

2020春网络教育模拟试题（英语）专升本

语音知识

在下列每组单词中，有一个单词划线的部分与其他单词的划线部分读音不同，找出这个单词。

1 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 B 】

A: cheap B: sweat C: treat D: leap

2 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 A 】

A: regular B: report C: recently D: reward

3 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 B 】

A: Child B: chef C: church D: chicken

4 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 B 】

A: dig B: drive C: pick D: sick

5 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 C 】

A: chore B: chocolate C: school D: arch

6 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 A 】

A: chin B: bite C: alive D: side

7 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

【 A 】

A: however B: narrow C: shallow D: snowy

8 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 D 】

A: snatch B: catch C: match D: watch

9 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

【 B 】

A: dear B: heart C: ear D: tear

10 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

【 A 】

A: cow B: throw C: low D: own

11 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 A 】

A: about B: brought C: bought D: fought

12 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 C 】

A: false B: loose C: those D: miss

13 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 D 】

A: fear B: dear C: disappear D: bear

14 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

【 C 】

A: meat B: leap C: ahead D: speak

词汇与语法知识

从每小题的四个选项中，选择其中最佳的一项，完成句子。

1 There were ___ opinions as to the best location for the new school. 【 B 】

A: disagreeing B: conflicting C: rejecting D: reverting

2 The teacher ___ annoyance when a student fell asleep during his class. 【 C 】

A: burst into B: jumped up C: frowned with D: surprised at

3 She would make a teacher far superior ___ the average.

【 D 】

A: over B: than C: beyond D: to

4 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. You know nursing is ___ a way of life. 【 B 】

A: as a much job as B: as much a job as C: so job a much as D: a job so much as

5 In this part there are forty incomplete sentences. Each sentence is followed by four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and then mark your answer on the answer sheet. A 1,000 kilometer railway will be ___ as a major means of transport for this area. 【 A 】

A: Available B: attainable C: applicable D: approachable

6 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. The continuous rain was _____, for the exceptional poor harvest. 【 A 】

A: blamed B: condemned C: accused D: charged

7 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. While in London, we paid a visit to the hospital founded _____ Florence Nightingale. 【 A 】

- A: in honour of
- B: in favour of
- C: in line with
- D: in place of

8 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

Everyone stood up _____ the hero came into the lecture hall.

【 C 】

- A: while
- B: instant
- C: every time
- D: immediately

9 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

He _____ Chinese history and knows a lot about it. 【 B 】

- A: is strict with
- B: is interested in
- C: is satisfied with
- D: is busy doing

10 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. When she heard from the hospital that her father had died, she _____ into tears. 【 A 】

- A: burst
- B: went
- C: exploded
- D: fell

11 People's subconscious movements often reveal their true feelings, _____ they may say. 【 B 】

- A: however
- B: whatever
- C: whichever
- D: whichever

12 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. _____ you don't like him is none of my business.

【 C 】

- A: What
- B: Who
- C: That
- D: Whether

13 How long _____? 【 B 】

- A: you suppose did it last
- B: do you suppose it lasted
- C: did you suppose it last
- D: you suppose it lasted

14 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. I believed, though I could be mistaken, _____ he liked me. 【 A 】

- A: that
- B: what
- C: which
- D: where

完形填空

阅读下列短文，然后根据短文的内容从每小题中的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices. Choose the one that best fits into the passage and then mark your answer on the answer sheet. The simplest way of putting an idea down on paper is to draw a picture. That was 1 men first began to write, six thousand years ago or more. All 2 scripts(文字) have been developed from picture-writing of 3 sort. The English alphabet we now use 4 to us over a long period of time from the 5 of ancient Egypt. Picture-writing, called hieroglyphics(象形文字), could be used to express 6 as well as objects. 7 a drawing of a man would 8 the object "man", while 9 of a man lying on the ground 10 a spear in him would mean the idea "death". Later, some drawings came to stand for sounds as well. 11 in

Egyptian hieroglyphics the 12 of a house stood 13 for the object "house" and for the sound "pr", 14 in 15 ancient Egyptian meant "house". 15 The Egyptians, the Chinese and the American Indians also developed their own kinds of picture-writing. However, with picture-writing, only 16 much could be said. Much more 17 to be left unsaid. It would have 18 hundreds of thousands of pictures to express 19 people wanted to express 20 a person could ever hope to learn in a lifetime.

