大学英语强化实践能力考核 试卷A

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. You don’t need to go any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The post office is near there.

A. far

B. farther

C. farthest

D. furthest

2. He sent me an e-mail, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get further information.

A. hoped

B. hoping

C. to hope

D. hope

3. The bell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of class rang, interrupting our game of basketball.

A. indicating

B. indicated

C. indicates

D. indicate

4. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you can succeed without hard work.

A. intend

B. suppose

C. guess

D. seek

5. When we got on the bus, we found a couple of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seats.

A. bare

B. blank

C. vacant

D. mere

6. I want to know if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the spring sports meeting next month. If they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it, I must get ready for it.

A. hold, will hold.

B. will hold, hold

C. hold, hold

D. will hold, will hold

7. —Excuse me. Where is the Hope Cinema?

—Go up this road to the end. Go \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge and you’ll find it.

A. cross

B. crossing

C. across

D. down

8. Good morning, class! Today we’ll learn a new lesson. Please open your books at \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. page seventeen

B. seventeen page

C. page seventeenth

D. seventeenth page

9. Good food \_\_\_\_\_\_ us healthy.

A. gives

B. helps

C. keeps

D. does

10. Zhao Lan \_\_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_\_ in this school for two years.

A. was; studying

B. will; study

C. has; studied

D. are; studying

11. Spell out the sentence according to the sentence meaning and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. recommend

B. advise

C. tip

D. suggest

12. At the time I thought I’d \_\_\_\_\_\_ it, but in the middle of the night had woken in a sweat.

A. get away

B. get off with

C. get away with

D. get of with

13. We hereby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Spanish inquisition abolished.

A. proclaim

B. announce

C. declare

D. speak out

14. Not only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us light.

A. does the sun give

B. the sun gives

C. gives the sun

D. the sun does give

15. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand it in at once, you may hand it in tomorrow.

A. needn’t

B. may not

C. can’t

D. must not

16. I have so many bills that are coming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. maturity

B. end

C. due

D. due to

17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ success of quantum electrodynamics raises the question.

A. inconceivable

B. incredible

C. unimaginable

D. unbelievable

18. That is a great international question \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. of the day

B. in the day

C. over the day

D. with the day

19. Instruct him to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the search.

A. abandon

B. renounce

C. give in

D. give up

20. Even the smallest slip could permanently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the patient.

A. palsy

B. paralyzed

C. paralyze

D. paralysis

21. We’re going to \_\_\_\_\_\_ with some friends for a picnic. Would you like to join us?

A. get in

B. get over

C. get along

D. get together

22. Most of the audience had a high \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the performance of our footballers in the match against Iran.

A. idea

B. sense

C. opinion

D. thought

23. Tell the boy that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the river.

A. swims

B. swim

C. swimming

D. to swim

24. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it again.

A. would like you to read

B. would like that you read

C. would like you reading

D. would like you read

25. Many brought along empty suitcases planning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the vast selection and deep discounts.

A. take advantage off

B. take advantage in

C. take advantage of

D. take advantage with

26. I don’t want to \_\_\_\_\_\_ them; they shall not be pressed.

A. be hard on

B. be hard over

C. be hard with

D. be hard in

27. We know all along that he is going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. success

B. succeed it

C. make that

D. make it

28. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be difficult to learn Japanese.

A. shall

B. must

C. should

D. need

29. The company is forced to make job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. reduction

B. dismission

C. decrease

D. reduce

30. Only site administrators may change or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watermarks.

A. remove

B. remove off

C. leach

D. get rid of

31. I like Mr.Wang, \_\_\_\_\_\_ class I have learned a lot.

A. whose

B. in whose

C. which

D. in which

32. Before the war broke out, many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in safe places possessions they could not take with them.

A. threw away

B. put away

C. gave away

D. carried away

33. She may have missed the train, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she won’t arrive for another hour.

A. in which case

B. in her case

C. an any case

D. in that case

34. They see you as something of a worrier, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems which don’t exist and crossing bridges long before you come to them.

A. settling

B. discovering

C. seeing

D. designing

35. Happy birthday, Jane ! So you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_   twenty already.

1. become
2. turned
3. grown
4. passed

36. --- How do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we go to Beijing for our Holidays?

--- I think we’d better fly there. It’s much comfortable.

A. insist

B. want

C. suppose

D. suggest

37. I got caught in the rain and my suit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has ruined

B. had ruined

C. has been ruined

D. had been ruined

38. We wanted to get home before dark, but it didn’t quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as planned.

A. make out

B. turn out

C. go on

D. come up

39. If you are feeling so tired, perhaps a little sleep would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. act

B. help

C. serve

D. last

40. With the capital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to greet even more people from around the world, Beijing is doing her best to make herself more open.

A. prepare

B. to prepare

C. prepared

D. prepares

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by five comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Passage One

Questions 41-45 are based on the following passage:

Overhead bridges are found in many parts of Singapore (新加坡), especially in places where traffic is very heavy and crossing the road is dangerous.

The purpose of these bridges is to enable pedestrians (行人) to cross roads safely. Overhead bridges are used in very much the same way as zebra crossings. They are more efficient although less convenient because people have to climb up a long flight of steps. This is inconvenient especially to older people. When pedestrians use an overhead bridge, they do not hold up traffic. However, when they cross a busy road using a zebra crossing, traffic is held up. This is why the government has built many overhead bridges to help pedestrians and to keep traffic moving at the same time.

The government of Singapore has spent large sums of money building these bridges. For their own safety pedestrians should be encouraged to use them instead of risking their lives by dashing across the road. Old people, however, may find it a little difficult climbing up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road with all the danger of moving traffic.

