

第一部分

试卷各部分考试内容及记分方法

I 1---15 阅读理解 三篇 (15)

30 分 时间 40

II 16---45 词语用法和语法结构

题数 (30) 30 分 时间 25

III 46---55 挑错

题数 (10) 10 分 时间 10

IV 56---75 完形填空

题数 (20) 10 分 时间 15

V 76---85 翻译

题数 (10) 20 分 时间 30

合计

题数 85 100 分 时间 120

考试内容包括五个部分:

一: 阅读理解 (Part I Reading comprehension) 共 15 题, 考试 40 分钟。

要求考生阅读三篇短文, 总阅读量不超过 900 个词。短文选材的原则是:

1. 题材广泛。(人物传记, 社会, 文化, 日常知识, 热门话题及科普常识等)
2. 体裁多样。(叙述文, 说明文, 议论文等)
3. 文章的语言为中等难度。

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Dr. James Barry was the first woman in England to go to medical school. When she was growing up, women could not go to medical school. (76) So how did she become a doctor? She simply pretended that she was a man.

No one knows Dr. Barry's real name, her birth date, or her family's background. Some records show that she was born in 1795 in London. Some people say she was the daughter of a rich man or a royal prince. One fact we know is that in 1810, James Barry became a medical student at the University of Edinburgh.

James Barry's classmates made fun of her because she didn't have a beard and she was only five feet tall. But no one thought she was a girl. At the age of 20, James Barry graduated from the University of Edinburgh as a Doctor of Medicine. She was one of the youngest students to complete her studies. Dr. Barry then went to work in a London hospital and studied surgery. A year later, she entered the army and became a hospital assistant. We will never know how she avoided the army physical examination.

For the next 45 years, Dr. James Barry was a British officer and a successful surgeon. Everyone admired her. She began to do a lot of work for the army. (77) At that time, England had many colonies around the world. Dr. Barry spent a lot of time in foreign countries. She travelled to India, Corfu, Malta, and Jamaica. In 1856 she went to South Africa, and she was soon known as the best doctor and surgeon in the governor's personal doctor. People admired Dr. Barry, but she also had a reputation as a troublemaker. If people talked about her high voice or tiny figure, she became very angry. She was an excellent *swordsman*, and she started fights often.

1. According to the passage, Dr. Barry was made fun of because she _____.
A. Had a low voice B. had a funny beard
C. was tall D. was short
2. Which of the following about James Barry was made fun of because she _____.
A. She had a rich father. B. she became a medical student in 1810.
C. She was born in Edinburgh. D. She was a royal princess.
3. Which of the following about James Barry is NOT TRUE?
A. She was a troublemaker.
B. She worked in many foreign countries.
C. She made great contributions to the British Army.
D. She was the best doctor in London.
4. Dr. Barry was not happy when people talked about her _____.
A. family B. job C. university D. voice
5. The word *swordsman* in Paragraph 4 probably means _____.
A. someone who is skilled at fighting with a sword.
B. someone who is skilled at fighting with a gun.
C. someone who often fights with other people

D. someone who often makes trouble for other people

二：词语用法和语法结构

词汇部分考察近形词与近义词的辨析，动词词组，固定搭配。

近义词与近形词辨析所选词汇较简单。如：

1. Take the medicine now. I believe it will ___
your pain.

A. release B. relive

C. reject D. relieve

2. It is so hot. You should put the food into the refrigerator now. Otherwise, it will ___ soon.

A. harm B. hurt

C. spoil D. damage

3. It is certain that he will ___ his business ___ to his son when he gets old.

A. take over B. think over

C. hand over D. go over

4. It is impossible to live in society and be independent ___ society.

A. on B. from

C. in D. of

三：挑错 (Part III Identification) 共 10 题，考试时间 10 分钟。

- 1) 时态语法出错 2) 非谓语动词出错 3) 主谓一致出错 4) 平行原则 5) 连词出错 6) 倒装出错
7) 形容词、副词比较级最高级 8) 名词单复数出错 9) 固定搭配出错 10) 常见句型出错

1. The director and manager of the department are very strict with the employees.

2. This is such a beautiful day that everyone around us feel like going out for a walk.

3. Your hair wants cut .You' d better have it done tomorrow.

4. The old man will never forget the event, that has changed his life ever since.

5. He was so excited after hearing the news and he could not fall asleep immediately.

6. Only when it started to rain he noticed that he had left his raincoat somewhere.

7. How could you make such a little child to help you carry the big box?

8. “I am looking forward to receive your letter!” she said happily.

