

英语翻译系 2011 级精读专项训练题 (四)

Part I Multiple Choice. Please choose the best answer to fill the blanks.

1. People's expectations about the future may have more influence on their sense of well-being than their _____ state does.
A) current B) initial C) modern D) primitive
2. After working all day, he was so tired that he was in no _____ to go to the party with us.
A) taste B) mood C) sense D) emotion
3. There is already _____ clear to show that plants and animals are being affected by climate change.
A) witness B) certification C) identity D) evidence
4. Many women still feel that they are being _____ by a male culture, particularly in the professional services sector.
A) held back B) held forth C) held on D) held out
5. The findings paint a unique picture of the shopping habits of customers, plus their motivation and _____.
A) privileges B) possibilities C) possessions D) preferences
6. Some people argue that the death _____ does not necessarily reduce the number of murders.
A) plot B) practice C) penalty D) pattern
7. Many personnel managers say it is getting harder and harder to _____ honest applicants from the growing number of dishonest ones.
A) distinguish B) disguise C) dissolve D) discount
8. A study shows that students living in non-smoking dorms are less likely to _____ the habit of smoking.
A) make up B) turn up C) draw up D) pick up
9. Almost all job applicants are determined to leave a good _____ on a potential employer.
A) illusion B) reputation C) impression D) reflection
10. A special feature of education at MIT is the opportunity for students and faculty to _____ together in research activities.
A) specialize B) participate C) consist D) involve
11. It's good to know that quite a few popular English expressions actually _____ from the Bible.

- A) acquire B) obtain C) derive D) result
12. Tom, did it ever _____ to you that you would be punished for cheating on exams?
- A) happen B) occur C) reflect D) strike
13. In the U.S. 88 percent of smokers had started before they were 18, despite the fact that it is _____ to sell cigarettes to anyone under that age.
- A) liable B) liberal C) irrational D) illegal
14. According to the key witnesses, a peculiarly big nose is the criminal' s most memorable facial _____.
- A) feature B) hint C) spot D) signature
15. Brazil' s constitution _____ the military use of nuclear energy.
- A) withdraws B) forbids C) interrupts D) objects
16. Although they lost their jobs, savings and unemployment benefits allow the couple to _____ their comfortable home.
- A) come in for B) catch up with C) look forward to D) hold on to
17. Although many experts agree that more children are overweight, there is debate over the best ways to _____ the problem.
- A) relate B) tackle C) file D) attach
18. An important factor in determining how well you perform in an examination is the _____ of your mind.
- A) state B) case C) situation D) circumstance
19. Research shows that there is no _____ relationship between how much a person earns and whether he feels good about life.
- A) successive B) subsequent C) significant D) sincere
20. Sadly, as spending on private gardens has _____, spending on public parks has generally declined.
- A) heightened B) lifted C) flown D) soared
21. The potato is a vegetable, not _____.
- A . a fruit B . fruit C . fruits D . piece of fruit
22. None of them _____ teachers at the party..
- A . is B . are C . was D . were
23. There _____ a desk and four benches in the office.
- A . is B . are C . were D . /
24. All but one _____ here just now.
- A . is B . was C . has been D . were
25. Many a man _____ made the same mistake.
- A . have B . had C . has D . have been

26. Which is _____ country, Canada or Australia?
 A . a large B . larger C . a larger D . the larger
27. I _____ reading novels _____ watching TV.
 A . rather, than B . prefer, to C . prefer, than D . would rather, than
28. The law requires that a citizen under 16 in China ___ nine years of education.
 A.has B.have C.must have D.would have
29. He treated me as though/as if _____ his own son.
 A. I am B. I would be C. I was D. I were
30. AIDS is said ___ the number-one killer of both men and women over the past few years in that region. □
 A. being B. to be C. to have been D. having been
31. Fool ___ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing. □
 A. who B. as C. that D. like □
32. The committee is expected to _____ a decision this evening.
 A. reach B. arrive C. bring D. take
33. I wrote it down _____ I should forget it.
 A. in case B. in case of C. in order that D. for fear of
34. The chemical factory was demolished _____ protecting the environment.
 A. in spite of B. in honor of C. in favor of D. in the name of
35. I will never forget the ten years _____ we both spent in the little village.
 A. when B. during which C. which D. in which
36. They are _____ students that they all performed well in the nationwide examinations.
 A. so diligent B. such diligent C. so much diligent D. such very diligent
37. The manager of the company sent me a fax saying that he would visit us _____ next spring.
 A. some time B. sometime C. sometimes D. some times
38. No one can be sure if the car on display fits him or her until he or she _____ them.
 A. tries B. will try C. are trying D. have tried
39. The general's command was that the soldiers _____ their fort and carry out more important tasks.
 A. would leave B. leave C. left D. have left
40. No sooner had they got the goods covered up _____ it started raining hard.

