

成人高等教育本科生学士学位英语水平考试(2021年4月)

**Paper One 试卷一**  
**(65 Minutes)**

**Part I Dialogue Completion (10 minutes, 10 points)**

**Directions:** *In this part, there are 3 dialogues with 3 or 4 blanks, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.*

**Dialogue One**

Mr. Wood: Is my car ready yet?

Attendant: I don't know, sir. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Wood: It's LFZ 312 G.

Attendant: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Wood: I brought it here three days ago.

Attendant: Ah, yes, I remember now.

Mr. Wood: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Attendant: No, they're still working on it. Let's go into the garage and have a look at it.

Mr. Wood: Well, it was my car.

Attendant: Didn't you have a crash?

Mr. Wood: That's right. I drove it onto a lamp post. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Attendant: Well, They're trying to repair it, sir. But to tell you the truth, you need a new car.

- A. Can your mechanics repair it?
- B. When did you bring it to us?
- C. Have your mechanics finished yet?
- D. What's the number of your car?

**Dialogue Two**

Tom: How old is Keith?

Mary: He's 21. how old is James?

Tom: He's a year older than Keith, but he looks younger.

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Tom: He's fine. He retired last week. It's turning point in his life. Now he can relax and enjoy his retirement.

Mary: He can spend more time with his grandchildren.

Tom: Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. He wants to travel to several different countries around the world.

Mary: So, he wants to have a more active retirement. Good idea!

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_

Mary: In the same way, probably.

- A. How do you want to spend your old age?
- B. How old is your father?
- C. I don't think he wants to
- D. How's your father?

### Dialogue Three

Mr. Jackson: Come and meet our employees, Mr. Richards.

Mr. Richards: Thank you, Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson: This is Nicola Grey, and this is Claire Taylor.

Mr. Richards: \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Richards: Those women are very hard-working. \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Jackson: They're keyboard operators.

MR. Jackson: This is Michael Baker, and this is Jeremy Short.

Mr. Richards: How do you do?

Mr. Richards: They aren't very busy! What are their jobs?

Mr. Jackson: They're sales reps. They're very lazy.

Mr. Richards: \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Jackson: This is Jim. He's our office assistant.

- A. How are you?
- B. How do you do?
- C. Who is this young man?
- D. What are their jobs?

### Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes, 40 points)

**Directions:** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.*

#### Passage One

A farmer who lived in a small village suffered from the severe pain in his stomach. The doctor in the village had tried a number of treatments but been unable to cure him. The farmer decided to see a doctor in the nearest town. As he loved money badly and spent as little as possible, he thought he would find out what he would have to pay this doctor. He was told that his patient had to pay three pounds for the first visit, and one pound for the second visit. The farmer thought about this for a long time.

As he came into the doctor's room, he said, "Good morning, doctor. Here I am again." The doctor was a little surprised. Then he asked the farmer a few questions, examined his chest and took the pound which the farmer insisted on giving him. The doctor said with a smile, "Well, sir. There is nothing new. Please continue to take the same medicine I gave you the first time you came to see me."

11. The farmer went to see a doctor in the town because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he wanted to pay less money
  - B. the town was not far from his home
  - C. the doctor in the village failed to cure him
  - D. the doctor in the village refused to treat him again
12. Why was the doctor surprised when the farmer said, "Here I am again"?
- A. He did not expect that the farmer would come.
  - B. He had never seen the farmer before.
  - C. He seldom had patients from the countryside.
  - D. The farmer was seriously ill.
13. Why did the farmer insist on giving the doctor one pound?
- A. He was thankful that the doctor had cured him.
  - B. The doctor never accepted money from a poor patient.
  - C. The doctor thought it unfair to accept the money since he had done nothing.
  - D. He insisted that it was his second visit to the doctor.
14. How much should the farmer have paid the doctor?
- A. Three pounds.
  - B. One pound.
  - C. Two pounds.
  - D. Nothing.
15. Was the farmer successful in saving money?
- A. Yes.
  - B. No.
  - C. He is successful in a way.
  - D. The story does not say.