9. Between you and I, we have had an eye on him for some time, and he might be a run away.

10. The tallest of the twins went to search for the missing jewels, the picture of which you saw in today’ s newspaper.

四：完形填空 (Part IV Cloze) 共 20 题，考试时间 15 分钟。

(1) 完形填空是测试英语综合应用能力的试题。它既要求考生熟练掌握所学的词汇(词义、用法、搭配)与语法知识，更要求他们具有较强的阅读能力；能根据上下文线索，在有限的时间内，从所给选项中做出正确的判断与最佳选择，使短文得以恢复本来面貌，做到文意通顺，结构完整

五：翻译 (Part V Translation)

翻译部分主要考核 (词汇，语法，句型) 等方面综合运用语言的能力。 共 10 题，考试时间 30 分钟。

More and more important...

Have/has ... difficulty in doing...

If he had come earlier, he would have met Tom.

It is/was... that...

Not until...

近形词 和 近义词

relive(重生), reject(拒绝), relieve(缓解), release(释放)

Affect(v. 影响), effect(n.影响)

Adopt(采纳, 收养), adapt(适应), adjust(调节)

Recover, discover, cover

raise(vt.提高,饲养), rise(vi.升高),

arouse(vt.唤醒, 引起),

arise(vi.出现/发生) (from)由...引起

due to, 由于, 因为 each other, 互相

in effect, 实际上, 事实上

固定词组

break out, 突然发生, 爆发

break off, 中止, 中断

call for, 要求, 需要

call on, 访问, 拜访

call off, 取消

carry on, 继续, 坚持下去, 从事

carry out, 执行, 贯彻

Give off, 散发,

give up, 放弃

give in, 投降, 让步, 妥协

give away, 泄露(get out), 赠送

in brief, 简要地说

bring about, 带来

bring up, 抚养, 培养

burn out, 烧掉,

burn up, 烧尽

by and by, 不久以后, 将来 before long

long before, 很久以前

in case, 假如, 以防

in case of, 假如, 万一, 如果发生

by chance, 偶然, 碰巧

come true, 实现,

come up with, 想出, 提出

come to, 苏醒

in common, 共有,

keep company with, 与...交往/结伴

as/so far as...be concerned, 就...而言

consist of... 由... 构成/组成

contribute to, 有助于

on the contrary, 相反

be curious about, 对...好奇

deal with, 处理

in detail, 详细地

do away with, 废除, 消灭

end up, 结束, 告终

in the end, 最后, 终于

keep an eye on,	留意，照看
catch one's eye,	引人注目
feel like,	想要，
be fed up with,	对...极其厌倦
figure out,	算出，
fill in/out,	填写，
find out,	发现，找出
in general,	通常，一般来说
get along with,	(与...)和睦相处
get away ,	离开，脱离
get over,	克服
go over,	复习，检查
take over,	接管，占用
talk over,	商量，讨论
think over,	认真考虑
on guard,	警惕，提防
hand in hand,	手拉手，联合
hand in ,	上交
instead of,	代替，而不是
judging by,	根据...来判断
keep from,	阻止，
keep up with,	跟上
laugh at,	嘲笑
lead to,	导致，通向

line up,	排队
long for,	渴望
look over,	把... 看一遍, 过目
look into,	调查, 观察
look down upon,	看不起
a good/great many,	大量的, 许多
by means of,	凭借, 用
make up one's mind,	决定, 下决心
more or less,	或多或少, 多少有点
name after,	以...名字命名
neither...nor...,	既不...也不...
nothing but,	除了...以外没有什么, 仅仅
now that,	既然,
object to,	反对
a number of,	一些, 许多
off and on,	断断续续, 不时地
at once,	立刻, 马上
by oneself,	独自地, 单独
not only... but also...	不但... 而且
in order to,	以便, 为了
every other,	每隔一个的
ought to,	应该
owing to,	由于, 因为
take part in,	参加, 参与

