

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) The man should stay a little longer. B) The man should leave at once.
C) The man will miss the train. D) The man must try to catch the last train.
2. A) Walking. B) Boating. C) Shopping. D) Driving.
3. A) Twenty minutes. B) Twenty-five minutes.
C) Fifty minutes. D) Fifty-five minutes.
4. A) Go and buy a new dress. B) Try to get some tickets.
C) Go and see a performance. D) Do some sewing at home.
5. A) Do the work for the woman. B) Take care of the woman.
C) Work together with the woman. D) Drive the woman home.
6. A) The man is showing the woman round the city.
B) The woman is asking the way. C) The man is a stranger to the city.
D) The two persons are talking about sending letters.
7. A) Buying a car costs too much. B) Driving lessons are too expensive.
C) Taking the bus is more convenient. D) Driving is too dangerous.
8. A) By twelve o'clock. B) By three o'clock.
C) By nine o'clock. D) By two o'clock.
9. A) She is going to see her uncle there.
B) She has a relative who once lived there.
C) She will visit the city soon. D) She used to have an apartment there.
10. A) 7:30 B) 8:00 C) 8:30 D) 7:00

Section B

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) In green forests. B) In the North Pole region.
C) In the Pacific Ocean. D) In dry deserts.
12. A) Snakes like warmth. B) Snakes like to stay in the sun.
C) Snakes are used to extra-hot weather. D) Snakes are good swimmers.
13. A) They are unintelligent. B) They are not very intelligent.
C) They are fairly intelligent. D) They are very intelligent.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) He was talking to a policeman. B) He was making a phone call.
C) He was watching a film. D) He was shopping.
15. A) Her beautiful figure. B) Her unusual height.
C) Her attractive manners. D) Her fashionable handbag.
16. A) He was arrested by the police. B) He was only making a joke.
C) He had taken the woman's bag by mistake. D) He was acting in a film.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) 6 million dollars. B) 25 million dollars.
C) 70 million dollars. D) 400 million dollars.
18. A) An engine room. B) A big kitchen.
C) A high building. D) A great theatre.
19. A) More than 200. B) More than 300.
C) More than 400. D) More than 600.
20. A) The giant jet will be forced to land.

- B) The giant jet will crash.
C) The mechanical pilots will do the job.
D) The engines of the giant jet will stop working.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Looking back on my childhood, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made.

Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before world I we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the dim memory of the house we lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a crystal-clear memory of the dogs, the farm animals, the local birds and, above all the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love of the natural world, and my enthusiasm has led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that brings these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly you fancy you see the answer to the *riddle* (谜), because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might honour with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world do not make a scientist: one of the outstanding and essential qualities require is self-discipline, quality I lack. A scientist requires not only self-discipline but all training, determination and a goal. A scientist, up to a point, can be made. A naturalist is born. If you can combine the two, you get the best of both worlds.

21. The first paragraph tells us that the author _____.
A) was born to a naturalist's family B) lost his hearing when he was a child
C) didn't like his brothers and sisters
D) was interested in flowers and insects in his childhood
22. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because _____.
A) he didn't live very long with them
B) he was fully occupied with observing nature
C) he was too young when he lived with them
D) the family was extremely large
23. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was _____.
A) no more than a born naturalist B) a naturalist but not a scientist
C) a scientist as well as a naturalist D) first of all a scientist
24. The author says that he is a naturalist rather than a scientist probably because he thinks he _____.
A) lacks some of the qualities required of a scientist
B) has a great deal of trouble doing mental arithmetic
C) just reads about other people's observations and discoveries
D) comes up with solutions in a most natural way
25. According to the author, a born naturalist should first of all be _____.

- A) full of ambition B) full of enthusiasm
C) knowledgeable D) self-disciplined

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms of hunting behaviour. Viewed biologically, the modern footballer is in reality a member of a hunting group. His killing weapon has turned into a harmless football and his *prey* (猎物) into a goalmouth. If his aim is accurate and he scores a goal, he enjoys the hunter's triumph of killing his prey.

