

长沙理工大学成人高等教育本科 学士学位英语水平考试大纲

一、考试性质

长沙理工大学成人高等教育、高等教育自学考试非英语专业学士学位英语水平考试是由教务处、继续教育学院组织的统一考试，其目的是为了客观地测试非英语专业成人本科毕业生申请学士学位者的英语语言知识和运用能力，考查其是否达到普通本科教育非英语专业英语教学的一般要求。

二、考试要求

成人高等教育非英语专业学士学位英语水平考试要求考生能够较熟练地掌握英语基本语法和常用词汇，具有较强的阅读能力和综合运用能力。考生在运用能力方面应分别达到以下要求：

（一）会话

能够使用英语进行日常会话交流，根据对话的情景、场合、人物关系、身份和讲话人的意图及话语含义做出正确判断和用语选择，并能理解常见的英语口语的习惯用法。

（二）阅读

能够综合运用英语知识和基本阅读技能，读懂难度适中的一般性题材（经济、社会、政法、历史、科普、管理等）和体裁（记叙文、议论文、说明文、应用文等）的英语文章。阅读速度达到每分钟 80 个词。具体要求为：

- 1.能够掌握文章的中心思想、主要内容和细节；
- 2.具备根据上下文把握词义的能力，理解上下文的逻辑关系；
- 3.能够根据所读材料进行一定的推论；
- 4.能够对文章的结构和作者的态度等做出一般的分析和判断；

(三) 词汇

掌握本考试大纲所规定的英语词汇、常用词组、常用词缀，并在阅读、写作等过程中具有相应的应用能力，即：

- 1.领会式掌握 4400 个单词和 550 个常用词组；
- 2.复用式掌握 2000 个左右的常用单词和搭配以及 200 个左右的常用词组；
- 3.掌握一定数量的常用词缀，并能根据构词法和语境识别常见的派生词。

(四) 语法

掌握基本的英语语法知识，要求能在阅读、写作等过程中正确运用这些知识，达到正确理解、获取信息及表达思想的目的。需要掌握的具体内容如下：

- 1.名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
- 2.动词的基本时态、语态的构成及其用法；
- 3.形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
- 4.常用连接词、冠词的词义及其用法；
- 5.非谓语动词（不定式、动名词；分词）的构成及其用法；
- 6.虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
- 7.各类从句的构成及其用法；
- 8.基本句型的结构及其用法；
- 9.强调句型的结构及其用法；
- 10.常用倒装句的结构及其用法。

(五) 翻译

能够在不借助词典的情况下把一般难度、非专业性题材的英文句子或短文译成汉语，译文通顺，用词基本正确，无重大语法错误。英译汉的速度应达到每小时 250 词以上。

(六) 写作

能够用英语撰写常见应用文，或能够按照所给提纲、情景或图表，说明或论述一般性的话题。所写短文要求主题明确，条理清楚，语言比较规范。

三、试卷结构

本考试试卷客观题部分包括完成对话、阅读理解、词汇和语法，满分为 70 分；英译汉和短文写作，满分为 30 分。考试时间共计 120 分钟，总分为 100 分。试卷各部分内容和结构如下：

第一部分完成对话

本部分共有 3 段不完整的对话，设 10 道题。第一段对话设 4 个空格，下面有用来完成对话的 4 个选择项，要求考生根据对话内容将全部 4 个选择项分别填入对话中的空格，使之完整。第二段和第三段对话分别设 3 个空格，下面有用来完成对话的 4 个选择项，要求考生选择其中的 3 个分别填入对话中的空格，使之完整。

本部分满分为 10 分，每题 1 分。

第二部分阅读理解

本部分共有 4 篇短文，总长度为 1200 词左右。每篇文章后设 5 题，共 20 题。考生须在理解文章的基础上从为每个问题提供的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

