

大学英语（B）模拟试题

Test 1

1 - _____ Bob? A

- I am fine. Thank you.

A、 How are you? B、 Nice to meet you. C、 How is going? D、 How do you do?

2. - Thanks for inviting me.C

- _____

A、 Never mind B、 Don not thank me C、 My pleasure D、 Right

3. Hello, nice to meet you. My name is Henry Green. You can _____ A

A、 call me Henry B、 call my Henry C、 call me at Henry D call Henry me

4. -Hi, Kate. _____?C

-That is Bob. You met him yesterday.

A、 What are they doing B、 Who are they

C、 who is talking over there D、 Which is that

5. -Hello, Mary, how is **everything** going with you?A

- _____. Thank you.

A、 Not too bad B、 Thanks C、 Very fast D、 Do not mention it

6. - Your book is fun.

-_____A

A、 Oh, thanks. I bought **it** this morning. B、 Sorry, it is too bad.

C、 See you later. D、 You can have it.

7. - You did not come here yesterday.

-_____C

A、 Fine, I never go to there.

B、 Excuse me, my friend sent me a flower

C、 Sorry, but my father had a car accident.

D、 I do not like birthday party.

8. - Hello, how is your trip to Beijing?

-_____A

A、 Fantastic! B、 Come on. I have got lots of fun.

C、 I do not like Sunday. D、 I look forward to your phone.

9. -I have not seen you for a long time. I am busy (in) preparing for my son's marriage. What about you?

-_____B

A、 I hate the weather here. B、 I am working part time in a bookshop.

C、 Thanks for coming. D、 My hair is getting a bit longer.

10. -I am sorry I have to leave before 10: 00 am.

-_____D

A、 That sounds nice. B It is nice. C、 Good luck. D、 Oh, so early?

第二部分：阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

Passage 1

Breakfast is regarded as the most important meal during the day especially for those children and teenagers who are still budding. But a recent survey among primary and middle school students in major cities across the country showed that a large proportion of students do not eat their breakfast timely and properly.

Many primary school students in Shanghai eat breakfast on their way to school during the morning rush. And since students have to arrive there before 8 am, some even take their first meal of the day into school to eat. Total of 7 per cent of students questioned in a recent city survey said they didn't eat breakfast at a regular time, either due to lack of time or appetite.

Meanwhile, 80 per cent of the students said they regularly ate breakfast at home, while the remainder brought food off the street on the route to school.

National nutrition standards state that breakfast should provide 30% of the daily recommended energy and nutrients(营养) needed for the body. Experts say that students who don't get a proper breakfast may suffer from a lack of concentration, restlessness and fatigue. Research also shows that an improper breakfast is one of the main reasons for the rising number of obese children in the country.

Skipping breakfast can lead to over-secretion of digestive enzymes(消化酶), which is harmful to the digestive system. This affects the appetite and children may over-eat later in the day. Medical experts also point out that people's life styles affect their breakfast eating habits. Sleeping late and getting up late among local families has resulted in many parents neglecting their children's breakfast. Experts are now calling for more public awareness about the importance of eating a regular breakfast, to benefit the health of local children and their parents.

11. Breakfast is ____D____.

- A. regarded as the most important meal only for children and teenagers.
- B. always skipped by the students who are lack of appetite
- C. necessary in that it can prevent you from over-eating later in the day.
- D. beneficial to the children who are growing

12. Skipping breakfast can cause ____C____.

- A. overweight
- B. a bad appetite
- C. an unbalanced life style
- D. some serious diseases

13. Breakfast provides nearly ____C____ of the energy and nutrients need for the body daily.

- A. half
- B. a quarter
- C. one third
- D. all

14. According to a recent survey, ____C____.

- A. a total of 7 percent of students eat breakfast on the way to school
- B. less than half of students regularly eat breakfast at home
- C. more than 10 percent of students buy food off the street as their breakfast
- D. the majority of students don't have breakfast regularly

15. The main purpose of this passage is to ____C____.

- A. analyze the results of a recent survey
- B. blame the parents for their children's skipping breakfast
- C. call for public awareness about the importance of eating a regular breakfast
- D. tell people why some children and teenagers who are still budding are overweight.

Passage 2

Exercise is one of the few factors with a positive role in long-term maintenance of body weight. Unfortunately, that message has not gotten through to the average American, who would rather try switching to "light" beer and low-calorie bread than increase physical exertion. The Centers for Disease Control, for example, found that fewer than one-fourth of overweight adults who were trying to shed pounds said they were combining exercise with their diet.

In rejecting exercise, some people may be discouraged too much by caloric-expenditure charts; for example, one would

have to briskly walk three miles just to work off the 275 calories in one delicious Danish pastry (小甜饼). Even exercise professionals concede half a point here. "Exercise by itself is a very tough way to lose weight," says York Onnen, program director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Still, exercise's supporting role in weight reduction is vital. A study at the Boston University Medical Center of overweight police officers and other public employees confirmed that those who dieted without exercise regained almost all their old weight, while those who worked exercise into their daily routine maintained their new weight.

If you have been sedentary (极少活动的) and decide to start walking one mile a day, the added exercise could burn an extra 100 calories daily. In a year's time, assuming no increase in food intake, you could lose ten pounds. By increasing the distance of your walks gradually and making other dietary adjustments, you may lose even more weight.

16. What is said about the average American in the passage? B

A They tend to exaggerate the healthful effect of "light" beer.

B They usually ignore the effect of exercise on losing weight.

C They prefer "light" beer and low-calorie bread to other drinks and food.

D They know the factors that play a positive role in keeping down body weight.

17. Some people dislike exercise because D

A they think it is physically exhausting

B they find it hard to exercise while on a diet

C they don't think it possible to walk 3 miles every day

D they find consulting caloric-expenditure charts troublesome

18. "Even exercise professionals concede half a point here" (Line 3, Para. 2) means "They ——B——"

A agree that the calories in a small piece of pastry can be difficult to work off by exercise

B partially believe diet plays a supporting role in weight reduction

C are not fully convinced that dieting can help maintain one's new weight

D are not sufficiently informed of the positive role of exercise in losing weight

19. What was confirmed by the Boston University Medical Center's study? C

A Controlling one's calorie intake is more important than doing exercise.

B Even occasional exercise can help reduce weight.

C Weight reduction is impossible without exercise.

D One could lose ten pounds in a year's time if there's no increase in food intake.

20. What is the author's purpose in writing this article? D

A To justify the study of the Boston University Medical Center.

B To stress the importance of maintaining proper weight.

C To support the statement made by York Onnen.

D To show the most effective way to lose weight.

Passage 3

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap(收获)big reward. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled (诈骗) the most confidential (保密) records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

21. It can be concluded from the passage that _____C_____.

- A . it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
- B . people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
- C . computer criminals escape punishment because they can't be detected
- D . computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions

22. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____C_____.

- A . most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
- B . the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
- C . most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
- D . many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered

23. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the passage?B

- A . A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced
- B . Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes to protect their reputation
- C . Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation
- D . Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information

24. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?B

- A . With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
- B . They may walk away and easily find another job.
- C . They will be denied access to confidential records
- D . They must leave the country to go to jail.

25. The passage is mainly about _____A_____.

- A . why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
- B . why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
- C . how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
- D . why computer crimes can't be eliminated

第三部分：词汇与结构（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

26. The doctor is looking _____B_____ Mary because Mary feels bad.

- A、 after B、 over C、 on D、 into

28. A traffic accident happened. A bike ran _____A_____ a red car.

- A、 into B、 up C、 over D、 on

29. **There were** no _____C_____, then I guess that the lawyer must have bad reputation.

- A、 customers B、 supporters C、 clients D、 guests

30. Employees all had a good dinner, at boss's ____C____.
- A、money B、pay C、expense D loss
31. I need 30 Yuan as train ____C____ to Beijing.
- A、fee B、tip C、fare D cost
32. Bob, you have not cleaned your room for a long time. It is **in** such a ____A____ and disorder.
- A、mess B、mass C、guess D bus
33. Mary is making a ____A____ in her diet because she wants to be thin.
- A、change B、turn C、run D go
34. ____A____ winter, it is autumn.
- A、Before B、At C、In D Between
35. Kate has nothing to do. She goes to watch TV to ____B____ time.
- A、cut B、kill C、kick D do
36. When I finished my homework yesterday, my mother ____B____.
- A、cooked B、was cooking C、had cooked D cooks
37. Look at Mary ____B____ face is so white today.
- A、who B、whose C、which D where
38. I think both Kate and Mary ____B____ American.
- A、is B、are C、was D been
39. Never before ____D____ **seen** such a beautiful girl in my life.
- A、I have B、have I C、I did D did I
40. Mary ____C____ English in a junior school for five years.
- A、taught B、teaches C、has taught D is teaching
41. Every year many lives ____C____ in cancer.
- A、lose B、lost C、are lost D have lost
42. From her clothes, I think that she ____A____ a doctor.
- A、must be B、can be C、would be D could be
43. If you had finished your homework last night, now you ____B____ a good day.
- A、would have B、would have had C、could have D should have
44. Coffee, though delicious, have ____C____ of unhealthy elements.
- A、a large number B、large number C、a large amount D the large amount
45. No matter ____B____. I don't fall in love with her.
- A、it was nice B、how nice she is C、nice she is D how she is nice

第四部分：完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

The role of women in Britain has changed a lot in this century, __46__ in the last twenty years. The main change has been __47__ giving women greater equality with men. __48__ to the beginning of this century, women seem to have had __49__ rights. They could not vote and were kept at home. __50__, as far as we know, most women were happy __51__ this situation. Today, women in Britain certainly __52__ more rights than they used to. They were __53__ the vote in 1919. In 1970 a law was passed to give them an equal __54__ of wealth in the case of divorce, __55__ the Equal Pay Act gave them the right with equal pay with men for work of equal value in the same year.

