北京师范大学网络教育招生入学考试

（专科起点升本科）

英语（二）复习备考题库

2016年

**一、语法与词汇（共125题）**

1. The doctor took my temperature and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to my heart.

A. listens B. will listen C. has listened D. listened

2. Be quiet! They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a meeting in the next room.

A. are having B. have C. were having D. will had

3. “What will you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at six this evening?” “I’ll probably be having supper.”

A. do B. doing C. have D. be doing

4. Look! The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a model ship and he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it in the lake now.

A. made; is sailing B. has made; is sailing

C. made; sails D. has made; sails

5. “Must we start the experiment now?” “No, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. won’t B. needn’t C. can’t D. may not

6. The lady looks pale. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ill.

A. can be B. must be C. should be D. has to be

7. I’ve come to ask him for the book. That’s why I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wait until he comes back.

A. need B. should C. ought to D. have to

8. Mr. Baker, a dozen students want to see you. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they wait here or outside?

A. Should B. Will C. Shall D. Are

9. The song \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by children.

A. is often sung B. was often sung C. sings D. has often sung

10. Great changes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China since 1978.

A. take the place B. took the place of

C. have taken place D. have been taken place

11. “Have you moved into the new house?”

“Not yet. The rooms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. are being painted B. are painting C. are painted D. are being paint

12. Tennis balls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ best in summer.

A. are sold B. sell C. would be sold D. sold away

13. A group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will come to our school tomorrow.

A. Germany B. Germans C. German D. Japaneses

14. There are ten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our school.

A. woman teachers B. women teacher

C. woman teacher D. women teachers

15. Joan is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sister.

A. Mary and Jack B. Mary’s and Jack’s

C. Mary’s and Jack D. Mary and Jack’s

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_work has been done to solve the problem.

A. Many B. A great deal of

C. A great many D. A large number of

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is Christmas day.

A. Twenty-five of December B. Twenty-fifth of December

C. The twenty-five of December D. The twenty-fifth of December

18. John turned round and looked at him in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surprise.

A. an B. / C. the D. a

19. We’ll take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trip to Hangzhou tomorrow.

A. a two-days B. a two-day C. a two day’s D. a two day

20. Last Sunday my grandma had her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birthday.

A. ninety B. ninetieth C. ninties D. ninetieth’s

21. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to say at the meeting?

A. anything important B. important something

C. everything important D. important anything

22. Girl students are much cleverer in our class than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in theirs.

A. this B. / C. it D. those

23. Our country is getting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. strong and strong B. more and more strong

C. stronger and stronger D. more strong and more strong

24. Walking on the moon is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walking on the earth.

A. not so easy as B. more easy than

C. as easily as D. more easier than

25. The boy has to look after himself, because his parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abroad.

A. are both B. both are C. are all D. all are

26. Will you have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea?

A. the other B. other C. an other D. another

27. Some people like to stay at home on Sundays, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like to go to the cinema.

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

28. “What’s in your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand?” “An orange.”

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

29. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_paper do you read?” “I read ‘China Daily’.”

A. Which B. How C. How many D. What

30. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some hot coffee now?” “Yes, please.”

A. Do you like B. Will you like

C. Would you like D. Should you like

31. “Would you like to watch TV or listen to the radio?” “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Yes, I’d like to watch TV B. No, I do not watch TV

C. Yes, to listen to the radio D. I’d like to watch TV

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the population in China by the end of last year?

A. How much B. What C. How many D. Which

33. He wanted to see the film very much, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he couldn’t get a ticket.

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

34. He raised the question of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they should show their passes.

A. what B. if C. whether D. that

35. “Tom has lunch at 12 o’clock.” “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. So do I B. So have I C. I have so D. I do so

36. There is some truth in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he says.

A. which B. what C. that D. those

37. The girl\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an English song in the next room is Tom’s sister.

A. who is singing B. is singing C. sang D. was singing

38. This is the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night.

A. whom I saw him B. whom I saw

C. which I saw D. who I saw him

39. Is this the hospital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he worked ten years ago?

A. that B. where C. which D. the one

40. I’ll tell you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he told me yesterday.

A. all which B. all what C. that all D. all

41. It is five days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we came here.

A. when B. before C. as D. since

42. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he finished his work last night.

