

西安外国语大学考试试题命制形式说明与模板 (英语类)

命制形式说明

一、试题页面

各科试题统一采用 A4 页面。页边距统一采用系统默认的“普通边距”：上下页边距均为 2.54 厘米，左右页边距均为 3.18 厘米。

二、试题题头

使用统一的考试试题题头，模板如下所示。请勿修改题头模板中的字体、字号与基本格式。

西安外国语大学考试试题 (A) 编号: 01310020388

2015-2016 学年 第 1 学期 院(部): 英文学院 专业: 英语
课程: 基础英语 I 年级: 2015 级 命题时间: 2016.06.12 命题教师: 基础英语 (I) 教研室

以上栏目由命题教师填写, 下栏由考生填写

姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 班级: _____

其中:

1. 每门课程考试试卷分为 A 卷与 B 卷, 应在试题题头做明确标示。“西安外国语大学考试试题 (A)” 字样采用三号黑体。
2. 其他汉字内容用五号宋体, 阿拉伯数字内容用五号 Times New Roman 字体。
3. 注意填写内容的完整性, “院(部)”、“专业”、“课程”填写正式

书面全称，不使用简称或缩略语，“专业”名称须按照教育部《普通高等学校本科专业目录》（2012版）填写，例如英语专业为“英语”（而不是“英语语言文学”）；“学年”按“2015-2016学年 第 2 学期”、“班级”按“2015 级 1 班”、“命题时间”按“2016.06.12”式样填写。

4. “命题教师”为 1 人以上的，用一个空格将前后教师姓名进行分隔。

5. 可根据需要对各填写项所在行内的位置进行调整，但不要改变原题头模板的基本形制。

6. 如果题头“课程： 年级： 命题时间： 命题教师：”一栏确实不能在一行排列，请按照以下方式调整：

课程： ××××× 年级： 2015 级 1 班 命题时间： 2016.06.12
命题教师： ××× ×××

三、试题格式

1. 字号字体格式

除特别要求之外，试题内容的字号统一为 5 号字。英文字体统一为 Times New Roman 字体，其中的汉语内容字体统一为宋体。

2. 行间距格式

试题内容的行间距统一为单倍行距。

3. 试题各级序号格式

(1) 试题一级序号用小四号 Times New Roman 大写粗体加罗马数字（如 I, II）表示，其后双击 Tab 键隔开，后接考察部分名称（如 **VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR** 等字样）。

示例：“**PART I WORD-FORMATION**”

(2) 二级序号为阿拉伯数字, 如 1, 2, 3 等, 序号后用实心点(“.”即英文句号) 分开。

示例: “1. Reference books may not be removed from the library.”

(3) 各大题部分的小题(二级) 序号可以连续排列, 也可以根据各大题部分对小题(二级) 序号重新排序罗列。

(4) 阅读部分, 各片段统一用 Passage 区分, 如 **Passage One / Passage Two** 等, 首字母大写, 用小四号粗体表达。

4. 试题指令与分值格式

(1) 试题一级标题后的试题指令要为考生提供足够信息, 语言简练、清晰。指令部分(Directions) 用五号 Times New Roman 字体斜体(无须用粗体)。

(2) 试题指令中的强调词, 如“ANSWER SHEET”, “EXCEPT” 用五号 Times New Roman 大写斜体格式(无须用粗体)。

(3) 各大题所占分值用 points 表达, 要求明确提供该题总分值与每小题所占分值, 分值要求用五号字(无须用斜体)。

示例: “*Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four options marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence, and mark the corresponding letter on your ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 1 for each)*”

5. 图表格式

(1) 图表名称均用五号 Times New Roman 粗体。

(2) 图名在图件下方居中, 表名在表格上方居中。

(3) 图表名前应有明确的图表序号, 并在试题相应内容后明确标注。例如: “……financial sources of college students(Fig 1).”。图表序号应分别按图或表系列编制, 根据在试题中出现先后顺序编排序号。表序

