
第二部分：词语用法和语法结构，共 30 题，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Part II Vocabulary and structure (0.5 x 30)

Directions: There are thirty incomplete sentences below. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best fits the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

21. Some students _____ from asking questions in class.
A. shy away B. blow away C. do away D. carry away
22. Mrs. Weinstein bravely and persistently used every skill and power she had to _____ her attacker to simply take her car and not her life.
A. trust B. credit C. convince D. believe
23. Let's _____ personal feelings in making judgment.
A. set off B. set aside C. set back D. set up
24. In studio recordings, new techniques made possible _____ effects that not even an electronic band could produce.
A. live B. alive C. lively D. living
25. There is little likelihood that a panel of five wants to go through the _____ of all shaking hands with you.
A. process B. prospect C. precedent D. presence
26. It is the right to change employers which _____ employment from slavery.
A. distinguishes B. derives C. releases D. relieves
27. It is touching to see how a cat or dog _____ itself to a family and wants to share in all its goings and comings.
A. sacrifices B. opposes C. exposes D. attaches
28. A healthy self-esteem is a resource for coping when difficulties _____.
A. rise B. raise C. arise D. arouse
29. The challenge is not one of expansion, _____ the rapid growth in enrollment over the last 40 years has come to an end.
A. As a result B. By all means C. In contrast D. On the contrary
30. _____ the temperature, _____ water turns into steam.
 A) The high, the fast B) Higher, faster

C) The more higher, the faster D) The higher, the faster

3 1. It offers us a fuller sense of being intensely alive from to moment.

A. time B. moment C. period D. instant

3 2. At the party, we found that the shy boy _____ his mother all the time!

A. depending on B. coinciding with C. adhering to D. clinging to

3 3. The jury _____ the man of street robbery.

A. accused B. charged C. informed D. convinced

3 4. Although he lives quite a distance away from my home, _____ he will pay a visit to me.

A. then and now B. here and there C. now and then D. when and then

3 5. They had been _____ for several days without reaching a conclusion.

A. interpreting B. interfering C. Disregarding D. debating

36. He deserved _____ the prize for writing such an amazing short story. I don't understand his not receiving the award.

A. winning B. having won C. to win D. to have won

37. Hard _____ he tried, he was unable to meet the deadline for the term paper.

A. although B. as C. if D. since

38. _____, a man who can express himself effectively is likely to succeed more rapidly than those who can't.

A. Other things to be equal B. Were other things equal

C. To be equal to other things D. Other things being equal

39. Hearing aids make _____ possible for people with hearing problems to use the telephone and even to listen to music.

A. that B. what C. it D. which

40 "Appearance is essential," he said. Each morning he put on clean socks, _____ trousers and a fresh white shirt.

A. pressed B. pressing C. presses D. press

41. It is suggested that the project _____ until all the preparations have been made.

A. would start B. should start C. not to be started D. not be started

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42. Your hair wants _____; you'd better have it _____ in a couple of days.
A. to cut, done B. to cut, to be done
C. cutting, done D. cutting, being done
43. My sister _____ a job in a factory, but she refused to _____ it.
A. offered, take B. offered, taking
C. was offered, take D. was offered, taking
44. I have never been to the city, but it is the place _____ this summer.
A. where I'd like to visit B. that I'd like to visit
C. I'd like to visit it D. that I'd like to visit it
45. _____ 35 years with the company, he retired at the age of 60.
A. Having spent B. Being spent
C. It was D. There was
46. The reason _____ he missed the train was _____ got up late.
A. because, he B. because, that he
C. why, he D. why, that he
47. The girl got up earlier than usual _____ miss the first train.
A. in order to not B. so as not to
C. not in order to D. not so as to
48. We _____ for you everywhere. Where have you been?
A. have looked B. looked
C. have been looking D. are looking
49. His brother often thought _____ abroad, but never _____ a chance.
A. of going, he had B. of going, did he have
C. to go, he had D. to go, did he have
50. If Mary _____ the doctor's advice, she would have been quite all right now.
A. had followed B. were to follow
C. would follow D. was to follow

第三部分：阅读理解，共 20 题，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 分)

Insurance is the sharing of risks. Nearly everyone is exposed to risk of some sort. The house owner, for example, knows that his property can be damaged by fire; the ship-owner knows that his ships may be lost at sea; the breadwinner knows that he may die at an early age and leave his family poorer. On the other hand, not every house is damaged by fire nor every ship is lost at sea. If these persons each put a small sum into a pool, there will be enough to meet the needs of the few who do suffer losses. In other words, the losses of the few are met from the contributions of the many. This is the basis of insurance. Those who pay the contribution are known as insured and those who administer the pool of contributions as insurers.

The legal basis of all insurance is the policy. This is a printed form of contract on a piece of paper in best quality. It states that every year the insured shall pay a named sum of money, which is called the premium; in return, the insurer will pay a sum of money or compensation for loss if the risk or event insured against actually happens.

The premium for an insurance naturally depends upon how likely the risk is to happen, as suggested by past experience. If companies fix their premiums too high, there will be more competition in their area of insurance and they may lose business. On the other hand, if they make the premium too low, they will lose money and may even have to drop out of business. So the ordinary forces of supply and demand keep premiums at a level satisfactory to both the insurer and the insured.

