

GCT-ME样题英语运用能力测试模拟题 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/295/2021\\_2022\\_GCT-ME\\_E6\\_A0\\_B7\\_E9\\_c67\\_295030.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/295/2021_2022_GCT-ME_E6_A0_B7_E9_c67_295030.htm) Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions : In this part there are 20 incomplete sentences , each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer. Mark your choice on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

1. The first , second , and third prizes went to Jack , Tom , and Harry \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) equally ( B ) differently ( C ) similarly ( D ) respectively
2. He had never given a speech to so many people , so he felt \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) excited ( B ) stupid ( C ) disappointed ( D ) nervous
3. Success in the lab doesn ' t always mean immediate success on a large \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) business ( B ) account ( C ) way ( D ) scale
4. Dinner will be ready \_\_\_\_\_ , but we still have time for a drink. ( A ) presently ( B ) currently ( C ) lately ( D ) finally
5. It is impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ with a person whose methods are completely opposed to your own. ( A ) cooperate ( B ) correspond ( C ) compete ( D ) compare
6. It was the training that he had as a young man \_\_\_\_\_ made him such a good engineer. ( A ) has ( B ) later ( C ) which ( D ) that
7. Other considerations \_\_\_\_\_ equal , the pressure remains constant. ( A ) being ( B ) be ( C ) will be ( D ) is
8. The policeman needs to see \_\_\_\_\_ your ID card or your driver ' s license. ( A ) every ( B ) each ( C ) either ( D ) both
9. " Let ' s start our meeting immediately \_\_\_\_\_ everyone has arrived , " the chairman

said. ( A ) although ( B ) until ( C ) after ( D ) now that 10. I walked eight miles today. I never guessed that I could walk \_\_\_\_\_ far. ( A ) that ( B ) this ( C ) such ( D ) as

Part Two  
Reading Comprehension Directions : In this part there are 4 passages followed by questions or unfinished statements , each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer. Mark your choice on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets. Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage :

Until recently the opportunities for criminal activities on the Internet have been low. However , the volume of business done on the Internet is growing rapidly , as people order books and other products and make money transactions. All this is creating temptations for hackers ( 黑客 ) 。 Hackers are often young people who are interested in computers. They use them to move quietly to the Internet , looking for ways to break into computers systems run by banks , telephone companies and even Government departments. They look for examples of credit cards and try to steal the numbers. Hackers rarely admit to a successful break-in. The first indication of a hacking may be when a customer discovers a wrong money transaction on a credit card account. It is harder to check on somebody misusing an online connection unless there is a massive download of information which would call the attention of the consumer.

11. The main idea of the first paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) the opportunities for criminal activities on the Internet have been low ( B ) the opportunities for criminal activities on the Internet are low ( C ) there are more

opportunities for criminal activities on the Internet ( D ) people should not make money transactions on the Internet 12. The word “ temptations ” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) interests ( B ) attractions ( C ) benefits ( D ) profits 13. In the passage , it ‘ s said that hackers may attack the Internet system of all the following institutions except \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) banks ( B ) telephone companies ( C ) universities ( D ) government departments 14. Which of the following is not the reason for a hacking being found ? ( A ) The customer found something wrong with his account. ( B ) There was a huge amount of information being downloaded. ( C ) There was a wrong money transaction. ( D ) The hacker proudly admitted his successful break-in. 15. In the last sentence of the paragraph , “ somebody ” refers to a \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) customer ( B ) card user ( C ) hacker ( D ) bank clerk Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage : For any Englishman , there can never be any discussion as to who is the world ‘ s greatest writer. Only one name can possibly suggest itself to him : that of William Shakespeare ( 莎士比亚 ) 。 Every Englishman has some knowledge of his work. All of us use words and phrases from Shakespeare ‘ s writings that have become a part of the English-speaking people. Shakespeare , more perhaps than any other writer , made full use of the English language. Most of us use about five thousand words in our normal employment of English ; Shakespeare in his works used about twenty-five thousand ! There is probably no better way for a foreigner ( or an Englishman ! ) to appreciate the richness and

variety of the English language than by studying the various ways in which Shakespeare uses it. Such a study is well worth the effort ( it is not , of course , recommended to beginners ) , even though some aspects of English usage , and the meaning of many words , have changed since Shakespeare ' s day.

16. From the first two sentences of the passage we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) it can ' t be discussed about who is the world ' s greatest poet ( B ) it can ' t be discussed about who is the world ' s greatest dramatist ( C ) Shakespeare is regarded as a greatest writer ( D ) Englishmen like to discuss about who is the world ' s greatest writer

17. According to the passage many English words and phrases that we use today are from \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) Englishmen ( B ) Shakespeare ' s works ( C ) English speaking people ( D ) ancient people

18. To learn the richness of the English language , people should \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) read Shakespeare ' s plays ( B ) learn from an English man ( C ) be glad to be a foreigner ( D ) write and read more

19. The author does not suggest beginners reading Shakespeare ' s plays , probably because \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) the works are for native speakers ( B ) only Englishmen can understand his plays ( C ) the works are too difficult for a beginner ( D ) some of English usage and the meaning of many words have changed

20. In this passage the author wants to \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) show the richness of English language ( B ) tell how great a writer Shakespeare is ( C ) tell that some English words are out of use now ( D ) tell that some aspects of English usage have changed since Shakespeare ' s day

Questions 21-25 are based on the

following passage : Oxford and Cambridge differ from the rest of the universities in Great Britain in many important respects , but resemble each other quite closely. Oxford was founded in the 12th century. There are at present 35 colleges : three are for women only and the rest take both men and women. There are at present approximately 9 , 400 students in residence , of whom over a third are women. The city of Oxford is popular with tourists because of the University ' s many beautiful medieval buildings. Cambridge was founded in the 13th century. There are at present 28 colleges , of which only one is for men students only and two for women only. The remaining 25 take both men and women. There are at present over 9000 students in residence , of whom a third are women.