- 1 [D] A: When B: Why C: what D: how
- 2 [B] A: ancient B: modern C: past D: future
- 3 [C] A: every B: another C: some D: any
- 4 [D] A: comes B: was coming C: came D: has come
- 5 [B] A: art B: picture-writing C: buildings D: picture-drawing
- 6 [A] A: ideas B: stories C: subjects D: things
- 7 [D] A: At least B: By the way C: Indeed D: For example
- 8 [A] A: mean B: show C: take D: have
- 9 [A] A: that B: body C: sight D: such
- 10 [A] A: with B: taking C: without D: striking
- 11 [C] A: However B: Although C: Thus D: Even
- 12 [B] A: building B: drawing C: idea D: plan
- 13 [A] A: both B: either C: also D: only
- 14 [B] A: what B: which C: as D: so
- 15 [D] A: Together with B: Except C: Such as D: Besides
- 16 [C] A: not B: very C: so D: too
- 17 [B] A: was B: had C: happened D: supposed
- 18 [D] A: drawn B: used C: done D: taken
- 19 [C] A: those B: other C: all that D: many
- 20 [B] A: just enough for B: many more than C: much less than D: as much as

There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices. Choose the one that best fits into the passage and then mark your answer on the answer sheet. Americans are careful about how and when they meet one another's eyes. In their normal conversation, each eye 01 lasts only about a second before one or both individuals 02. When two Americans look 03 into each other's eyes, emotions are heightened and the relationship becomes more 04. 05, they carefully avoid this, except in appropriate circumstances. Proper street behavior in the United States 06 a nice balance of attention and 07. You are supposed to look at a passer-by just enough to show that you 08 his presence; if you look too 09, you appear arrogant or secretive; too much and you're 10. Usually what happens is that people eye each other. 11 they are about eight feet apart, at which point both cast down their eyes. In England the polite listener- stares at the speaker 12 and blinks his eyes occasionally as a sign of interest. That 13 says 14 to Americans, 15 expect the listener to nod or to murmur something-such as "mm-hum". Americans abroad sometimes find local eye behaviors hard to 16. Such complaints can often be heard: "People there were 17. They 18 me on the street; they looked me up and down. I kept 19 if I was uncombed or unzipped." They don't know that people in some places think nothing 20 staring at others on the street.

- 1 [C] A: Contest B: connect C: contact D: content
- 2 [A] A: look away B: look back C: look upon D: look about
- 3 [C] A: indifferently B: Seriously C: searchingly D: angrily
- 4 [D] A: distant B: harmonious C: strange D: intimate
- 5 [D] A: However B: Nevertheless C: For D: Therefore
- 6 [B] A: leads to B: requires C: catches D: inquires
- 7 [A] A: inattention B: notice C: concentration D: Awareness
- 8 [C] A: look at B: Ignore C: are aware of D: See
- 9 [D] A: few B: small C: short D: Little
- 10 [B] A: lonely B: curious C: hostile D: close
- 11 [A] A: until B: after C: before D: when
- 12 [B] A: Indifferently B: searchingly C: curiously D: Attentively
- 13 [C] A: eye-sight B: eye-sign C: eye-blink D: eye-interest
- 14 [A] A: nothing B: a lot C: Something D: a little
- 15 [B] A: they B: who C: which D: and
- 16 [C] A: see B: express C: interpret D: Grasp
- 17 [A] A: disturbing B: disturbed C: Interesting D: surprised

- 18 【 D 】 A: glanced at B: glared at C: peeped at D: stared at
19 【 B 】 A: wonder B: wondering C: wondered D: to wonder
20 【 C 】 A: at B: on C: of D: to

阅读理解

阅读下列短文，掌握其大意。然后，从每小题的四个选项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Every culture and every country in the world celebrates New Year, but not everyone does it the same way. The countries in North America and Europe welcome New Year on January the first. This practice began with the Romans in the Middle East, New Year is when spring begins. People in China and Vietnam celebrate it on the first day of the Spring Festival, which is the first day of their calendar based on the moon. Rosh Hashana, which is the Jewish (犹太人的) New Year, comes at the end of summer. The Hindus (印度教徒) in India celebrate the first day of each season, so they have four New Years. In all these cultures, there is a practice of making noise. People made noise in ancient times to drive away the evil spirits (妖精) from their homes. Today making noise is more of a custom than a religious ritual (宗教仪式). In the United States, many people stay up until midnight on New Year's Eve to watch the clock pass from one year to the next. Friends often gather together at a party on New Year's Eve, and when the new year comes, all ring bells, blow whistles, sing songs, and kiss each other. A favorite Scottish song which everyone sings together is Auld Lang Syne. The words tell of old friends and good times. In all cultures, New Year's Day is a time when people think of new beginnings. They want to make the coming year better than the last one. Many people in the United States make New Year resolutions. These are specific promises that they make to improve their behavior, change their habits, and become better people. There are many jokes about how a person keeps his or her New Year resolutions.