take place, 发生
take the place of ,代替
pass away, 去世,
in person, 亲自
point out, 指出, 指明
at present, 目前, 现在
pull down, 拆毁
put out, 熄灭, 消灭
rather than, 而不
would rather, 宁愿
result in, 结果是, 导致
get rid of, 摆脱, 除去
run into, 偶然遇到
see off, 给...送行
in a sense, 从某种意义上说
set out, 动身, 出发
show off, 炫耀

no sooner...than...一...就

sum up, 总结, 概括

make sure, 查明,

thanks to, 由于, 多亏

at a time, 每次, 一次

at other times, 在别的时候, 平时

turn out, 结果, 证明是

turn into, 变成
make use of, 利用,
used to, 过去经常
by the way, 顺便提一下,
whether...or..., 是...还是, 不管...还是
wipe out, 消灭, 毁灭
in a word, 总而言之
in other words, 换句话说
at work, 在工作, 忙于
at random, 任意地
be bound to, 一定会, 肯定会
be composed of, 由... 组成
be sure of, 确信
burst into, 突然... 起来
by no means, 决不
can not help, 禁不住
in spite of, 尽管; 虽然
learn of/about, 得知, 听说
pick up, 拿起, 捡起
rely on, 依赖, 信赖
take advantage of, 利用

反义词

dis (advantage, , charge(解除), courage(泄气), honour(不名誉,不光彩), like,)

il (legal, literate, logical)

ir (regular, responsible)

im (possible, polite)

in (dependent, direct, exact, formal, active, complete)

un (willing, happy, usual, certain, cover, practical, comfortable, load)

de (code, value,)

第二部分

语法

语法是三级英语统考的一个重点，它体现在五个题型中，重点集中在以下几个方面：

1. 时态和语态。
2. 情态动词。
3. 虚拟语气。
4. 非谓语动词。
5. 各种从句（主，宾，表，定，状，
同位语从句）。
6. 主谓一致，倒装句，强调句，附加疑问句。

注意：句中有具体的时间状语要用过时。

Used to do (过去,曾经做...)

Be used to doing (习惯了做...)

过去完成时 had done

1.If you _____(come)five minutes earlier, you would have met him.

2.When I went to visit Mrs. Smith last week, I was told she _____ two days before.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. has left | B. was leaving |
| C. would leave | D. had left |

过去完成时常用在

no sooner... than..., hardly/scarcely/barely.....when...句型中, 如放句首, 句子倒装。

1.No sooner **had** we **sat** down _____ we found it was time to go.

A. **than** B. when C. as D. while

2.Hardly **had** I **lain** down _____ the telephone rang.

A. as B. **when** C. while D. than

被动语态。

感官动词及使役动词。

See, feel, hear, watch, make, bid 等词 在**主动语态中用不带 to** 的不定式做宾补, 在**被动语态中要加 to**。

Because of many mistakes, she **was made** _____ these letters again.

A. type B. to typing C. typed **D. to type**

The house **needs cleaning.** (to be cleaned)

It is hot and dry; the flowers **need** _____.

A. Being watered B. be watered C. to water **D. to be watered**

虚拟语气

只是一种愿望, 假设或建议等。

虚拟的情况有三种

1, 与现在事实相反

2, 与过去事实相反

3, 与将来事实相反

1. if 引导的虚拟条件句

(if) 从句谓语

主句谓语

与现在..

be 用 were

would/could+动原

与过去..

had done

would/could+ have done

与将来..

were 或 should/were to+动原

would/could+动原

1. If there **were** no gravity, we **should not be** able to walk.

● If he **objects** to this project, we **will** not go on to carry it out.

2. If Bob **had come** with us , he **would have had** a good time.

3. If I **were to do** that thing, I **would do** it in different method.

1.介词短语 (with, without, but for) 等。

1. **Without** heat and sunlight, plants on the earth ____ well.

