江苏城职院常州办学点**五年制清考补学分考试**

**商务综合英语1 复习范围**

**2017年2月**

1. **Choose the best answer**

1. He does not like rock music and .

A.I don’t too B.either do I C.neither do I D me too

2. I think we had better on time.

A. arrive in B. arrive at C. reach D. arrive

3. depends on the weather.

A. Whether will we go B. Whether go

C. if will we go D. Whether we will go

4. In the south, it is usually warm. It drops below freezing.

A. rarely B. usually C hard D. frequently

5. The boy is to take care of .

A. enough old, him B enough young, himself

C. old enough, himself D. old enough, him

6. Can you tell me you were born, Betty?.

A.who B. what C. when D. that

7.You must finish the work in .

A. three weeks time B. three week time

C three week’s time D. three weeks’ time

8. I have two brothers. One is a doctor, is a teacher.

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

9. When the teacher called his name, Tom his eyes from the desk.

A. rise B. rose C. raised D. risen

10. What do the letters UN ?

A.stand by B. stand for C. stand in D. stand of

11. People usually shake hands they meet for the first time.

A. when B. where C that D what

12. That old gentleman is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_professor.

A. respectful B. respectable C respect D.respecting

13. Passengers on the bus.

A. allowed to smoke B. don’t allow think

C are not allowed to smoke D. are not allowed smoking

14 I am afraid he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an excuse

A. looks for B. is making C. is making up D is made up of

15 fire, run away through this safety door..

A In case of B When C.If D. In case

16. My cousin a successful writer..

A. is known for B. is well-known C. is known to D. is known as

17. I can hardly hear the music, please the radio.

A.turn off B. turn in C. turn on D. turn up

18. meeting a hurricane in the north of China are slim.

A. The possibility of B. The opportunity of

C. The case of D. The chances of

19. The child his grandfather.

A named after B. was named after C. by name D by the name

20. The teacher the books to the students.

A. hand out B. handed on C. hand on D. handed out

21. She gave me some good .

A. advices B. advice C advise D. advises

22. Does this sentence right?

A. listen B. care C think D sound

23. We are going to France for our holidays.

A.thinking at B. thinking of C. thinking over D. thinking

24. I have the idea, I won’t do it.

A. given in B. given up C. given back D. given to

25. Are you I am wrong?

A. addressing B. exchanging C. shortening D. implying

26. I didn’t understand how the photocopier worked but she kindly \_\_\_\_me .

A. raised B.asked C.conveyed D. showed

27. She is very careful. She very few mistakes in her work.

A.does B. takes C. makes D. gets

28. Mary is interested music.

A. in B. on C. with D. for

29. You should insure your house there is a fire

A. if B.when C. unless D. in case

30. Alice is a kind girl. She is always to help me with my studies.

A. will B. willing C. willed D. willingly

1-5 CDDAC 6-10 CDBCB 11-15 ABCCA

16-20 DDDBD 21-25BDBBD 26-30 DCADB

1. **Choose the right words according to the given phrases：**

1. Don’t give me any more. I’ve eaten (mass) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. We are (compile) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an English dictionary for students.

3. Radio, television, newspapers and magazines are known as the mass (medium) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. I prefer gas (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to electric ones.

5. 1. He is an (experience) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doctor.

6. I’ve just (discover) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a secret drawer in my old desk.

7. The doctor gave him a (medicine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ examination.

8. Lucy works as a nurse at the local (hospitalize) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. He used his (save\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy the bicycle.