51. By "the pool of contributions" (Para. 1) the writer means _____.

- A. money paid by the insurers
- B. the amount of each premium
- C. money paid by all those insured
- D. the cost of administering insurance

52. A policy is _____.

- A. a named sum of money
- B. a kind of legal agreement
- C. a printed form of payment
- D. a particular kind of insurance

53. Insurance premiums do not become too high because _____.

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- A. not many people insure themselves
 - B. premiums depend on the risk of loss
 - C. insurers have to be more competitive
 - D. insurance companies can never lose money

54. According to the passage, insurance business is profitable because _____.

- A. nearly everyone suffers losses
- B. only insured people suffer losses
- C. everyone at some time suffers losses
- D. only a few of those insured suffer losses

55. The purpose of the passage is _____.

- A. to define an insurance policy
- B. to introduce insurance business
- C. to persuade people to be insured
- D. to warn people of possible losses

Passage 2

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. “

Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?” “When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?” “Why didn’t I realize that Paul was friendly just because I had a car?” When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it’s too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. If we don’t really listen, we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, “You’re a lucky dog.” Is he really on your side? If he says, “You’re a lucky boy” or “You’re a lucky girl”, that’s being friendly. But there’s a bit of envy in “lucky dog.” Maybe he doesn’t see it himself. But bringing in the “dog” bit puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn’t think you deserve your luck.

“ Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for” is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the

thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says square with the tone of voice? His gesture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think.

The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

56. According to the writer, when people look back it is too late, because_____.

- A. mistakes have already been made
- B. mistakes can made them feel bad
- C. they are unaware of their mistakes
- D. they are doubtful of their friends

57. People make mistakes when they fail to_____.

- A. deal with others with due friendliness
- B. hide their true feelings in what they say
- C. realize they deserve what they have got
- D. see the real meaning of what others say

58. Judging from the phrase "just think of all the things you have to be thankful for", it is clear that the speaker actually lacks_____.

- A. optimism
- B. sympathy
- C. motivation
- D. courage

59. To be a successful listener, one is advised to_____.

- A. ask the speaker as many questions as he can
- B. observe the speaker as carefully as possible
- C. listen to the speaker as attentively as he can
- D. challenge the speaker as actively as possible

60. The passage aims to tell readers how to_____.

- A. interpret what people say
- B. interpret what money means
- C. avoid mistakes about people

D. avoid mistakes about money

Passage three

It was a terrible tragedy, six times more deadly than the Titanic (泰坦尼克号). When the German ship Wilhelm Gustloff was hit by torpedoes (鱼雷) fired from a Russian submarine (潜水艇) in the final winter of World War II, more than 10,000 people---mostly women, children and old people fleeing the final Red Army push into Germany---were packed aboard. An ice storm had turned the decks into frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families sliding into sea as the ship listed and began to go down. Others desperately tried to put lifeboats down. Some who succeeded fought off those in the water who had the strength to try to get aboard. Most people froze immediately. "I'll never forget the screams," says Christa Nutzmann, 87, one of the 1,200 survivors. She recalls watching the ship, brightly lit, slipping into its dark grave—and rarely mentioned for more than half a century.

The long silence about the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was probably unavoidable—and necessary. By unreservedly confessing their country's horrible crimes Germans have managed to win acceptance abroad and make peace with their neighbors. Today's unified Germany is more prosperous and stable than at any time in its long, troubled history. For that, a half century of willful forgetting about painful memories like the German Titanic was perhaps a reasonable price to pay. But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they've now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to identify German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy.

61. The Wilhelm Gustloff went down because

- A. it ran into an ice storm
- B. it was hit by another ship
- C. it crashed into a submarine
- D. it was attacked by torpedoes

62. Most passengers on board the Wilhelm Gustloff took the voyage to

- A. taste the luxury of the ship

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- B. seek protection in another place
 - C. escape the cold winter back home
 - D. enjoy their holidays abroad

63. As the ship began to sink, some passengers

- A. set the decks on fire as a signal for help
- B. fought fiercely on the decks for lifeboats
- C. jumped into sea and swam to a nearby ship
- D. prevented others from getting on their lifeboats

64. The Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy remains a near secret for more than half a century because Germans

- A. preferred to say nothing about it
- B. were requested to keep silent about it
- C. spared not effort to cover up the story
- D. were denied access to the whole story

65. It can be inferred from the passage that Germans no longer think that

- A. it is too early to claim responsibility for the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy
- B. the German tragedy is a reasonable price to pay for the nation's past
- C. they will be misunderstood if they talk about the German tragedy
- D. Germany is responsible for the horrors it caused during World War II

Passage four

Direction: The following is an essay. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No.16 through No. 20) that follow. The answers should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet. ■

I love traveling by train. Fast expresses, slow local trains which stop at every station, suburban trains taking business men to their offices and home again; I enjoy them all. It must be the element of romance that attracts me. There's no romance in a car on a motor way-a box of metal and rubber(橡胶) on a strip of concrete-or in flying through the air in a pressurized tube from one identical plastic and glass airport to another. But trains are different. You can walk around, look at the scenery, observe your fellow passengers. In a

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