本部分满分为 40 分，每题 2 分。

第三部分 词汇和语法

本部分共设 20 题，其中 10 题为词汇题，10 题为语法题。每一题中有一个空白，要求考生在理解句意的基础上在 4 个选择项中选择一个最佳答案。

本部分满分为 20 分，每题 1 分。

第四部分英译汉

本部分是 5 个英语句子，要求考生翻译成中文。

本部分满分为 10 分，每题 2 分。

第五部分短文写作

本部分可要求考生写一篇常见的应用文，也可用提纲、情景或图表做提示，要求考生说明或论述一个一般性话题，文章长度不低于 100 个英文单词。

本部分满分为 20 分。

四、测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表

序号	测试项目	题量	测试内容	题型	分数占比	时间分配
I	完成对话	10	句子对话	单选题	10%	10 分钟
II	阅读理解	20	语篇阅读理解	单选题	40%	35 分钟
III	词汇语法	20	句法结构、词性等	选择题	20%	20 分钟
IV	翻译	5	英语句子翻译	翻译题	10%	25 分钟
V	写作	1	应用文 (通告、信函、简历 表、申请表等)	短文写作	20%	30 分钟
合计		56			100%	120 分钟

样卷一

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part, there are 3 dialogues with 3 or 4 blanks, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused, Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.

Dialogue One

Man: It seems that I've never slept enough since my graduation. 1

Woman: Well, 2 Your work schedule could be to blame.

Man: What do you mean?

Woman: Well. Many companies start the work day at 8 am or 9 am, 3

Man: 4

- A. I can't help yawning all the morning during my work.
- B. if you find yourself feeling sleepy every morning, don't blame yourself.
- C. making their work schedules inconsistent with employees'body clocks.
- D. It sounds reasonable.

Dialogue Two

Amy: Mary, please. 5

Mary: What's the matter?

Amy: I thought Sally blew me off yesterday. 6 I waited at the gate of the cinema, but she phoned to cancel it.

Mary: She was asked to revise articles by the political teacher.

Amy: 7 I lashed out at her on the phone.

Mary: Then, go straight to her and say “sorry”. That’s the only way to heal your friendship.

- A. Please tell me what I should do.
- B. We had planned to go to the movie together.
- C. I knew it later, but I didn’t listen to her at the time.
- D. It’s a little embarrassing to say that directly.

Dialogue Three

Amy: I feel awkward when talking to someone I don’t know well. 8

Ida: Smile. 9 Let the person know that you’re glad to interact, even if you don’t know what to say.

Amy: Won’t I look silly if I wear a grin all the time?

Ida: 10

Amy: What should I say?

Ida: Talk about the class you’re both taking, sports, hobbies, books, or anything you’re familiar with.

- A. I’ll never make any friend.
- B. When you catch someone’s eye, smile.
- C. Of course you should say something.
- D. Um, I’m afraid I can’t do it.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this section. Each passage is followed by 5 questions. From each of them you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best one and mark your answer on the

ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.

Passage One

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts, so people can live and grow food. They are learning a lot about the deserts. But more and more of the earth is becoming deserts all the time. Scientists may not change the desert in time.

Why is more and more land becoming deserts? Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing bad things to the earth.

Some places on the earth don't have very much rain. But they still don't become deserts. This is because some green plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants don't let the hot sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind blow the dirt away. When a little rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become a desert much more easily.

11.Deserts _____.

- A) get very little rain
- B) never have any plants or animals in them
- C) can all be turned into good land before long
- D) both A and B

12.Small green plants are very important to dry places because _____.

- A) they don't let the sun make the earth even drier
- B) they don't let the wind blow the earth away
- C) they hold the water
- D) all of the above

13. Land is becoming deserts little by little because _____.

- A) plants can't grow there
- B) there is not enough rain
- C) people do bad things to the earth

- D) scientists know little about the deserts
14. Which is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A) Scientists know how to change deserts into good land.
 - B) Land is becoming deserts faster than scientists can change it back into good land.
 - C) If scientists can bring water to deserts, people can live and grow there.
 - D) More and more places are becoming deserts all the time
15. After reading this passage, we learn that _____.
- A) plants can keep dry land from becoming desert
 - B) it is good to get rid of the grass in the desert
 - C) all places without much rain will become deserts
 - D) it is better to grow crops on dry land than to grow grass

Passage Two

Michelle Wie, from America, is like a lot of other young girls in many ways. She is a good student, and she likes reading, drawing, and computers. However, in some other ways, she is very different. She doesn't spend much time going out with friends or shopping or going to parties. She's very busy practicing golf.

Michelle Wie is the best woman golfer for her age in the world. She was born in 1989. In 1999, at the age of 10, she began to win games against women twice her age. At 13, she could hit the ball further than most of the women in the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) . At 14, she showed she could hit the ball further than most men.