号命名为 Fig 1, Fig 2, ……; 图序号命名为 Tab 1, Tab 2, ……。缩略词“Fig”(或“Tab”)和后面的数字“1”中间空一格。

(4) 试题中的表格采用三线表。表格中的文字与阿拉伯数字均用小五号或五号 Times New Roman 字体。

(5) 试题中的图件要清晰, 易辨识。图中文字注记与阿拉伯数字均用小五号或五号 Times New Roman 字体。

6. 空行格式

(1) 试题题头横线下空两行(五号 Times New Roman)。试题每大题部分的标题(即: 试题一级序号)要求与试题指令之间空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。

(2) 试题指令与第一道小题之间空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。最后一道小题结束后须空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。

(3) 选择题中, 如果是包含问题与选项内容的小题, 各小题之间要求空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。如果是仅有选项内容的小题, 各小题之间不空行。

(4) 阅读部分的 **Passage One**, **Passage Two** 等标题, 其上与试题指令之间空一行(五号 Times New Roman), 其下与阅读材料内容之间空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。阅读材料与其下的第一个小题之间空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。一篇阅读材料内的段落间不空行。

(5) 图表名与图表内容作为一个整体, 与上下连接内容间各空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。

(6) 若页面的第一行出现空行, 则将该空行删除。

7. 对齐格式

(1) 一级标题居中对齐。二级及其以下序号标题均左对齐。

(2) 采用操作系统的“编号”工具，按照“1.”的格式对二级序号进行自动编号，编号完成后对其进行“悬挂缩进”2字符操作，以实现前后各小题首字母对齐。

(3) 选择题的选项必须排列整齐。选择题的选项用英文大写字母罗列，如：A. B. C. D.，选项 ABCD 后用实心点“.”断开，实心点“.”后空一格再接选项内容。①如果选项为单词，ABCD 等选项列为一行，要注意空间间隔均匀。②如果选项为词组，选项可按照两行排列，例如，第一行排列 AB，第二行排列 CD。要注意空间间隔均匀，同时兼顾与单行排列的选项位置对齐（可用 Tab 键）。③如果选项较长，各选项可分别占一行。④选项中的首字母要与题干的首字母对齐。对选项所在行采用“首行缩进”2字符的方式即可实现对齐。示例如下：

1. George went on at great length about his various illnesses.
A. for a long time B. in details C. at last D. in the end
2. Young people should understand the old people's worries and cares. And the old people in turn should take the young people's wishes and desire into consideration.
A. on the other hand B. on the contrary
C. so far as I am concerned D. as a result

(4) 阅读部分的材料，需要采用“首行缩进2字符”的格式。

(5) 试题内容全文采用两端对齐。

8. 其他

(1) 试题空白处的下划线要统一长度。在英文输入状态下可用 shift+“-”（即“减号”）实现下划线操作，下划线长度为7个“-”，下划线与前后字母间均要保留一个空格。

示例：“These fields have been under _____ (cultivate) for years.”

(2) 填空题型的下划线上内容若为空白，则该下划线长度为7个“-”。若下划线中出现数字序号，则该下划线长度为“一个空格+数字”。

+一个空格”，下划线与前后字母间均要保留一个空格。

示例：“begins with a catalog of possible items, an item, arranges a form of payment”

(3) 试题应标注页码。页码标注格式为：在页脚中心位置标明具体页码和总页数。

示例：如共 12 页，该页为第 4 页，则应标注为：“Page 4 of 12”（在 WORD 系统中，“插入” - “页码”；然后对出现的页码数字做修改，例如“4”：在“4”前输入“Page”，在“4”后输入“of 12”，即可）。

(4) 如果试题一级题目（序号）出现在当前页最后一行，则需要将其调整到下一个页面第一行。

(5) 如果试题“指令”、“题干”、“选项”等内容的第一行或最后一行出现在试卷另页第一行，可空一行或适当压缩行间距，以保证试题“指令”、“题干”、“选项”内容相对完整地保留在一页中。

(6) 各课程试题中相同类型的试题指令内容应尽可能统一。

(7) 不同语种的试题模块请参照本模板的相应内容，根据试题需要确定。

英语试题模板

西安外国语大学考试试题 (A)

编号: 01310020388

2015-2016 学年 第 1 学期

院 (部): 英文学院

专业: 英语

课程: 基础英语 I 年级: 2015 级 1-5 班 命题时间: 2016.06.12 命题教师: 基础英语 (I) 教研室

以上栏目由命题教师填写, 下栏由考生填写

姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 班级: _____

PART I WORD-FORMATION

Directions: There are ten incomplete statements in the part of the test. You are to complete each of the statements by using the proper form of the word provided in the brackets, and write your answers on your ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 2 points for each)

1. These fields have been under _____ (cultivate) for years.
2. Einstein's theory of relativity took years to gain _____ (accept).
3. He's _____ (passion) about nature, from small creatures to big spectacular landscapes.
4. He is not a clever student, but he shows great _____ (persevere).
5. She is full of _____ (hate) for the men who killed her husband.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. He is kind and _____ (consider) to his friends.

