

武汉理工大学考试试卷 (A 卷)

2016 ~2017 学年 1 学期 新生英语入学分级考试

时间 90 分钟，总分 100

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	合计
满分	15	35	30	20							100
得分											

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- The hotel could not _____ a party of thirty because almost all its rooms were booked.
A.consist B.include C. reserve D. accommodate
- Environmentalists are doing everything within their power to _____ the impact of the oil spill.
A.reject B.belittle C.minimize D. reclaim
- I didn't know anything about any of the books so my choice was quite _____.
A. obvious B.arbitrary C. evident D. fortunate
- All the while he was terrified by the fear _____ he had cancer of the stomach.
A. which B. that C. what D. such
- The club members _____ in the meeting room at nine sharp.
A. amassed B. joined C. collected D. assembled
- It wasn't very _____ of you to drink all the milk when you know I need some for the baby!
A. considerate B. thoughtless C. careful D. deliberate
- The doctor has warned time and again that smoking will _____ his health, but Johnny just won't listen
A.effect B. reduce C. affect D. deserve
- I would always _____ buying a good quality bicycle rather than a cheap one.
A. appreciate B. approve C. introduce D. recommend
- The school was built for 250 students but admissions could soon _____ that.
A.raise B. arouse C. exceed D. promote
- He was badly injured; only the very finest treatment could have _____ him through.
A. stood B. brought C.rescued D. supported

Part two Listening (35%)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

11. What do we learn about the speakers?
 - A) They admire the courage of space explorers.
 - B) They enjoyed the movie on space exploration.
 - C) They were going to watch a wonderful movie.
 - D) They like doing scientific exploration very much.
12. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
 - A) At a gift shop.
 - B) At a graduation ceremony.
 - C) In the office of a travel agency.
 - D) In a school library.
13. What does the woman say about Mike?
 - A) He used to work in the art gallery.
 - B) He does not have a good memory.
 - C) He declined a job offer from the art gallery.
 - D) He is not interested in any part-time jobs.
14. What does the man mean?
 - A) Susan has been invited to give a lecture tomorrow.
 - B) He will go to the birthday party after the lecture.
 - C) The woman should have informed him earlier.
 - D) He will be unable to attend the birthday party.
15. What is the man probably going to do?
 - A) Reward those having made good progress.
 - B) Set a deadline for the staff to meet.
 - C) Assign more workers to the project.
 - D) Encourage the staff to work in small groups.
16. What does the woman want to know?
 - A) The way to the visitor's parking.
 - B) The rate for parking in Lot C.
 - C) How far away the parking lot is.
 - D) Where she can leave her car.
17. What does the man mean?
 - A) He regrets missing the classes.
 - B) He plans to take the fitness classes.
 - C) He is looking forward to a better life.
 - D) He has benefited from exercise
18. What are the speakers talking about?
 - A) How to select work efficiency.
 - B) How to select secretaries.
 - C) The responsibilities of secretaries.
 - D) The secretaries in the man's company.

Conversation 1

19. What does the man say about Chinese?
- A) It is more difficult to learn than English.
 - B) It is used by more people than English.
 - C) It will be as commonly used as English.
 - D) It will eventually become a world language.
20. What made English a widely used language?
- A) It has words from many languages.
 - B) Its popularity with the common people.
 - C) The influence of the British Empire.
 - D) The effect of the Industrial Revolution.
21. What is said to be special about English vocabulary?
- A) It includes a lot of words from other languages.
 - B) It has a growing number of newly coined words.
 - C) It can be easily picked up by overseas travelers.
 - D) It is the largest among all languages in the world.

Conversation 2

22. What is the woman's purpose in making the phone call?
- A) To return some goods.
 - B) To apply for a job.
 - C) To place an order.
 - D) To make a complaint.
23. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?
- A) He has become somewhat impatient with the woman.
 - B) He is not familiar with the exact details of goods.
 - C) He has not worked in the sales department for long.
 - D) He works on a part-time basis for the company.
24. What does the man say about delivery?
- A) It is not his responsibility.
 - B) It will be free for large orders.
 - C) It costs 15 more for express delivery.
 - D) It depends on a number of factors.
25. What does the woman say she will possibly do tomorrow?
- A) Report the information to her superior.
 - B) Pay a visit to the saleswoman in charge.
 - C) Ring back when she comes to a decision.
 - D) Make inquiries with some other companies.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage 1

26. What does the speaker say about kite?
- A) No one knows exactly where they were first made?
 - B) No one knows for sure when they came into being.
 - C) No one knows for what purpose they were invented?
 - D) No one knows what they were look in the future.
27. What did ancient Chinese use cats to do?
- A) Carry ropes across rivers.
 - B) Measure the speed of wind.
 - C) Pass on secret messages.
 - D) Give warnings of danger.
28. Why did BF flied a kite in the storm?
- A) To protect houses against lightning.
 - B) To test the effects of the lightning rod.
 - C) To find out the strength of silk for kites.
 - D) To prove the lightning is electricity.