- B46. A. certainly B. especially C. apparently D. practically
- A47. A. towards B. against C. upon D. through
- D48. A. By B. On C. Over D. Up
- A49. A. few B. less C. some D. many
- C50. A. Besides B. Therefore C. However D. Then
- B51. A. at C. with
- B. to D. for

B52. A. lack

B.enjoy C.occupy

D. take

A53.A. given

B. deprived

C. denied

D. approved

D54. A. rate B. value C. number D. shar

B55.A.but B.and C. because D. although

五部分：英译汉（满分 15 分）

56. I happened to pass by when the boy fell into the river.

那个小孩掉到河里的时候我正好经过那里。

57. I promise you that I will do everything I can to help him.

我保证尽一切努力帮助他。

58. I will make sure that every student has a copy of the book.

我一定会确保每个学生都有一本这种书。

59. As soon as I went out of the building it began to rain.

我一走出大楼天就下雨了。

Scientists **think** that there is no life on the Mars.

科学家们认为火星上没有生命。

第六部分：作文（满分 15 分）

A City

1.你喜欢哪个城市

2.你如何喜欢上这个城市

3.这个城市对你有什么帮助（工作、学习和生活）。

Hi!Beijing,the capital city of China,is a very beautiful and important city.It is one of the most ancient cities in China.There are many famous wonders and beautiful spots,such as the Great Wall,the Forbidden City,the Summer Palace,Beihai Park and so on.Beijing is also the centre of politics,economy and culture of our country.Owing to the open-door policy,great changes have taken place since 1978.Many new houses and tall buildings can be seen everywhere.The living condition of Beijing citizen is getting better and better.Beijing has been successfully in her bidding for the 2008 Olympic Games.I'm sure greater changes will take place in Beijing in the next few years.I love China!I love Beijing!

大学英语（B）模拟试题

Test 2

—Who is that ____A_____?

This is Mary speaking.

A、speaking B、speaks C、spoken D、saying

2. — I am sorry I am late.

— ____A_____.

Well, it is OK B、No it is right

C、You are welcome D、You are wrong

3. —I am hungry. Do you mind if I eat a piece of bread.

— ____C_____.

Yes, please. B、Sure, please. C、No, go ahead. D、I don't like it.

4. — ____B_____?

— He is a teacher in a junior school.

A、Who is your father B、What is your father

C、What does your father want to do D、Where is your father now

5. —The coat is very cheap. It is only 500 Yuan. ____C_____

— OK. I'd like to.

- A、 Oh, no. That's OK. B、 How do you like it?
 C、 Would you like to try it on? D Which do you prefer?
6. — ____C____?
 — About two years.
- A、 When did your father reach Paris
 B、 Did your father arrive at Paris yesterday
 C、 How long has your father been in Paris
 D、 When will your father go to Paris
7. —How often do you go home?
 — ____B____。
- A、 I will go home tomorrow B、 Every other day
 C、 Yesterday D、 I have been at home
8. — I won the game.
 — ____B____.
- A、 It is bad B、 Congratulations! It is great
 C、 I have to go D、 I lost it too
9. —How about going to cinema tonight.
 — ____A____
- A、 That is great. B、 Forget it.
 C、 Sorry, I like sea food. D、 Glad you like it.
10. —Excuse me. How could I get to the hospital?
 — ____A____
- A、 Sorry, I am new here.
 B、 Wow, you got the idea.
 C、 Well, I guess.
 D、 No, never mind.

第二部分：阅读理解（共 15 小题；每一小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

Passage One

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome , testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches. In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing candidates for the doctor's degree. Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same question, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. A room full of candidates for a state examination, timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers ,resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Generally, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines. One type of test is sometimes called an "objective" test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like correct answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

11. In the Middle Ages students___D_____.
 A. took objective tests
 B. specialized in one subject
 C. were timed by electric clocks
 D. never wrote exams
12. The main idea of paragraph 3 is that___D_____.
 A. workers now take examination
 B. the population has grown
 C. there are only written exams
 D. examinations are now written and timed
13. The kind of exams where students must select answers are___C_____.
 A. personal
 B. spoken
 C. objective
 D. written
14. Modern industry must have developed___B_____.
 A. before the Middle Ages
 B. around the 19th century
 C. in Greece or Rome
 D. machines to take tests
15. It may be concluded that testing___C_____.
 A. should test only opinions
 B. should always be written
 C. has changed since the Middle Ages
 D. is given only in factories

Passage Two

The market investigation is indispensable to sales promotion. They are closely related as the lips and teeth, so to speak. What you produce is for sale on the market. It would be impossible to succeed in selling a product without first investigating the market.

In the international market, goods on sale coming from different countries and suppliers are always facing keen competition. Under such circumstances, they will try everything possible to familiarize themselves with the market conditions. In making investigations, we ought to get information about what similar items the competitors are offering on the market, what prices they are quoting (报 价), what features their products have, who are their regular customers, etc. Then, how can we obtain such information? There are many channels that we can make use of in doing this sort of work. The commercial counselor's offices of our embassies stationed abroad can help us in making market investigations. Nowadays, our import and export corporations send their trade groups abroad every now and then. One of their purposes is to make market surveys on the spot.

Certainly, face-to-face talks with foreign businessmen are also important channels to get market information. The Chinese Export Commodities Fairs and some other fairs of similar nature as well as visits of foreign businessmen provide us with such

opportunities. Of course , there are some other ways of making market investigations.

16. In making market investigation , one should____A_____.

- A. get enough information concerned
- B. advertise his products
- C. produce high quality goods
- D. none of the above

17. The word "indispensable" in the first line means____B_____.

- A. impossible
- B. essential
- C. advisable
- D. available

18. Which of the following statements is not true?

D

- A. The relationship between market investigation and sales promotion is just as that of the lips and teeth.
- B. It is impossible to succeed in selling a product without market investigation.
- C. There are various ways of making market investigation.
- D. Production goes before market investigation.

19. Making market investigation is very important because____D_____.

- A. in market, goods on sale are numerous
- B. every producer is facing keen competition
- C. it can greatly promote sales
- D. all of the above

20. All the following are channels to get market information except ____B_____.

- A. to have commercial counselor's office of our embassies stationed abroad
- B. to promote the quality of our own products
- C. to send trade groups abroad every now and then
- D. to have face-to-face talks with foreign businessmen

Passage Three

On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln went to Gettysburg in Pennsylvania to speak at the National Soldiers Cemetery. The Civil War was still going on. There was much criticism of President Lincoln at the time. He was not at all popular. He had

been invited to speak at Gettysburg only out of politeness. The principal speaker was to be Edward Everett, a famous statesman and speaker of the day. Everett was a handsome man and very popular everywhere.

It is said that Lincoln prepared his speech on the train while going to Gettysburg. Late that night, alone in his hotel room and tired out, he again worked briefly on the speech. The next day Everett spoke first. He spoke for an hour and 57 minutes. His speech was a perfect example of the rich oratory of the day. Then Lincoln rose. The crowd of 15,000 people at first paid little attention to him. He spoke for only nine minutes. At the end there was little applause. Lincoln turned to a friend and remarked , "I have failed again." On the train back to Washington, he said sadly, "That speech was a flat failure, and the people are disappointed."

Some newspapers at first criticized the speech. But little by little as people read the speech they began to understand better. They began to appreciate its simplicity and its deep meaning. It was a speech which

only Abraham Lincoln could have made.

Today, every American school child learns Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by heart. Now everyone thinks of it as one of the greatest speeches ever given in American history.