10. We don’t get many (custom) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Mondays. Saturday is our busiest day.

1.masses 2. compiling 3. media 4.cooker 5. experienced

6. discovered 7. medical 8.hospital 9.savings 10.customers

1. Your paper is too long. You must (short) it.

2. She is a famous good- (look) star.

3. How many can you find to go home? (way)

4. They were busy paper flower. (make)

5. The tourists by beggars. (pursue)

6. He the book to me. (hand)

7. I have been standing here for an hour but no one (pass)

8. It is to get up early and read English every morning. (advise)

9. It's a (tradition) family style hotel and the price is quite reasonable.

10. Although my uncle is old, he looks very strong and (health).

1. shorten 2. looking 3.ways 4. making 5.is pursuing

6. handed 7. passed 8. advisable 9. Traditional 10. healthy

**三 Cloze**

The typical American couple has two children, so that the 1 American family has four people living together as a household unit. So if Americans 2 to name the members of their family, married American adults will name their husband or wife and their children. If they 3 their father, mother, sister, or brother, they will define them as separate units. Aunts, uncles, cousins, and grandparents are considered “extended family”. In America parents usually 4 in close contact with their grown-up children and take great interest 5 their grandchildren. But the relation 6. them is usually not as close 7 that of the Chinese family. The American family is a nuclear family, 8 usually of parents and their unmarried children. Middle-aged and elderly people generally do not live with their married children. Americans have 9 children than in many other countries. 10 , on holidays members of the large family group in America often dine together.

1. A. traditional B. average C. common D. nuclear

2. A. ask B.tell C. are asked D. are told

3. A. mention B. ask C. call D. talk

4. A. make B. take C. have D. keep

5. A. in B. on C. with D.over

6. A. in B.on C. with D. between

7. A.as B. so C. like D. than

8. A. making B. making up C. consisting D. consisting up

9. A. few B. fewer C. little D.less

10. A. So B. Since C. However D.Besides

1-5 BCADA 6-10 DACBC

**四Reading**

A

Paper is one of the most important products ever invented by man. Wide spread use of written language would not have been possible without some cheap and practical material to write on. The invention of paper meant that more people could be educated because more books could be printed and distributed. Together with the printing press, paper provided an extremely important way to communicate knowledge.

How much paper do you use every year? Probably you cannot answer that question quickly. In 1990 the world’s use of paper was about kilogram for each person a year. Now some countries use as much as 50 kilograms of paper for each person a year. Countries like the United States, England and Sweden use more paper than other countries.

Paper, like many other things that we use today, was first made in China. In Egypt and the West, paper was not very commonly used before the year 1400. The Egyptians wrote on a kind of material made of a water plant. Europeans used parchment for man hundreds of years. Parchment was very strong; it was made from the skin of certain young animals. We have learnt of the most important facts of European history from records that were kept on parchment.

( ) 1. What’s the meaning for the word “parchment”?            
        A. The skin of young animals.  
        B. A kind of paper made from the skin of certain young animals.  
        C. The paper used by European countries.  
        D. The paper of Egypt.  
( ) 2. Which of the following is not mentioned about the invention of paper?

A. More jobs could be provided than before.  
B. More people could be educated than before.  
C. More books could be printed and distributed.  
 D. More ways could be used to exchange knowledge.

( ) 3. When did the Egyptians begin to use paper widely?            
        A. Around 1400.                B. Around 1900.  
        C. Around 400.                D. Around 900.

( ) 4. Which of the following countries uses more paper for each person a year?  
        A. China.   B. Sweden.        C. Egypt.    D. Japan.  
  (　 ) 5. What is the main idea of this short talk?

A. More and more paper is being consumed nowadays.  
        B. Paper enables people to receive education more easily.  
        C. The invention of paper is of great significance to man.  
        D. Paper contributes a lot to the keeping of historical records.

1-5 AAABC

B

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but...” what follows that "but” can render the apology ineffective: "1 had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache" leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say” I’m sorry you're upset"~ this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all-covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine *contrition*(痛悔), children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A twelve-year old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

