

English Placement Test

2020.7

Part I Cloze (每小题 2 分，共 40 分)

Directions: Each Blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then mark your choices on the **Answer Sheet**.

When I come across a good article in reading newspapers, I often want to cut and keep it. But just as I am about to do so I find the article on the 1 side is as much interesting. It may be a discussion of the way to 2 in good health, or 3 about how to behave and conduct oneself in society. If I cut the front article, the opposite one is likely to 4 damage, leaving out half of it or keeping the text 5 the title. Therefore, the scissors would 6 before they start, 7 halfway done when I find out the 8 result.

Sometimes two things are to be done at the same time, both worth your 9. You can only take up one of them, the other has to wait or be 10 up. But you know the future is unpredictable (不可预料的) —the changed situation may not allow you to do what is left 11. Thus you are 12 in a difficult position and feel sad. How 13 that nice chances and brilliant ideas should gather around all at once? It may happen that your life 14 greatly on your preference of one choice to the other.

In fact that is what 15 is like: we are often 16 with the two opposite sides of a thing which are both desirable like a newspaper cutting. It often occurs that your attention is drawn to one thing only 17 we get into another. The 18 may be more important than the latter and give rise to divided mind. I 19 remember a philosopher's remarks: "When one door shuts, another opens in life." So a casual (不经意) 20 may not be a bad one.

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|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. front | B. same | C. either | D. opposite |
| 2. A. get | B. keep | C. lead | D. bring |
| 3. A. advice | B. news | C. a theory | D. a report |
| 4. A. suffer | B. reduce | C. prevent | D. cause |
| 5. A. on | B. for | C. without | D. off |
| 6. A. use | B. handle | C. prepare | D. stay |
| 7. A. or | B. but | C. so | D. for |
| 8. A. satisfying | B. regretful | C. surprising | D. impossible |
| 9. A. courage | B. strength | C. attention | D. patience |

10. A. given B. held C. made D. picked
11. A. near B. alone C. about D. behind
12. A. filled B. attracted C. caught D. struck
13. A. dares B. comes C. deals D. does
14. A. improves B. changes C. progresses D. goes
15. A. study B. society C. nature D. life
16. A. faced B. supplied C. connected D. fixed
17. A. before B. after C. until D. as
18. A. following B. next C. above D. former
19. A. still B. also C. once D. almost
20. A. treatment B. action C. choice D. remark

Part II. Reading Comprehension (每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: *Read the passages and choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow. Then mark your choices by drawing a line through the center of the letter A, B, C or D on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage 1

An English dictionary is the most important thing you will need when learning English. A good dictionary will help you learn hundreds of new words, improve your pronunciation and grammar.

When you think of a dictionary, you usually think of a bilingual dictionary, such as an English-German dictionary and a French-English dictionary. There is also another kind of dictionary: an English-English (monolingual) dictionary. Such a dictionary is written only in English. English words are defined or explained in English. English-English dictionaries are better than bilingual dictionaries in that English definitions are real English phrases with grammar and words.

There are two kinds of English-English dictionaries: dictionaries for learners and dictionaries for native speakers. Dictionaries for native speakers are used by Americans, Britons, etc. to look up very difficult words, such as tintinnabulation. Dictionaries for learners are used by people who are learning English as a second language. Dictionaries for native speakers usually have more words than dictionaries for learners, but the definitions are more complicated, and there are fewer example sentences.

If possible, get a software dictionary instead of a paper one. Software dictionaries let you look up words very quickly. What's more, a computer dictionary has more space than a paper one, so it can give more information or it can present the same information in a clearer way. In many software dictionaries, you can listen to recordings, too.

A good dictionary must give example sentences for every word. Example sentences are not just helpful — they are actually more important than definitions. While a definition tells you the meaning of a word and sometimes gives you some grammatical information, example sentences can have more advantages. They let you check if you've understood the definition correctly, show you how to use a word in sentences and program your brain to produce correct English sentences.

It is a good idea to have at least two dictionaries: a large one to use at home, and a small one to carry with you. It is an even better idea to have at least two large dictionaries. Two example sentences are better than one. With more examples, you have a more complete picture of how a word is used and you can express more in English better.