21. In 1863, Abraham Lincoln was ____A____.

- A. very critical
- B. unpopular
- C. very popular
- D. very courteous

22. Lincoln was invited to speak at the National Soldiers Cemetery because he was ____C____.

- A. a famous speaker
- B. a very handsome man
- C. President of the country
- D. a popular statesman

23. It can be inferred from the text that ____B____.

- A. Lincoln prepared his speech very carefully before he went to Gettysburg
- B. Lincoln was very busy at the time and didn't have much time to prepare his speech
- C. Lincoln's speech was full of rich words
- D. Lincoln's speech was very long

24. It was a fact that Lincoln's speech was ____D____.

- A. an immediate success
- B. warmly applauded
- C. a total failure
- D. not well-received at first

25. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage? D

- A. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has deep meaning.
- B. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is simple in style.
- C. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is memorized by every American school child.
- D. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is the greatest speech ever delivered in the United States.

第三部分：词汇与结构（共 20 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

26. It is ____A____ that Mary has a new bag.

- A、said B、told C、spoken D、talked

27. Beijing is better than my hometown ____C____ economy.

- A、for B、at C、on D in

28. Mary is **very** thirsty, but there is ____A____ water in the bottle.

- A、little B、a little C、few D a few

31. Look at the nice girl ____D____ on the grass.

- A、lay B、lain C、lying D、laying

32. -Is the shopping mall ____B____ now? I want to go shopping.

-No, it is ____

- A、open; close B、open; closed C、opening; closed D、opened; closed

34. ____C____ **person** dressed ____ white is Bob.

- A、A ; in B、A ; on C、The ; on D、The ; in

35. Bob never **comes** to Mary's house, but he could find it ____B____.

- A、easy enough B、easily enough C、enough easily D、enough

37. **Owing to** his efforts, Bob learned about B in one year.

- A、several hundreds English words B、hundreds of English words
C、hundred of English words D、several hundred English words

38. Mary feels pleased B she could won the game.

- A、which B、because C、what D、where

39. — A ?

— She is a doctor.

- A、What is she B、How is she C、Who is she D、Where is her work

40. I am B taller than him.

- A、very B、much C、very much D、too

41. B students failed in the exam this time, so teacher is very happy.

- A、Quite a lot B、Quite a few C、Quite a bit D、Quite a little

42. — What is Bob like?

— A .

- A、He is tall B、He is at home
C、He likes reading D、He is sad

A、works B、worked C、to work D、working

44. D Mary or Bob is free now.

- A、All B、Both C、No one D、Neither

第四部分：完形填空（共 10 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

Most people have no idea of the hard work and worry that go into the collecting of those fascinating birds and animals that they pay to see in the zoo. One of the questions that is always asked of me is 46 I became an animal collector in the first 47. The answer is that I have always been interested in animals and zoos. According to my parents, the first word I was able to say with any 48 was not the conventional “mamma” or “daddy”, 49 the word “zoo”, which I would 50 over and over again with a shrill 51 until someone 52 me up and promised to take me to the zoo. When I 53 a little older, we lived in Greece and I had a great 54 of pets, ranging from owls to seahorses, and I spent all my spare time 55 the countryside in search of fresh specimens to add to my collection of pets.

A46. A. how B. where C. when D. whether

C47. A. region B. field C. place D. case

A48. A. clarity B. emotion C. sentiment D. affection

B49. A. except B. but C. except for D. but for

D50. A. recite B. recognize C. read D. repeat

C51. A. volume B. noise C. voice D. pitch

B52. A. close B. shut C. stop D. comfort

A53. A. grew B. was growing C. grow D. grown

C54. A. many B. amount C. number D. supply

D55. A. living B. cultivating C. reclaiming D. exploring

第五部分：英译汉（满分 15 分）

56. The doctor performed an operation on him as soon as he was sent to the hospital.

他被送到医院后，医生立刻给他做了手术。

We are convinced that the reform and open-door policy is correct.

我们坚信改革开放的政策是正确的。

58. The old man was knocked down by a taxi when he was crossing the street.

老人在过马路时被一辆出租车撞倒了。

59. That team withdrew from the match because the referee was unfair.

那个球队退出了比赛因为那个裁判不公平。

60. Let's stop or we'll get too tired.

我们停下来吧，不然就太累了。

第六部分：作文（满分 15 分）

Environment Pollution

随着工业化(industrialization)的推进，地球上的环境污染问题越来越严重

环境污染问题会威胁（threat）人类的生命

我们应如何保护环境

As we all know, pollution is harmful to living beings. There are many different types of pollutions in this world. For instance, water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution and so on. Water pollution cause many kinds of disease that have negative effects on human beings, sometimes the diseases will take people's life away. Dirty air will increase the rate of getting lung cancer. While the noise pollution will cause insomnia. People's health condition will be damaged.

In my humble opinion, people should take measures to control the pollution. Recently, not only the government, but also individual has taken part in the action of protecting the environment. This is a good sign. Rivers are being cleaned, air is purified, and the people come to realize that the importance of protecting the environment.

However, this is not enough, the problems are still exist. Not all of them have been solved. Some factories are still pouring dirty water into the rivers or give off the toxic gas into the sky. We should know that protecting the environment needs everybody's effort.

大学英语（B）模拟试题

Test 3

第一部分：交际用语（共 10 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. -Oh, the box is too heavy.

-__B____?

A. What's this

B. Can I help you to carry it

C. Whose is it

D. May I have a try

2. -Please hurry up. The train is leaving soon.

-__B____.

A. I'll think your advice over

B. I See. We have 30 minutes left

C. We are no problem

D. I'm afraid so

3. -Ami, I want this report typed today.

-__A____.

A. It'll be ready in the afternoon, sir

B. I'd like you to help me

C. I know nothing about the report

D. Leave it to tomorrow

4. -Excuse me. Is this table taken?

-__C____?

A. We haven't booked the dishes

B. We haven't ordered the dishes

C. Yeah. I'm saving these seats for friends

D. Yeah. I'm stuffed

5. -Is this the motel you mentioned?

-__B____.

A. It looks comfortable

B. Yes, it's as quiet as we expected

C. You're so considerate

D. No, the price is reasonable

6. -I believe we've met somewhere before.

-__C____.

A. it isn't the same

B. it can't be right

C. I don't think so

D. I'd rather not

7. - Oh dear! I've just broken a window.

-__D____.

D. happy at school

Passage 2

Nonverbal (非语言的) communication has to do with gestures, movements and closeness of two people when they are talking. The scientists say that those gestures, movements and so on have meaning which words do not carry.

For example, the body distance between two speakers can be important. North Americans often complain that South Americans are unfriendly because they tend to stand close to the North American when speaking, while the South American often considers the North American to be "cold" or "distant" because he keeps a greater distance between himself and the person he is speaking to. The "eye contact" provides another example of what we are calling nonverbal communication. Scientists have observed that there is more eye contact between people who like each other than there is between people who don't like each other. The length of time that the person whom you are speaking to looks at your eyes indicates the amount of interest he has in the things you are talking about.

On the other hand, too long a gaze can make people uncomfortable. The eyes apparently play a great part in nonverbal communication. Genuine warmth or interest, shyness or confidence can often be seen in the eyes. We do not always consider a smile to be a sign of friendliness. Someone who is always smiling, and with little apparent reasons, often makes us uneasy.

16. According to the passage, nonverbal communication ____B____.

- A. is a method often used by people who cannot speak
- B. can tell something that words cannot
- C. can be used to talk with people who cannot hear
- D. is less used than words

17. The South American ____B____.

- A. tends to keep a distance between himself and the person he is speaking to
- B. usually stands close to the person he is talking to
- C. is often unfriendly when spoken to
- D. is often cold and distant when speaking

18. Which of the following is NOT true?D

- A. Less eye contact suggests distance in relation.
- B. The longer one looks at you, the more interest he has in you.
- C. There is more eye contact between people who like each other.
- D. Shorter eye contact shows more interest in what one is talking about

19. Too long a gaze ____A____.

- A. may upset people being looked at
- B. shows one's great confidence
- C. indicates one's interest in the talk
- D. tells you how friendly one is

20. Constant smiling without apparent reason ____D____.

- A. is a sign of one's friendliness
- B. is a sign of one's unfriendliness
- C. makes people feel happy
- D. makes people feel uncomfortable

Passage 3

Television has opened windows in everybody's life. Young men will never again go to war as they did in 1914. Millions of people now have seen the effects of a battle. And the result has been a general dislike of war, and perhaps more interest in helping those who suffer from all the terrible things that have been shown on the screen.

Television has also changed politics. The most distant areas can now follow state affairs, see and hear the politicians before an election. Better informed, people are more likely to vote, and so to make their opinion count.

Unfortunately, television's influence has been extremely harmful to the young. Children do not have enough experience to realize that TV shows present an unreal world; that TV advertisements lie to sell products that are sometimes bad or useless. They believe that the violence they see is normal and acceptable. All educators agree that the "television generations" are more violent than their parents and grandparents.