To understand how this transformation has taken place we must briefly look back at our forefathers. They spent over a million years *evolving* (进化) as cooperative hunters. Their very survival depended on success in the hunting-field. Under this pressure their whole way of life, even their bodies, became greatly changed. They became chasers, runners, jumpers, aimers, throwers and prey-killers. They cooperated as skillful male-group attackers.

Then about ten thousand years ago, after this immensely long period of hunting their food, they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so vital to their old hunting life, was put to a new use—that of controlling and domesticating their prey. The hunt became suddenly out of date. The food was there on the farms, awaiting their needs. The risks and uncertainties of the hunt were no longer essential for survival.

The skills and thirst for hunting remained, however, and demanded new outlets. Hunting for sport replaced hunting for necessity. This new activity involved all the original hunting sequencer but the aim of the operation was no longer to avoid starvation. Instead the sportsmen set off to test their skill against prey that were no longer essential to their survival, to be sure, the kill may have been eaten, but there were other, much simpler ways of obtaining a meaty meal.

26. The author believes that sporting activities _____.

- A) are forms of biological development
B) are essentially forms of taming the prey
C) have actually developed from hunting
D) have changed the ways of hunting

27. For over a million years, our forefathers were basically _____.

- A) any member of the opposing team B) the goal-mouth
C) the goal keeper D) the football

28. For over a million years, our forefathers were basically _____.

- A) co-operating hunters, B) successful farmers
C) runners and jumpers D) skillful sportsmen

29. The word "operation" (Para. 4, Line 4) refers to _____.

- A) domesticating animals B) hunting
C) prey killing D) sports activities

30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A) It is farming that gives human beings enough leisure time for sporting activities.
B) Farming is very important in human civilization because it saves human beings from risks and uncertainties of hunting for survival.
C) It is hunting that provides human beings with much simpler ways of obtaining meaty meals.
D) Sporting activities satisfy the desire of modern man to exercise hunting skills which his forefathers developed for survival.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passages.

The world is known to us through many senses, not just hearing, smell, vision, and at close range, touch and taste.

Our skins let us know whether the air is moist or dry, whether surfaces are wet without being sticky or slippery. From the uniformity of slight pressure, we can be aware how deeply a finger is thrust into water at body temperature, even if the finger is enclosed in a rubber glove that keeps the skin completely dry. Many other animals, with highly sensitive skins, appear to be able to learn still more about their environment. Often they do so without employing any of the five senses.

By observing the capabilities of other members of the animal kingdom, we come to realise that a human being has far more possibilities than are utilised. We neglect ever so many of our senses in concentrating on the five major ones. At the same time, a comparison between animals and man draws attention to the limitations of each sense. The part of the *spectrum* (光谱) seen by colour-conscious man as red is non-existent for honey-bees. But a bee can see far more in flowers than we, because the *ultra-violet* (紫外线) to which our eyes are blind is a *stimulating* (刺激的) part of the insect's spectrum, and, for honey-bees at least, constitutes a separate colour.

31. From the passage, we realise that _____.
A) man possesses as many senses as animals
B) man possesses a few more senses than animals
C) man possesses far more senses than the five major ones
D) man has fully utilised his senses
32. Which of the following is TRUE?
A) The honey-bee is blind to red.
B) Man is more colour-conscious than the honey-bee.
C) The honey-bee can see far more colours than man.
D) Man is sensitive to the ultra-violet.
33. We can realise how deeply a finger is put into water at body temperature _____.
A) from the sense of direct touch B) through skin contact
C) from the even distribution of pressure D) through the difference in temperature
34. The phrase "sensitive skins" (Para. 2 Line 6) most probably means _____.
A) skins that are sticky or slippery B) skins that are delicate
C) skins that are completely dry D) skins that are quick to feel and respond
35. What is the main idea of the passage?
A) All senses have their limitations. B) Man has not fully utilized all his senses.
C) Insects are more sensitive to colours than man.
D) Man is not as good as animals in learning about the environment.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

America is a country on the move. In unheard-of numbers, people of all ages are exercising their way to better health. According to the latest figures, 59 percent of American adults exercise regularly-up 12 percent from just two years ago and more than double the figure of 25 years ago. Even non-exercisers believe they would be more attractive and confident if they were more active.