A. don’t go; until B. didn’t go; after

C. went; until D. didn’t go; till

43. She pulled back the curtain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she could see the passing crow D.

A. so as to B. in order to C. so that D. that so

44. He told us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story that all of us were pleased to hear it.

A. so interesting B. such interesting

C. such an interesting D. so an interesting

45. The workers were busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new houses throughout the winter.

A. build B. to build C. building D. built

46. She ran as quickly as she could so as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. not to lose the race B. to not lose the race

C. don’t lose the race D. didn’t lose the race

47. Our TV set doesn’t work. I think we’ll have it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

A. repairing B. repair C. repaired D. being repaired

48. Because of my poor English I’m afraid I can’t make myself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. understand B. be understood

C. understood D. understanding

49. Half of the money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your brother.

A. belong to B. belong C. belongs to D. belongs

50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what she meant.

A. Only then I understood B. Only then I did understand

C. Only then did I understand D. Only then did I understood

51. Not only my sister but also Mary and John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interested in that film.

A. am B. is C. be D. are

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a good thing that they didn’t come to the meeting.

A. That’s B. It’s C. There’s D. That is

53. What was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the fire?

A. cause B. reason C. beginning D. course

54. We’re planning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a garden party next Saturday night.

A. make B. hold C. celebrate D. gather

55. I know him but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_where I met him.

A. forget B. forgot C. remember D. remembered

56. In England buses and cars keep to the left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the road.

A. top B. side C. way D. corner

57. We stopped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_anything.

A. to hear; listen B. listening; hear C. to listen; hear D.hearing; listen

58. They may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the books for about two weeks.

A. borrow B. lend C. keep D. have

59. When we reached the office, the clock on the wall was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_eight.

A. beating B. hitting C. striking D. ringing

60. His cold was growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. harder B. worse C. heavier D. seriously

61. You don’t look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; you’d better see a doctor.

A. mice B. well C. kind D. good

62. The film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about two hours.

A. keeps B. lasts C. goes D. gets

63. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the little girl very clever.

A. hear B. too bad C. find D. make

64. Students sometimes support themselves by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of evening jobs.

A. ways B. offers C. means D. helps

65. She was born in Japan but has now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the United States.

A. fixed B. stuck C. settled D. housed

66. Police officers working on the murder have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hundreds of families.

A. asked B. researched C. questioned D. demanded

67. These oil paintings are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_found now, so they are of great value.

A. rarely B. sometimes C. ever D. often

68. The college got some money by selling one of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_old pictures.

A. useful B. helpful C. usual D. valuable

69. Usually carelessness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to failure.

A. leads B. happens C. gets D. agrees

70. I’m very busy, so I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that problem with you for the moment.

A. discuss B. quarrel C. answer D. explain

71. When she came home she sensed something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Had someone got in?

A. terrible B. unusual C. uncomfortable D. bad

72. Something terrible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to him the other day.

A. took place B. happened C. appeared D. seemed

73. It’s no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that you failed in the exam. You’re always being so careless.

A. wonder B. trouble C. doubt D. matter

74. Look, how perfectly that tie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his suit!

A. do with B. suits C. matches D. fits

75. We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to know that the explorers are safe in the end.

A. relieved B. disappointed C. grateful D. thoughtful

76. The inspector advised the old lady not to stay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the flat for a few nights.

A. lonely B. single C. on her own D. of her own

77. He was so poor that he had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than one hundred dollars.

A. no less B. not less C. more D. no more

78. The close \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are not allowed to get married.

A. relations B. relativities C. relatives D. relationships

79. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of experience in my job.

A. accepting B. gaining C. receiving D. winning

80. It seems that the hat fits you very well. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. try it on B. try on it C. put it on D. put on it

81. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a piece of paper and a pen?

A. bring out B. give out C. take out D. find out

82. A car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many different parts.

A. made of B. made from C. made up of D. made in

83. Don’t lose heart. I’ll help you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the others.

A. go over B. catch up with C. go up D. run with

84. The parents have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their children’s education.

A. spend B. cost C. pick up D. pay for

85. Tom isn’t an honest student. You can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him for help.

A. rely on B. ask for C. go on with D. talk about

86. Paul was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by his uncle after his father died.

A. brought up B. grown up C. held up D. put up

87. Li Ping’s father told him never to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the study of English.

A. give out B. give up C. give in D. give back

88. Rising costs make it hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the business.

A. carry on B. go on C. hold on D. put on

89. I know that the accident \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a small village.

A. took place B. was taken place

C. took the place D. was taken the place of

90. My bike has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I have to go there by bus.

A. broken down B. put on C. put down D. broken into

91. The baby often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the middle of the night.

A. wakes up B. brings up C. gets up D. picks up

92.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and tell them to hurry up.