A. **would not grow**

B. will not grow

C. had not grown

D. would not be grown

2. **But for** my classmates' help, I ____ the work in time.

A. did not finish

B. could not finish

C. will not finish

D. **would not have finished**

主语从句

It is **necessary/ important/**

essential/vital/urgent/surprising/amazing + **that** ..., 从句的谓语动词用 **should + 动词原形**。Should 可省略。

It is vital that enough money ____ collected to get the project started.

A. is **B. be** C. must be D. can be

宾语从句

主语+ **suggest, require, request, order, demand, insist, advise, propose, recommend** + **that** ..., 从句的谓语动词用 **should + 动词原形**。Should 可省略。

His mother insisted that he ____ the coat when going out.

A. put on B. puts on C. to put D. putting on

动名词 **+ing**.

在 **It is no use..., It is no good..., It is useless...**,等句型中作主语。

It is no use **crying** over spilt milk.

在 **There is no...** 结构中作主语:

There is no joking about such matters.

在 Admit, appreciate, enjoy, mind, miss, suggest, stop 等词后用 ing 形式。

Do you mind my opening the window?

在 look forward to ... 短语中的 to 是介词。

We look forward to _____ to the opening ceremony.

A. invite

B. be invited

C. having been invited

D. being invited

c. 分词的复合结构（分词的独立主格）

The meeting being over, we all left the room

Weather permitting,

The murder was brought in, with his hands tied behind his back.

现在分词修饰的是事物，

译作“令人 ...”，具有主动，进行的意思。

过去分词修饰人，

译作“感到...”，具有被动，完成的概念。 A moved audience.

各种从句

1. 名词性从句（主语从句，宾语从句，表语从句和同位语从句）
2. 定语从句
3. 同位语从句

(1) 主语从句（从属连词：that(无意义), whether, if(只引导宾语从句)。

(2) 连接代词 what, whatever, which, who, whoever, whom

(3) 连接副词 how, when, where, why

It seems that no one has any objection to the idea.

What you are doing is very difficult.

Whoever says that is wrong.

The reason was that he fell ill.

We can learn what we didn't know.

We think it quite right **that all the people ought to obey the laws.**

No one doubts **that it is true.**

I doubt **whether he can speak English .**

定语从句

由关系代词 **who, whom, whose, which**(指物), **that** (指 人或物)

That 和 **which** 的区别:

1. Is there **anything** (that) I can do for you?

2. That's **all** (that) I want to say.

3. Is this the dictionary **for which** you paid five dollars?

4. The sun gives off light and warmth, **which** makes it possible for plants to grow.

限定性定语从句 和非限定性定语从句

4. The company official **who**(关系代词) I thought would be fired received a raise.

5. The time will come **when**(关系副词) man can fly to outer space freely.

6. The investigation, **whose** results will soon be published, was made by John.

7. An old friend from abroad, **whom** I was expecting to stay with, telephoned me from the airport.

名词（代词）+ **of + which(whom)**

We've tested three hundred types of boot, **none of which** is completely water proof.

同位语从句

Fact, idea, news, suggestion, hope, thought 等有内容的名词后， 从句即是名词的内容。常用的连词 **that**.

The news **that** we'll go on a picnic this Saturday isn't true.

The fact **that** he does so in so short period of time challenges explanation.

My suggestion **that** we(should) do the experiment again is accepted by them.

状语从句

(时间, 地点, 原因, 目的, 结果, 条件, 让步, 方式, 比较)

1. **No sooner** had they got the goods covered up **than** it started raining hard.

2. **Where** there is a will, there is a way.

2. **Now that** all are present, Let's start the discussion.

3. We must hurry up **lest** we should miss the bus.

4. She told us **such** an interesting story **that** we all forgot the time.

5. **So long as** you study hard, you will make great progress.

6. **Although** she is young, she knows quite a lot.

7. The students did **as** their teacher told them.

8. This new coat cost me **three times as much as** that one I bought two years ago.

The weather of Nanjing is **as hot as** that of Wuhan.

The harder you work, **the greater** progress you'll make.

主谓一致，倒装句，强调句 和附加疑问句

Physics, maths, news, means, works, the number 它们 of 做主语时,动词一般用单数形式.