### **Passage Two**

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first award ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

16. When did the first award ceremony take place?

- A. 1895      B. 1901      C. 1962      D. 1968
17. Why was the Nobel Prize established?
- A. To recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity.  
 B. To resolve political differences.  
 C. To honor the inventor of dynamite.  
 D. To spend money.
18. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Awards vary in monetary value.  
 B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.  
 C. Politics can play an important role in selecting the winners.  
 D. A few individuals have won two awards.
19. In which area have Americans received the most awards?
- A. literature      B. Peace      C. economics      D. science
20. In how many fields are prizes bestowed(授予)?
- A. 2      B. 5      C. 6      D. 10

### Passage Three

In old days, when a glimpse of stocking was looked upon as something far too shocking to distract the serious work of an office, secretaries were men.

Then came the First World War and the male secretaries were replaced by women. A man's secretary became his personal servant, charged with remembering his wife's birthday and buying her presents; taking his suits to the dry-cleaners; telling lies on the telephone to keep people he did not wish to speak to at bay; and, of course, typing and filing and taking shorthand.

Now all this may be changing again. The microchip(集成块) and high technology is sweeping the British office, taking with it much of the routine clerical work that secretaries did.

"Once office technology takes over generally, the status of the job will rise again because it will involve only the high-powered work—and then men will want to do it again."

That was said by one of the executives(male) of one of the biggest secretarial agencies in this country. What he has predicted is already under way in the US.

Once high technology has made the job of secretary less routine, will there be a male take over? Men should beware of thinking that they can walk right into the better jobs. There are a lot of women secretaries who will do the job as well as they—not just because they can buy negligees(妇女长睡衣) for the boss's wife, but because they are as efficient and well-trained to cope with word processors and computers, and men.

21. Before 1914 female secretaries were rare because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. were less efficient than men  
 B. were not as serious as men  
 C. wore stockings  
 D. would have disturbed the other office workers
22. A female secretary has been expected, besides other duties, to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be her boss's memory
  - B. clean her boss's clothes
  - C. do everything her boss asked her to
  - D. telephone her boss's wife
23. Secretaries, until recently, had to do a lot of work now done by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. machines
  - B. other staff
  - C. servants
  - D. wives
24. A secretary in the future will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be better paid
  - B. have higher status
  - C. have less work to do
  - D. have more work to do
25. The writer believes that before long \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. men and women will be secretaries
  - B. men are better than machines
  - C. men will take over women's jobs as secretaries
  - D. women will operate most office machines

#### **Passage Four**

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions, the bases for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past experiences, which are brought into the present by memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep information available for later use. It includes not only "remembering" things like arithmetic or historical facts, but also involves any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is involved when a rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to swing a baseball bat.

Memory exists not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage capacity of a computer with that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 100,000 "words"—ready for instant use. An average U.S. teenager probably recognizes the meaning of about 100,000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total amount of information which the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of faces and places that the teenager can recognize on sight.

The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem-solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person's memory is in terms of words and combinations of words.

26. According to the passage, memory is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the basis for decision making and problem solving

- B. an ability to store experiences for future use
  - C. an intelligence typically possessed by human beings
  - D. the data mainly consisting of words and combinations of words
27. The comparison made between the memory capacity of a large computer and that of a human being shows that \_\_\_\_.
- A. the computer's memory has a little bigger capacity than a teenager's
  - B. the computer's memory capacity is much smaller than an adult human being's
  - C. the computer's memory capacity is much smaller even than a teenager's
  - D. both A and B
28. The whole passage implies that \_\_\_\_.
- A. only human beings have problem-solving intelligence
  - B. a person's memory is different from a computer's in every respect
  - C. animals are able to solve only very simple problems
  - D. animals solve problems by instincts rather than intelligence
29. The phrase "in terms of" in the last sentence can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. "in connection with"      B. "expressed by"
  - C. "consisting"      D. "by means of"
30. The topic of the passage is:
- A. What would life be like without memory?
  - B. Memory is of vital importance to life.
  - C. How is a person's memory different from an animal's or a computer's?
  - D. What is contained in memory?

**Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 20 points)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.*

31. I shall \_\_\_\_\_ you by telephone on Friday.
- A. contend      B. contact
  - C. constitute      D. conflict
32. Two ships were barely \_\_\_\_\_ on the horizon.
- A. sensible      B. passable
  - C. visible      D. available
33. I'll never \_\_\_\_\_ to her marrying that man.
- A. promise      B. content
  - C. allow      D. consent
34. No one has yet succeeded in explaining the \_\_\_\_\_ of how life began.
- A. cause      B. Confusion
  - C. reason      D. puzzle
35. Living here at the top of the mountain with no one else near you must be very \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lonely      B. alone
  - C. single      D. sole