Wie began playing golf at the age of four. When she grew older, she played about four hours a day on weekdays and seven hours a day on weekends. Another thing that helped her was that she was tall. By the time she was 13, Wie was six feet tall. She's a joy to watch. She has the flexibility of a dancer and also is very strong. And it's clear that she loves the game.

16. When did Michelle Wie start playing golf?

- A) At 4.
- B) At 10.
- C) At 13.
- D) At 14.

17. What does she often do after school?

- A) Going out with her friends.
- B) Shopping with her family.
- C) Going to parties.
- D) Practicing golf.

18. How long did she practice on weekends when she grew older?

- A) 3 hours.
- B) 4 hours.
- C) 7 hours.
- D) 8 hours.

19. What makes her a successful golfer?

- A) Dance.
- B) Practice.
- C) Drawing.
- D) Computers.

20. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A) Michelle Wie, A Good Student.
- B) Michelle Wie, A Young Winner.
- C) Women Golf Players.
- D) Golf Games for Women.

Passage Three

Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm and lived from 1833 to 1896. Besides making valuable chemical research, Nobel spoke several languages, traveled widely and wrote many poems. He thought that literature and science were the most important factors (因素) in human progress.

When he died, Nobel left a fund of \$9,000,000. The money was to be used in giving prizes to those who made great contributions in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and advancement of world peace. A prize in economics has been given since 1969. The prizes averaged about \$40,000 each, and were first given on December 10, 1901, the anniversary (纪念日) of Nobel's death. The Nobel Prize are among the most highly regarded prizes which a person can receive. Many great people have won Nobel prizes, among whom are Albert Einstein, George Bernard Shaw, Marie Curie, etc.

21. From the passage, we can know Nobel died on _____.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) Dec. 10, 1833 | B) Dec. 10, 1896 |
| C) Nov. 10, 1896 | D) Nov. 10, 1833 |

22. In Nobel's opinion, _____.

- A) literature was more important than science
- B) science was more important than literature
- C) both physics and literature were very important
- D) both science and literature were very important

23. There is no Nobel Prize for _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| A) international peace | B) medicine |
| C) biology | D) chemistry |

24. It was in _____ that the Nobel Prize for economics began to be given.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1901 | B) 1969 |
| C) 1896 | D) 1883 |

25. The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A) Alfred Nobel and Nobel Prizes
- B) Nobel Prizes winners
- C) Alfred Nobel, a great scientist
- D) what kind of scientists can win the Nobel Prize

Passage Four

Some people think they have an answer to the problems of automobile (汽车) crowding and pollution in large cities. Their answer is the bicycle, or "bike".

In a great many cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York City, some bike riders have even formed a group called Bike for a Better City. They think that if more people rode bicycles to work there would be fewer automobiles in the downtown section of the city and therefore less dirty air from car engines.

For several years this group has been trying to get the city government to help bicycle riders. For example, they want the city to paint (为.....涂以颜色) special lanes (通道)—for bicycles only—on some of the main streets, because when bicycle riders

must use the same lanes as cars, there may be accidents. Bike for a Better City feels that if there were special lanes, more people would use bikes.

But no bicycle lanes have been painted yet. Not everyone thinks this is a good idea. Taxi drivers don't like the idea—they say it will slow traffic. Some store owners on the main streets don't like the idea—they say that if there is less traffic, they will have less business. And most people live too far from downtown to travel by bike.

The city government has not yet decided what to do. It wants to keep everyone happy. On weekends, Central Park—the largest open space in New York—is closed to cars, and the roads may be used by bicycles only. But Bike for a Better City says that this is not enough and keeps fighting to get bicycle lanes downtown. Until that happens, the safest place to bicycle may be in the park.

26. To solve the problems of automobile crowding and pollution in large cities, some people suggest that _____.

- A) more bikes be used
- B) a group called Bike for a Better City be formed
- C) special lanes for bike riders be painted
- D) main streets be closed to cars

27. The idea of bicycle lanes seems unpopular with _____.

- A) automobile drivers
- B) some downtown store owners
- C) the city government
- D) all of the above

28. The last sentence "Until that happens, the safest place to bicycle may be in the park." means that _____.

- A) for now, it won't happen in the park
- B) for now, it is safer in the park
- C) before now, it was safer in the park
- D) from now on, it will be safer in the park

29. According to Bike for a Better City _____.

- A) more bikes mean fewer cars and cleaner air
- B) more bikes mean more bicycle lanes and more open space
- C) fewer autos mean more bicycle lanes and fewer accidents
- D) fewer autos mean less dirty air more business

30. "That" in the last sentence refers to _____.