Passage 2

29. What does the speaker say about herself?
- A) She enjoys teaching languages.
 - B) She can speak several languages.
 - C) She was trained to be an interpreter.
 - D) She was born with a talent for languages.
30. What does the speaker say about many people who have lived overseas for a while?
- A) They acquire an immunity to culture shock.
 - B) They would like to live abroad permanently.
 - C) They want to learn as many foreign languages as possible.
 - D) They have an intense interest in cross-cultural interactions.
31. How did the speaker experience of living in Vienna benefit her?
- A) She became an expert in horse racing.
 - B) She got a chance to visit several European countries.
 - C) She was able to translate for a German sports judge.
 - D) She learned to appreciate classical music.
32. What was the speaker asked to do in the Japanese studio?
- A) Taste the beef and give her comment.
 - B) Take part in a cooking competition.
 - C) Teach vocabulary for food in.
 - D) Give cooking lessons on.

Passage 3

33. What do we learn about Ben Carsen?
- A) He had only a third-grade education.
 - B) He once threatened to kill his teacher.
 - C) He grew up in a poor single-parent household.
 - D) He often helped his.
34. What did Ben Caren's classmates and teachers think of him when he was first at school?
- A) Careless.
 - B) Stupid.
 - C) Brave.
 - D) Active.
35. What did Ben Carsen's mother tell him to do when he was a school boy?
- A) Write two book reports a week.
 - B) Keep a diary.
 - C) Help with housework.
 - D) Watch education.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: *There are 3 passage in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A). B). C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

Passage One

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage

Sometime in the next century, the familiar early-morning newspaper on the front porch will disappear. And instead of reading your newspaper, it will read to you. You'll get up and turn on the computer newspaper just like switching on the TV. An electronic voice will distribute stories about the latest events, guided by a program that selects the type of news you want. You even get to choose the kind of voice you want to hear. Want more information on the briefing? A simple touch makes the entire text appear. Save it in your own personal computer file if you like. These are among the predictions from communications experts working on the newspapers of the future. Pictured as part of broader home-based media and entertainment systems, computer newspapers would unite print and broadcast reporting, offering news and analysis with video images of news events.

Most of the technology now, but convincing more people that they don't need paper to read a newspaper is the next step. But resistance to computer newspapers may be stronger from within journalism. Since it is such a cultural change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to die off before the next generation realizes that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry. Technological is making the end of traditional newspapers unavoidable. Despite technological advances, it could take decades to replace newsprint with computer screens. It

might take 30 to 40 years to complete the changeover because people need to buy computers and because newspapers have established financial interests in the paper industry.

36. The best title for this passage is _____.

- A) Computer Newspaper Are Well Liked
- B) Newspapers of the Future will Likely Be on Computer
- C) Newspapers Are out of Fashion
- D) New Communications Technology

37. It might take 30 to 40 years for computer newspapers to replace traditional newspapers, because.

- A) it is technologically impossible now
- B) computer newspapers are too expensive
- C) there is strong resistance from both the general population and professional journalists
- D) traditional newspapers are easier to read

38. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of computer newspapers?

- A) they don't know how to use computers
- B) they think computer newspapers take too much time to read
- C) they think the new technology is bad
- D) they have been trained to write for traditional newspapers

39. Journalists are not eager to accept computer newspapers, because _____

- A) they don't know how to use computers
- B) they think computer newspapers take too much time to read
- C) they think the new technology is bad
- D) they have been trained to write for traditional newspapers

40. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A) all technological changes are good
- B) all technologies will eventually replace old ones
- C) new technologies will eventually replace old ones
- D) traditional newspapers are here to stay for another century

Passage two

Question 41 to 45 are based on the following passage

The first McDonald's only sold hamburgers and French fries. It was built in 1953 in Downey, California, and is now the oldest Golden Arches in America.

McDonald's says the building should be torn down, since it was damaged in an earthquake. In addition, it was losing money there. There was no room for drive-thru window, or for indoor seating. After the earthquake, they say it wasn't possible to fix it. They want to build a copy of this building at another location instead.

The citizens in Downey are trying to save the small building, because it carries many of their

good memories. They're angry that the building is in danger and that their memories are as well. They think McDonald's is using the earthquake as an excuse to avoid making efforts to restore the restaurant.

Historians say it has become a cultural symbol and stands for the history of McDonald's, which was invented by the McDonald brothers rather than Ray Kroc, who later bought the restaurant but is now considered its founder. Many people think tearing down the building reflects McDonald's attempt to rewrite history.

Now a group of historians wants the building to be put on the National Register of Historic Places so that the city of Downey will be able to stop McDonald's from tearing it down. McDonald's is angry and has abandoned the building.

Everyone hopes McDonald's and the city of Downey will find peace. The building is still there, but boards cover the windows. Even so, people drive by to remember their McDonald's. They take pictures of a moment in history before it's taken away.