PART II VOCABULARY

Directions: There are ten sentences in this part of the test. For each sentence there are four options marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best explains the underlined part in each sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

1. Reference books may not be removed from the library.
A. taken off B. dismissed C. taken away D. lent
2. George went on at great length about his various illnesses.
A. for a long time B. in details C. at last D. in the end
3. Young people should understand the old people's worries and cares. And the old people in turn should take the young people's wishes and desire into consideration.
A. on the other hand B. on the contrary
C. so far as I am concerned D. as a result

批注 [x1]: (1) 采用 A4 页面, 页边距统一为: 上下页边距均为 2.54 厘米, 左右页边距均为 3.18 厘米。
(2) 使用统一的考试试题题头, 请勿修改题头模板中的字体、字号与基本格式。
(3) 试题英文字体统一为 Times New Roman 字体, 汉语内容字体统一为宋体。
(4) 试题内容的行间距统一为单倍行距。

批注 [x2]: 试题题头下划线与第一大题标题空两行 (五号 Times New Roman)。

批注 [x3]: 一级序号:
(1) “罗马数字 (如 I, II)” + “双击 Tab 键隔开” + “考察部分名称” (小四号 Times New Roman 大写粗体)。
(2) 居中对齐。

批注 [x4]: 大标题与试题指令间空一行 (五号 Times New Roman)。

批注 [x5]: 试题指令:
(1) 左对齐。
(2) 五号 Times New Roman 斜体。

批注 [x6]: 试题指令中的强调词: 五号 Times New Roman 大写斜体格式 (无须用粗体)。

批注 [x7]: 分值:
(1) 明确提供该题总分值与每小题所占分值。
(2) 五号字 Times New Roman (无须用斜体)。

批注 [x8]: 试题指令与小题之间空一行 (五号 Times New Roman)。

批注 [x9]: 小题部分:
(1) 二级及其以下序号标题均左对齐。
(2) 按照“1.”的格式对二级序号进行自动编号, 对其“悬挂缩进”2 字符。

批注 [x10]: 上一大题的最后一小题与下一大标题空一行 (五号 Times New Roman)。

4. We must see to it that all people are equal before the law.
A. make sure B. promise C. believe D. consider
5. Everyone in the office knows that Melinda takes infinite care over her work.
A. limited B. unnecessary C. overdue D. much
6. Who do you think will take over now that the governor has been dismissed.
A. sponsor B. take up C. be in charge D. control
7.
8.
9.
10. She's a gutsy player; she never gives in.
A. loses B. wins C. misses D. admits defeat

PART III GRAMMAR

Directions: There are ten incomplete sentences in this part of the test. For each sentence there are four options marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence, and mark the corresponding letter on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 for each)

1. If it _____ tomorrow, the match would be put off.
A. was to rain B. were to rain C. was raining D. had rained
2. Just as there are occupations that require college or even higher degrees, so are there occupations _____ technical training is necessary.
A. for which B. in which C. to which D. at which
3. After _____ seemed an endless wait, it was his turn to enter the personnel manager's office.
A. that B. it C. what D. there
4. Time _____, the celebration will be held as scheduled.
A. permit B. permitting C. permitted D. permits
5. They gave me extra bananas to take along in case my radiator _____ me trouble gain.
A. gave B. should give C. should have given D. would give
6. A well-known philosopher once said, "I eat and drink _____ I like, and sleep _____ I cannot keep awake. I am in good health."
A. however; whenever B. whatever; whenever
C. whatever; whatever D. however; however
7.
8.
9.