Overhead bridges serve a very useful purpose. Pedestrians, both old and young, should make it a habit to use them. This will prevent unnecessary accidents and loss of life.

41. What is the advantage of overhead bridges mentioned in this passage?

A. Taller vehicle can pass under them.

B. Pedestrians can climb up and have a view of the city.

C. They don’t hold up traffic and are safer for pedestrians.

D. They are easier and more convenient for the pedestrians.

42. Why were overhead bridges built in Singapore by its government?

A. Because they don’t hold up traffic.

B. Because they provide an easy way for the drivers to cross the road.

C. Because they save money for the government.

D. Because they save time for the pedestrians.

43. Which of the following is true according to this passage?

A. Overhead bridges are found in places where traffic is heavy.

B. Overhead bridges are found in every part of Singapore.

C. Overhead bridges are found in many parts of the big cities in the world.

D. Overhead bridges are only found in the capital of Singapore.

44. The expression “zebra crossings” in paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a safe place where pedestrians use to walk across a road

B. a big animal covered with alternating black and white stripes in Africa

C. a safe place where zebras walk around

D. a safe place across a road for children to play a game

45. What is the writer’s attitude towards overhead bridges?

A. It is inconvenient to older people to walk across the road.

B. It is much safer though a little difficult climbing up and down the steps for pedestrians.

C. Overhead bridges are more beautiful than zebra crossings.

D. To build overhead bridges is the order of the government.

Passage Two

Questions 46-50 are based on the following passage:

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting. One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to train it for obedience. Obedience training doesn’t solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training pens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

 Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of “come here, sit,” it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the pack (群) by using extreme measure. You can teach your dog its subordinate (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

 Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

46. Behavior problems of dogs are believe to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) be just part of their nature

B) worsen in modern society

C) occur when they go wild

D) present a threat to the community

47.The primary purpose of obedience training is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) teach the dog to perform clever tricks

B) make the dog aware of its owner’s authority

C) provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior

D) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior

48.Effective communication between a dog and its owner is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) essential to solving the dog’s behavior problems

B) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks

C) a good way to teach the dog new tricks

D) an extreme measure in obedience training

49.Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?

A) To avoid being punished.

B) To show their affection for their masters.

C) To win leadership of the dog pack.

D) To show their willingness to obey.

50.When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) can give the dog more rewards

B) will enjoy a better family life

C) can give the dog more freedom

D) will have more confidence in himself

Passage Three

Questions 51-55 are based on the following passage:

You know how it is when we get together. They talk about impossible dreams. “If I won the lottery（彩票）, I would…” “ If I had plenty of money, I would…” But I never told anyone about my dream. I was afraid they would laugh if they knew. My aunt died and left everything to me. So I went around the world in search of the perfect woman that I really loved.

I first went to America, but I did not find what I was looking for. The women I met were either too thin or too fat, too quiet or too noisy. So I started off for Spain. Most the women I met were much too self-confident. Then I went to China. The women there were lovely, but much too shy, and I like taller women. Finally, I found myself back in my own country. I was sad.

Well, you can never guess what happened. In my own country, I found the woman I was looking for! Funnily enough, she lived near me, and I was surprised that I had not noticed her before. We met in the local shop. She dropped her bag. I picked it up and gave it to her. I knew at that moment that she was the woman for me. But I wanted to be very careful. I didn’t want to say or do anything that might frighten (使惊吓）her away. So I just made small talk as we walked back to the car park.

Back home, I planned to win her heart. After a few more meetings, I finally invited her to have dinner with me. She accepted. Everything went well during dinner and she seemed to enjoy the food. Finally I told her about my search.

“That’s amazing (令人惊奇的)! She said. “I’ve just come into a lot of money, too, and I have decided to go around the world in search of the perfect man. I think I’ve found him.”

51. What is the writer’s dream?

 A. To win the lottery.

 B. To have plenty of money.

 C. To travel around the world.

 D. To marry a perfect woman.

52. The women the writer met in Spain were \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. lovely and tall

 B. too self-confident

 C. either too quiet or too noisy

 D. either too thin or too fat

53. When the writer met the perfect woman in the local shop, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. almost frightened her away

 B. was surprised that he had seen her before

 C. picked up the bag she had dropped

 D. was too excited to say anything to her

54. Which of the following sentences is true?

 A. The writer invited the woman to dinner on the day they met in the local shop.

 B. The writer found that the woman didn’t suit him.

 C. The woman had the same experiences as the writer.

 D. The woman didn’t enjoy the food the writer cooked.

55. At the end of the story, the woman \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. found the perfect man

 B. refused the writer’s love

 C. turned out not so perfect as the writer had thought

 D. intended to get money from the writer

Passage Four

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage:

Jim walked into the lobby of the large office building. It was the first time he had ever visited his girl friend at work, and he was looking forward to seeing her office and meeting her co-workers. He decided he would use the bathroom before trying to locate her office. As he was looking around the lobby for the men’s room he spotted the security guard, a man in his fifties who was clearly of Hispanic (Latin American) descent. The guard was busy fixing something on his desk when Jim interrupted.

 “Excuse me, do you know where the men’s room is?”

 Without nodding or stopping his work, the guard pursed his lips(噘嘴). Seeing the guard’s response, Jim wondered to himself, “What’s the matter with this guy? How can he work here and not know where the bathroom is?”

 The security guard looked at Jim, who continued to stand there, a puzzled expression on his face. The guard thought to himself, “What’s the matter with this guy? He asks me for directions, and when I show him he just stands there. Maybe he’s up to no good.”