1. Which of the following statements about dictionaries is NOT true?
 - A) A Chinese-English dictionary is a bilingual dictionary.
 - B) Definitions in bilingual dictionaries are real English phrases with grammar and words.
 - C) English words in English-English dictionaries are defined or explained in English.
 - D) English words in English-English dictionaries are not translated.
2. If you are learning English as a second language, and favor definition in real English phrases, what kind of dictionary will be the best choice?
 - A) A large bilingual dictionary for native speakers.
 - B) A large bilingual dictionary for learners.
 - C) A large monolingual dictionary for native speakers.
 - D) A large monolingual dictionary for learners.
3. What is the purpose of using the word “tintinnabulation” in Paragraph 3?
 - A) It's a test to see if the learners have a large vocabulary.
 - B) It's a test to see if the dictionary is good or not.
 - C) It's a test to see if the learners can guess the meaning.
 - D) It's an example of difficult words.
4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A) It is good to use a software dictionary when at home and a paper one when going out.
 - B) Software dictionaries rather than paper ones can tell you how to pronounce a word.
 - C) A paper dictionary can provide more information than a software one.
 - D) A computer dictionary can present the same information more clearly than a paper one.
5. Why are example sentences more important than definitions?
 - A) It is not definition but example sentences that can provide some grammatical information.
 - B) Example sentences can help you check whether the definition of a word is correct or not.
 - C) Example sentences can help you learn the usage of a word.
 - D) Example sentences can program your brain to pronounce English sentences correctly.

Passage 2

St. Patrick's Day (March 17) is one of the most important holidays in Ireland. People will wear green shirts, ties, and hair ribbons. Some even dye their hair green because they believe that on that day the color brings them good luck.

On St. Patrick's Day, the Irish around the world traditionally attend church in the morning and have some celebrations in the afternoon. They dance, drink, parade, and feast. A traditional meal includes meat, cabbage and a special Irish beer called Guinness.

St. Patrick's Day is a religious holiday that can be traced back more than one thousand years ago, and it is related to a boy named St. Patrick who became an Irish saint when he grew up.

He was born to a wealthy family in Wales around the year 385 AD. But when he was sixteen, a band of raiders (劫掠者) took him as a slave to what is now the neighboring island of Ireland. Patrick lived there for several years. He was so lonely and afraid that he took solace in religion and became a faithful Christian. Later, he returned to Ireland as a missionary, traveling from village to village and talking about his faith. He explained to people the Father, the Son (Jesus), and the Holy Spirit as each of the leaves of a shamrock. There were three leaves, yet they were one plant. From then on, the shamrock, a small plant that grew wild around Ireland, has been a symbol of Ireland and because of it, green is associated with St. Patrick's Day.

6. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
 - A) Patrick lived in Ireland all his life
 - B) Patrick's family was very poor
 - C) Patrick's life in what is now the neighboring island of Ireland was hard
 - D) Patrick didn't believe in Christianity
7. What is the symbol of Ireland according to the passage?
 - A) St. Patrick
 - B) Guinness
 - C) the cabbage
 - D) the shamrock
8. The underlined word "solace" in Paragraph 5 means _____.
 - A) love
 - B) happiness
 - C) hatred
 - D) comfort
9. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A) St. Patrick's Day is a worldwide holiday.
 - B) St. Patrick's Day has a long history.
 - C) On St. Patrick's Day, green is the lucky color in people's eyes.
 - D) People respect St. Patrick and love him.
10. What is the passage about?
 - A) The symbols of St. Patrick's Day.
 - B) The origin of St. Patrick's Day.
 - C) St. Patrick's life.
 - D) The history of St. Patrick's Day.

Part III. Writing (30 分)

Directions: 现在越来越多的人成为低头族(People who can't help checking their phones all day are known as phubbers. Phubbing trends to involve not only the young people, but also the elderly.)。如何引导低头族抬头?你们班举行了以“拒为低头族”为主题的班会。假设你是学生李津, 请

为班会写一篇 100 词左右的发言稿。

要点如下：

1. 你周围有低头族吗?他们成为“低头族”的原因。
2. 成为“低头族”给学习和生活带来的影响。
3. 就如何“拒为低头族”提一些建议。

English Placement Test (Answer Sheet)

Name _____ Score _____

Part I. Cloze (40%)

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|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.[A][B][C][D] | 6.[A][B][C][D] | 11.[A][B][C][D] | 16.[A][B][C][D] |
| 2.[A][B][C][D] | 7.[A][B][C][D] | 12.[A][B][C][D] | 17.[A][B][C][D] |
| 3.[A][B][C][D] | 8.[A][B][C][D] | 13.[A][B][C][D] | 18.[A][B][C][D] |
| 4.[A][B][C][D] | 9.[A][B][C][D] | 14.[A][B][C][D] | 19.[A][B][C][D] |
| 5.[A][B][C][D] | 10.[A][B][C][D] | 15.[A][B][C][D] | 20.[A][B][C][D] |

Part II. Reading (30 %)

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|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21.[A][B][C][D] | 26.[A][B][C][D] |
| 22.[A][B][C][D] | 27.[A][B][C][D] |
| 23.[A][B][C][D] | 28.[A][B][C][D] |
| 24.[A][B][C][D] | 29.[A][B][C][D] |
| 25.[A][B][C][D] | 30.[A][B][C][D] |

Part III. Writing (30%)