批注 [桑三博客11]:
(1) 选项用英文大写字母罗列, 用实心点“.”断开。如: “A.”。实心点“.”后空一格再接选项内容。
(2) 如果选项为单词, ABCD等选项列为一行, 要注意空间间隔均匀。
(3) 采用“首行缩进”2字符, 实现选择项中的首字母与题干的首字母对齐。

批注 [桑三博客12]: 选择题中, 如果是包含问题与选项内容的小题, 各小题之间要求空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。如果是仅有选项内容的小题, 各小题之间不空行。

批注 [x13]: 下划线:
(1) 英文输入状态下用 shift+ “-” 实现下划线操作。
(2) 下划线要统一长度, 长度为7个“-”。
(3) 下划线与前后字母间保留一个空格。

批注 [x14]: (1) 如果选项为词组, 选项可按照两行排列。
(2) 注意选项空间间隔均匀, 兼顾与单行排列的选项位置对齐(可用 Tab 键)。
(3) 如果选择项较长, 各选项可分别占一行。

10. _____, I didn't know what the trouble was, but then I realized it.
 A. For a time B. Sometimes C. Frequently D. More often than not

PART IV CLOZE

Directions: there is a passage with 10 blanks in this part of the test. For each blank there are four options marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark the corresponding letter on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 for each)

The term e-commerce refers to all commercial transactions conducted over the Internet, including transactions by consumers and business-to-business transactions. Conceptually, e-commerce does not 1 from well-known commercial offerings such as banking by phone, "mail order" catalogs, or sending a purchase order to supplier 2 fax. E-commerce follows the same model 3 in other business transactions; the difference 4 in the details.

To a consumer, the most visible form of e-commerce consists 5 online ordering. A customer begins with a catalog of possible items, 6 an item, arranges a form of payment, and 7 an order. Instead of a physical catalog, e-commerce arranges for catalogs to be 8 on the Internet. Instead of sending an order on paper or by telephone, e-commerce arranges for orders to be sent 9 a computer network. Finally, instead of sending a paper representation of payment such as a check, e-commerce 10 one to send payment information electronically.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. distract | B. descend | C. differ | D. derive |
| 2. A. with | B. via | C. from | D. off |
| 3. A. appeared | B. resorted | C. used | D. served |
| 4. A. situates | B. lies | C. roots | D. locates |
| 5. A. on | B. of | C. for | D. to |
| 6. A. reflects | B. detects | C. protects | D. selects |
| 7. A. sends in | B. puts out | C. stands for | D. carries away |
| 8. A. visible | B. responsible | C. feasible | D. sensible |
| 9. A. beside | B. over | C. beyond | D. up |
| 10. A. appeals | B. admits | C. advocates | D. allows |

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You are to decide on the best choice and, mark the corresponding letter on your ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 1 point for each)

Passage One

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium,

批注 [桑三博客15]:

如果试题一级题目(序号)出现在当前页最后一行,则需要将其调整到下一个页面第一行。

批注 [x16]: 首行缩进 2 字符。

批注 [x17]: 下划线中出现数字序号,则该下划线长度为“一个空格+数字+一个空格”,下划线与前后字母间均要保留一个空格。

批注 [x18]: 材料内容与试题之间空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。

批注 [桑三博客19]: 仅有选项内容的小题,各小题之间不空行。

批注 [x20]: 如果试题指令的最后一行出现在试卷另页第一行,可适当压缩行间距,以保证试题指令内容完整保留在当前页。

批注 [x21]: (1) 阅读部分的 Passage One, Passage Two 等标题,其上与试题指令之间空一行(五号 Times New Roman),其下与阅读材料内容之间空一行(五号 Times New Roman)。

(2) 注意“Passage One”首字母大写。

Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1. The Curies' _____ collaboration helped unlock the secrets of the atom.
A. friendly B. competitive C. courteous D. industrious
2. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality.
A. strong B. light-hearted C. humorous D. strange
3. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.
A. challenged authority B. showed intelligence
C. behaved proudly D. was distressed
4. Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.
A. misfortune B. anger C. wretchedness D. disappointment
5. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never _____.
A. troubled B. worried C. disappointed D. sorrowful

批注 [x22]: 阅读材料与其下的第一个小题之间空一行 (五号 Times New Roman)。

Passage Two

The village of Vestmannaeyjar, in the far northern country of Iceland, is as bright and clean and up-to-date as any American or Canadian suburb. It is located on the island of Heimaey, just off the mainland. One January night in 1973, however, householders were shocked from their sleep. In some backyards, red-hot liquid was spurting from the ground. Flaming "skyrockets" shot up and over the houses. The island's volcano, Helgafell, silent for 7,000 years, was violently erupting!