Also, the young are less patient. Used to TV shows, where everything is quick and interesting, they do not have the patience to read an article without pictures; to read a book that requires thinking; to listen to a teacher who doesn't do funny things like the people on children's programs. And they expect all problems to be solved happily in ten, fifteen, or thirty minutes. That's the time it takes on the screen.

21. In the past, many young people ____D____.

- A. knew the effects of war
- B. went in for politics
- C. liked to save the wounded in wars
- D. were willing to be soldiers

22. Now with TV people can ____C____.

- A. discuss politics at an information center
- B. show more interest in politics
- C. make their own decisions on political affairs
- D. express their opinions freely

23. The author thinks that TV advertisements ____A____.

- A. are not reliable on the whole
- B. are useless to people
- C. are a good guide to adults
- D. are very harmful to the young

24. Which is NOT true according to the passage?B

- A. People have become used to crimes now.
- B. With a TV set some problems can be solved quickly.
- C. People now like to read books with pictures.
- D. The adults are less violent than the young.

25. From the passage, we can conclude that ____D____.

- A. children should keep away from TV
- B. TV programs should be improved
- C. children's books should have pictures
- D. TV has a deep influence on the young

第三部分：词汇与结构（共 20 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

26. One day while Mr. King was working; he had a/an _B____; his left leg was badly injured.

- A. business
- B. accident
- C. matter
- D. event

27. I prefer to live in the countryside. Country life has a lot of _C____ over city life.

- A. character
- B. qualities
- C. advantages
- D. ways

28. He is a _B____ gentleman.

- A. respective
- B. respectable
- C. respected
- D. respectful

29. When a fire _B____ at the National Exhibition, at least ten priceless paintings were completely burned.

- A. broke off
- B. broke out
- C. broke down
- D. broke up

30. It was well known that Thomas Edison _A____ the electric lamp.

- A. invented
- B. discovered
- C. found
- D. developed

31. He _C____ himself quickly to the new condition of his work.

- A. changed
- B. altered
- C. adjusted
- D. varied

32. They handed in their paper __D__.
- A. in line B. by turn C. at turn D. in turn
33. Not until most of the people had left the airport __C__ his sister .
- A. that he saw B. had he seen C. did he see D. that he had seen
34. The population of the earth __A__ increasing fast. One third of the population here _____ workers.
- A. is; are B. is; has been C. are; is D. is; was
35. This is the problem __A__ we have no good solution as yet.
- A. to that B. which C. for which D. to which
36. They are __A__ students that they all performed well in the examination.
- A. so diligent B. such diligent
- C. so much diligent D. such very diligent

37. I don't think he will be back in an hour, __D__.
- A. do I B. won't he C. don't I D. will he
38. Once you like basketball, you'll find __A__ great fun to play as a way to relax.
- A. it B. that C. this D. what
39. The work __A__ by the time you get there.
- A. will have been done B. was done
- C. had been done D. has done
40. Not always __A__ they want (to).
- A. people can do what B. can people do what
- C. people cannot do what D. can't people do what
41. When I finish my homework, I __C__ play with my friends.
- A. must B. would C. will be able to D. are able to
42. Neither Mary __A__ Bob likes it.
- A. nor B. or C. but D. and
43. Do you mind __D__ you Carol?
- A. call B. to call C. to calling D. my calling
44. I regretted __B__ the park yesterday.
- A. going B. to go C. of D. from

第四部分：完形填空（共 10 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

It is generally accepted that the experiences of the child in his first years largely determine his character and later personality (个性). Every experience __46__ the child something and the effects are __47__. Upbringing normally used to refer to the treatment and training of the child __48__ the home. This is closely __49__ the treatment and training of the child in school, which is usually distinguished by the __50__ "education". In a society such as ours, both __51__ and teachers are responsible for the chances provided for the development of the child, __52__ upbringing and education depend on each other.

The ideals and practices of child upbringing are different from culture to culture. __53__, the more rural (农村的) the group, the more __54__ the customs of child upbringing. In more technologically developed societies, childhood and adolescence (青春) are likely to __55__ a long time, resulting in more chances for education.

- C. A. makes B. Affords C. teaches D. Pays
- D. A. dangerous B. limited C. immediate D. increasing
- D. A. from B. for C. out of D. within
- D. A. covered with B. devoted to C. made from D. related to
- A. A. term B. time C. kind D. age

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| B.A. children | B. parents | C. students | D. classmates |
| A.A. so that | B. so long as | C. in that case | D. even if |
| C. A. Surprisingly | B. Besides | C. Generally | D. However |
| B.. A. strange | B. unchangeable | C. unusual | D. curious |
| A 55. A. cover | B. change | C. spend | D. travel |

第五部分：英译汉（满分 15 分）

Your composition is not well written.

你的作文很不错，但是还有改进的余地。

The jury was composed of eight white people and four black people.

陪审团由八位白人和四位黑人组成。

Only those who work hard will be the winners.

只有刻苦的人才会赢。

Every student has free access to all the sources in the library.

每一位学生都可以自由利用图书馆的一切资源。

There is sufficient food for the winter.

有足够的粮食过冬。

第六部分：作文（满分 15 分）

A Birthday Party on March 1st

1. 了解近日对方的状况

2. 你的近况并邀请她（他）参加你的三月一日的生日聚会

Dear XX,

It seems years that we haven't seen each other since we parted at the end of the winter vacation. How are you getting on recently? I am still busy with my study as before. During the day, I have to attend the classes, and after school, I am obliged to do my homework until late into the night. I am sure you are as busy as I, because we both want to make great progress. Luckily, March 1st is drawing near, we can have a long leave of absence from school. How will you arrange your holidays? We have decided to hold a get-together on March 1st. It is a God-given opportunity for us to spend a good time together. We'd like to invite you to the party. How do you think about it? I am looking forward to see you on the day.

Yours ever,

XX

大学英语（B）模拟试题

Test 4

1. — Hello, could I speak to Don, please?

— D

A. Who are you?

B. Who's there?

C. Who could I help?

D. Who's speaking?

2. — **Can** I help you, madam?

— D

A. Sorry, I have no idea.

B. Yes, I know what to say.

C. You'd better give me a hand.

D. Yes, I'd like 2 kilos of oranges.

3. — What about going for a walk?

— D

A. It's good for you.

B. That's not all right.

C. So, do I.

D. Why not? A good idea.

4. — I think the Internet is very helpful.

— A

A. Yes, so do I.

B. It's a very good idea.

C. Neither do I.

D. I'd rather go surfing on it.

5. — Will you go on a picnic with us tomorrow?

— B

A. Yes, but I'll have English classes.

B. Sorry, I have an appointment with Dr. Brown.

C. I'm afraid I have no idea.

D. I won't. It's kind of you.

6. — Excuse me, when is the next flight from London due to arrive?

— A

A. In half an hour.

B. An hour before.

C. Until the next one.

D. Before another one.

7. — I'm glad you like it. Please drop in any time you like.

— D

A. Yes, I will.

B. I'm afraid I won't be free.

C. Is it all right?

D. That's great.

8. — I believe we've met somewhere before.

— No, C.

A. it isn't the same

B. it can't be true

C. I don't think so

D. I'd rather not

9. — You've given us a wonderful Chinese dinner, Mrs. Wang.

— B

A. Oh, I don't think I cooked very well.

B. I'm glad you enjoyed it.

C. Come again when you are free.

D. It's not necessary for you to say so.

10. — I'm sorry. Bob's not in his office.

— A

A. Would you like to leave a message?

B. Are you sure for that?

C. Can you take a message for me?

D. Can you phone me?

Passage One

When you have completed your college education, you will look for a job suited to your training, interests, and ambitions(志向). In most cases, you will visit a likely employer's office and complete an application form for the position in which you are interested. The employer may then make a decision regarding your ability on the basis of the application form and a personal interview.

Throughout your lifetime, however, you may find yourself in other job-seeking situations in an attempt to improve your position. As you gain experience, you are likely to become ambitious for better and better jobs. These better jobs often request written letters of application and summaries of your background and experience. Your writing skills may an important part in obtaining the job you desire.

In any job-seeking situation, there are a number of ways you may use your writing skills: to complete an application form, prepare a resume, write an application letter, or write employment follow-up letters. As an ambitious job-seeker, therefore, you should be able to prepare all the written material that will help you obtain the job you want.

11. According to the passage, in seeking a job, the students A.

A) will follow their interests and ambition

B) like to visit every employer's office

C) can make an arrangement for an interview

D)will surely get a chance to improve position

12. If you want to improve your position and find a good job, it is important to __B__.

A)understand the application form of the company

B)improve your writing skills

C)make a decision on the basis of your own desire

D)get a job related to your education

13. To find a job, it is not necessary to supply __B__.

A) a letter of application

B) a letter for an interview

C) an application form

D) a resume

14. Your application for a job should mainly inform the employer of your __C__.

A) present position and income

B) ability in letter writing

C) background and experience

D) decision to apply for the job

15. What may be the best title for this passage?D

A) How to Complete a Job Application Form

B) An Introduction to Job-seeking Situations

C) An Attempt to Find Better Jobs

D) Writing Skills Help Job-seeking

Passage Two

A credit card can be useful. You could take it into a store and buy a television set or new furniture or clothing or anything you wanted. All you would have to do is to sign your name and take what you wanted out of the store without paying cash.