倒装句

1. **Not. Scarcely, barely, seldom, not until, little. (in) under no circumstance, by no means, no sooner... than, in no case.**
2. **Only** +状语时,句子要倒装.
3. **Nor, neither, so** 用于句首时,句子要倒装.
4. 虚拟条件句中省略 **if** 时要倒装.

1. **Not until** I reminded him for the third time **did he stop** working and looked up.
2. **It was not until** she arrived in class **that** she realized she had forgotten her book.
3. **No sooner** had they got off the train **than** it started moving.
4. **Little do they realize** the importance of wearing seat belts while driving.
5. **In no case should we prevent** the students from exploring new ideas.
6. I didn't finish reading that French book, **neither did he.**
7. Parking is a big problem, **so is the traffic.**

强调句

It is (was) +被强调部分+ **that (who)**...

It was not until... **that...**

It was in this school **that** he had Studied for four years.

- 1.It was because he had made such great contributions to world peace ____ he won the Nobel Prize for Peace.
A. which **B. that** C. where D. what
- 2.It was not until dawn____ their way out of the forest.
A. when they found **B. that they found**
C. did they find D. that they didn't find
3. It was while she was sleeping in her bedroom____ a thief broke into the house.
A. which **B. that** C. where D. than

附加疑问句

- 1.She scarcely cares for anything,_(does she)
- 2.You never told me you have seen the film,_(did you)
- 3.Let's go,_(shall we)

4. Please let us have more time, _?(will you)
5. I suppose you're not serious, _?(are you)
6. I don't think you are right, _?(are you)
7. Don't forget to write to me, ____?(will you)
8. Your mother told me that you overslept this morning, ____?(didn't you)
9. Arm is very afraid of dogs, ____?(isn't she)

He began by showing us where the country was and **went on** _____ us about its climate.

- A. telling B. to tell
C. to telling D. to be told

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He welcomed the new students and then went on to explaining the college rules.

汉译英

1. 同意这个建议的人请举手.

The people who agree to the suggestion please raise your hands.

2. 我们工作越努力, 取得的进步就越大.

The harder we work, the greater progress we'll make.

3. 他发现下午 5 点以前完成这项工作是不可能的.

He found it impossible to finish the job before 5 p.m.

4. 这本书没有我一开始想的那么复杂.

This book is not as complicated as I imagined at first.

5. 这就是发生那起事故的地方.

This is the place where the accident happened.

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2016.05.07

Part I Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Dr. James Barry was the first woman in England to go to medical school. When she was growing up, women could not go to medical school. (76) So how did she become a doctor? She simply pretended that she was a man.

No one knows Dr. Barry's real name, her birth date, or her family's background. Some records show that she was born in 1795 in London. Some people say she was the daughter of a rich man or a royal prince. One fact we know is that in 1810, James Barry became a medical student at the University of Edinburgh.

James Barry's classmates made fun of her because she didn't have a beard and she was only five feet tall. But no one thought she was a girl. At the age of 20, James Barry graduated from the University of Edinburgh as a Doctor of Medicine. She was one of the youngest students to complete her studies. Dr. Barry then went to work in a London hospital and studied surgery. A year later, she entered the army and became a hospital assistant. We will never know how she avoided the army physical examination.

For the next 45 years, Dr. James Barry was a British officer and a successful surgeon. Everyone admired her. She began to do a lot of work for the army. (77) At that time, England had many colonies around the world. Dr. Barry spent a lot of time in foreign countries. She travelled to India, Corfu, Malta, and Jamaica. In 1856 she went to South Africa, and she was soon known as the best doctor and surgeon in the governor's personal doctor. People admired Dr. Barry, but she also had a reputation as a troublemaker. If people talked about her high voice or tiny figure, she became very angry. She was an excellent *swordsman*, and she started fights often.