- A) road accident
- B) the city government.
- C) bicycle lanes.
- D) Central Park.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.

31. _____ to what they had expected, the film ended up a total failure.

- A. Oppose
- B. Contrary
- C. Against
- D. Opposing

32. If you try to learn too many things at a time, you may get _____.

- A. alarmed
- B. scared
- C. surprised
- D. confused

33. George told Mary that he _____ what he was doing during the vacation.

- A. had just been asked
- B. might asked
- C. had asking

D.had just asking

34. The Government is _____ to health service in order to make sure that everyone in need of treatment receives it.

A.expanded

B.committed

C.commented

D.communicated

35. Nobody knows _____ how many people are to be blamed for the coalmine accident, so the government is trying to find out the whole truth.

A.inwardly

B.before

C.cleverly

D.precisely

36. Without electronic computers, much of today's advanced technology _____.

A.haven't been achieved

B.wouldn't be achieved

C.hadn't been achieved

D.wouldn't have been achieved

37. They carried the chairs and benches _____ as it was raining outside.

A.indoor

B.indoors

C.outdoor

D.outdoors

38. He said he had caught a bad cold and told me to _____ him.

A.stay at

- B.stay up
- C.stay in
- D.stay away from

39. Have _____, my dear. Some things take time.

- A.credibility
- B.perfection
- C.guidance
- D.patience

40. Twenty years ago it was common to see people _____ from hunger on the streets in that poor nation, but clearly the situation has improved greatly since then.

- A.calling
- B.preventing
- C.resulting
- D.collapsing

41. _____ they have taken matters into their hands, the pace of events has quickened.

- A.As that
- B.So that
- C.Now that
- D.For that

42. It's not easy to _____ to the top in show business.

- A.make out
- B.make it
- C.make up
- D.make them

43. She felt like _____ frustration, but she was determined not to lose her self-control.

A.to cry out

B.to cry for

C.crying out of

D.crying for

44. I'm sure this delightful book will _____ to children of all ages.

A.appeal

B.attract

C.interest

D.draw

45. _____ you, but could you help me one more time with the copier?

A.Sorry to bother

B.Sorry bothering

C.Sorry I bother

D.Sorry for the bother

46. They had to examine the dead tiger before they were _____ as to who killed it.

A.positive

B.senior

C.virtual

D.vital

47. Listening, speaking, reading, and then writing _____ the basic order in language learning.

A.assists

B.constitutes

C.establishes

D.founds

48. The boss refused to give any _____ on the fact that his workers were out of jobs.

A.response

B.comment

C.answer

D.reply

49. The story he is telling is so _____ that some of the listeners begin to ask him to stop.

A.pleasant

B.horrible

C.healthy

D.exciting

50. No sooner _____ than the truck started off.

A.his luggage was loaded

B.had his luggage been loaded

C.loaded his luggage

D.his luggage was being loaded

Part IV Sentence Translation (25 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

51. There is nothing wrong with the computer and it doesn't need repairing.

52. He used to get up early.

53. I doubt that it will rain this afternoon.

54. He had no sooner returned than he bought a house.

55. Hurry up, or you will miss the train.

Part V Writing (30 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write a short essay on the following prompts. You should write at least 120 words.*

说明：以顾客王小林的名义给 ABC 商店经理 Johnson 先生写一封投诉信，主要内容如下：

1. 你两周前购买了一台洗衣机，用了三天后洗衣机出现故障（内容自拟）；
2. 你曾打电话到商店的客户服务中心，他们答应上门维修。但至今未派人来；
3. 要求对方尽快派人上门修理，或更换一台新的洗衣机；否则要求全额退款（full refund）；
4. 结束语（自拟）。

样卷参考答案

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 minutes, 10 points)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. C

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes, 40 points)

11. A 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. B
21. B 22. D 23. C 24. B 25. A 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. A 30. C

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 20 points)

31. B 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. D 36. D 37. B 38. D 39. D 40. D
41. C 42. B 43. C 44. A 45. A 46. A 47. B 48. B 49. B 50. B

Part IV Sentence Translation (25 minutes, 10 points)

51. 这台电脑没毛病，不需要修理。
52. 他以前总是起得很早。
53. 我觉得下午不会下雨。
54. 他一回来就买了一套房子。
55. 快点，否则赶不上火车了。

Part V Writing (30 minutes, 20 points)

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样卷二

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part, there are 3 dialogues with 3 or 4 blanks, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused, Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.