A. Ring them up B. Put them on

C. Turn them down D. Shout at them

93. Students should not only learn facts, but also learn how to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_facts.

A. look for B. find out C. find D. look

94. If a piece of ice is taken into a warm room, it will soon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_water.

A. turn off B. turn down C. turn into D. turn on

95. Mrs. Black is a kind woman. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_others easily.

A. gets on well with B. gets to C. gets into D. get in

96. The girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but could see nobody. She began to feel afraid.

A. looked after B. looked for C. looked around D. looked at

97. You have done well in your studies, I hope you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. keep it up B. keep it out C. keep it down D. keep it off

98. It is not right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_today’s work until tomorrow.

A. put down B. put up C. put on D. put off

99. The first word of a sentence should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a capital letter.

A. begin with B. start as C. be filled with D. be covered with

100. He did not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his promise to us.

A. carry away B. carry on C. carry out D. carry off

101. Don’t forget to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your things after you have finished your homework.

A. set side B. put away C. take away D. put into

102. As time\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, his theory proved to be correct.

A. passes on B. went by C. went on D. lasted

103. The plane had already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before we got to the airport.

A. taken down B. taken off C. taken away D. taken up

104. The experiment, though they had tried their best, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to be a failure.

A. turned up B. turned out C. turned in D. turned on

105. Walt Disney’s dream \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and he opened an amusement park at last.

A. came up B. came true C. came out D. come on

106. Early in the morning we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on our journey.

A. set off B. begin off C. start off D. get off

107. The money she spent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more than 1000 dollars.

A. added B. added to C. added up D. added up to

108. Last night a quarrel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between two brothers in our neighborhood.

A. broke out B. broke up C. broke away D. broke in

109. As soon as he got off the plane, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work.

A. gave out B. set out C. looked out D. took out

110. Don’t hesitate to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me if you are in trouble.

A. turn up B. turn to C. turn in D. turn out

111.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! There is a car coming.

A. Look forward B. Look around C. Look about D. Look out

112. It is much easier to talk about social change than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. to bring it up B. to bring it out

C. to bring it about D. to bring it on

113. The president wanted to know who would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the matter in the company.

A. see to B. change C. in change of D. take care

114. When hair is burned, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a terrible smell.

A. pushes off B. takes out C. keeps out D. gives off

115. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a good answer.

A. came up to B. came up with C. came up for D. came out of

116. The strong wind was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the broken window.

A. free from B. ready for C. sure of D.responsible for

117. Bob has recently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tennis to provide himself with some relaxation.

A. taken in B. taken up C. taken with D. taken out

118. The rich man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his poor neighbors.

A. looked down to B. saw down to

C. looked down upon D. saw down on

119. Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your bad habits?

A. do with B. get rid of C. get off D. get along with

120. We would rather not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Mary because she is not a trustworthy person.

A. depend for B. rely in C. rely for D. rely on

121.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the fog, we should have reached Paris.

A. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. But for

122. We tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_what he meant.

A. make for B. make of C. make out D. make from

123. The students dislike their teacher, for he is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_them.

A. cruel for B. critical on C. hard on D. harmful to

124. You can’t get to the museum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by catching No.112 bus.

A. other than B. more than C. better than D. rather than

125. Many people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their friends at Christmas time.

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

**二、阅读理解**

**1**

A famous teacher was speaking to the students at our school. He began his lesson by holding up a ￥100 bill. Then he said to the three hundred students, “Who would like this ￥100 bill?” The students began to put up their hands at once.

Then he said, “I am going to give this ￥100 to one of you, but first, let me do this.” He then made the bill into a ball. Then he said, “Who wants it now?” The hands went back into the air.

“Well,” he said, “what if I do this?” and he dropped it on the floor and stepped on it. He picked up the dirty, crumpled(起皱)bill and said, “Who still wants it?” Hands went back into the air.

