending their energy on work with their own conscience, they 65 it defending and justifying their behaviour to you.

In 66 you do for your family, keep in 67 the miracle of the Chinese bamboo. After the seed is 68, new, taller shoots appear until the bamboo reaches full height. 69 the most dramatic growth is underground, where the 70 grow very strong. With this support, the bamboo can reach a height of 120 feet!

V. 根据所学课文内容完成句子。将你的答案写在答题纸上的相应位置。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

71. In "Night Watch", the author concludes that the wrong Marine proved in a very human way that there are people who care \_\_\_\_\_.

72. According to the author of "Happiness", long-term happiness is a process of moving towards worthwhile goals and contributing towards \_\_\_\_\_.

73. The man in "Little Things Are Big" finally makes a promise that when faced with a situation like that again he is going to \_\_\_\_\_.

74. According to "How Dictionaries Are Made", the writer of a dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_, not a lawgiver.

75. In "The Mystery of the Silver Box", Mr. Grayson turned to the detective for help because he wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

76. The author of "Another School Year-What For?" believes that students go to universities for \_\_\_\_\_.

77. According to Dr. Applebaum in "Unreality of TV", if you ask a taxi driver to follow a car in real life, he won't do it because that means \_\_\_\_\_.

78. The author of "In the Laboratory" learned a lot from Professor Agassiz's lesson which influenced \_\_\_\_\_.

79. The author of "The Time Message" suggests that Sunday is a good day for study while Saturday is the day for \_\_\_\_\_.

80. According to "The English Character", one of the most elementary roles of life for the English is "never hit a man when he is down"- in other words, \_\_\_\_\_.

VI. 汉译英。将下列句子译成英语, 写在答题纸上的相应位置。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

81. 不要松开绳子, 否则你会掉到河里。

82. 战争爆发时我们还在上大学。
83. 在回家的路上，他遇见了十年未见的老朋友。
84. 我不想去参加约翰的生日聚会，因为我和他的兄弟们在一起感到不自在。
85. 他没想到这家公司会遇到麻烦。
86. 在老师和同学的鼓励下，他成功地作了第一次演讲。
87. 只确立目标而没有行动是没有用的。
88. 那时由于没有文化，他被自己的孩子看不起。
89. 要是没有你的帮助，我想不出这么好的主意。
90. 他现在不能决定是继续上学还是找一份工作。

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