41. McDonald's wanted to tear down the first McDonald's building because _____.
- A) it became irreparable B) the repair would be too costly
C) it left people with bad memories D) it already had a copy elsewhere
42. Downey citizens don't agree to tearing down the small building because _____.
- A) it would cause many people to lose their jobs
B) it would carry away many of their good memories
C) it would make the city lose a lot of travelers
D) it would mean the decline of McDonald
43. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) McDonald's real reason for wanting to close down the restaurant is money
B) The McDonald brothers were not as successful and influential as Ray Kroc
C) McDonald's is suspected of trying to remove the McDonald brothers from history
D) McDonald's has abandoned the plan of tearing down the building
44. Which of the following words best describes the building now?
- A) lonely B) shabby
C) beautiful D) nostalgic
45. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A) the long history of the first McDonald's
B) the uncertain fate of the first McDonald's
C) the lasting battle between McDonald's and Downey
D) the great value of McDonald's in American culture

Passage Three

Question 46 to 50 are based on the following passage

Amongst the most popular books being written today are those which are usually classified as science fiction. Hundreds of titles are published every year and are read by all kinds of people. Furthermore, some of the most successful films of recent years have been based on science fiction stories.

It is often thought that science fiction is a fairly new development in literature, but its ancestors can be found in books written hundreds of years ago. These books were often concerned with the presentation of some form of ideal society, a theme which is still often found in modern stories.

Most of the classics of science fiction, however, have been written within the last one hundred years. Books by writers such as Jules Verne and H.G. Wells, to mention just two well-known authors, have been translated into many languages.

Modern science fiction writers don't write about men from Mars or space adventure stories. They are more interested in predicting the results of technical developments on society and the human mind; or in imagining future worlds which are a reflection of the world which we live in now. Because of this their writing has obvious political undertones.

In an age where science fact frequently overtakes science fiction, the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of scientific advances. Those who are sufficiently clear-sighted to see the way we are going, however, may provide a valuable lesson on how to deal with the problems which society will inevitably face as it tries to master its new technology and come to terms with a continually changing view of the world.

46. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- A) Science fiction is fairly new in literature.
- B) Science fiction is rather popular with people today.
- C) Science fiction only deals with some form of ideal society.
- D) Hundreds of books classified as science fiction are printed every year.

47. Earliest science fiction was written ____.

- A) one hundred years ago
- B) by Jules Verne and H.G. Wells
- C) to tell people how to imagine future worlds
- D) hundreds of years ago

48. Modern science fiction writers are interested in ____.

- A) adventures into space
- B) some form of ideal world
- C) future worlds which have nothing in common with our present society
- D) predicting developments in technology and their effects on society

49. In our present world, ____.
- A) science develops as fast as is predicted by science fiction writers
 - B) science develops faster than writers can imagine
 - C) science fiction writers can always foresee what wonders science can do
 - D) only science fiction writers can see the way science is going
50. Which of the following is NOT the conclusion that we can draw from this passage?
- A) Sensible science fiction writers may tell us what to do in future.
 - B) We are bound to have problems as we try to make progress in science.
 - C) No one knows anything about what to do with the problems we are to face.
 - D) Our views of the world are subject to change.

Part IV Cloze (20%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Have you ever heard the old 51, “Never judge a book by cover?” This is a good rule to 52 when trying to judge the intelligence of others. Some people have 53 that shine only in certain 54. A young man with an unusual 55 in creative writing may find himself 56 in the presence of a pretty girl. He 57 awkwardly for words and does not talk smoothly. But don’t make the 58 of thinking him stupid. 59 a pen and paper, he can express himself very well.

Other people may 60 overestimating their intelligence by 61 a good appearance. A student who listens attentively and 62 in class is 62 make a favorable impression on his teachers. But when it 64 to exams, he may score near the 65 of the class.

The 66 idea is that you can’t judge someone by appearance. The only way to determine a person’s intelligence is to get to know him. Then you can observe 67 he reacts to different situations. The 68 situations you observe, the more accurate your judgement is 69 to be. So 70 your time. Don’t judge the book by its cover.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 51. A. speaking | B. saying | C. teaching | D. Talking |
| 52. A. follow | B. obey | C. watch | D. observe |
| 53. A. hearts | B. heads | C. minds | D. brains |
| 54. A. conditions | B. situations | C. circumstances | D. occasions |
| 55. A. present | B. gift | C. pen | D. hand |
| 56. A. motionless | B. hopeless | C. speechless | D. helpless |
| 57. A. studies | B. looks | C. searches | D. calls |
| 58. A. mistake | B. fault | C. error | D. wrong |
| 59. A. From | B. With | C. In | D. By |
| 60. A. fool you away | B. fool you around | C. fool you out of | D. fool you into |
| 61. A. putting up with | B. putting on | C. putting up | D. putting off |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 62. A.takes notes | B.write notes | C.takes notices | D.takes care |
| 63. A.up to | B. due to | C. bound to | D.about to |
| 64. A.turns to | B. comes to | C.gets to | D.leads to |
| 65. A. top | B. center | C.middle | D.bottom |
| 66. A.mere | B.major | C. main | D.topic |
| 67. A.whatever | B.what | C.however | D.how |
| 68. A. most | B.more | C. much | D.many |
| 69. A. likely | B. properly | C. fortunately | D. necessarily |
| 70. A.take | B. ahead of | C. fall behind | D.count on |



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