“My friends,” he said, “you have learned a valuable lesson today. No matter what I did to the money, you still wanted it because it did not go down in value (价值). It was still worth ￥100 !”

Many times in our lives, we are dropped, crumpled, and stepped on by the chances we take and the things that happen to us. We feel as if we are worth nothing. But remember, no matter what has happened to you, you will never lose your value: you are always valuable to those people who love you. Your value doesn’t come from what you do or whom you know, but WHO YOU ARE.

You are special and valuable. Don’t ever forget it!

(1) Even though it was dirty, the money\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. still went up in value B. was worth nothing

C. didn’t go down in value D. was still ours

(2) We are always valuable to the people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. who pay us B. who call us C. who hate us D. who love us

(3) Your value doesn’t come from what you do but\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. who you know B. who made you

C. who you remember D. who you are

(4) The sentence “Hands went back into the air.” means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the students put up their hands again

B. the students put down their hands

C. the students put their hands behind their backs again

D. the students put their hands in front of them

(5) Why did the famous teacher use a ￥100 bill at his lesson?

A. Because he wanted to make the bill into a ball.

B. Because he used to drop a bill on the floor and stepped on it.

C. Because he was going to give the bill to one of his students.

D. Because he wanted to make the students know what value was.

**2**

The lady lived in a first class hotel that faced the park. Her driver called for her every morning at eleven. As he helped her into the car one Saturday morning, she noticed a man in rags (穿着破旧衣服) on a bench across the street looking attentively at the hotel with a dreamy expression on his face. He was there again the next morning—the next. It interested the lady. She told her driver to wait and crossed over to the man on the bench.

“I simply have to know,” she said, “why you keep looking at the hotel that way every morning.”

The man smiled.

“Lady,” he said, “I’m a penniless failure. I sleep on this bench when the police don’t drive me away, and I dream that some day—just once—I’m going to spend a night in that smart hotel across the way.”

The lady, feeling very pleased with herself, said, “Tonight your dream is going to be true. I’m going to pay for the best room in the house for you.”

The following morning the woman told the man to come to her breakfast table and asked, “How did you sleep?”

The man proved disappointing.

“Good Heavens, why?” she asked, “Wasn’t the bed soft and warm enough for you?”

“It wasn’t that,” he explained, “you see, down there I can dream I’m in the hotel. Here the whole night through, I kept dreaming I was back on the park bench.”

(1) A good title for this passage is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Don’t Break a Fond Dream B. A Rich Lady

C. A Poor Man’s Dream D. A Smart Hotel

(2) The word “smart” in this passage means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. high B. magnificent C. big D. comfortable

(3) When the lady asked the man to her breakfast table, it was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Monday B. Wednesday C. Tuesday D. Saturday

(4) The man would rather sleep on the bench than in the hotel because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

A. he didn’t like the warm and soft bed B. he liked to sleep in the park

C. he wanted to have a good dream D. he couldn’t pay for it

(5) There was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between the park and the hotel.

A. a river B. a shop C. a forest D. a road

**3**

Robert is a truck-driver. His job is to carry goods from a factory to the train station.

Last Tuesday he worked until late at night. He slept only four hours before the sun rose. He had to get up and went on working. That afternoon, at about two o’clock, the weather got hotter and hotter and he felt so tired that he couldn’t drive the truck. He wanted very much to have a good sleep for a while. So he drove the truck to the roadside, stopped it under a big tree and lay down on the chair. Just then a man came to the truck, knocked at the door and said, “Excuse me, sir, what time is it now?”

Robert had to sit up and said, “Two o’clock.”

“Thank you very much, sir.” The man said and went away.

Not long after Robert went to sleep, a woman came and knocked at the window. She asked in a loud voice. “Can you tell me the time, please?”

Robert sat again and said angrily, “Five past two.”

After the woman left, Robert brought out a piece of paper and wrote on it. “I don’t know the time.” He put it up on the window. Then he lay down for a third time.

Several minutes later, an old man passed the truck and found the note on the window. He opened the door, woke up Robert and said, “It’s a quarter past two, sir.”

(1) Robert was very tired because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he went to bed too late the night before B. the weather was hot

C. he didn’t sleep enough that night D. he was busy working at the time

(2) He stopped his truck by the road to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have a rest B. smoke C. have a sleep D. have a cup of tea

(3) He became angry because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. the man and the woman disturbed him

B. the man and the woman didn’t let him sleep

C. he was too tired to sleep

D. people made a lot of noise

(4) Robert slept on the chair for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_minutes.