 Jim frowned and asked impatiently, “Do you speak English?”

 The guard answered, angry at having been asked such a question, “of course I speak English. I wouldn’t have this job if I didn’t speak English.”

 “Then can you tell me where the bathroom is?” Jim asked.

 “Down the hall,” the guard replied.

As Jim walked down the hall he shook his head and thought to himself,” Why didn’t he help me in the first place?”

56. When the guard was asked if he knew where the bathroom was, he\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. refused to answer the question

B. wondered what was the matter with the guy

C. indicated its direction by using his lips

D. got angry at being interrupted

57. Seeing Jim still standing there, the guard suspected\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was puzzled by his behavior

B. he misunderstood his response

C. he had not heard his answer

D. he was planning to do something evil

58. Jim stood there because he was waiting for\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a clearer response to his question

B. an opportunity to carry out his plan

C. his girlfriend to come out of her office

D. an answer to his second question

59. The theme of the story is\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. generation gap may give rise to conflicts

B. differences in culture can lead to misunderstanding

C. seemingly impossible incidents do occur sometimes

D. guards working in large buildings are not very helpful

60. Why Jim went to a large office building one day?

A. To look for a bathroom.

B. To visit his girlfriend at work and see her office and meet her co-workers.

C. To visit his friend.

D. To work.

Part III Cloze (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. on the right side of the paper. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Methods of studying vary; what works\_\_61\_\_ for some students doesn’t work at all for others. The only thing you can do is experiment \_\_62\_\_ you find a system that does work for you. But two things are sure: \_\_63\_\_ else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you won’ t go through college. Meantime, there are a few rules that\_\_64\_\_ for everybody. The hint is “don’t get \_\_65\_\_\_”.

 The problem of studying, \_\_66\_\_ enough to start with, becomes almost\_\_67\_\_ when you are trying to do \_\_68\_\_ in one weekend. \_\_69\_\_ the fastest readers have trouble \_\_70\_\_ that.

61. A. good B. easily C. sufficiently D. well

62. A. until B. after C. while D. so

63. A. somebody B. nobody C. everybody D. anybody

64. A. follow B. go C. operate D. work

65. A. behind B. after C. slow D. later

66. A. hardly B. unpleasant C. hard D. heavy

67. A. improbable B. necessary C. impossible D. inevitable

68. A. three week’s work B. three weeks’ works

 C. three weeks’ work D. three week’ s works

69. A. Even B. Almost C. If D. With

70. A. to do B. doing C. at doing D. with doing

Part IV Blank-filling (10 points)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases below. (10 points)

expectation destination likely in some way be hard on

except for original on one’s way to remove compete with

71. Being poor, these children are less \_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to college or get a good job.

72. Most successful students \_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves, but my classmate Mark is different.

73. Twice a week the waste(垃圾) collectors would come to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the garbage from our backyard(后院).

74. How can we \_\_\_\_\_\_ that company? They have the best team of experts（专家，能手）in the industry.

75. We had heard so much about the restaurant, but it did not meet our \_\_\_\_\_\_.

76. The children finally reached their \_\_\_\_\_\_ safe and sound.

77. Everything is OK with this hotel \_\_\_\_\_\_ the small size of the beds.

78. \_\_\_\_\_\_ visit her grandmother, the little girl saw many interesting things.

79. I was deeply touched by the \_\_\_\_\_\_ painting I saw in the museum, so I bought this copy.

80. When you first meet, he seems \_\_\_\_\_\_ quite like his father, but the more you get to know him, the more you realize he is most like his mother.

大学英语强化实践能力考核 试卷B

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some milk and some bananas on the table.

A. is

B. are

C. have

D. has

2. His \_\_\_\_\_\_ had always been to become an architect.

A. want

B. imagination

C. ambition

D. direction

3. They are twins and look very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. same

B. alike

C. identical

D. like

4. The teacher asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I needed any help.

A. whether

B. that

C. what

D. which

5. -- The problem is too difficult; can you show me \_\_\_\_\_\_, Wangle?

 -- Sure.

A. what to work it out

B. what to work out it

C. how to work it out

D. how to work out it

6. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. how old is your son

B. that he will come here soon.

C. whether is it fine tomorrow.

D. who is going to speak at the meeting

7. Kentucky is the state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln was born in.

A. when

B. where

C. who

D. which

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was very ill, he still went on working.

A. Because

B. For

C. Though

D. /

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella with you in case it rains.

A. Bring

B. Hold

C. Fetch

D. Take

10. Andy has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for five years. Five years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long time.

A. come back home, is

B. come back home, are

C. been at home, is

D. been at home, are

11. You don’t need to go any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The post office is near there.

A. far

B. farther

C. farthest

D. furthest

12. He sent me an e-mail, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get further information.

A. hoped

B. hoping

C. to hope

D. hope

13. The bell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of class rang, interrupting our game of basketball.

A. indicating

B. indicated

C. indicates

D. indicate

14. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you can succeed without hard work.

A. intend

B. suppose

C. guess

D. seek

15. When we got on the bus, we found a couple of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seats.

A. bare

B. blank

C. vacant

D. mere

16. I want to know if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the spring sports meeting next month. If they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it, I

must get ready for it.

A. hold, will hold.

B. will hold, hold

C. hold, hold

D. will hold, will hold

17. —Excuse me. Where is the Hope Cinema?

—Go up this road to the end. Go \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge and you’ll find it.