But there is a problem with the cards---they can be financial poison. These cards are just like the poisons we use on insects. If we use them carefully, they can be helpful; but if we use them too much, they can kill us. These cards can kill us financially just as real poison can kill our body.

For any money that the user does not pay each month, the credit card company changes a percentage of that amount in interest. The interest is added every month, so a bill that is not paid gets bigger and bigger.

Over 10 percent of the families in the United States are "overextended". That is, they have more debt on their credit cards than they can pay.

Credit cards can be used for almost anything that money can buy. And they can even be used to pay for funerals. For some credit card users, a funeral may be the only solution to the debt problems they have caused for themselves by using credit cards.

16. A credit card is so useful in daily life that if you have one __C__.

A) you can borrow money with no interest

B) you don't have to pay anything you want.

C) you don't have to bring cash with you

D) you can take anything free of charge

17. What is the result of using the credit card too much?A

- A) Causing financial problems to cards users
- B) Leading to the death of credit card users.
- C) Increasing the rate of interest of the bills.
- D) Killing card users like real poison.

18. Which of the statement is true according the passage?A

- A) Card users have to pay interest for the money that is not paid in time
- B) Interest will be charged for any money paid with a credit card.
- C) Ten percent of the money used by card users is charged as the interest.
- D) Card users will pay lower interest if they return the money in time.

19. If people are “overextended”(in Paragraph 4) with their credit, it means __C____.

- A) they can no longer use credit cards for anything
- B) they have to pay off debts with their money on their cards
- C) they have used more money than they can pay off
- D) they will be overcharged ten percent of interest

20. What does the author mean by saying “a funeral may be the only solution to the debt problems...by using credit cards”?D

- A) Some credit card users even use credit cards to pay for their funerals.
- B) Using credit cards to pay for funerals may solve debt problem.
- C) No interest will be charged for the money paid for funerals.
- D) Some credit card users owe too much debt to pay off in their lifetime.

Passage Three

As a kid, Kacey Long would dream of becoming a professional woman. While studying human resources management successfully at university. Long decided to change her look. So, at 19, she decided to get her breasts enlarged, “I was all about doing anything I could to improve myself,” she says.

With that decision, Long joined thousands of young patients who are surgically altering their appearance each year. Teenagers even younger than Long are having breasts enlarged, noses and ears reshaped and skin changed.

In 2003, almost 336,000 American teens had some kind of cosmetic (美容) surgery or procedure, a 50% increase over 2002.

Patient-safety advisers believe that many of the teens having surgery are unnecessarily putting themselves at risk of injury or even death. Teens are at the greatest risk of making a decision they will regret as Long did. Long had her breasts enlarged to size D, felt sick and weak within months after the \$4,500-cost plastic surgery, and had her breast fillings removed two years later. She is still suffering from the long, painful recoveries. “I wish I had never done it,” says Long. She is just one of those thousands who are actually risking their future beauty by going under the knife when they are still growing.

21. Which of the following is true about Kacey Long? B

- A) She had a successful breast surgery
- B) She had a regretful breast surgery
- C) She studied cosmetic surgery at university.
- D) She had become a professional woman.

22. When Long decided to have her breasts enlarged, she____B_____.

- A) knew what risking she was taking
- B) was actually risking her future beauty

- C) had tried several times to change her look
D) knew all about the effect of breast surgery

23. The number of the American teens having cosmetic surgery __C__.

- A) had an increasing of 224,000 in the year 2003
B) was about 224,000 in 2002 but doubled in 2003
C) amounted to approximately 224,000 in 2002
D) amounted to approximately 168.000 in 2002

24. When Long says "I wish I had never done it," she expresses her __A__.

- A) regretfulness for her decision to have the breast surgery
B) regretfulness for having paid \$4,500 for the surgery
C) satisfaction with the removal of the breast fillings
D) satisfaction with her good shape after the surgery

25. The author of the passage uses Long's case to __D__.

- A) stop the American teenagers from having painful surgery
B) call our attention to the American teenagers' health
C) express sympathy towards the American teenagers
D) inform the teenagers of the danger of the cosmetic surgery

第三部分：词汇与结构（共 20 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

I tried to __D__ a telephone call to him, but his line was always busy.

- A. shout B. take C. have D. make

The guests said that they wouldn't mind __B__ a little light music.

- A. to have B. having C. have D. that they have

The event took place during __B__.

- A. First World War B. the First World War
C. World War the one D. the World War One

Where can I __D__ dollars for pounds?

- A. get B. have C. change D. exchange

On __D__ at London, Smith went to see the House of Parliament.

- A. getting B. coming C. reaching D. arriving

Neither Bill nor his parents __C__ at home.

- A. is B. has C. are D. was

If you don't want to get wet, you had better __A__ this umbrella with you.

- A. take B. to take C. taken D. for taking

The planets are so far away that it is impossible __C__ in miles.

- A. that we measure it B. to us to measure them
C. for us to measure them D. measuring them

. I would like to see a suit __D__ the one in the window.

- A. than B. from C. as D. like

She will always __B__ in mind what her parents told her when she left home.

- A. place B. keep C. control D. restrict

. We shall ask for samples __A__ and then we can make our decision.

- A. to be sent B. being sent C. to send D. to have been sent

I must tell you __A__ a letter from you.

- A. I was pleased to receive B. I was pleased to receiving
 C. I pleased to receive D. I was pleased receiving
 I hadn't seen him for years, but I ___C___ his voice on the telephone.
 A. realized B. discovered C. recognized D. heard
 The girl is not happy at the new school. She has ___A___ friends there.
 A. few B. a few C. even few D. quite a few
 A computer ___B___ think for itself, it must be told what to do.
 A. can't B. couldn't C. may not D. might not

41. She gave John a present, but John gave her nothing ___A___.
 A. in return B. in turn
 C. in advance D. in vain
 42. The reason why I did not go to the theater last night was that I could not ___D___ the time.
 A. offer B. leave
 C. afford D. manage
 43. After a ___D___ heated discussion, all the members in the jury reached the conclusion that the man was a murder.
 A. three-hours B. three hour
 C. three-hour's D. three-hour
 44. Last year ___B___ of new books were published on environmental protection.
 A. the hundred B. hundreds
 C. a hundred D. one hundred
 45. The grass ___C___ many animals live is abundant here.
 A. by which B. with which
 C. on which D. of which

第四部分：完形填空（共 10 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

Since I have been in my new neighborhood, I have had the pleasure of meeting a few of my neighbors. My 46 was to make small fruit baskets and leave them on each of my neighbors' front porches (门廊) the night of Christmas Eve for them to find. I 47 the cards: "Happy Holidays from 5104 Northumberland Road." and

48 the friendly lady for last, since I was still not exactly sure where she lived. 49 I decided upon a house down about where I met her each morning and felt relatively 50 that it was hers.

This morning I noticed a small 51 inside the mailbox. It was addressed simply — Resident 5104 Northumberland Road, I opened the 52 and took out a Thank You card. The 53 said, "Thank you for the lovely fruit basket you 54 on the porch of Richard Kelly. It was very 55. Richard Kelly passed away half a month ago. He never stopped talking about how nice it was that someone remembered him in his time of illness. He really appreciated it."

- A46. A. idea B. sympathy C. visit D. way
 A47. A. signed B. made C. wrote D. posted
 D48. A. helped B. called C. thanked D. saved
 B49. A. Immediately B. Finally C. Honestly D. Terribly
 A50. A. sure B. happy C. sorry D. content
 C51. A. basket B. present C. note D. cheque
 D52. A. mailbox B. window C. book D. envelop
 C53. A. author B. owner C. card D. picture
 B54. A. made B. left C. provided D. designed
 A55. A. thoughtful B. attractive C. valuable D. practical

第五部分：英译汉（满分 15 分）

56. These young people from the city can't tell wheat from grass.

这些从城里来的年轻人分不出小麦和草。

57. In some culture people devote a lot of time to eating.

在有些文化中，人们在吃上要花很多时间。

58. According to the police, the suspect murdered the victim.

根据警方的说法，犯罪嫌疑人谋杀了被害人。

59. The window is at a height of about 10 meters from the ground.

那扇窗户离地约 10 米。

60. The manager is looking into some of the consumers' complaints.

经理正在调查顾客的一些投诉。

第六部分：作文（满分 15 分）

The favorite person in my mind

介绍这个人

讲述你喜欢这个人的原因

He is a good basketball player.He is very tall; he is 7 feet 5 inches.He was born in the 12th of Sep.in 1980,now he is 29 years old.He can play basketball very well,so he was pitched on to play basketball in NBA in 2002,now he is a super-star in NBA,also he is the only Chinese player in NBA.I like him,because he has the workmanlike methods; he can shoot accurately that sort of things.