A. five B. ten C. over fifteen D. less than fifteen

(5) Robert was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ driver.

A. a bus B. a taxi C. a truck D. a motorbike

**4**

Hank Stram was on vacation traveling through Europe by train with his two children, Tina and Max. Their seats were in the last carriage(车厢)of the train.

After they had eaten their lunch, Hank got up. “I’m just going down to the dining car to get a coffee. I’ll be back soon. We won’t get to the station till five this afternoon.”

The dining car was near the front of the train. As the train was traveling fast and moving from side to side, Hank decided to drink his coffee there and not to carry it back to his seat. Soon he got talking to another person who happened to be from America, too. They found that they had a lot in common and got on well. There was an announcement in German when the train started moving again. But Hank paid no attention.

Finally they said goodbye to each other and Hank started to walk through the carriages when he found he couldn’t go on further. He was in the last carriage!

Meanwhile, his children were enjoying their trip. They looked out of the window and talked happily. They thought their father was on the same train. At about three o’clock, Tina decided to see what their dad was up to. But when she went through just a few carriages, she found herself at the front of the train. Finally she discovered the truth. The train had divided in the station where they had stopped. The front part was going to Frankfort and the other part was going to Bonn. Then they knew they had lost their dad.

At five o’clock their train stopped in Bonn Station. But Hank was not with them. Where was he?

(1) Where were Hank and his two children traveling to?

A. Frankfort B. Bonn C. Berlin D. Europe

(2) Why did Hank leave his children?

A. He was going go get himself a coffee.

B. He was going to have lunch in the dining car.

C. He wanted to have a talk with somebody else.

D. He was going to buy his children each a coffee.

(3) Why didn’t Hank get back to his seat immediately after the announcement?

A. It was too noisy in the dining car and Hank couldn’t hear a single word of the announcement.

B. He didn’t know German.

C. He was having his coffee.

D. He didn’t pay any attention to the announcement.

(4) When did the two children realize that they had lost their dad?

A. When the train stopped in a station.

B. Two hours after their father left them.

C. By the time the train stopped in Bonn Station.

D. After they found the train had divided.

(5) From the passage we can conclude that Hank\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. went home alone

B. was in Bonn with his children

C. was in Frankfort

D. was still drinking coffee in the dining car

**5**

Macao is only forty miles from Hong Kong and it is easy to reach. You can get there by sea. It is an interesting place and it has a long history. Macao is part of China and most people living there are Chinese.

The first Europeans to go to Macao came from Portugal. More than four hundred years ago the Portuguese went there to trade with China. Some settled and made their homes there. They built strong forts to guard the city and the harbor. They also built churches, schools, hospitals and other places. Slowly the city grew. People from many countries came to live and work in Macao.

Today many people visit Macao, some only go there to watch dog-racing or motor-racing or to gamble with their money. But Macao is a quiet and peaceful place. It is pleasant just to walk around and look at the old buildings and forts. You feel you are back in the old days. Of course, some of the buildings are now in ruins (废墟). The Church of St. Paul has only the front wall with many steps leading up to it. But it is still interesting to see.

When you are hot and tired, there are small cool gardens to rest in. When you are hungry, there are good restaurants with many kinds of food. Nearby are some islands, which are also nice to visit and are easy to get to. There is certainly a lot to see and to do in Macao.

(1) Macao is easy to get to because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is part of China and most people there are Chinese.

B. it is an interesting place

C. it is very fast and cheap by sea

D. it is not far away from Hong Kong

(2) Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to go to Macao.

B. Some Portuguese settled in Macao and made their homes nearly half a century ago.

C. The city Macao grew slowly.

D. People there put up strong forts to defend the city.

(3) You feel in Macao you are back in the old days because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. some of the buildings are now in ruins

B. you can watch dog-racing or motor-racing

C. you go about and look at the old buildings and forts with pleasure

D. it is a peaceful place

(4) Where will you have a break when you feel worn out?