Luckily, the island's fishing fleet was in port, and within 24 hours almost everyone was ferried to the mainland. But then the agony of the island began in earnest. As in a nightmare, fountains of burning lava spurted 300 feet high. Black, baseball-size cinders rained down. An evil-smelling, eye-burning, throat-searing cloud of smoke and gas erupted into the air, and a river of lava flowed down the mountain. The constant scream of escaping steam was punctuated by ear-splitting explosions.

As time went on, the once pleasant village of Vestmannaeyjar took on a weird aspect. Its street lamps still burning against the long Arctic night, the town lay under a thick blanket of cinders. All that could be seen above the 10-foot black drifts were the tips of street signs. Some houses had collapsed under the weight of cinders, while others had burst into flames as the heat ignited their oil storage tanks. Lighting the whole lurid scene, fire continued to shoot from the mouth of the looming volcano.

The eruption continued for six months. Scientists and reporters arrived from around the world to observe the awesome natural event. But the town did not die that easily. In July, when the eruption ceased, the people of Heimaey Island returned to assess the chances of rebuilding their homes and lives. They found tons of ash covering the ground. The Icelanders are a tough people, however, accustomed to the strange and violent nature of their Arctic land. They dug out their homes. They even used the cinders to build new roads and airport runways. Now the new homes of Heimaey are warmed from water pipes heated by molten lava.

6. The village is located on the island of _____.
 A. Vestmannaeyjar B. Hebrides C. Heimaey D. Helgafell
7. This liquid was coming from the _____.
 A. mountains B. ground C. sea D. ocean
8. Black cinders fell that were the size of _____.
 A. baseball B. pebbles C. golf balls D. hailstones
9. Despite the eruption, _____.
 A. the buses kept running
 B. three radio stations kept broadcasting
 C. the police kept working
 D. the street lamps kept burning
10. This volcanic eruption lasted for six _____.
 A. weeks B. hours C. days D. months

批注 [桑三博客23]: 若页面的第一行出现空行, 则将该空行删除。

Passage Three

While the cities of China have undergone modernization evident in the rising towers and bright lights that have awakened the sleeping country, the countryside remains largely the same.

Rectangular rows of rice fields litter the landscape separated by long lanes of water designed to provide the constant supply of water that is vital to producing the crop. The experience is not unlike driving through the American Midwest, only rice not corn dominates the landscape.

Four years ago, when I last took this trip, the roads were dust and telephone wires did not run parallel to the highway. Bare roads have been replaced by sleek, newly paved highways running from Shanghai to Nanking, to my smaller, home city, Wuhu. Unlike the changes I had heard of and expected in Shanghai, Wuhu was much more of a surprise. The small city where I was born had grown up as I have. There are large high-rise buildings, each ringed with smaller buildings around it, many of these apartment complexes. Little seemed familiar and I wonder what my grandparent's flat built of brick and mortar had become.

Perhaps I shouldn't have been surprised to find out that their home had been demolished and rebuilt as a six-story apartment complex as well. Walking up to the second floor I saw my grandfather's face peering out of the screen door. He began to smile as he saw me, and so did I. Their home is now no different from a western apartment. Equipped with the modern amenities of a gas stove, a toilet, and a shower, this was indeed different from four years ago.

11. According to the author, dramatic changes took place _____.
 A. in cities but not countryside of China
 B. in both cities and countryside of China
 C. in countryside but not in large cities
 D. everywhere
12. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that _____.
 A. peasants lead similar life all over the world
 B. Chinese irrigating system is more impressive than that in America
 C. peasants in Midwest America raise more corn while Chinese peasants raise more rice
 D. peasants in Midwest America raise more rice while Chinese peasants raise more corn
13. The author was travelling to Wuhu _____.
 A. in order to take a stop during the trip from Shanghai to Nanking
 B. in order to find some places similar to his hometown

- C. in order to visit his grandparents
- D. in order to find out changes in small cities