He is a favorite person in my heart---Yao Ming.

大学英语（B）模拟试题

Test 5

第一部分：交际用语（共 10 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. — I haven't seen Billy for 10 years.

— D

A. Either have I.

B. So have I.

C. Haven't I.

D. Neither have I.

2. — What would you like, tea or coffee?

— B

A. Yes, I would.

B. Coffee, please.

C. Yes, please.

D. It's very nice.

3. — Do you know who telephoned me?

— A

A. I heard it was Sally.

B. Yes, I remember it now.

C. No, I didn't phone you.

D. Yes, I know you well.

4. — Excuse me, how far is the airport from here?

— B

A. You can take a taxi.

B. It's about thirty miles.

C. I'll fly to Sydney.

D. It's only six hundred dollars.

5. — I've got two tickets for the match. Shall we go and watch it together?

— C

A. The tickets must be expensive.

B. The match must be exciting.

C. Why not? Let's go.

D. The place is too far away.

6. — Could I borrow your CD of English songs?

— B

A. No, I am not available.

B. I'm sorry. It's not at hand now.

C. It's very kind of you. D. Thank you very much.

7. — Hello, Sally. How's everything going on?

— D

A. Good for you.

B. Oh, I agree.

C. That's right.

D. Just so-so.

8. — Waiter!

— A

— I can't eat this. It's too salty.

A. Yes, sir?

B. What?

C. All right?

D. Pardon?

9. — I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my cat?

— Not at all. D

A. I've no time.

B. I'd rather not.

C. I'd like it.

D. I'd be happy to.

10. — I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.

— D

A. Cheers!

B. Congratulations!

C. Come on!

D. Good luck!

第二部分：阅读理解（共 15 小题；每一小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

Passage One

British potato farmers were angry and wanted the expression “couch potato” to be taken out of the dictionary because it harmed the vegetable's image.

The British Potato Council wants the Oxford English Dictionary to replace the expression with the term “couch slouch”, with protests being outside Parliament in London and the offices of Oxford University Press.

Kathryn Race, head of marketing at the Council, which represents some 4,000 planters and processors, said the group had complained in writing to the OED but had yet to receive a response.

“We are trying to get rid of the image that potatoes are bad for you,” she said on Monday.

“The potato has had its knocks in the past. Of course it is not the Oxford English Dictionary's fault but we want to use another term instead of “couch potato” because potatoes are naturally healthy.”

The OED says that “couch potato” began as American slang, meaning “a person who spends his or her leisure time sitting around, especially watching television or video tapes.”

The Potato Council says its campaign is backed by dieticians (饮食学家) who say the vegetable is low in fat and high in vitamin C.

Supporting the campaign, famous cook Antony Worrall Thompson said the vegetable was one of Britain's favorite foods.

“Not only are they healthy, they are also convenient and yummy (美味). Life without potato is like a sandwich without a filling,” he said.

John Simpson, chief editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, said the dictionary first included the term “couch potato” in 1993 and said “dictionaries just reflect the words that society uses.”

Simpson said words were never taken out of the full-length dictionary, which includes some 650,000 words in 20 volumes.

But little-used words can be removed from the smaller dictionaries to make way for newer ones.

“If society stops using words then they get taken out of the smaller dictionaries,” he added.

The first known recorded use of the expression “couch potato” was in an article in Los Angeles Times, in 1979, Simpson said.

Nigel Evans, a member of Parliament for the Ribble Valley in Lancashire, has made a motion in support of the campaign, highlighting the nutritional value of the British potato.

11. British potato farmers wanted to ____C____.

A. advertise their produces B. call for a higher price for their potatoes

C. remove the expression “couch potato” from the dictionary

D. let people know how important the potato is in people’s lives

12. The farmers think that ____B____.

A. potatoes have had a bad image B. Potatoes are good for people by nature

C. potatoes sometimes do harm to people

D. it’s the dictionary’s fault to use the expression “couch potato”

13. John Simpson thinks that ____D____.

A. the expression can be taken out of every kind of dictionary

B. dictionaries do not necessarily reflect the words the society uses

C. little-used words can remain in the smaller dictionaries

D. it is impossible for them to take the expression out of the dictionary

14. What is wrong with the expression “couch potato” according to the farmers in this passage?A

A. It is connected with unfavorable meaning.

B. Potato should be used in the expression.

C. It is borrowed from America English. D. It refers to a kind of person.

15. What's the best title of this passage?B

A. A potato or Coach Potato? B. What's Wrong With Potato?

C. Never Be A Coach Potato. D. How Couch Potato Came into Dictation?

Passage 2

Human needs seem endless. When a hungry man gets a meal, he begins to think about an overcoat, when a manager gets a new sports car, a big house and pleasure boats dance into view.

The many needs of mankind might be regarded as making up several levels. When there is money enough to satisfy one level of needs, another level appears.

The first and most basic level of needs involves food. Once this level is satisfied, the second level of needs, clothing and some sort of shelter appears. By the end of World War II, these needs were satisfied for a great majority of Americans. Then a third level appeared. It included such items as automobiles and new houses.

By 1957 or 1958 this third level of needs was fairly well satisfied. Then, in the late 1950s, a fourth level of needs

appeared: the "life-enriching" level. While the other levels involve physical satisfaction, that is, the need for comfort, safety, and transportation, this level stresses mental needs for recognition, achievement, and happiness. It includes a variety of goods and services, many of which could be called "luxury" items. Among them are vacation trips, the best medical and dental care, and recreation. Also included here are fancy goods and the latest styles in clothing.

On the fourth level, a lot of money is spent on services, while on the first three levels more is spent on goods. Will consumers raise their sights to a fifth level of needs as their income increases, or will they continue to demand luxuries and personal services on the fourth level?

A fifth level would probably involve needs that can be achieved best by community action. Consumers may be spending more on taxes to pay for government action against disease, ignorance, crime, and prejudice. After filling our stomachs, our clothes closets, our garages, our teeth, and our minds, we now may seek to ensure the health, safety, and leisure to enjoy more fully the good things on the first four levels.

16. According to the passage, man will begin to think about such needs as housing and clothing only when ____C____.

- A. he has saved up enough money
- B. he has grown dissatisfied with his simple shelter
- C. he has satisfied his hunger
- D. he has learned to build houses

17. It can be inferred from the passage that by the end of World War II, most Americans ____D____.

- A. were very rich
- B. lived in poverty
- C. had the good things on the first three levels
- D. did not own automobiles

18. Which of the following is NOT related to "physical satisfaction"? A

- A. A successful career.
- B. A comfortable home.
- C. A good meal.
- D. A family car.

19. What is the main concern of man on the fourth level? B

- A. The more goods the better.
- B. The more mental satisfaction the better.
- C. The more "luxury" items the better.
- D. The more earnings the better.

20. The author tends to think that the fifth level ____C____.

- A. would be little better than the fourth level
- B. may be a lot more desirable than the first four
- C. can be the last and most satisfying level
- D. will become attainable before the government takes actions

Passage 3

We use both words and gestures to express our feelings, but the problem is that these words and gestures can be understood in different ways.

It is true that a smile means the same thing in any language. So does laughter or crying. There are also a number of striking similarities in the way different animals show the same feelings. Dogs, tigers and humans, for example, often show their teeth when they are angry. This is probably because they are born with those behavior patterns.

Fear is another emotion that is shown in much the same way all over the world. In Chinese and in English literature, a phrase like "he went pale and began to tremble" suggests that the man is either very afraid or he has just got a very big shock. However, "he opened his eyes wide" is used to suggest anger in Chinese whereas in English it means surprise. In Chinese

"surprise" can be described in a phrase like 'they stretched out their tongues!' Sticking out your tongue in English is an insulting gesture or expresses strong dislike.

Even in the same culture, people differ in ability to understand and express feelings. Experiments in America have shown that women are usually better than men at recognizing fear, anger, love and happiness on people's faces. Other studies show that older people usually find it easier to recognize or understand body language than younger people do.