A. In good restaurants. B. In small cool gardens.

C. On some islands. D. In beautiful parks.

(5) The writer’s idea seems to be that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people from many countries came to live and work in Macao

B. the Portuguese were willing to do business in China

C. people in Macao serve good food

D. Macao is a quiet and peaceful place with a lot to see and to do

**6**

One morning last summer Joyce Andrews made some sausage sandwiches for her husband’s lunch. There was one sausage left over. Mrs. Andrews didn’t care for them herself, and so she gave the last one to Henry, their little dog, Henry ate it up quickly.

During the morning the dog got ill. He wouldn’t stop shaking his head, and he couldn’t stand up properly. Joyce thought, “He’s eaten something that didn’t agree with him. Maybe that sausage was bad …” She suddenly remembered her husband’s lunch. She ran to the telephone and called Jim at his office.

“Jim, I hope you haven’t eaten any of those sandwiches yet.”

“You have? Two? Well, listen—don’t eat any more. I gave Henry the last sausage, and now he’s ill. Go to the doctor, Jim.”

“What? You feel all right? No, Jim, don’t take a chance with your health. I’m sure those sausages are bad. Please go…”

“Yes, Jim. Tell him about the dog. Get some medicine.”

Jim came home at lunchtime and went to bed. “I had a very unpleasant hour at the doctor’s,” he told Joyce. “The medicine made me very sick.”

The next morning Jim was fine. Henry seemed quite fit again too. At eleven o’clock the milkman came with the milk.

“Morning, Mrs. Andrews,” the milkman said. “How’s your dog this morning? I’ve been thinking about him…”

“Have you? Well, he seems all right now, but…”

“Yesterday morning he and I had a little accident. He jumped up at me, and I dropped a bottle of milk on his head. ”

(1) When Joyce was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she gave the sausage to the dog.

A. having breakfast B. preparing lunch for her husband

C. making a telephone to her husband D. drinking a bottle of milk

(2) Joyce telephoned Jim because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she wanted him to come home to have lunch

B. Jim’s dog was badly ill

C. Jim was ill and needed to go to the hospital.

D. she thought the sausage would do harm to him

(3) Joyce’s husband\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. did take her advice that he should go to the hospital

B. didn’t believe her

C. knew why Henry kept shaking his head

D. didn’t eat any of those sandwiches

(4) Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. It was the sausage that made Henry ill.

B. Jim ate only two sandwiches, so he was quite all right.

C. The milkman explained Henry’s illness.

D. Jim felt very unpleasant because of her wife’s telephone.

(5) “Don’t take a chance with your health.” means “ .”

A. Do take care of your health

B. If you catch every chance, you will be lucky

C. Chances can bring us good health

D. Don’t worry about your health no matter what happens

**7**

There was something wrong with Mrs. Black’s skin that always gave her a lot of trouble. So one day she went to see her doctor. However, he could not find anything wrong with her. Then he sent her to the local(当地的)hospital for tests. And soon the hospital sent the results of the tests to Mrs. Black’s doctor. The next morning, the doctor telephoned her to give her a list of things that he thought she should not eat, as any of them might be the cause of her skin trouble.

Mrs. Black carefully wrote down all the things on a piece of paper. Then she left it beside the telephone and went to a ladies’ meeting.

Two hours later she got back home. And she found her husband was waiting for her. There was a big basket full of packages beside him. When he saw her, he said, “Hi, dear. I have done all your shopping for you.”

“Done all my shopping?” she asked in surprise, “But how did you know what I wanted?”

“Well, when I got home, I found your shopping list beside the telephone,” answered her husband, “So I went to the shops and bought all the things you had written down.”

“Oh, my dear! You have bought all the things the doctor did not allow me to eat.” said Mrs. Black

(1) Mrs. Black was having a lot of trouble with her\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lungs B. heart C. skin D. eyes

(2) After he got the results of the tests, Mrs. Black’s doctor suggested that she should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have more rest B. do more exercises

C. pay more attention to her food and drink D. go to the local hospital again

(3) After she had hung up, she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. went out to a meeting B. went out for a walk

C. went to the shops D. phoned her husband

(4) When she got home, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she found her husband waiting for her B. she couldn’t find her shopping list

C. her husband had done all her shopping for her D. both A and C

(5) Mr. Black bought all the things that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. her wife didn’t want to eat

B. her wife wanted to buy

C. the doctor asked Mrs. Black to eat

D. the doctor didn’t allow Mrs. Black to eat

**8**

Tom Smith was a writer. He wrote detective stories for magazines. One evening he could not find an end for a story. He sat with his typewriter in front of him. But he had no idea. So he decided to go to the cinema.