1 In ancient times, the practice of making noise was meant _____. 【 A 】

- A: to keep the evil spirits away
- B: to have fun
- C: to celebrate the coming of the new year
- D: to keep to a custom

2 Auld Lang Syne is _____. 【 D 】

- A: a Scottish song which says good-bye to old friends
- B: a Scottish song that welcomes the coming of the new year
- C: a song sung by the Scottish people only
- D: a Scottish song remembering old friends and good times

3 A New Year resolution is _____. 【 C 】

- A: made to begin a new year
- B: a promise to make a joke
- C: a decision to improve oneself and make one a better person
- D: to be kept for the New Year's Day only

Three women who secretly buried an 80-year-old woman were put into prison at Birmingham yesterday. Two of them, including the dead woman's daughter, kept on collecting her pension (退休金) after her death until their secret was made known to others two years later. The court (法庭) heard that one of the women put on "an Oscar (奥斯卡金奖) - winning performance" by pretending to be the old woman asleep in bed when a social worker called five months after Mrs. Townsend's death.

1 Of the three women that buried Mrs. Townsend secretly, one was _____. 【 D 】

- A: her neighbor
- B: her nurse
- C: a social worker
- D: her daughter

2 The reason for the old woman's secret burial was that the three women _____. 【 C 】

- A: were too sad to let the public know it
- B: had no money to arrange for a public funeral
- C: wanted to collect the old woman's pension
- D: were afraid that they might be put into prison

3 The three women were put into prison because _____. 【 A 】

- A: they broke the law
- B: they buried the old woman

- C: they shared the old woman's money
D: they killed the old woman

It seems that politicians around the world are thinking about the health of their countries. While in Chi-na, Chen Zhu has announced his plans for a universal health service and reform across health services, Gor-don Brown. The U.K. Prime Minister , has also announced he is planning to make some changes in our healih service. The crux of Mr. Brown' s proposals are related to giving the NHS (National Health Service)a greater of-cus on prevention, rather than just curing patients. He is planning to introduce increased screening for common diseases such as heart disease ,strokes,and cancer ,for example, breast cancer. In Britain there are 200.000 deaths a year from heart attacks and strokes ,many of which might have been avoided if the condition had been known about. Initially, the diagnostic (诊断的) tests will be available for those who are vulnerable, or most likely to have the disease. One example is a plan to offer all men over 65 an ultrasound test to check for problems with the main artery(动脉), a condition which kills 3,000 men a year. The opposition have criticized Mr. Brown' s proposals , saying that they are just a trick , and claiming that there is no proper timetable for the changes. They also say that Mr. Brown is reducing the money avalia-ble for the treatment of certain conditions while putting more towards testing for them. The NHS was founded in 1948 , and is paid for by taxation. The idea is that the rich pay more towards the health service than the poor. However in recent years there has been a great increase in the use of private healthcare, because it' s much quicker.NHS waiting lists for operations can be very long , so many people who can afford it choose to pay for medical care themselves.

- 1 The underlined word "vulnerable" in the fourth paragraph probably means____. 【 B 】
A: sick B: weak C: wounded D: old
- 2 Which of the following is the reason for the increasing private healthcare? 【 D 】
A: People are paying more attention to their own health
B: people are well off enough to pay their healthcare.
C: The NHS was not available for most of the people.
D: It' s not so convenient for people to go to the NHS for their healthcare.
- 3 According to the passage , the purpose of the health reform plan in the U.K. is to_____. 【 B 】
A: encourage more private healthcare
B: focus on the prevention rather than on curing the patient
C: deal with the main artery problems
D: fight against the opposition in the U.K.
- 4 The author of this passage to tell us_____. 【 C 】
A: the NHS should be reformed right away
B: more and more people are dying from diseases
C: the plan to reform the NHS in the U.K.
D: the criticism of Mr. Brown 's proposals

My husband and children think they are very lucky that they are living and that it's Christmas again. They can't see that we live on a dirty street in a dirty house among people who aren't much better. But John- ny and children can't see this. What a pity. it is that our neighbours have to make happiness out of all this dirt. I decided that my children must get out of this. The money that we've saved isn't nearly enough. The McGaritys have money but they are so proud. They look down upon the poor. The McGarity girl just yesterday stood out there in the street eating from a bag of candy(糖果) while a ring of hungry children watched her. I saw those children looking at her and crying in their hearts; and when she couldn't eat any more she threw the rest down the sewer(下水道).Why, is it only because they have money? There is more to happiness than money in the world, isn't there? Miss Jackson who teaches at the Settlement House isn't rich, but she knows things. She understands people. Her eyes look straight into yours when she talks with you. She can read your mind. I'd like to see the children be like Miss Jackson when they grow up.