A. cross

B. crossing

C. across

D. down

18. Good morning, class! Today we’ll learn a new lesson. Please open your books at \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. page seventeen

B. seventeen page

C. page seventeenth

D. seventeenth page

19. Good food \_\_\_\_\_\_ us healthy.

A. gives

B. helps

C. keeps

D. does

20. Zhao Lan \_\_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_\_ in this school for two years.

A. was; studying

B. will; study

C. has; studied

D. are; studying

21. Please come in, Alice. Welcome to \_\_\_\_\_\_ house.

A. her

B. his

C. my

D. your

22. Did you hear the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? A scientist will visit our school.

A. advice

B. news

C. praise

D. choice

23. This dog looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s wearing red shoes.

A. clever

B. brave

C. funny

D. careful

24. Bob, dinner is ready. Please wash your hands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you eat.

A. until

B. after

C. while

D. before

25. Gary is the best singer in my class. No one else \_\_\_\_\_\_ so well.

A. sings

B. sang

C. will sing

D. is singing

26. --The bread is really delicious.

--Thank you I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it myself.

A. make

B. made

C. will make

D. am making

27. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pen? It’s under the chair.

A. ask for

B. look for

C. pick up

D. put up

28. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an invitation to the concert. I can’t wait to go.

A. receive

B. will receive

C. was receiving

D. have received

29. Look at the picture. The top five TV plays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in it.

A. list

B. are listed

C. will list

D. will be listed

30. -- Hi, Ken. Did Mrs. Zhang tell us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

--Yes. She said we should meet there at nine.

A. which was the way to the station

B. why we should meet at the station

C. when we should get to the station

D. who we should meet at the station

31. We should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to have confidence in himself

A. embolden

B. encourage

C. urge

D. incite

32. We retained the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fireplace when we decorated the room.

A. original

B. previous

C. initial

D. before

33. Since the road is wet this morning, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night.

A. it must rain

B. it must have rained

C. it must be rained

D. it must have been rained

34. Some people feel that handguns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. should control

B. should be controlled

C. must be controlling

D. can be control

35. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lots of sugar in the shop.

A. are

B. is

C. were

D. be

36. Her hair became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ white when she was only 30.

A. ahead time

B. prematurely

C. soon

D. early

37. The \_\_\_\_\_\_success of quantum electrodynamics raises the question.

A. inconceivable

B. incredible

C. unimaginable

D. unbelievable

38. Do not stand at my grave and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. wept

B. weeps

C. weep

D. weeping

39. Dogs could \_\_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their smell.

A. recognize…..by

B. cognize……by

C. recognize…..with

D. cognize……with

40. One can imagine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was.

A. however regret

B. however regretful

C. how regret

D. how regretful

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: In this part there are several passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage one

Questions 41-45 are based on the following passage:

We spent a day in the country and picked a lot of flowers. Our car was full of flowers inside! On the way home we had to stop at traffic lights, and there my wife saw the bookshelf. It stood outside a furniture shop. “Buy it,” she said at once. “We’ll carry it home on the roof-rack (车顶架). I’ve always wanted one like that.” What could I do? Ten minutes later, I was twenty dollars poorer, and the bookshelf was tied on to the roof-rack. It was tall and narrow, quite heavy too. As it was getting darker, I drove slowly. Other drivers seemed more polite than usual that evening. The police even stopped traffic to let us through. Carrying furniture was a good idea. After a time my wife said, “There’s a long line of cars behind. Why don’t they overtake?” Just at that time a police car did overtake. The two officers inside looked at us seriously when they went past. But then, with a kind smile they asked us to follow their car through the busy traffic. The police car stopped at our village church. One of the officers came to me. “Right, sir,” he said. “Do you need any more help now?” I didn’t quite understand. “Thanks, officer,” I said. “You’ve been very kind. I live just down the road.” He was looking at our things: first at the flowers, then at the bookshelf. “Well, well,” he said and laughed. “It’s a bookshelf you’ve got there! We thought it was --- er, something else.”

 My wife began to laugh. Suddenly I understood why the police drove here. I smiled at the officer. “Yes, it’s a bookshelf, but thanks again.” I drove home as fast as I could.

41. From the story we know that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the writer was poor and didn’t buy the bookshelf for his wife

 B. the writer’s wife didn’t like the bookshelf at all

 C. the writer was always glad to buy something for his wife

 D. the writer was not very glad to buy the bookshelf for his wife

42. What made the writer think that carrying furniture was “a good idea”?

 A. He could drive slowly and it was safe.

 B. Other drivers would let him go first.

 C. His wife could use a new bookshelf.

 D. He could save a lot of money and time.

43. Why were the police and other drivers so kind to the writer?

 A. Because they thought the writer liked studying very much and needed a bookshelf.

 B. Because they didn’t think it was polite to overtake a car with a bookshelf on it.

 C. Because they thought somebody in the writer’s family had died and he needed help.

 D. Because they thought it was dangerous to carry a bookshelf on a car.

44. Why did the writer’s wife begin to laugh?

 A. Because now she knew what mistake the police had made.

 B. Because at last her husband understood why the police had driven to the church.

 C. Because the officer was always looking at the flowers and the bookshelf.

 D. Because the police had helped them a lot.

45. When did the officers begin to realize they had made a mistake?

 A. Before they arrived at the church.

 B. Before they overtook the writer’s car.

 C. After one of them looked at the flowers and the bookshelf carefully at the church.

 D. After the writer’s family left the church.

Passage Two

Questions 46-50 are based on the following passage:

 I don’t often lose things and I’m especially carefully with money, so I was quite surprised when I reached for my wallet and it wasn’t there. At first, I thought it was possible that I could have left it at home. Then I remembered taking it out to pay for the taxi, so I knew I had it with me just before I walked into the restaurant. I wondered if it was possible that it could have slipped out of my pocket while I was eating dinner. Thinking about that possibility, I turned and walked back to the table where I had been sitting. Unfortunately, there were several people sitting at the table at the time, so I called a waiter and explained to him that my wallet had fallen out of my pocket while I was sitting at the table a few minutes earlier. I had the waiter go over to the table to see if my wallet was on the floor. While the waiter was looking for it, the manager of the restaurant came up to me and asked me if anything was wrong. I didn’t want to get a lot of people involved in the problem, but I knew I had to get the wallet back. I told the manager what had happened. He had me describe the wallet to him, and then he insisted that I report the missing wallet to the police. I told him that I didn’t particularly want to get the police involved in it; besides, I was in a hurry because I had an appointment with my doctor in just a few minutes. I explained to him that my biggest worry at the moment was how I was going to pay the check. He told me not to worry about that. He had me write down my name and address, and he said he would send me a bill.

46. Why was the writer so sure he had brought his wallet with him?

 A. he remembered that he didn’t leave it at home.

 B. he always felt his pocket for the wallet before he left home.

 C. he believed his own memory.

D. he had taken it out to pay the taxi-driver.

47. According to the passage, the writer most probably lost his wallet when \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. he took it out to pay for the taxi

 B. he walked into the restaurant

 C. he was eating dinner

 D. he was ordering his dish

48. Why did the writer walk back to the table where he had been sitting?

 A. he was sure his wallet was still there.

 B. it was possible that he could find his wallet there.

 C. he could ask someone there about his wallet.

 D. he saw the wallet lying on the floor near the table.

49. What did he actually do when he walked back to the table?

 A. he asked the people at the table about his wallet.

 B. he explained to the waiter what had happened a few minutes earlier.

 C. he himself started looking for his wallet.

 D. he talked with the manager about what had happened.

50. The manager \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. didn’t appear till very late

 B. didn’t come at all because he was very busy

C. came up pretty soon to see what had happened

 D. came to the table and found the wallet

Passage Three

Questions 51-55 are based on the following passage:

A student is learning to speak English. He wonders, “Can I communicate with Americans? Can they understand me? ” Learners of English often ask: What are the differences between British and American English? How important are these differences?

Certainly, there are some differences between British and American English. There are a few differences in Grammar. For example, speakers of British English say “in hospital” and “Have you a pen?” Americans say “in the hospital” and “Do you have a pen?” Pronunciation is sometimes different. Americans usually sound the r in words like “birds” and “hurt”. Speakers of British English do not sound the r in these words. There are differences between British and American English in spelling and vocabulary. For example, “colour” and “honour” are British. “Color” and “honor” are American.

51. According to this passage, a student who is learning to speak American English might be afraid that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. British people cannot understand him

B. the grammar is too hard for him

C. Americans cannot understand him

D. the spelling is too hard for him

52. American English and British English are different in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. spelling

B. pronunciation

C. grammar

D. all of the above

53. What is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Whether there are some differences between British English and American English.

B. Whether British English and American English are one language or two.

C. How the differences between British English and American English come out.

D. How important the differences are.

54. Most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say “Do you have a watch?”

A. British people

B. Americans

C. children

D. teachers

55. According to this passage, British people and Americans have \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty in understanding each other.

A. little

B. much

C. some

D. great

Passage Four

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage:

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes. Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable. The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents’ and coaches’ criticisms to heart and find a flaw in themselves. Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today’s youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters’ performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

56. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to reduce their mental stress

B. to increase their sense of success

C. to make sports less competitive

D. to make sports more challenging

57. According to the passage sport is positive for young people in that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it can help them learn more about society

B. it enables them to find flaws in themselves

C. it can provide them with valuable experiences

D. it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves

58. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development

B. without realizing criticism may destroy their self-confidence

C. in order to make them remember life’s lessons

D. so as to put more pressure on them

59. According to the passage parents and coaches should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports

B. help children to win every game

C. train children to cope with stress

D. enable children to understand the positive aspect of sports

60. The author’s purpose in writing the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout

B. to persuade young children not to worry about criticism

C. to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children

D. to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement

Part III Cloze (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Once there was a king and his daughter. The king asked his daughter how much she loved him. She said that she loved him as much as the loved \_\_61\_\_ . Her answer made the king very happy. Salt is simple thing, \_\_62\_\_ it is very important. So the king thought his daughter cared a lot about him.

Salt has many \_\_\_63\_\_\_. Bodies need salt. If we don’t have enough, our bodies can’t work properly. We put salt on icy roads to make them \_\_\_64\_\_\_. We also use salt to produce other products, like paper and glass. But for many years, salt’s most important job was to \_\_\_65\_\_\_ food. Like other living things, most bacteria(细菌) need water to live. Salt takes in plenty of water, so most bacteria(细菌) can not live \_\_\_66\_\_\_ a salty environment. As a result, salt protects food and many other things. For much of humans history, this ability has made salt \_\_\_\_67\_\_\_ Every ancient culture from Egypt to China depended on salt. Even today, the hard working useful people are \_\_68\_\_\_ as “the salt of the earth”.

For centuries, salt was also hard to \_\_\_69\_\_\_ . It’s usefulness, together with rarity(稀有) made it very expensive. Salt could even be used like \_\_\_70\_\_\_ . In fact, the word salary (薪水) comes from the word salt.

Today, salt is used more widely and it still plays an important role in our life.