Dialogue One

Bob: Hey, Roger, long time no see. 1 , what's the matter?

Roger: 2 . It's about the conflict between roommates.

Bob: Oh, you're not alone, as almost all the students have problems at times with the people they live with.

Amy: 3 , it's worth your time to try to alleviate the conflict.

Roger: Absolutely right, and go ahead!

Amy: When voicing your grievances, 4 . Any further confrontation would be provocative, which may lead to unexpected consequence.

- A. I have some troubles
- B. You look unhappy
- C. focus on the problem, not the person
- D. If things aren't going well with the person you live with

Dialogue Two

Dorris: What are we having for lunch?

Martin: I don't feel like eating much. 5 .

Dorris: What's the matter? 6 .

Martin: No. It's just the food in our canteen lacks variety, 7 .

Dorris: Yeah. I can't agree more with you. .

Martin: The food there seldom appeals much to me.

- A. Are you feeling sick?
- B. Maybe we should tell the management board of the canteen about what we want.
- C. and I'm bored with the same food almost every day
- D. I have no appetite at all.

Dialogue Three

Bob: Ted, don't you feel well?

Ted: 8 . I received a message from my best friend, Eric, who told me that he had gone to Alberta for his graduate study.

Bob: Really? 9 .

Ted: As early as a year ago, I knew that he would pursue his study abroad, but when the day really comes, 10 .

Bob: Don't be so depressed. You can still keep in touch with each other, and you'll still be friends.

- A. You should be happy for him.
- B. I'm down on spirits
- C. I'm still a little sad about it
- D. Don't be silly.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this section. Each passage is followed by 5 questions. From each of them you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best one and mark your answer on the

ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.

Passage One

Hundreds of years ago, life was much harder than it is today. People didn't have modern machines. There wasn't modern medicine, either. Life today has brought new problems. One of the biggest is pollution. Water pollution has made our rivers and lakes dirty. It kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us talk louder and become angry more easily. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution. It's bad for all the living things in the world. Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. Factories must now clean their water before it is thrown away, they mustn't blow dirty smoke into the air. We need to do many other things. We can put waste things in the dustbin and not throw it about. Everyone must help to fight pollution.

11. Why was life hundreds of years ago much harder than it is today? Because _____.

- E) there was not modern people
- F) there was not modern machines
- G) there was not modern medicine
- H) there was neither modern machines nor modern medicine

12. What is one of the biggest problems in our life today?

- A) Garbage.
- B) Pollution.
- C) Modern machines.
- D) Modern medicine.

13. _____ pollution is the most serious kind of pollution.

- A) Water
- B) Noise
- C) Factories
- D) Air

14. Which one of the following is true?

- A) Water pollution makes us talk loudly..
- B) Noise pollution kills fish and makes water dirty.
- C) We can't throw about the waste things..
- D) Factories can blow dirty smoke into the sky.

15. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A) We must help to fight pollution.
- B) There had no modern machines hundreds of years ago.
- C) Many countries are making rules to fight pollution.
- D) Noise pollution makes us become angry more easily.

Passage Two

Your name is made up of at least two names. Everyone has a first and last name. How many people do you know who are named William or Mary or John or Joy? How could you keep them all straight if they didn't have last names?

But there was a time in England when there were no last names. Your father might have been William, and your mother, Mary, William's wife. Your name might have been Fred, son of William. What if another William moved into the town? Let's say he was a tailor. He might have been called William the tailor to keep people from confusing the two Williams. The name would then have become William Taylor, and his whole family would have the last name Taylor. That is how family names came to be.

There are many ways in which families were named. People were named for their jobs, where they lived, or how they looked. Some people even took the names of things that they thought were beautiful. Other people took such names as Prince or King, because they admired these people. Names were also given because of the father's name as in Anderson, Johnson, or Richardson. There were many ways that people got their last names. Can you imagine having to choose your own?

16. According to the text, we can tell that _____.

- A) there was a time in England when there were no first names
- B) there was a time in England when there were no last names
- C) there was a time in England when people were all named William
- D) there was a time in France when people had no names

17.If George was a blacksmith, his whole family would _____.

- A) have the last name Smith
- B) have the last name Taylor
- C) have the last name George
- D) have the last name William

18.People were named for many things except _____.