14. The author's grandparents _____.
- A. live in their house of brick and mortar
 - B. live in an apartment similar to westerners
 - C. led a totally westernized life
 - D. was poor as they always were
15. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Flash Back to China
 - B. From Shanghai to Nanking
 - C. Wuhu Today
 - D. Back With My Grandparents

Passage Four

Until the 1980s, the American homeless population comprised mainly older males. Today, homelessness strikes much younger part of society. In fact, a 25-city survey by the U. S. Conference of Mayors in 1987 found that families with children make up the fastest growing part of the homeless population. Many homeless children gather in inner cities; this transient (变化无常的) and frequently frightened student population creates additional problems—both legal and educational—for already overburdened urban school administrators and teachers.

Estimates of the number of homeless Americans range from 350,000 to three million. Likewise, estimates of the number of homeless school children vary radically. A U.S. Department of Education report, based on state estimates, states that there are 220,000 homeless school-age children, about a third of whom do not attend school on a regular basis; but the National Coalition for the Homeless estimates that there are at least two times as many homeless children, and that less than half of them attend school regularly.

One part of the homeless population that is particularly difficult to count consists of the “throwaway” youths who have been cast of their homes. The Elementary School Centre in New York City estimates that there are 1.5 million of them, many of whom are not counted as children because they do not stay in family shelters and tend to live by themselves on the streets.

Federal law, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, includes a section that addresses the educational needs of homeless children. The educational provisions of the McKinney Act are based on the belief that all homeless children have the right to a free, appropriate education.

16. It is implied in the first paragraph that _____.
- A. the writer himself is homeless, even in his eighties
 - B. many older homeless residents are going on strike in 25 cities
 - C. there is a serious shortage of academic facilities
 - D. homeless children are denied the opportunities of receiving free education
17. The National Coalition for the homeless believes that the number of homeless children is _____.
- A. 350,000 B. 1,500,000 C. 440,000 D. 110,000
18. One part of the homeless population is difficult to estimate. The reason might well be _____.
- A. the homeless children are too young to be counted as children
 - B. the homeless population is growing rapidly
 - C. the homeless children usually stay outside school
 - D. some homeless children are deserted by their family
19. The McKinney Act is mentioned in this passage in order to show that _____.

批注 [桑三博客24]:

如果试题“指令”、“题干”、“选项”等内容的第一行或最后一行出现在试卷另页第一行，可空一行或适当压缩行间距，以保证试题“指令”、“题干”、“选项”内容相对完整地保留在一页中。

- A. the educational problems of homeless children are being recognized
 - B. the estimates on homeless children are hard to determine
 - C. the address of grade-school children should be located
 - D. all homeless people are entitled to free education
20. The passage mainly deals with _____.
- A. the legal problems of the homeless children
 - B. the educational problems of homeless children
 - C. the social status of older males
 - D. estimates on the homeless population

PART VI PARAPHRASE

Directions: There are five sentences in this part of the test. Paraphrase the underlined part in each sentence. Write your answers in the corresponding space on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 2 points for each)

1. In some ways, I saw the garden as a metaphor for certain aspects of my life.
2. I did not ask them, though, as that would show my ignorance.
3. I never even lifted my foot off the accelerator.
4. It was an ordinary window, against which now the night was pressing blackly.
5. But once a conscious breakthrough to a second center is made, a life-long perspective and collection can begin.

PART VII TRANSLATION

Directions: There are five Chinese sentences in this part of the test. Translate each of them into English, with the help of the given word, and write your answers on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 2 for each)

1. 他身体很健康，就是膝盖有些不好。(except for)
2. 整个周末他都呆在家里，思考近来发生的事情。(to reflect)
3. 我正要为采购的东西付款，忽然想起钱包落在家里了。(it dawns on sb. that)
4. 真希望自己能公开表达自己的一切感受。(whatever)
5. 当过兵的经历使得他能够坚定地处理各种危险情形。(to allow)

PART VIII ERROR CORRECTION

Directions: There are five sentences in this part of the test. Identify the errors in each of them by underlining the wrong word or phrase and then write your answers on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 2 for each)

1. I don't think I'm been treated fairly.
2. All those that can be done has been done.
3. I thought I heard someone come in. While I was surfing the Internet.
4. Their friendship based on shared dreams and interests.
5. It's no use to talk to him.