2. According to the passage, Dr. Barry was made fun of because she ____.

B. Had a low voice B. had a funny beard

C. was tall D. was short

2. Which of the following about James Barry was made fun of because she ____.

A. She had a rich father. B. she became a medical student in 1810.

C. She was born in Edinburgh. D. She was a royal princess.

3. Which of the following about James Barry is NOT TRUE?

A. She as a troublemaker.

B. She worked in many foreign countries.

C. She made great contributions to the British Army.

D. She was the best doctor in London.

4. Dr. Barry was not happy when people talked about her_____.

A. family B. job C. university D. voice

5. The word *Swodsmen* in Paragraph 4 probably means _____.

A. someone who is skilled at fighting with a sword.

B. someone who is skilled at fighting with a gun.

C. someone who often fights with other people

D. someone who often makes trouble for other people

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Chokwe Selassie is on a mission to help drivers avoid potholes(路面坑洼)。The eighth-grader was inspired to kick off his mission on a recent morning, when his mother was driving him to school. Their car was damaged as it went over a huge pothole in the middle of the street in their hometown of Jackson, Mississippi. “I decided I was going to do something about the pothole problem in my city,” Chokwe says. His solution: an app (手机运用)that warns drivers when there is a pothole ahead.

Chokwe developed the app with his friends Rodriguez Ratliff and Emmanuel Brooks. “When the app detects a pothole, it is highlighted(突出显示)in red,” Chokwe says. “And if you get close to the pothole, your phone will warn you.” Drivers can also use the app to report any potholes they encounter, and to look for other routes they can take to avoid roads that have them.

The app relies on current available information about the streets of Jackson. “It works by using the city’s 311 call system, so it uses information already stored in a database,” Chokwe says. (78) Through the call system, citizens dial 3-1-1 to report non-emergency problems—which include potholes. Chokwe and his friends determined that focusing on the 10 busiest streets in Jackson would give them a large enough sample size to test the prototype(原形).

(79) Although the app isn’t yet available for sale, Chokwe is already looking for ways to improve it. The prototype remains limited to 10 streets in Jackson, but he hopes to add more, so that it includes

every street in the city. And then he wants to go even farther. “I want to keep working on the app until it’s nationwide,” Chokwe says.

6. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. A Solution to Traffic Jams
- B. An App to Detect Potholes
- C. Pothole Problems in Big Cities
- D. Poor Road Conditions

7. The phrase kickoff in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. leave B. invent C. begin D. shift

8. People use the 311 call system to report _____.

- A. emergencies B. terrorist attacks C. non-emergencies D. child abuse

9. The prototype focuses on _____ streets in Jackson.

- A. 10. B. 15 C. 20 D. 25

10. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Chokwe developed the app all by himself.
- B. People can buy this app from the online store.
- C. His mother’s car was once damaged over a pothole.
- D. The app works by using the city’s 911 call system.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The California lawmakers voted Thursday to raise the legal age to buy tobacco products from 18 to 21. The measure is part of a larger package of laws aimed at reducing tobacco use. If Governor Jerry Brown signs the bill, California will become the second state, after Hawaii, to raise the age limit for buying cigarettes and other tobacco products. More than 100 cities in the U.S., including New York and Boston, have already raised the age limit.

A week ago, the California Assembly approved the measure, which—in addition to raising the age limit—treats electronic cigarettes the same as tobacco products, expands smoke-free areas, increases smoking bans and allows countries to collect higher taxes on cigarettes

than the 87-cent per pack state tax. The Assembly's vote came a few days after the city of San Francisco increased the age to buy tobacco products to 21.

California lawmakers passed the bill despite lobbying (游说) from tobacco interests. The measure also faced opposition from many Republicans, who said the state should not be involved in *policing* people's personal choices. "I don't smoke. I don't encourage my children to." Said Republican Assemblyman Donald Wagner. "But they're adults, and it's our job to treat our citizens as adults."

But supporters of the bill say raising the age to 21 moves legally purchased tobacco that much farther from younger kids. "This will save the medical system millions of dollars," said Democratic Assemblyman Jim Wood. (80) "It will save thousands of lives." A 2015 study by the Institute of Medicine "found that if the minimum legal age to buy tobacco were raised to 21 nationwide, tobacco use would drop by 12 percent by the time today's teens reached adulthood. In addition, there would be 223,000 fewer premature (过早的) deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer."