- A) for their occupation
- B) for how they looked
- C) for the father's name
- D) for the mother's name

19.In the first paragraph, the sentence "How could you keep them all straight..." means _____.

- A) how can you possibly stop them from seeing each other
- B) how can you possibly tell them from one another
- C) how can you possibly make them live as good citizens
- D) how can you possibly teach them to be honest

20. From what the writer says, we may conclude that _____.

- A) Richard is the son of Richardson
- B) people like their names made up of two parts better than three
- C) there were many ways in which people got their first names
- D) here were many ways in which people got their last names

Passage Three

Mark Twain, as you know, was famous in his days as a public speaker. In his public speeches, he not only liked to tell funny stories, but also liked to play jokes on his friends.

One day, at a railway station, one of his friends lost his wallet and asked Mark Twain to pay the train fare for him.

"Sorry, I don't have enough money to pay both your fare and mine." Mark Twain said. The friend did not know what to do.

"We can do this." Mark Twain said after a while. "You can get on the train and when the conductor comes to check the tickets, you can hide under my seat."

Later, however, when the conductor came to check the tickets, Mark Twain gave him two tickets—one for his friend and the other for himself. Then he explained in a loud voice. "My friend here is a strange man. When he travels in the train, he does not like to sit on the seat, he prefers to lie on the floor under the seat." Of course, everyone in the compartment looked at the poor man under the seat and laughed at him loudly.

21. The passage is about _____.

- A) why Mark Twain refused to buy a ticket for his friend
- B) how Mark Twain and his friend traveled on the train
- C) how Mark Twain's friend lost his wallet
- D) a joke Mark Twain played on one of his friends

22. In this passage, the word "fare" means _____.

- A) the money Mark Twain's friend lost
- B) the money needed to buy a ticket
- C) something with which one can enter the train without a ticket
- D) the money which Mark Twain borrowed from the friend

23. Mark Twain told the friend he couldn't buy a ticket for him because _____.

- A) he did not have enough money
- B) his money was also lost
- C) he wanted to play a joke on him
- D) he wanted his friend to buy a ticket himself

24. Where was the friend when the conductor came?

- A) He was sitting on the seat.
- B) He was standing beside Mark Twain.

C) He was lying under the seat.

D) He was lying on the seat.

25. Mark Twain said in a loud voice because _____.

A) he wanted his friend to know he had bought a ticket for him

B) he wanted to make himself heard by everyone in the compartment

C) the conductor was standing far away from him

D) the conductor had some trouble in hearing

Passage Four

I will always remember my mother's last few days in this world.

On February 14th, 2000, my class went on a field trip to the beach. I had so much fun. When we returned to school, my teacher told me to go to the headmaster's office. When I got into the office, I saw a police officer. Suddenly I realized something was wrong. The police officer told me what had happened and we went to pick my sister up. After that, we went to the hospital and waited. Time went slowly. Finally, we got to see our mother. It was terrible.

On the next day, the headmaster came and told my two teachers what had happened. I was taking a rest that day. I knew it had something to do with my mother. I kept thinking that she either died or had gotten better. How I wished that she had gotten better. When my teacher took me outside, my sister ran up to me. She started crying, "She's gone. Teresa, mommy's gone. She's dead." I couldn't believe it. We jumped into the car and drove straight to the hospital. Most of my family were there. The silence was terrible. I knew I had to say goodbye.

Today when I look back, I still miss my mother very much, but I know that I will live. My mother was a strong mother, who had the biggest heart. My mother was an angel walking on the earth. I will always remember her as living. When someone is asked who their hero (英雄) is, they usually say someone famous, like Michael Jordan or Britney Spears. When someone asks me who my hero is, I tell them, my mother. My mother lives every day. That is what makes her a true hero.

26. Where was the writer when she learned her mother was very ill?

- A) On the beach.
- B) At the hospital.
- C) At school.
- D) At home.

27. Who brought the writer the bad news that her mother was ill?

- A) Her sister.
- B) The headmaster.
- C) Her teacher.
- D) The police officers.

28. What did the headmaster tell the two teachers on the next day?

- A) Her mother had been very ill.
- B) Her mother had been dead.
- C) Her mother had gotten better.
- D) Her sister came to see her.