61. A. salt B. air C. gold D. sugar

62. A. or B. so C. and D. but

63. A. forms B. secrets C. uses D. skills

64. A. wide B. safe C. smooth D. thick

65. A. protect B. provide C. produce D. prepare

66. A. in B. outside C. for D. without

67. A. hopeful B. comfortable C. valuable D. successful

68. A. saved B. dreamed C. invited D. described

69. A. sell B. get C. take D. keep

70. A. money B. medicine C. earth D. food

Part IV Blank-filling (10 points)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the right form of words. (10 points)

June 15，2018

This morning I took a bus to school. The traffic was \_\_71\_\_ (busy) than usual and there were more people on the bus. At Xinhua Stop, I saw \_\_72\_\_ old man get on the bus. He looked very weak. I stood \_\_73\_\_\_ and gave my seat to him. He thanked me and asked me about my name and my school. We talked \_\_\_74\_\_\_ (happy).

Later in the \_\_\_75\_\_\_ (three) class, Mr. Du came in and asked me to go to the front. I didn’t know w \_\_\_76\_\_\_ , so I was a little afraid. Everyone was looking at me. Then he told 77 (they) what I did on the bus this morning. He \_\_\_78\_\_\_\_ (know) it because he got a phone call from the old man. Mr. Du said I could be a good example to my \_\_\_79\_\_\_\_ (classmate). It was really a good day f \_\_80\_\_\_ me! I was so proud.

大学英语强化实践能力考核 试卷C

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. We’re going to \_\_\_\_\_\_ with some friends for a picnic. Would you like to join us?

A. get in

B. get over

C. get along

D. get together

2. ---Hey, look where you are going?--- Oh, I’m terribly sorry, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I’m not noticing

B. I wasn’t noticing

C. I haven’t noticed

D. I don’t notice

3. --- How about eight o’clock outside the cinema?--- That \_\_\_\_\_\_ me fine.

A. fits

B. meets

C. satisfies

D. suits

4. Most of the audience had a high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the performance of our footballers in the match against Iran.

A. idea

B. sense

C. opinion

D. thought

5. I don 't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rock n roll It’s much too noisy for my taste.

A. go after

B. go away with

C. go into

D. go in for

6. Why don’t you just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your own business and leave me alone?

A. make

B. open

C. consider

D. mind

7. I shall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the loss of my laptop computer in the newspaper , with a reward for the finder.

A. inform

B. advertise

C. announce

D. publish

8. After the trainer was sure that the whale could look after itself, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it into the sea.

A. transported

B. unloaded

C. released

D. handled

9. ---Did you enjoy yourself at the party?

---Yes. I’ve never been to \_\_\_\_\_\_ one before.

A. a more excited

B. the more excited

C. a more exciting

D. the most exciting

10. Some people like drinking coffee, for it has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects.

A. promoting

B. stimulating

C. enhancing

D. encouraging

11. I like Mr.Wang, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class I have learned a lot.

A. whose

B. in whose

C. which

D. in which

12. Before the war broke out, many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in safe places possessions they could not take with them.

A. threw away

B. put away

C. gave away

D. carried away

13. She may have missed the train, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she won’t arrive for another hour.

A. in which case

B. in her case

C. an any case

D. in that case

14. They see you as something of a worrier, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems which don’t exist and crossing bridges long before you come to them.

A. settling

B. discovering

C. seeing

D. designing

15. Happy birthday, Jane ! So you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twenty already.

A. become

B. turned

C. grown

D. passed

16. --- How do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we go to Beijing for our Holidays?

--- I think we’d better fly there. It’s much comfortable.

A. insist

B. want

C. suppose

D. suggest

17. I got caught in the rain and my suit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has ruined

B. had ruined

C. has been ruined

D. had been ruined

18. We wanted to get home before dark, but it didn’t quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as planned.

A. make out

B. turn out

C. go on

D. come up

19. If you are feeling so tired, perhaps a little sleep would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. act

B. help

C. serve

D. last

20. With the capital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to greet even more people from around the world, Beijing is doing her best to make herself more open.

A. prepare

B. to prepare

C. prepared

D. prepares

21. Farmers in the region are \_\_\_\_ awaiting rain after a 2-month dry period.

A. eager

B. eagerly

C. eagered

D. eagerness

22. You can make windows \_\_\_\_\_ shut off your computer after it’s been

 idle for a certain period of time.

A. automatical

B. automatic

C. auto

D. automatically

23. Almost all countries have set up barriers to \_\_\_\_\_ national industries.

A. protecting

B. be protected

C. protect

D. protection

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been invited.

A. I, you and he

B. He, you and I

C. You, he and I

D. You, he and me

25. I can only stay here for \_\_\_\_\_\_ while, but I’ll come again in \_\_\_\_\_ days.

A. a little, a few

B. little, a few

C. a little, few

D. a few, a little

26. Most of the artists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the party were from South Africa.

A. invited

B. to invite

C. being invited

D. had been invited

27. When the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the classroom all the students stood up.

A. came

B. appeared

C. arrived

D. entered

28. He doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_ to take a holiday this summer.

A. suggest

B. acquire

C. plan

D. pursue

29. I'll lend you the book, but you can only \_\_\_\_\_ it for 2 days.

A. borrow

B. keep

C. take

D. hold

30. The bus \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the road for 2 hours so far.

A. has stopped

B. stopped

C. has been

D. has been stopping

31. The computer cost me too much, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s really useful.

A. so

B. but

C. and

D. or

32. There is air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water on the moon.

A. and

B. or

C. so

D. yet

33. It’s getting dark, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_they’re still working.

A. and

B. but

C. so

D. or

34. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you can succeed without hard work.