11. Which of the following is the first state to raise smoking age to 21?

A. California B. Hawaii C. New York D. Washington

12. The California law includes all the following measures EXCEPT_____.

A. enlarging no-smoking areas

B. allowing counties to collect higher taxes on cigarettes

C. increasing smoking bans

D. punishing parents who encourage their children to smoke

13. The word *policing* in Paragraph 3 probably means _____.

A. enriching B. controlling C. understanding D. protecting

14. Who is against the bill?

A. Governor Jerry Brown

B. Assemblyman Donald Wagner.

D. The mayor of San Francisco

15. Which of the following is an appropriate title for the passage?

- A. California Lawmakers Vote to Raise Smoking Age to 21
- B. San Francisco Increased the Age to Buy Tobacco Products to 21
- C. Hawaii Has Already Raised the Age Limit to Buy Tobacco
- D. A California Bill Faces Opposition from Many Republicans

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the Corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

16. If Jack___ to the office tomorrow, give him the letter please.
- A. come B. comes C. came D. will come
17. ____ Yellow River is known to be___ second longest river in China.
- A. The; the B. /; / C. The ; / D. /; the
18. Neither Jane nor Ted___ going to meet Professor Jones next Friday because both of them will be busy with their classes then.
- A. are B. were C. is D. was
19. By the year 2020, China' s population probably___1.4 billion.
- A. will be reaching B. are reaching C. will have reached D. has reached
20. Mary is the jonly student in my class___ speaks Chinese.
- A. who B. which C. where D. what
21. Anna complained the hotel was too expensive. It had___ her 1,000 dollars for the night.
- A. spent B. charged C. offered D. bought
22. ____ was in a completely different way that he played the game.
- A. That B. It C. There D. As
23. ____ all his homework for today, Tom felt very much relaxed and went out for a walk around his neighborhood.
- A. To finish B. To have finished C. Finished D. Having finished

24. The weather forecast says there' s going to be a heavy storm here in two or three hours, so we have to hurry back home_____ it comes.

A. before B. unless C. although D. until

25. He was____ drunk that he could hardly stand.

A. ever B. only C. such D. so

26. “ Can your brother and sister understand the english teacher?”

“ No, _____ of them can.”

A. not either B. not one C. neither D. no one

27. Someday in the future they are bound to _____ for the crimes they have committed today.

A. pay B. cost C. catch D. spend

28. A true friend is one who offers you a helping hand when you are_____.

A. in order B. in public C. in time D. in trouble

29. Young boys and girls stood on _____ sides of the street to welcome the president from Africa.

A. every B. each C. both D. all

30. Last night a big fire____ in the subrubs of the town, causing huge losses to the area.

A. broke down B. came down C. broke out D. came out

31. Customer: Waiter, a table for two, please.

Waiter: Yes, sir. There' s one but it' s close to the door.

Customer: ____ . We' ll take it.

A. Excuse me B. Not at all C. Well, it doesn' t matter D. Not really

32. A child' s first five years is important as far as learning is ____.

A. touched B. worried C. concerned C. affected

33. The man fell in love with her at first ____.

A. scene B. sight C. view D. look

34. The key____ success is hard work and persistence.

A. on B. to C. for D. of

35. We are all very grateful____ you for your help.

A. on B. from C. with D. to

36. All students are required to translate this poem___ English into Chinese.
- A. with B. from C. on D. for
37. He was buried_ _ in the earthquake.
- A. live B. alive C. lived D. lively
38. ___ wrong data, he failed to work out the problem.
- A. To be given B. Being given C. Have given D. Having been given
39. He would be studying at the university now if he___ entrance examination.
- A. passed B. have passed C. had passed D. should have passed
40. Large quantities of water___ needed for cooling purposes.
- A. are B. is C. have D. has
41. It is no use___ to remember only grammar rules.
- A. trying B. try C. to try D. tried
42. He demands that she___ her own records.
- A. keep B. keeps C. has kept D. is keeping
43. Walking down the street the other day, ___.
- A. I saw unusual something happen
- B. a terrible accident occurred
- C. something unusual was seen by me
- D. I saw a terrible accident
44. He studied hard at school when he was young, ___ contributed a lot to his success.
- A. which B. therefore C. that D. what
45. She is leaving her husband because she cannot--- his bad temper any longer.
- A. put up B. put away C. put off D. put up with