( ) 6. If a mother adds "but" to an apology,

A. she doesn't feel that she should have apologized

B. she does not realize that the child has been hurt

C. the child may find the apology easier to accept

D. the child may feel that he owes her an apology

( ) 7. According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means

A. You have good reason to get upset

B. I'm aware you're upset, but I'm not to blame

C. I apologize for hurting your feelings

D. I'm at fault for making you upset

( ) 8. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because

A. it gets one into the habit of making empty promises

B. it may make the other person feel guilty

C. it is vague and ineffective

D. it is hurtful and insulting

( ) 9. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry

A. the complexities involved should be ignored

B. their ages should be taken into account

C. parents need to set them a good example

D. parents should be patient and tolerant

( ) 10. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is

A. a social issue calling for immediate attention

B. not necessary among family members

C. a sign of social progress

D. not as simple as it seems

6-10 CBCAD

C

Baekeland and Hartmann report that the “short sleepers” had been more or less average in their sleep needs until the men were in their teens. But at about age 15 or so, the men voluntarily began cutting down their nightly sleep time because of pressures from school, work, and other activities. These men tended to view their nightly periods of unconsciousness as bothersome interruptions in their daily routines.  
　　In general, these “short sleeps” appeared ambitious, active, energetic, cheerful, conformist(不动摇) in their opinions, and very sure about their career choices. They often held several jobs at once, or workers full-or part-time while going to school. And many of them had a strong urge to appear “normal” or “acceptable” to their friends and associates.  
　　When asked to recall their dreams, the “short sleepers” did poorly. More than this, they seemed to prefer not remembering. In similar fashion, their usual way of dealing with psychological problems was to deny that the problem existed, and then to keep busy in the hope that the trouble would go away.  
　　The sleep patterns of the “short sleepers” were similar to, but less extreme than, sleep patterns shown by many mental patients categorized as manic(疯人).  
　　The “long sleepers” were quite different indeed. Baekeland and Hartmann report that these young men had been lengthy sleeps since childhood. They seemed to enjoy their sleep, protected it, and were quite concerned when they were occasionally deprived of their desired 9 hours of nightly bed rest. They tended to recall their dreams much better than did the “short sleepers.”  
　　Many of the “long sleepers” were shy, anxious, introverted (内向), inhibited (压抑), passive, mildly depressed, and unsure of themselves (particularly in social situations). Several openly states that sleep was an escape from their daily problems.  
　　1. According to the report,\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A) many short sleepers need less sleep by nature  
　　B) many short sleepers are obliged to reduce their nightly sleep time because they are busy with their work  
　　C) long sleepers sleep a longer period of time during the day  
　　D) many long sleepers preserve their sleeping habit formed during their childhood  
　　2. Many “short sleepers” are likely to hold the view that \_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A) sleep is a withdrawal from the reality考试就上考试大  
　　B) sleep interferes with their sound judgments  
　　C) sleep is the least expensive item on their routine program  
　　D) sleep is the best way to deal with psychological troubles  
　　3. It is stated in the third paragraph that short sleepers \_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A) are ideally vigorous even under the pressures of life  
　　B) often neglect the consequences of inadequate sleep  
　　C) do not know how to relax properly  
　　D) are more unlikely to run into mental problems  
　　4. When sometimes they cannot enjoy adequate sleep, the long sleepers might \_\_\_\_.  
　　A) appear disturbed  
　　B) become energetic  
　　C) feel dissatisfied  
　　D) be extremely depressed  
　　5. Which of the following is Not included in the passage?  
　　A) If one sleeps inadequately, his performance suffers and his memory is weakened  
　　B) The sleep patterns of short sleepers are exactly the sane as those shown by many mental patients  
　　C) Long and short sleepers differ in their attitudes towards sleep  
　　D) Short sleepers would be better off with more rest

1-5 DCBAB

**D**

Now let us look at how we read. When we read a printed text, our eyes move across a page in short, jerky movement. We recognize words usually when our eyes are still when they fixate. Each time they fixate, we see a group of words. This is known as the recognition span or the visual span. The length of time for which the eyes stop ---the duration of the fixation ----varies considerably from person to person. It also varies within any one person according to his purpose in reading and his familiarity with the text. Furthermore, it can be affected by such factors as lighting and tiredness.  
　　Unfortunately, in the past, many reading improvement courses have concentrated too much on how our eyes move across the printed page. As a result of this misleading emphasis on the purely visual aspects of reading, numerous exercises have been devised to train the eyes to see more words at one fixation. For instance, in some exercises, words are flashed on to a screen for, say, a tenth or a twentieth of a second. One of the exercises has required students to fix their eyes on some central point, taking in the words on either side. Such word patterns are often constructed in the shape of rather steep pyramids so the reader takes in more and more words at each successive fixation. All these exercises are very clever, but it’s one thing to improve a person’s ability to see words and quite another thing to improve his ability to read a text efficiently. Reading requires the ability to understand the relationship between words. Consequently, for these reasons, many experts have now begun to question the usefulness of eye training, especially since any approach which trains a person to read isolated words and phrases would seem unlikely to help him in reading a continuous text.  
　　6. The time of the recognition span can be affected by the following facts except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
　　A. one’s familiarity with the text  
　　B. one’s purpose in reading