It is hard not to get the message. The virtues of physical fitness are shown on magazine covers, postage stamps, and television ads for everything from beauty soaps to travel books.

Exercise as a part of daily life did not catch on until the late 1960s when research by military doctors began to show the health benefits of doing regular physical exercises. Growing *publicity* (宣传) for races held in American cities helped fuel a strong interest in the ancient sport of running. Although running has leveled off in recent years as Americans have discovered equally rewarding-and sometimes safer-forms of exercise, such as walking and swimming, running, remaining the most popular form of exercise.

As the popularity of exercise continues to mount, so does scientific evidence of its health benefits. The key to fitness is exercising the major muscle groups *vigorously* (强有力的) enough to approximately double the heart rate and keep it doubled for 20 to 30 minutes at a time. Doing such physical exercises three times or more a week will produce considerable improvements in physical health in about three months.

36. According to the passage, what was the percentage of American adults doing regular physical exercises two years ago?
A) About 70% B) Almost 50% C) Nearly 60% D) More than 12%
37. A growing interest in sports developed after _____.
A) research showed their health benefits
B) people got the message from magazine covers and postage stamps
C) scientific evidence of health benefits was shown on TV ads
D) an increasing number of races were held in American cities
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "leveled off" (Para. 2, Line 8)?
A) "become very popular" B) "stopped being popular"
C) "stopped increasing in popularity" D) "reached its lowest level in popularity"
39. It can be learnt from the passage that the health benefits of exercise _____.
A) are yet to be proved B) are to be further studied
C) are self-evident D) are supported by scientific evidence
40. Which of the following would be the best TITLE for the passage?
A) Exercise-The Road to Health. B) Different Forms of Exercise.
C) Scientific Evidence of Health Benefits. D) Running A Popular Form of Sport.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

41. Language has always been—as the phrase goes—the mirror to society. English is no _____.
A) explanation B) excuse C) exception D) expectation
42. An investigation was made into the accident, _____ fifty people were killed.
A) for that B) where C) when D) in which
43. Some confusion has _____ about who can join the association.
A) arisen B) lifted C) raised D) retained
44. It was unwise of him to _____ the unreliable data in his speech.
A) add to B) refer to C) keep to D) point to
45. The money will be used to keep a space vehicle on the moon busy _____ back to the earth photographs and other information about the surface of the moon.
A) to send B) being sent C) to be sent D) sending
46. The ceremony was not for the _____ of the dead, but for the comfort of the living.
A) purpose B) sake C) respect D) impression
47. Even if I had known her address, I _____ time to write to her.

- A) can not have had B) will not have had
C) must not have had D) might not have had
48. It suddenly occurred to Anne that money couldn't _____ all that Bob had suffered in the past five years.
A) make up for B) make out C) live up to D) live through
49. I think the Red Team will win the final game; it's _____ that they will.
A) almost surely B) rather possibly C) very likely D) quite certainly
50. Television was not invented by any one person. _____ into being overnight.
A) Nor has it sprung B) Nor does it spring
C) Nor did it spring D) Nor can it spring
51. She accused the man _____ breaking into her house.
A) of B) for C) at D) with
52. He often stopped at the sound of his own steps and was afraid to look _____ shoulder.
A) over B) back C) round D) beyond
53. Go straight into the cave and find out what's in there, _____?
A) don't you B) do you C) will you D) can you
54. The persons that have the greatest influence _____ children are their teachers.
A) in B) on C) for D) to
55. Cambridge has announced plans to establish a business school _____ the master's degree in business administration.
A) representing B) presenting C) offering D) supplying
56. Many Europeans _____ the continent of Africa in the 19th century.
A) exploded B) explored C) exposed D) expanded
57. The police are _____ the records of all those involved in the crime.
A) looking into B) looking after C) looking out D) looking on
58. Building that railway was very difficult and involved _____ ten tunnels.
A) dig B) having dug C) to have dug D) digging
59. _____ with the picture. Mary tore it to pieces.
A) Dissatisfying thoroughly B) Being thoroughly dissatisfied
C) To dissatisfy thoroughly D) To be thoroughly dissatisfied
60. _____ you are familiar with the author's ideas, try reading all the sections as quickly as you possibly can.
A) As long as B) Ever since C) So that D) Now that
61. _____ its hot sun and beautiful beaches. Hawaii is a fine place to live in or to visit.
A) As B) With C) From D) For
62. Bob's leg got hurt _____ the Purple Mountains.
A) while he is climbing up B) while we were climbing up
C) while we climbed up D) while he climbed up
63. There are certain _____ when you must interrupt people who are in the middle of doing something.
A) conditions B) situations C) occasions D) environments
64. The time is not far away _____ modern communications will become widespread in China's vast countryside.
A) when B) as C) until D) before
65. It was proposed that the matter _____ discussed at the next meeting.
A) will be B) has C) be D) would be
66. He didn't go to the party, but he does wish he _____ there.

