

C. never put off till tomorrow D. there is no tomorrow

16. It has been said that in no country _____ Britain can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day.

A. other than B. more than

C. better than D. rather than

17. _____ you are familiar with the author's ideas, try to read all the sections as quickly as you possibly can.

A. Now that B. Ever since

C. So that D. As long as

18. —Tom is so worried about the test that he said he was going to study all night.

—Tell him he should quit _____ and get some help.

A. to have worried B. to worry

C. worrying D. from worrying

19. The trees _____ in the storm have been moved off the road.

A. being blown down B. blown down

C. blowing down D. to blow down

20. The boy the teachers considered _____ failed in the final exam, _____ surprised them very much.

A. to be the best; which B. as the best student; that

C. to have been studying well; it D. such as a good student; which

Part II. Cloze Test (10 points ; 20 minutes)

Directions: Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C, or D for each blank in the passage. Blacken the corresponding letter of the word or phrase you have chosen on the Answer Sheet.

As it came near the corner, the taxi stopped suddenly. The driver got out looking very 21. A big lorry which had been 22 the taxi stopped too. The taxi driver was now standing at the corner looking up at the sky 23 the lorry driver went to 24 him. A number of cars behind were 25 to stop as well and soon a large crowd of people 26 gathered at the corner.

The 27 of all this trouble was a very strange 28. It sounded as if thousands and thousands of 29 were singing together. The noise was quite 30 and many people looked disturbed. The most extraordinary thing was that, apart from one or two pigeons, 31 was not a bird in sight. No one was able to solve the mystery 32 two policemen arrived. They noticed a large advertisement 33 a film high up on a wall nearby. 34 the noise seemed to be coming 35 this direction, they climbed up and found that a tape-recorder had been hidden 36 the advertisement. The noise made by birds singing was being broadcast over powerful loudspeakers so as to 37 the attention of passers-by. The police asked the 38 to take the recorder away because the advertisement had attracted 39

much attention that it was 40 for a great many cars and buses to move freely in the street.

21. A. puzzled B. unhappy C. tired D. guilty
22. A. pushing B. leading C. following D. guiding
23. A. but B. yet C. and D. so
24. A. share B. connect C. join D. charge
25. A. agreed B. determined C. forced D. persuaded
26. A. having B. has C. have D. had
27. A. result B. point C. effect D. cause
28. A. case B. noise C. thing D. picture
29. A. cocks B. children C. birds D. tape-recorders
30. A. exciting B. interesting C. convincing D. frightening
31. A. there B. here C. it D. that
32. A. before B. until C. when D. after
33. A. for B. in C. to D. by
34. A. When B. Before C. After D. As
35. A. in B. to C. into D. from
36. A. behind B. over C. above D. on
37. A. pay B. give C. attract D. attack
38. A. managers B. advertisers C. drivers D. passers-by

39. A. too B. this C. such D. so

40. A. impassable B. impossible C. improper D. unnecessary

Part III. Reading Comprehension (40 points; 55 minutes)

Section 1

Directions: Each of the following three passages is followed by some questions. For each question there are four choices. Choose the best answer to each question. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

For the past twenty years, poll-takers (民意测验者) have told us that the vast majority of Americans report that they are “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with their jobs. But, when the surveys pose a slightly different question—“If you had to do it over, would you choose the same line of work?”—sixty percent of working Americans say they would choose another occupation. This seems to tell us that Americans feel that they are supposed to like their jobs but, in reality, they don’t. Most of us are stuck in jobs we’d prefer not to have. And some of us actually hate what we do.

How does this happen in a land where citizens are presumably free to do, and become, anything they want? First of all, some of us didn’t deliberately choose our jobs but simply fell into them. Later, there was never time to find out what we really

wanted to do.

Another reason people dislike their jobs is the result of a change in the American economy. A hundred years ago most Americans worked for themselves on farms or in small stores and workshops. Now, less than 10 percent of us are self-employed. Many of us work as cogs (轮牙) in the wheels of giant corporations. We don't make a finished product with our own hands, and we feel that we are totally replaceable parts in the machine. Social scientists say that the happiest workers are the ones who are their own bosses—business owners, executives, and professionals. Working for a big company often results in a sense of powerlessness and malaise. Finally, being a member of the baby boom generation increases the chances of job dissatisfaction. In the struggle for careers among the members of this large population “bulge”, many people are losing out in the competition. These individuals may never achieve the standard of living their parents achieved, or go as far up the success ladder as they had hoped. The result is bitterness, and a feeling of being trapped in a “nowhere” job.

41. The best title for this selection is _____.

- A. Job Satisfaction
- B. Why People Hate Their Jobs
- C. Nowhere Jobs
- D. A Change in the Workplace

42. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of the selection? _____.

- A. Job burnout is a growing problem
- B. Large companies provide many benefits for workers
- C. Workers are unhappy because they no longer work with their hands
- D. There are several reasons why workers are unhappy with their jobs

43. According to the passage, the majority of Americans _____.

- A. would choose another occupation if they could begin again
- B. are self-employed
- C. feel that they are supposed to dislike their jobs
- D. work in factories

44. The author implies that _____.

- A. job dissatisfaction is a sign of laziness
- B. the baby-boomers despise their parents
- C. polls can be misleading
- D. working for a corporation is very satisfying

45. The word “malaise” (Line7, Para. 3) means _____.

- A. depression
- B. fulfillment
- C. contentment
- D. significance

Passage Two

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Most forest fires are caused by human carelessness or ignorance. Forest fire

therefore, is mainly a problem of creating better understanding of the importance of forests, an awareness of the danger of fire in the woods, and a sense of personal responsibility to safeguard the forests from danger. This is not an easy job.

Careless smokers are responsible for thousands of forest fires each year. Many of these are started when cigarette butts (蒂) and matches are thrown from automobiles. Others are caused by hunters, hikers (徒步旅行者), fishermen, or woods workers who are careless in disposing of their smoking materials. The Forest Service has posted rules in many of the National Forests that prohibit smoking except in certain designated areas. Many of the states have laws against throwing lighted materials from automobiles. The prevention of smoker-caused fires, however, depends upon changing the attitudes and behavior of millions of people who smoke in hazardous areas.

The most important natural cause of fire is lightning (闪电). This accounts for 11 percent of forest fires on protected land for the entire nation. In the Western States, lightning causes a much higher percentage of fires than it does in the East.

Advances in knowledge of fire weather are helping forest protection forces to know when to be lightning-caused fires. Adequate and well-equipped forces can control them quickly and hold the damage to a minimum. Experiments in thunder clouds to prevent or control the lightning itself have been in process for many years, but new breakthroughs are needed for any significant

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