A. intend

B. suppose

C. guess

D. seek

35. When we got on the bus, we found a couple of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seats.

A. bare

B. blank

C. vacant

D. mere

36. I want to know if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the spring sports meeting next month. If they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it, I must get ready for it.

A. hold, will hold.

B. will hold, hold

C. hold, hold

D. will hold, will hold

37. —Excuse me. Where is the Hope Cinema?

—Go up this road to the end. Go \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge and you’ll find it.

A. cross

B. crossing

C. across

D. down

38. Good morning, class! Today we’ll learn a new lesson. Please open your books at \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. page seventeen

B. seventeen page

C. page seventeenth

D. seventeenth page

39. Mr. Zhang gave the textbook to all the pupils except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who had already taken them.

A. the ones

B. ones

C. some

D. the others

40. The train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was travelling was late.

A. which

B. where

C. on which

D. in that

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: In this part there are several passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Questions 41-45 are based on the following passage:

Your boss holds your future prospects in his hands. Some bosses are hard to get along with. Some have excellent qualifications but no idea when it comes to dealing with people. Of course, not all bosses are like that.

The relationship you have with your boss can be a major factor in determining your rise up the career ladder. Your boss is not only your leader, he is also the person best equipped to help you do the job you are paid to do. He can inform you of company direction that may affect your professional development.

Your boss also needs you to perform at your best in order to accomplish his objectives. He needs your feedback in order to provide realistic and useful reports to upper management. But how does this help you establish a meaningful working relationship with your boss?

The key is communication. Learn and understand his goals and priorities (优先的事). Observe and understand your boss’s work style. If he has not been clear with his expectations, ask! Likewise, ask for feedback and accept criticism gracefully. And if he understands that you do not view your job as just something to fill the hours between 9 and 5, he may be more likely to help you.

In short, getting along with your boss requires getting to know his likes and dislikes and learning to work with his personality and management style.

41. The main idea of the first paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bosses are hard to deal with

B. bosses have good character

C. bosses determine your career future

D. bosses must have similar personality

42. In the second paragraph, “rise up the career ladder”(Line 2) means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. going to work abroad

B. changing jobs frequently

C. being promoted in position

D. pursuing an advanced degree

43. In order to achieve his objectives, your boss expects that you will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. do your best in your work

B. show your management skills

C. get along with your colleagues

D. write reports to upper management

44. The most important factor for establishing a good working relationship with the boss is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. high expectations

B. quick feedback

C. frequent criticism

D. effective communication

45. The best title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. How to Take Care Of Your Boss.

B. How to Get Along with Your Boss

C. How to Accept Your Boss’s Criticism

D. How to Accomplish Your Boss’s Objective

Passage Two

Questions 46-50 are based on the following passage:

Little Tommy was doing very badly in math. His parents had tried everything—tutors, cards, special learning centers—in short, everything they could think of. Finally they took Tommy to a catholic (天主教的) school.

After the first day, little Tommy came home with a very serious look on his face. He didn’t kiss his mother hello. Instead, he went straight to his room and started studying. Books and papers were spread out all over the room and little Tommy was hard at work. His mother was surprised. She called him down to dinner and as soon as he finished eating, he went back to his room, without a word. In no time he was back hitting the books as hard as before. This went on for some time, day after day while the mother tried to understand what was happening.

Finally, little Tommy brought home his report card. He quietly put it on the table and went up to his room and hit the books. His mom looked at it and to her surprise, little Tommy got an A in math. She could no longer hold her curiosity. She went to his room and asked, “Son, what was it? Was it the nuns (修女)?”

Little Tommy looked at her and shook his head, “No. ”

“Well then,” she asked again. “WHAT was it?”

Little Tommy looked at her and said, “Well, on the first day of school, when I saw that man nailed (用钉子钉牢) to the plus sign (加号), I knew they weren’t joking. ”

46. Why did Tommy’s parents send him to a catholic school?

A. Because he could eat well there.

B. Because he could learn more about nuns.

C. Because his parents wanted him to do better in his math.

D. Because his parents didn’t want him to learn math any more.

47. Tommy’s mother felt surprised that his son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was still the same as usual

B. ate so much at dinner

C. kissed her hello after school

D. worked hard but said little

48. “Hitting the books” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A. 用功

B. 捶书

C. 发泄

D. 振作

49. The last sentence in the passage shows that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Tommy felt sorry for the nail

B. Tommy was afraid of being nailed

C. Tommy didn’t like the plus sign

D. Tommy liked playing jokes on others

50. From the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. teachers should be strict with their students

B. mistaking might do good sometimes

C. a catholic school is much better than other ones

D. nuns are good at helping children with their math

Passage Three

Questions 51-55 are based on the following passage:

I don’t often lose things and I’m especially carefully with money, so I was quite surprised when I reached for my wallet and it wasn’t there.

At first, I thought it was possible that I could have left it at home. Then I remembered taking it out to pay for the taxi, so I knew I had it with me just before I walked into the restaurant. I wondered if it was possible that it could have slipped out of my pocket while I was eating dinner. Thinking about that possibility, I turned and walked back to the table where I had been sitting. Unfortunately, there were several people sitting at the table at the time, so I called a waiter and explained to him that my wallet had fallen out of my pocket while I was sitting at the table a few minutes earlier. I had the waiter go over to the table to see if my wallet was on the floor.