C. the length of a group of words  
　　D. lighting and tiredness  
　　7. The author may believe that reading \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A. requires a reader to take in more words at each fixation  
　　B. requires a reader to see words more quickly  
　　C. demands an deeply-participating mind  
　　D. demands more mind than eyes  
　　8. What does the author mean by saying “but it’s one thing to improve a person’s ability to see words and quite another thing to improve his ability to read a text efficiently.” in the second paragraph?  
　　A. The ability to see words is not needed when an efficient reading is conducted.  
　　B. The reading exercises mentioned can’t help to improve both the ability to see and to comprehend words.  
　　C. The reading exercises mentioned can’t help to improve an efficient reading.  
　　D. The reading exercises mentioned has done a great job to improve one’s ability to see words.  
　　9. Which of the following is NOT true?  
　　A. The visual span is a word or a group of words we see each time.  
　　B. Many experts began to question the efficiency of eye training.  
　　C. The emphasis on the purely visual aspects is misleading.  
　　D.The eye training will help readers in reading a continuous text.  
　　10. The tune of the author in writing this article is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A critical  
　　B neutral  
　　C pessimistic  
　　D optimistic

6-10 CCCDA

1. Translation

1.他们广泛使用计算机。

**They made extensive use of computers.**

2.明天你打算干什么？

**What do you plan to do tomorrow?**

3.他把这个讲话从汉语翻译成英语。

**He translated the speech from Chinese into English.**

4.开车时驾驶员的注意力要集中在路上。

**A driver should concentrate on the road when driving.**

5.他能模仿婴儿的哭声。

**He can imitate the baby’s crying.**

6.他考试不及格并不意外。毕竟他太贪玩了。

**It’s not surprising that he has failed. After all, he’s played too much.**

**7.** 这样一来，他们的自信心得到了增强。

**They have developed their confidence.**

**8.** 在此期间，我们认识了许多友善且富有情趣的人。

**Along the way, we have met many friendly and interesting people**.

**9.**一些科学家预言：未来几年中会有一次大地震。

**Some scientists predict the next few years will have a major earthquake.**

10.你能介绍一本好词典吗？

**Can you recommend a good dictionary?**

11. 我要到处看看，慢慢地挑选，直到找到我真正喜欢的东西。

**I want to look around and take my time to get the ones I really like.**

12.我累了就容易出错。

**When I am tired, I tend to make mistakes.**

13.过十字路口时放慢脚步。

**Slow down before you reach the crossroad.**

**14.** 最大的不一定是最好的。

**Biggest does not necessarily mean best.**

**15.**约翰喜欢运动，而他的妻子喜欢集邮。

**John goes in for sports while his wife likes collecting stamps.**

**16.** It is the only requirement to wear a pair of comfortable shoes.

**唯一的需要就是穿一双舒适的运动鞋。**

**17．**Successful shops adapt themselves to these habits.

**一些成功的商场会设法迎合这些习惯。**

**18.** The expensive articles are not necessarily better.

**贵的东西不一定就较好。**

**19. The five lovely children will serve as the Official Mascots of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games.**

这5 个可爱的娃娃将成为2008 年北京奥运会的吉祥物。

**20.** After our third outing, I was hooked in a big way.

**在我们第三次外出野营后，很大程度上我们已经不能自拔了。**

六Writing：

Online shopping

Life in a big city

English learning method