21. According to the passage, ___B____.

- A. we can hardly understand what people's gestures mean
- B. we can not often be sure what people mean when they describe their feelings in words or gestures
- C. words can be better understood by older people
- D. gestures can be understood by most of the people while words can not

22. People's facial expressions may be misunderstood because ___B____.

- A. people of different ages may have different understanding
- B. people have different cultures
- C. people of different sex may understand a gesture in a different way
- D. people of different countries speak different languages

23. In the same culture, ___A____.

- A. people have different ability to understand and express feelings
- B. people have the same understanding of something
- C. people never fail to understand each other
- D. people are equally intelligent

24. From this passage, we can conclude ___C____.

- A. words are used as frequently as gestures
- B. words are often found difficult to understand
- C. words and gestures are both used in expressing feelings
- D. gestures are more efficiently used than words

25. The best title for this passage may be ___B____.

- A. Words and Feelings
- B. Words, Gestures and Feelings
- C. Gestures and Feelings
- D. Culture and Understanding

第三部分：词汇与结构（共 20 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

26. I don't think English is ___B____ as Russian.

- A. difficult as
- B. as difficult
- C. more difficult
- D. difficult

27. With a lot of mathematical problems ___A____, Jack went to ask his classmates.

- A. unsolved
- B. solve
- C. solving
- D. to solve

29. I'm sorry I'm late but I ___A____ and told you about this.

- A. ought to have phoned you
- B. must phone you
- C. ought to phoned you
- D. must have phoned you

30. He is said ____D____ two trips to China in the last two year.
- A. to be making
B. to make
C. to have been made
D. to have made
31. I didn't hear the phone. I __C____ asleep.
- A. must be B. should be C. must have been D. should have been
32. Don't wait for me if you __B____.
- A. have a hurry B. are in a hurry C. have a speed D. are in a speed
33. John __A____ his leg while playing football this morning.
- A. broke B. breaks C. to break D. breaking
34. I am __A____ of money at the moment. Could you lend me some?
- A. short B. long C. need D. wanting
35. — Do you think I should study Japanese or French?
— ____C____.
- A. It's your own decision B. None of your business
C. It's up to you D. That's all right
36. The travelers were not aware __B____ the danger ahead.
- A. with B. of C. for D. to
37. __B____ yesterday, I would have asked him not to do that.
- A. If he had come B. if he came
C. Provided he came D. Had he came
38. __A____ the heavy rain, she went shopping.
- A. In spite of B. Despite on
C. Although D. However
40. It's too expensive for me. I can't __D____ it.
- A. cost B. pay C. spend D. afford
41. Mary speaks as __A____ as her sister.
- A. clear B. clearly C. more clear D. more clearly
42. Do not make the same mistake __D____ I did.
- A. which B. that C. like D. as
43. They had succeeded __C____ the task in time.
- A. at completing B. to complete C. in completing D. complete
44. Last year Mike earned __B____ his brother, who has a lower position.
- A. twice as many as B. twice as much as
C. twice than D. twice as more as
45. He waited and waited and at last a gentleman __C____ came forward.
- A. dressing the black suit B. wears a black suit
C. in a black suit D. with the black suit

第四部分：完形填空（共 10 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

Many years ago, my dad was diagnosed with a terminal illness. He was unable to work at __46__ job. He would be fine for quite a while, but would then fall suddenly __47__ and have to be admitted to the hospital.

He wanted to do something to keep himself __48__, so he decided to volunteer at the local children __49__. My dad loved kids. He would talk to them and play with them. Sometimes, he would __50__ one of his kids. In certain instances, he would give __51__ to the sad parents of

children.

One of his kids was a girl who had been admitted with a __52__ disease that paralyzed (使.....瘫痪) her from the neck down. I don't know the __53__ of the disease, but I do know that it was very sad for a little girl. My dad decided to try to help her. He started __54__ her in her room, bringing paints, brushes and paper. He stood the paper up __55__ a backing, put the paintbrush in his mouth and began to paint. He didn't use his hands at all.

- B46. A. an important B. a steady C. an easy D. a good
A47. A. ill B. behind C. asleep D. down
C48. A. well B. wealthy C. busy D. health
B49. A. palace B. hospital C. center D. park
C50. A. teach B. miss C. lose D. treat
B51. A. speech B. comfort C. praise D. hand
D52. A. special B. curious C. strange D. rare
C53. A. title B. reason C. name D. course
D54. A. observing B. drawing C. painting D. visiting
C55. A. with B. across C. against D. over

第五部分：英译汉（满分 15 分）

56. The boy was lost. His parents were very concerned about his safety.

小孩子找不到了，他的父母对他的安全忧心忡忡。

57. Although she was very poor, the woman set aside part of her income for the education of her child.

这位妇女虽然很穷，但是她每个月都把一部分收入存起来，用于孩子的教育。

58. Let's do the experiment one by one.

让我们轮流来做这项实验。

Beijing will be proud of itself as the host of the 2008 Olympic Games.

北京将为自己是 2008 年奥运会的东道主而感到骄傲

60. We are very grateful to you for what you have done for us these years.

我们非常感谢这些年你为我们所做的一切。

第六部分：作文（满分 15 分）

Bad Culture in China

列举在中国社会出现的不良文化

对其中所反应的一种文化陈述你的看法，并简单说明理由

In real life, I've seen many times such a scenario: on the crowded bus, a young strong young man sitting on the seat when the local firm, and by their side, but stand white-haired old man, but they are not a seat, in their seats "sick special" prompt clearly, but they turned a blind eye; In the park, the "don't climb trees" signs are prominent, but the flowers are everywhere. The beautiful rubbish trunks on the square are particularly dazzling, but there are still people littered with scraps of paper... These "fake illiterates" are all about their own interests, no matter how they feel, and they reveal their immoral conduct. They are not illiterate, but morally illiterate. How sad it would be if the whole society had become this way! This kind of bad behavior, thought has gradually spread to people, if not controlled in time, the consequence is almost unimaginable.

China, is a formal state, a Chinese, should think more of others than in a public place, always thought oneself does not affect others, for others help, hope everybody can abide by social morality, to open the flower of civilization.

大学英语（B）模拟试题

Test 6

第一部分：交际用语（共 10 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. — Hello. I'm XiaoYan. Nice to meet you.

— ____C_____.

- A. I'm nice, too
- B. Fine, thank you
- C. Nice to meet you, too. I'm David Manning
- D. Thank you

2. — Excuse me, where is the nearest tea house, please?

— ____C_____.

- A. It's not sure
- B. That's all right
- C. It's next to the newsagent.
- D. It is far away from your house

3. — ____B_____?

— My mother and father live in Oxford.

- A. Do you have any family
- B. Where are your father and mother
- C. Have you any family
- D. Do you like your family

4. — How much is the rent of the flat?

— ____B_____.

- A. The hotel room is expensive
- B. It is 450 pounds a month
- C. It is near the center of the city
- D. About 2 hours

5. — What does that boy look like?

— ____C_____.

- A. He is intelligent and confident
- B. He likes playing football
- C. He is quite tall with fair curly hair
- D. He is a teacher

6. — Hello, Mary. **This** is my best friend Bob.

— ____A_____.

- A. Hello, Bob. Nice to meet you
- B. Sorry, I can not go there
- C. Thanks
- D. I am sad

7. — I wonder if I could borrow your computer for a while.

— ____C_____.

- A. I wonder how
- B. I do not know
- C. Well, of course
- D. No wonder

8. — What's wrong with you?

— ____A_____.

- A. I feel cold.
- B. No problem
- C. You are welcome
- D. Thank you

9. —Thank you, I have had a good day.

— B .

A. Call me again B. You are welcome C. See you next week D. Yes , it is

10. —Bob has a new car, doesn't he?

— A .

A. No. He has not a car yet B. I could not agree more C. Wonderful D. Yes. He hasn't a car

第二部分：阅读理解（共 15 小题；每一小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

Passage 1

When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get good scores on certain kinds of tests or even the ability to do well in school. By intelligence we mean a way of living and behaving, especially in a new or upsetting situation. If we want to test intelligence, we need to find out how a person acts instead of how much he knows what to do.

For instance, when in a new situation, an intelligent person thinks about the situation, not about himself or what might happen to him. He tries to find out all he can, and then he acts immediately and tries to do something about it. He probably isn't sure how it will all work out, but at least he tries. And, if he can't make things work out right, he doesn't feel ashamed that he failed; he just tries to learn from his mistakes. An intelligent person, even if he is very young, has a special outlook on life, a special feeling about life, and knows how he fits into it.

If you look at children, you'll see great difference between what we call "bright" children and "not-bright" children. They are actually two different kinds of people, not just the same kind with different amount of intelligence. For example, the bright child really wants to find out about life - he tries to get in touch with everything around him. But, the unintelligent child keeps more to himself and his own dream-world; he seems to have a wall between him and life in general.