Part III Identification (10%)

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is not correct. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

46. At weekends I enjoyed to stay alone, reading works by famous writers such as Mark Twain and Charles Dickens.
47. That road is the most busiest one I have ever seen; it often takes an hour to move two or three miles.
48. Going to bed at 10 p.m is a order that must be obeyed by everyone here.
49. Whenever you ask Bob a question, he doesn' t hardly give a satisfactory answer.
50. Sidney did best in the final chemistry exam in his class, wasn' t he?
51. No matter however hard he tries, he never seems able to finish his work in time.
52. I know it' s not important, but I can' t help to think about it.
- 53 As soon as his arrival at the airport, he made a long distance call to his wife.
54. He jumped over the fence, ran across the field, and disappearing into the woods.
55. You don' t have to worry about making yourself understand as many people here know a bit of English.

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

As I was growing up, my wife went around soccer. I play on the national youth soccer teams, and travelled to Europe. At age fifteen, I spent a summer__56__ with a professional team in Enland. I always knew I was going to be a professional soccer__57__ . I had a __58__ soccer scholarship to a top Midwest university.

But when I got to college, things began to __59__ . I started to see everything I had missed __60__ the way. My high chool years had been filled __61__ practices and games and I didn' t get to do a lot of the other things my friends were doing. At college __62__ to be "normal" . I was feeling tired outand __63__ . Finally, I decided to give __64__ th college life that was similar to my high school days. I walked away __65__ soccer and my scholarship.

I __66__ myself for the life I was living aor a while because soccer was the only thing in my life for which I ever had a passion. After a __67__ of struggle, I went to another university and finished school there. Then I did quite a __68__ jobs. I worked in a financial company, then for an Internet company, etc. I __69__ wasn' t happy.

__70__back, I can see that these jobs weren' t based on the __71__ that were important

To me: honesty, stability, and family. Then an old soccer coach of mine called and __72__ an opportunity—teaching soccer and other sports to little kids. I thought, “ Could this be my calling?’

I’ ve been teaching now for a __73__ of years and really love it. I’ m working with kids, __74__ I enjoy. I’ m playing soccer again. However, life is __75__ from that of the past days when I lived for only practices and games. Life is so colorful and attractive now!

56. A. thinking B. teaching C. hoping D. training
57. A. learner B. actor C. player D. reader
58. A. full B. empty C. great D. cheap
59. A. enlarge B. follow C. raise D. change
60. A. along B. across C. aside D. aboard
61. A. at B. on C. with D. for
62. A. remained B. insisted C. imagined D. longed
63. A. pleasant B. unhappy C. curious D. careless
64. A. in B. at C. up D. on
65. A. from B. with C. beside D. beyond
66. A. complained B. blamed C. explained D. bothered
67. A. distance B. range C. width D. period
68. A. few B. little C. lot D. many
69. A. either B. still C. already D. yet
70. A. Hearing B. Touring C. Looking D. Noticing
71. A. tastes B. memories C. policies D. values
72. A. balanced B. presented C. neglected D. educated
73. A. pack B. double C. couple D. dozen
74. A. whom B. that C. what D. where
75. A. different B. similar C. enormous D. various

Part V Translation (20%)

Section A

Directions: In this part there are five sentences which you should translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the 3 passages you have just read in Reading Comprehension. You can refer back to the passages to identify their meanings in the context.

76. So how did she become a doctor?
77. At that time, England had many colonies around the world.
78. Through the call system, citizens dial 3-1-1 to report non-emergency problems.
79. Although the app isn't yet available for sale, Chokwe is already looking for ways to improve it.
80. It will save thousands of lives.

Section B

Directions: In this part there are five sentences in Chinese. You should translate them into English. Be sure to write clearly.

81. 李明正在看报纸。
82. 今天早上我没赶上公共汽车。
83. 那个博物馆是五年前建造的。
84. 你找到上周丢的那本书了吗?
85. 互联网在我们生活中变得越来越重要了。