29. From the last paragraph of the passage we know that _____.

- A) the writer is afraid of her mother
- B) the writer is proud of her mother
- C) the writer feels sad about her mother
- D) the writer feels sorry for her mother

30. The writer must think her mother is a _____ woman.

- A) famous
- B) free
- C) rich
- D) great

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 20 points)

31. From a _____, he could see the tall chimneys of the factory.

- A.sight
- B.view
- C.distance
- D.range

32. It would be best to deal with these issues at once, before problems _____.

- A.arise
- B.reflect
- C.expand
- D.challenge

33. What a _____ smell! Open the window and air out the room.

- A.disgusting
- B.pleasing
- C.wonderful
- D.disturbed

34. By the side of the new teaching hall _____ a library built in the 1930s.

- A.collects
- B.stands
- C.create
- D.belongs

35. The teacher evaluated the performance of each of his students who _____
evaluated his performance.

- A.by turn
- B.in turn
- C.at turn
- D.on turn

36. The advice my father gave me is "work hard and you'll _____."

- A.get across
- B.get ahead
- C.get around
- D.get about

37. He said he had caught a bad cold and told me to _____ him.

- A. stay at
- B. stay up
- C. stay in
- D. stay away from

38. This has tended to foster (养成) a very negative _____ toward this company and its staff.

- A. sense
- B. belief
- C. attitude
- D. reason

39. The age _____ of the study population will greatly influence the final result.

- A. barrier
- B. position
- C. distance
- D. range

40. With a lot of mathematical problems _____, Jack was free to go to the cinema for a change in scenery.

- A. to be solved
- B. solved
- C. solving
- D. to solve

41. He knew what he had to do, and he got up and did it before he changed his _____.

- A. head
- B. mind

C.brain

D.sense

42. To secure our future, we need a(n) _____ economic strategy.

A.consistent

B.obvious

C.interested

D.huge

43. _____ left before the deadline, it doesn't seem likely that John will finish the job.

A.Although such a short time

B.With time so short

C.It is such a short time

D.With such a short time

44. It is said that _____ to the plan so far have been positive.

A.reactions

B.views

C.ideas

D.opinions

45. That Sandy wears _____ makeup annoys her mother.

A.many

B.very

C.that much

D.so

46. All flights _____ because of the storm, they decided to take the train.

A.having canceled

- B.having been canceled
- C.were canceled
- D.have been canceled

47. It is very difficult, for the time being, to _____ how much money is needed.

- A.account
- B.sign
- C.range
- D.estimate

48. The small town became a tourist attraction and its only restaurant became so crowded that the _____ had to eat at home every night.

- A.locals
- B.citizens
- C.migrants
- D.emigrants

49. _____ I admit that the problems are difficult, I don't agree that they can't be solved.

- A.For fear that
- B.Because
- C.While
- D.Until

50. We used to have great times _____ together.

- A.to talk
- B.talk
- C.in talking
- D.talking

Part IV Sentence Translation (25 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

51. It is secure for students to stay at home at present.

52. We are so sorry to keep you waiting.

53. There is no saying when he'll come.

54. It is a waste of time warning him.

55. I don't want to depend on my friends too much.

Part V Writing (30 minutes, 25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write a short essay on the following prompts. You should write at least 120 words.

说明：根据下列内容，以小区志愿者团队的名义拟一份通知。

- 内容：
1. 根据气象预报，台风将在两天后影响本市，并有暴风雨；
 2. 请注意安全，尽量减少外出，并采取预防措施；
 3. 如果需要帮助，请联系我们；
 4. 服务中心备有沙袋，一楼居民可免费领取；
 5. 联系电话： 656**793。

Notice

Words for reference:

台风 typhoon

沙袋 sandbag

样卷参考答案

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 minutes, 10 points)

1.B 2.A 3.C 4.D 5.D 6.A 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.C

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes, 40 points)

11. D 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. A 16. B 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. D
21. D 22. B 23. C 24. C 25. B 26. C 27. D 28. B 29. B 30. D

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 20 points)

32. C 32. A 33. A 34. B 35. B 36. B 37.D 38. C 39. D 40. B
42. B 42. A 43. D 44. A 45. C 46. B 47. D 48. A 49. C 50. D

Part IV Sentence Translation (25 minutes, 10 points)

51.眼下学生待在家里是最稳妥的。

52.很抱歉让您久等了。

53.很难说他什么时候会来。

54.警告他等于浪费时间。

55.我不想过度依赖朋友。

Part V Writing (30 minutes, 20 points)

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