11. According to this passage, intelligence is C .

- A. the ability to study well
- B. the ability to do well in school
- C. the ability to deal with life
- D. the ability to get high scores on some tests

12. In a new situation, an intelligent person C .

- A. knows more about what might happen to him
- B. is sure of the result he will get
- C. concentrates on what to do about the situation
- D. cares more about himself

13. If an intelligent person failed, he would B .

- A. try not to feel ashamed
- B. learn from his experiences
- C. try to regret as much as possible
- D. make sure what result he would get

14. Bright children and not-bright children A .

- A. are two different types of children
- B. are different mainly in their degree of cleverness
- C. have difference only in their way of thinking
- D. have different knowledge about the world

15. The author of this passage will probably continue to talk about D .

- A. how to determine what intelligence is

- B. how education should be found
- C. how to solve practical problems
- D. how an unintelligent person should be taught

Passage Two

Animals seem to have the sense to eat when they are hungry and they do not eat more than their bodies need. It has been demonstrated that rats will, when given a choice over a period of time, prefer water with vitamins to water without vitamins even though there is no difference in taste or smell between the two water bottles. When a fragrant flavor was added to the vitamin-enriched fluid, the rats did seem to develop a taste for it and kept drinking it ,even after the vitamins were switched to the clear water. In time, however ,they broke the habit and went back to where the necessary vitamins were.

In a classic experiment, babies of 6 to 12 months old were placed in a cafeteria feeding arrangement, with a wide selection of baby food before them. They were given whatever food they pointed to or appeared interested in. We are told that at first they showed some unusual eating patterns, but that over a period of time they managed to select well-balanced diet.

So, in selecting food, rats and babies do seem to know and act on what's best for them. Apparently, there is a kind of "body wisdom, " which humans soon lose. Most of us do not eat as wisely as we could. Many of our food preferences are culturally determined and influenced by long-established habits. Some people eat fox, dog and blackbirds ,while we eat cows and pigs. So what people eat and how much they eat seems to be greatly influenced by what is going on around them.

16. In the experiment on rats, a fragrant flavor was added to the rat's drinking water to___C_____.

- A. encourage rats to drink vitamin-enriched water
- B. find out rats preference in flavor
- C. test whether rats know which drink is good for them
- D. demonstrate that vitamins are tasteless

17. The expression "the habit" (para.1, sentence 4) refers to drinking water which___D_____.

- A. has no smell
- B. is tasteless
- C. has vitamins
- D. is flavored

18. According to the passage ,adults eating habits differ from those of babies because___C_____.

- A. adults know better than babies what kind of food are good for their health
- B. adults usually cannot resist the temptation of various delicious foods
- C. adults' eating habits are closely related to the social and cultural customs
- D. adults have more choices of food than babies in eating patterns

19. The author implied in the passage that most of us___C_____.

- A. eat a balanced diet
- B. choose the food that is of nutrition
- C. have the habits influenced by the surroundings
- D. like to eat the food with a fragrant flavor

20. As far as their eating habits are concerned, babies and rats are similar in that___A_____.

- A. both have the wisdom to choose a balanced diet
- B. both prefer flavored food and drink
- C. both have the same eating patterns
- D. both develop a taste for the same kinds of flavors

Passage 3

A youngster's social development has a profound effect on his academic progress. Kids who have trouble getting along with their classmates can end up behind academically as well and have a higher chance of dropping out(退学). In the early

grades especially, experts say, youngsters should be encouraged to work in groups rather than individually so that teachers can spot children who may be having problems making friends "When children work on a project", says Lillian Kate, an educational professor at the University of Illinois, "they learn to work together, to disagree, to think, to take turns and lighten tensions. These skills can't be learned through lectures. We all know people who have wonderful technical skills but don't have any social skills. Relationships should be the first R".

At a certain age, children are also learning to judge themselves in relation to others. For most children, school marks the first time that their goals are not set by an internal clock but by the outside world. Just as the 1-year-old struggling to walk, the 6-year-old is struggling to meet adult expectations. "Young kids don't know how to distinguish early-childhood education. If they try hard to do something and fail, they may conclude that they will never be able to accomplish a particular task. A child who has had his confidence really damaged needs a rescue operation".

21. The author seems to think that a kid's poor relationship with his classmates would ____A____.

- A. have negative effects on his study
- B. develop his individualism but limit his intelligence
- C. eventually lead to his leaving school
- D. have nothing to do with his achievements in a course

22. In the first paragraph, the word spot means__C__.

- A. teach B. help C. find D. treat

23. For most children, school makes them understand _A_.

- A. that it is society rather than individual that decides one's future
- B. that they can meet the social needs
- C. that one's effort and one's ability can be two quite different matters
- D. that social needs and individual needs have nothing in common

24. Which of the following is most unlikely for the author to do? D

- A. To talk to the students who have mental problems.
- B. To help students develop a feeling of self-respect.
- C. To keep a student from playing alone.
- D. To announce a student's scores in public.

25. Which of the following is the major concern of the passage about a student's needs? C

- A. Individualism and cooperation.
- B. Academic success and independent thinking.
- C. Socialization and feeling of competence.
- D. Intelligence and respect.

第三部分：词汇与结构（共 20 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

— ____was the meeting like?B = how was the meeting?

— It was very exciting.

- A. How B. What C. Which D. whose

— __B__ is the man near the window?

— Oh, he is Tom.

- A. What B. Who C. How D. where

__A__ of these two books do you prefer?

- A. Which B. What C. How D. Who

— A will the meal take?

— It'll take two hours, I think.

- A. How many B. How much C. How long D. How many

_C__does the flat cost for a month?

- A. How many B. How much C. How about D. How often

Which is B, the Yangtze River or the Yellow River?

A. a bit long B. longer C. more long D. longest

I'm bad at spelling, but Jane is B than me.

A. bad B. worse C. less D. much

Rose is B than Frank.

A. very easy-going B. much easy-going
C. much more easy-going D. the most easy – going

This watch is C that one.

A. as expensive as B. very expensive than
C. more expensive to D. expensive

I don't like London. It is A Beijing.

A. different from B. different as C. as different as D. different

I don't want A milk in my coffee.

A. any B. some C. many D. long

Pandas and monkeys are not A dangerous animals.

A. some B. any C. / D. much

I usually go to the office C train.

A. about B. by C. on D. in

He goes to work B foot but comes back home taxi.

A. by, by B. on, by C. by, on D. to, in

I usually have breakfast B 8 o'clock in the morning.

A. at B. in C. on D. above

I sometimes go to the pub A Friday.

A. in B. on C. at D. off

The area is known C its poor transport.

A. at B. on C. for D. in

I'm a manager. I work C an IT company.

A. for B. about C. with D. to

I'm interested A cooking.

A. in B. to C. at D. on

第四部分：完形填空（共 10 小题；每一小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

One fine afternoon I was walking along Fifth Avenue, when I remembered that it was necessary to buy a pair of socks. I turned into the first sock shop that 46 my eye, and a boy clerk not more than 17 came forward. “ 47 ? ” “I wish to buy a pair of socks.” His eyes 48. “Did you know that you had come into the 49 place in the world to buy socks?” I had not been 50 of that, as my 51 had been accidental. “Come with me,” said the boy, ecstatically (欣喜若狂). I 52 him to the rear of the shop, and he began to haul down from the shelves box after box, showing their 53 to me. “ 54 , lad, I am going to buy only one pair!” “I know that,” said he, “but I want you to see 55 marvelously beautiful these are.”

C46. A. took B. met C. caught D. held

A47. A. What can I do for you B. What's up, sir

C. Will you please buy a pair of socks D. Have a look, will you

B48. A. stared B. brightened C. enlarged D. glared

B49. A. safest B. finest C. farthest D. biggest

D50. A. afraid B. informed C. warned D. aware

B51. A. information B. entrance C. thought D. mind

D52. A. showed B. pushed C. brought D. followed

A53. A. contents B. boxes C. designs D. appearances

B54. A. That's too B. Hold on C. They're so good D. Well, cheer up much

A55. A. how B. what C. who D. where

第五部分：英译汉（满分 15 分）

In case they arrive before I come back, please ask them to wait for a few minutes.

万一我还没有回来他们就到了，你就请他们等几分钟。

57. Sometimes people have to hide their feelings .

有时候人们不得不把感情藏起来。

58. He didn't give us any help. Instead/ On the contrary, he created a lot of difficulties.

他不但没有帮助我们，相反却给我们制造了许多困难。

59. They sat there , watching the film star for a long time.

他们坐在那里望着那位电影明星好长时间。

60. He took advantage of her poor memory and "borrowed" 5,000 yuan from her.

他利用了她的坏记性，向她“借”了五千元钱。

第六部分：作文（满分 15 分）

My opinion on computer

Most students like playing computers. They get online very often. There are some advantages and disadvantages.

On the Internet we can learn more knowledge that we can't learn from in class at school. For example, We can communicate in English with native person, it will improve our spoken English. and we can learn more western culture. It opens up our eyes to outside world. We also can chat with friends on the Internet. It brings us happiness.

However spending too much time on Internet is not good for us. If we spend too much time on Internet, when we study or do homework, we often feel tired. We don't study carefully in class. And our grades will get worse and worse. So we should better not play computer too much.