While the waiter was looking for it, the manager of the restaurant came up to me and asked me if anything was wrong. I didn’t want to get a lot of people involved in the problem, but I knew I had to get the wallet back. I told the manager what had happened. He had me describe the wallet to him, and then he insisted that I report the missing wallet to the police. I told him that I didn’t particularly want to get the police involved in it; besides, I was in a hurry because I had an appointment with my doctor in just a few minutes. I explained to him that my biggest worry at the moment was how I was going to pay the check. He told me not to worry about that. He had me write down my name and address, and he said he would send me a bill.

51. Why was the writer so sure he had brought his wallet with him?

A. he remembered that he didn’t leave it at home.

B. he always felt his pocket for the wallet before he left home.

C. he believed his own memory.

D. he had taken it out to pay the taxi-driver.

52. According to the passage, the writer most probably lost his wallet when \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he took it out to pay for the taxi

B. he walked into the restaurant

C. he was eating dinner

D. he was ordering his dish

53. Why did the writer walk back to the table where he had been sitting?

A. he was sure his wallet was still there.

B. it was possible that he could find his wallet there.

C. he could ask someone there about his wallet.

D. he saw the wallet lying on the floor near the table.

54. What did he actually do when he walked back to the table?

A. he asked the people at the table about his wallet.

B. he explained to the waiter what had happened a few minutes earlier.

C. he himself started looking for his wallet.

D. he talked with the manager about what had happened.

55. The manager \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. didn’t appear till very late

B. didn’t come at all because he was very busy

C. came up pretty soon to see what had happened

D. came to the table and found the wallet

Passage Four

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage:

Thomas Edison lit up the world with his invention of the electric light. Without him, the world might still be in the dark. However, the electric light was not his only invention. He also invented the motion picture camera and over 1,200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new.

Thomas Edison was born in 1847. He attended school for only three months. His mother taught him at home, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. He started experimenting at a young age.

When he was 12 years old, he got his first job. He became a newsboy on train. He did experiments on the train in his spare time. Unluckily, his first work experience did not end well. They fired him when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the train. Then Edison worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time in experimenting his first patent(专利权) in 1868 for a vote recorder run by electricity.

Thomas Edison was totally deaf in one ear and hard of hearing in the other, but he thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversations short, so that he could have more time for work. He always worked 16 out of every 24 hours. Sometimes his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.

Thomas Edison died at the age of 84. He left a great many inventions that greatly improved the quality of life all over the world.

56. How often did Edison make a new invention？

A. About every fourteen days.

B. About every seven days.

C. About once a week.

D. About twice a week.

57 The underlined word “fired” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. gave somebody a job.

B. set fire to somebody.

C. let somebody down.

D. forced somebody to leave his job.

58. Edison considered his deafness as\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. something bad

B. a gift from God

C. a kind of ability

D. a disadvantage

59. Which of the following sentences is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Edison had only 8 hours’ rest each day after his deafness.

B. Edison got his education mostly by self-teaching.

C. Edison had his first job in 1886.

D. Edison’ inventions greatly improved the quality of people’s lives.

60. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. The function of the electric light.

B. Edison and his experiments.

C. The importance of inventions.

D. The whole life of Edison.

Part III Cloze (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

A Chinese student went to London to study. His family name is Sun. The word “sun” has \_\_61\_\_\_meaning in English.

London is a country with bad weather. It is often cloudy and rainy ,so the people there don’t get much sunlight in the year. When the Chinese student arrived at London Airport ,a tall \_\_62\_\_\_ opened his passport (护照) to check the visa(检查签证) .The policeman \_\_\_63\_\_\_ the Chinese name “sun” in the passport. He \_\_64\_\_ it was the English word “sun”. So he said to the student, “I see your name is Sun. We \_\_\_65\_\_\_ you to be here.”

The Chinese student felt \_\_66\_\_\_ He asked the policeman, “Is there anything wrong with my passport or visa” “No. We’ll never \_\_67\_\_\_ you go away.”

The Chinese student \_\_68\_\_\_\_ that the policeman would arrest(逮捕) him. He asked the policeman, “What did I do” It was then that the policeman \_\_69\_\_\_. He said, “You don’t know what you did Mr. Sun You \_\_70\_\_\_ sunlight to London So we don’t want you to go away.” Then the student knew that it was a joke. He was very happy.

61. A.other B .another C. others D. the others

62. A.policeman B. teacher C. student D. doctor

63. A.played B. saw C. gave D. showed

64. A.wrote B. made C. thought D .improved

65. A.mind B. wait C. visit D. want

66. A.surprised B. sorry C. sad D. happy

67. A.decide B. stop C. stand D. let

68. A.cried B. had C. worried D. talked

69. A.planned B.depended C.discussed D .laughed

70. A.brought B.meant C.took D.forgot

Part IV Blank-filling (10 points)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the right form of words. (10 points)

June 15，2018

This morning I took a bus to school. The traffic was \_\_71\_\_ (busy) than usual and there were more people on the bus. At Xinhua Stop, I saw \_\_72\_\_ old man get on the bus. He looked very weak. I stood \_\_73\_\_\_ and gave my seat to him. He thanked me and asked me about my name and my school. We talked \_\_\_74\_\_\_ (happy).

Later in the \_\_\_75\_\_\_ (three) class, Mr. Du came in and asked me to go to the front. I didn’t know w \_\_\_76\_\_\_ , so I was a little afraid. Everyone was looking at me. Then he told 77 (they) what I did on the bus this morning. He \_\_\_78\_\_\_\_ (know) it because he got a phone call from the old man. Mr. Du said I could be a good example to my \_\_\_79\_\_\_\_ (classmate). It was really a good day f \_\_80\_\_\_ me! I was so proud.