- A) would be B) has been C) would have been D) had been
 67. Pick me up at 8 o'clock. I _____ my bath by then.
 A) may have B) will be having C) can have had D) will have had
 68. She was so angry that she felt like _____ something at him.
 A) to throw B) to have thrown C) throwing D) having thrown
 69. You should hire a more _____ manager than the one you currently have.
 A) sufficient B) effective C) respective D) efficient
 70. Pupils who pass the test will be _____ to the next grade.
 A) promoted B) proceeded C) progressed D) proposed

Part IV Close (15 minutes)

What do we mean by a perfect English pronunciation? In one 71 there are as many different kinds of English as there are speakers of it. 72 two speakers speak in exactly the same 73, we can always hear differences 74 them, and the pronunciation of English 75 a great deal in different geographical 76. How do we decide what sort of English to use as a 77? This is not a question that can be 78 in the same way for all foreign learners of English. 79 you live in a part of the world, 80 India or West Africa, where there is a long 81 of speaking English for general communication purposes, you should 82 to acquire a good variety of the pronunciation of this area. It would be a 83 in these circumstances to use as a model BBC English or 84 of the sort. On the other hand, if you live in a country 85 there is no traditional use of English, you must take 86 your model some form of 87 English pronunciation. It does not 88 very much which form you choose. The most 89 way is to take as your model the sort of English you can 90 most often.

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|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 71. A) meaning | B) case | C) sense | D) situation |
| 72. A) Not | B) None | C) No | D) Nor |
| 73. A) way | B) form | C) sort | D) type |
| 74. A) from | B) among | C) of | D) between |
| 75. A) varies | B) changes | C) shifts | D) alters |
| 76. A) parts | B) areas | C) countries | D) spaces |
| 77. A) direction | B) model | C) symbol | D) guide |
| 78. A) given | B) responded | C) answered | D) satisfied |
| 79. A) Because | B) When | C) Whether | D) If |
| 80. A) like | B) in | C) as | D) near |
| 81. A) tradition | B) use | C) custom | D) habit |
| 82. A) propose | B) aim | C) select | D) tend |
| 83. A) fashion | B) nonsense | C) mistake | D) possibility |
| 84. A) everything | B) nothing | C) things | D) anything |
| 85. A) that | B) where | C) which | D) wherever |
| 86. A) as | B) with | C) on | D) to |
| 87. A) practical | B) domestic | C) new | D) native |
| 88. A) care | B) affect | C) matter | D) trouble |
| 89. A) sensitive | B) effective | C) ordinary | D) careful |
| 90. A) listen | B) find | C) notice | D) hear |

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition based on the following two questions:

1. 你在英语学习中有哪些困难?

2. 你是如何克服这些困难的?

Your composition should be no less than 100 words. Write this composition on the Answer Sheet. Remember to write it clearly.

How I Overcame my Difficulties in Learning English

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