- 1 This passage mainly suggests that the writer_____. 【 B 】
A: is easy to get along with
B: is unhappy with the life they are living
C: is good at observing and understanding
D: is never pleased with her neighbours
- 2 What do you think of McGarity girl? 【 B 】

- A: She is proud and hungry.
- B: She is selfish and cruel.
- C: She is lonely and friendless.
- D: She is unhappy and misunderstood.

3 In this text, the writer tries to tell us that____. 【 C 】

- A: money is the key to everything
- B: the more money you have, the less happy you'll be
- C: there is something more important than money
- D: when talking to people we should look into their eyes

4 Pick Out the one that does NOT describe the writer's view on money. 【 D 】

- A: Why, is it only because they have money?
- B: There is more to happiness than money.
- C: Miss Jackson isn't rich, but she knows things.
- D: The money we saved isn't nearly enough.

“Yes, I'll be ready at nine in the morning. Goodbye, dear, and thanks again.” It had not been an easy telephone call for Mrs. Robson to make. Her daughter had been very kind, of course, and had immediately agreed to pick her up and drive her to the station, but Mrs. Robson hated to admit (承认) that she needed help. Since her husband had died ten years before, she had prided herself on her independence (独立生活). She had continued to live in their little house, alone. On this evening, however, she was standing at her living-room window, staring out at the SOLD notice in the small front garden. Her feelings were mixed. Naturally she was sad at the thought of leaving the house, as it was full of so many memories. But at the same time she was looking forward to spending her last years near the sea, back in the little seaside town where she had been born. With the money from the sale (出售) of the house, she had bought a little flat there. She turned from the living room window, and looked round at the room. One or two pieces of furniture remained, covered with sheets (被单). The floor was bare boards, and all her pictures had been taken from the walls. There was a small fish-tank, with two goldfish circling in it. When asked why, her husband used to say, “It's nice to have something alive in the room.” Since he had passed away, she had always kept some goldfish, had always had “something alive in the room”. The next morning, as her train was pulling out of the station, Mrs. Robson called to her daughter, “Kate, you won't forget to collect the goldfish, will you? The children will love them. It's...” “I know,” Kate interrupted (打断) gently. “It's nice to have something alive in the room.” But in the little house, the two goldfish had stopped their circling. They were floating (漂浮) on the water, in the room with its bare boards and silent walls.

1 Mrs. Robson____. 【 C 】

- A: was a very proud person
- B: was helpless
- C: did not like asking people for favors
- D: wanted to live without her husband

2 On her last night in the house, Mrs. Robson was feeling____. 【 D 】

- A: very depressed and dismayed
- B: very cheerful but completely helpless
- C: proud and sad
- D: a bit sad but not entirely unhappy

3 Mrs. Robson had lived in the house____. 【 D 】

- A: since she had sold her flat
- B: for less than a decade
- C: since she had been born
- D: for more than ten years

4 The cause of the death of the goldfish was most probably____. 【 A 】

- A: lack of care
- B: old age
- C: the small fish tank
- D: lack of water

Most people want to work, but it has become more difficult in today's world to find work for everybody. The economies (经济) of the world need to grow by 4% each year just to keep the old number of jobs for people. Often this is not possible, and so more people are out of work (失业). Some people have no jobs now because new machines can do the work of many people in a short

time. Also, machines do not ask for more money and longer holiday. In all of the countries of the world, machines are taking work from people, not only in factories but also on the farms. One machine can often do the work of forty people. About 75 000 people are moving to the cities a day to look for jobs, but only 70% of them can find jobs.

- 1 If the economics of the world grow by 4 % each year,_____. 【 B 】
A: people will have no jobs
B: people can still have jobs as before
C: 4 % of the people will have jobs
D: 97% of the people will have jobs
- 2 One machine can do as much work as_____. 【 C 】
A: 40 % of the people
B: 4 % of the people in the world
C: 40 people
D: 75 000 people
- 3 How many people outside cities go into cities to look for jobs each day? 【 D 】
A: 70% of the people.
B: 4% of the people in the world
C: More than 75 000.
D: About 75 000 people.
- 4 Which of the following is NOT true? 【 C 】
A: Machines are taking work instead of people.
B: Now more people are out of work.
C: Machines need more money and longer holidays.
D: Most people want to have jobs.