- A. when B. than C. then D. after

PART II Cloze test

1

In every cultivated language there are two great classes of words which, taken together, comprise the whole vocabulary. First, there are those words 1 which we become acquainted in daily conversation, which we 2, that is to say, from the 3 of our own family and from our familiar associates, and 4 we should know and use 5 we could not read or write. They 6 the common things of life, and are the stock in trade of all who 7 the language. Such words may be called “popular”, since they belong to the people 8 and are not the exclusive 9 of a limited class. On the other hand, our language 10 a multitude of words which are comparatively 11 used in ordinary conversation. Their meanings are known to every educated person, but there is little 12 to use them at home or in the market-place. Our 13 acquaintance with them comes not from our mother's 14 or from the talk of our school-mates, 15 from books that we read, lectures that we 16, or the more 17 conversation of highly educated speakers who are discussing some particular 18 in a style appropriately elevated above the habitual 19 of everyday life. Such words are called “learned”, and the 20 between them and the “popular” words is of great importance to a right understanding of linguistic process.

1. A. at B. with C. by D. through
2. A. study B. imitate C. stimulate D. learn
3. A. mates B. relatives C. members D. fellows
4. A. which B. that C. those D. ones
5. A. even B. despite C. even if D. in spite of
6. A. mind B. concern C. care D. involve
7. A. hire B. apply C. adopt D. use
8. A. in public B. at most C. at large D. at best
9. A. right B. privilege C. share D. possession
10. A. consists B. comprises C. constitutes D. composes
11. A. seldom B. much C. never D. often
12. A. prospect B. way C. reason D. necessity
13. A. primary B. first C. principal D. prior
14. A. tips B. mouth C. lips D. tongue
15. A. besides B. and C. or D. but
16. A. hear of B. attend C. hear from D. listen
17. A. former B. formula C. formal D. formative

- 18.A.theme B. topic C. idea D. point
 19.A.border B. link C. degree D. extent
 20.A.diversion B. distinction C. diversity D. similarity

2

We have spoken of marriage as a formal contract. It should be noted, however, that this contract does not 1 the same form in different societies. In Western societies, the 2 of a man and a woman 3 given the status of legal marriage by being registered by an official 4 by the state. In some African societies, 5 , marriage has nothing to do 6 an official registration of this kind but is legalized by the formal 7 of goods. Generally 8 is the bridegroom who is required to make a 9 of goods to the bride's kin(亲戚), though sometimes a payment is 10 made by the bridegroom's kin to that of the bride. Among the Nuer, a 11 living in Southern Sudan, the payment made to the bride's kin, 12 as bride wealth, is in the 13 of cattle. Once the 14 of bride wealth is agreed 15 , and the formal payment is made, the marriage becomes a 16 union and the offspring of the union become the acceptable 17 of the husband. They remain 18 children even 19 the wife subsequently leaves him to live with 20 man.

- 1.A.make B.get C.take D.do
 2.A.condition B.difference C.union D.divorce
 3.A.is B.are C.was D.were
 4.A.recognizing B.recognize C.to recognize D.recognized
 5.A.however B.yet C.though D.still
 6.A.with B.from C.for D.to
 7.A.exchange B.contact C.communication D.connection
 8.A.that B.this C.one D.it
 9.A.money B.payment C.cost D.consumption
 10.A.also B.too C.either D.as well
 11.A.a person B.a people C.a man D.a couple
 12.A.called B.known C.named D.looked
 13.A.shape B.size C.form D.type
 14.A.amount B.number C.figure D.volume
 15.A.upon B.with C.to D.for
 16.A.legal B.casual C.direct D.progressive
 17.A.bride B.cattle C.wealth D.children
 18.A.his B.her C.their D.one' s
 19.A.before B.because C.while D.if
 20.A.other B.another C.more D.farther