When he came back, he found that he had a visitor. Someone had broken into his house. The man had had a drink, smoked several cigarettes, and had read his story. The visitor left Tom a note:

“I have read your story and I don’t think much of it. Please read my suggestions and then you can finish it. By the way, I am a thief. I’m not going to steal anything tonight. But if you become a successful writer, I’ll return!”

Tom read the man’s suggestions. Then he sat down and wrote the rest of the story. He is still not a successful writer. And he is waiting for the man to return. Before he goes out in the evening, he always leaves a half-finished story near his typewriter.

(1) Tom Smith wrote about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. animals B. policemen C. children D. soldiers

(2) Tom went to the cinema because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. he wanted to meet a visitor B. he hoped to get ideas

C. he was feeling tired D. he could not finish a story

(3) The man broke into Tom’s house in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. have a drink B. visit Tom C. steal something D. read Tom’s story

(4) With the help of the thief’s suggestions, Tom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. because a successful

B. could finish writing the story

C. could find the thief

D. could write many stories.

(5) Tom is waiting for the thief to return\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to meet him B. to give some money

C. to give him some more ideas D. to read his story

**三、完形填空 （共20题）**

**1**

Professor Green, known to the world as a scientist, is not only absent-minded but short-sighted as well. His mind is always busy 1 scientific problems and he seldom notices what is going on around him.

One fine day recently, he went for a walk in the countryside, but as usual he had a book in his hand, and had no sooner set out for his walk 2 he became absorbed（吸引住）in reading. He hadn’t gone far when he bumped into a big cow and fell down. In the fall, he had lost his glasses, without which he couldn’t see. He thought he had his head 3 a fat lady. “I’m sorry, Madam.” he said politely before searching for his glasses. As soon as he had 4 , he realized his mistake

5 he was fixing his mind on his book 6 and paid no attention to anything else. He had scarcely been walking for five minutes 7 he fell over again, 8 both his book and his glasses. This time he got very angry, taking his umbrella, he gave the “cow” a wild blow. Then, 9 his glasses, he realized with horror that he made a second mistake.

A large fat woman was 10 away from him in horror.

1. A. to think B. thinking C. thinking about D. to think of

2. A. when B. then C. that D. than

3. A. to B. against C. about D. onto

4. A. put it on B. taken them off C. put them on D. taken them out

5. A. Very quick B. Soon C. Fast D. At once

6. A. always B. again C. usually D. very much

7. A. when B. soon C. then D. the moment

8. A. holding B. getting C. finding D. losing

9. A. after finding B. before taking off C. after holding D. before wearing

10. A. run B. to run C. running D. ran

**2**

The plane was moving unsteadily through the air and the passengers were suddenly thrown forward. At that moment, the airhostess appeared. She looked pale, but was quite 1 .Speaking quickly but almost in a whisper, she told everyone that the pilot was 2 ill and asked if any of the passengers knew anything about machines. After a moment’s 3 , a man got up and 4 the hostess into the pilot’s room.

Moving the pilot aside, the man took his seat and listened carefully to the orders 5 were being sent by radio from the airport below. The plane was now dangerously 6 to the ground, but it soon began to climb. The man had to circle the airport several times in order to become familiar with the controls. But the danger had not yet passed. The terrible moment came when he had to 7 . Following orders, the man controlled the plane towards the airport. It shook greatly 8 it touched the ground and then moved rapidly 9 the field, but after a long run it stopped safely. Outside, a lot of people who 10 anxiously, ran forward to congratulate the “pilot” on an excellent landing.

1. A. calm B. worried C. excited D. silent

2. A. badly B. more C. serious D. terrible

3. A. thought B. hesitation C. observation D. darkness

4. A. led B. showed C. had D. followed

5. A. they B. that C. / D. what

6. A. up B. over C. close D. high

7. A. climb B. land C. rise D. set

8. A. before B. as C. onto D. until

9. A. through B. across C. onto D. about

10. A. has been watching B. had looked C. had been watching D. had looked

**四、主观题参考书目：**

《全国各类成人高考复习指导丛书专科起点升本科英语》（第5版）宁 洪主编，高等教育出版社。