Computers may one day turn night into day-with good old, natural sunlight. Colossal computer-controlled mirrors, thousands of feet across, may one day orbit the earth, reflecting sunlight onto a darkened United States. Some Scientists say that 16 of these mirrors, each about a half mile across, could aim their reflected light at one area on the earth that was about 200 miles by 300 miles. That much light would equal about 56 moons. The mirrors would be so high that they could catch the sun's light as it was shining on the other side of the earth. The mirrors could orbit thousands of miles high at the same speed as the earth turns on its axis(轴). That way, the mirrors would always be over the same spot. The aluminum-coated(涂铝的), plastic mirrors could be folded up and packed into a spaceship, according to the scientists. Once released a few hundred miles in space, the mirrors, powered by a solar-powered engine, could make the rest of the trip into space on their own. The scientists say that the computer-controlled mirrors could also be made to tilt(倾斜) slowly, so the reflected sunlight would sweep slowly along the surface of the earth. For example, as night fell, the mirrors could be tilt to light up Boston. Later on, as darkness spread slowly westward. Chicago, for example, then San Francisco could be lit up. The reflected sunlight would allow these cities to save up electricity. And in emergencies, such as power failures, the mirrors could light up the affected area. What no one knows yet is what effect this artificial daytime would have on plants, animals, and humans. Would it confuse some animals and harm plants that are used to day- night circles? The scientists recommend that studies be done to find out what the effects there might be.

- 1 The word" colossal" (Para. 2) most likely means____. 【 C 】
A: nuclear-powered B: orbiting C: giant D: spinning
- 2 Which of the following is NOT TRUE of the mirrors? 【 B 】
A: They would be made of plastic and coated with aluminum.
B: They could be launched directly into space.
C: They would stay in the same position over the earth.
D: They could reflect sunlight to a large area on the earth.
- 3 The reflected light could sweep slowly over the surface of the earth because the mirrors_____. 【 D 】
A: would be operated by solar-powered engines
B: would orbit thousands of miles high to catch the sun's light
C: could move around the earth at the same speed as the earth turns on its axis
D: could be made to adjust their angles
- 4 The purpose for turning night into day is to____. 【 C 】

- A: confuse animals and plants
- B: light up more cities
- C: save energy and deal with emergencies
- D: enable people to work longer hours

5 The writer of this passage____. 【 A 】

- A: gives an objective account of the mirrors
- B: seems to be much worried about the effects of the mirrors
- C: is in favor of the wide use of the mirrors
- D: suggests that the artificial daylight is harmful to living being

Imagine reading one day that you had been a subject in a risky science experiment without knowing it. At school, you had been fed cereal laced with radioactive chemicals so scientists could learn more about the digestive system. Because the food was radioactive, scientists could easily trace its path through the body. Scientists now know that exposure to large amounts of radiation can cause cancer, a group of diseases in which bodily cells grow wildly out of control. Some people who were part of the radiation studies later developed cancer and blame the radiation for causing the cancer. Others are worried that the radiation will some day make them sick. Some doctors say that, in many cases, such fears are unjustified because the radiation doses used in the experiments were too small to cause harm. They also say that since the dangers of radiation were less well understood than they are now, even researchers who used high doses of radiation didn't do anything wrong. Some critics claim that no excuse is acceptable for not informing subjects about the nature of an experiment and giving them a chance to refuse to participate.(4) Today, government rules require such informed agreement whenever a study uses people.

1 The passage is mainly about____. 【 B 】

- A: what kinds of experiment cannot be done on people
- B: whether it is moral to experiment on people without letting them know
- C: how radiation studies are conducted
- D: what result can be produced in a radioactive experiment

2 The word "laced" (Para.1) most probably means____. 【 C 】

- A: confused
- B: surrounded
- C: mixed
- D: covered

3 Which of the following is true according to the passage? 【 A 】

- A: Radioactive chemicals can cause bodily cells to grow wildly out of control.
- B: When the danger of radiation had not been proved, high doses of radiation were acceptable.
- C: Most cancers are caused by radiation.
- D: Radioactive chemicals were once used to cure diseases with the digestive system

4 Today, government rules____. 【 D 】

- A: demand to stop all experiments harmful to people
- B: prohibit all tests related to human beings
- C: disapprove of experiments with uncertain results
- D: disapprove of experiments with uncertain results

5 The author's attitude towards the government's decision may be described as____. 【 B 】

- A: indifferent
- B: favorable
- C: critical
- D: dubious