Cambridge University has made the city of Cambridge an internationally famous tourist entre. 21. With the first sentence , the author wants to say that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ( A ) Oxford and Cambridge are different ( B ) Universities in Britain are different in many aspects ( C ) Oxford and Cambridge share many similarities ( D )

Oxford and Cambridge are different from each other 22. The ratio of male to female students in residence at both universities is about \_\_\_\_\_.

- ( A ) 1 : 2 ( B ) 1 : 3 ( C ) 3 : 32 ( D ) 3 : 10 23.

Which of the following statements is NOT true ? ( A ) Oxford has a longer history than Cambridge. ( B ) There are 32 colleges in Oxford that only accept men. ( C ) There is one college at

Cambridge that only accepts men ( D ) There are more male

students than female at both universities 24. Tourists go to the city of

Oxford to \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) study there ( B ) see the medieval

buildings ( C ) view the river ( D ) look at the residents 25. The passage is mainly about the \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) history of two famous universities in Britain ( B ) comparison between Oxford and Cambridge ( C ) number of students at Oxford and Cambridge ( D ) introduction of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage : The growth of Liu Yongxing ' s animal-feed business has made him China ' s richest man , according to rankings published recently by Forbes magazine. With an estimated net worth of US\$1 billion , the 53-year-old entrepreneur and his Shanghai-based Hope Group are symbols of the new China. But Forbes ' list of the 100 richest individuals in China also illustrates the growing income inequality here that alarms some officials. The Forbes survey found that the 100 richest people in China had a combined net worth of US\$18 billion in the year ended September 30. That ' s small change by US standards : The most recent Forbes ranking of global billionaires put the net worth of Bill Gates alone at more than US\$58 billion. But what ' s remarkable about China ' s wealth numbers is how fast they ' re rising. The wealth of the top 50 on this year ' s China list jumped 40 per cent , to US\$14 billion , from US\$10 billion last year despite a global economic slump. 26. The richest man in China acquired his wealth \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) in the animal feed business ( B ) in America ( C ) from Forbes magazine ( D ) from his ancestors 27. Which of the following statements is NOT true ? ( A ) Forbes magazine listed the 100 richest people in China. ( B ) Forbes magazine listed the 100 richest people in the US. ( C ) Bill Gate ' s

wealth is much larger than that of the combination of all 100 richest people in China ( D ) Hope Group is the richest company in China 28. Last year the total wealth of the first 50 richest people in China is about \_\_\_\_\_ US dollars. ( A ) 18 billion ( B ) 14 billion ( C ) 10 billion ( D ) 58 billion 29. The main purpose of the author is to \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) talk about richest people in China ( B ) praise the richest man in China ( C ) compare rich men in China and the US ( D ) call people ' s attention to the growing income inequality in China 30. The word " slump " in the last sentence means \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) depression ( B ) growth ( C ) success ( D ) increase

Part Three Cloze Test Directions : For each blank in the following passage , choose the best answer from the choices given below. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets. The world has never been more closely and intricately connected. Our behavior \_\_31\_\_ the environment we all share , and we are tied into a global economy and global communication system : \_\_32\_\_ choosing to buy one garment rather than another we help determine whether someone on the other side of the world retains or \_\_33\_\_ their job ; we can \_\_34\_\_ with others anywhere via satellites , the Internet and the mobile phone. This interdependency , \_\_35\_\_ " connexity " , is the defining characteristic of the world today. \_\_36\_\_ , despite connexity , human beings have also never been more separate. Belief in individual rights and freedoms is at the heart of the West ' s world view. People nowadays insist their freedom to choose \_\_37\_\_ to live

, who to love , what to consume and what to believe. In economics , the power of the consumer and the shareholder is huge. In politics , the power of nations remains a \_\_38\_\_ concern. In his book , Geoff Mulgan argues that our freedom and our connectedness are set on a collision course and argues that the \_\_39\_\_ way out of our current impasse ( 僵局 ) is to go beyond our sense of ourselves as \_\_40\_\_ units , and recognize the webs of mutual responsibility in which we live. 31. ( A ) harms ( B ) influences ( C ) beautifies ( D ) dominates 32. ( A ) At ( B ) In ( C ) By ( D ) Of 33. ( A ) keeps ( B ) gets ( C ) loses ( D ) gains 34. ( A ) link ( B ) connect ( C ) combine ( D ) communicate 35. ( A ) and ( B ) or ( C ) else ( D ) also 36. ( A ) Thus ( B ) once ( C ) But ( D ) Since 37. ( A ) when ( B ) what ( C ) how ( D ) while 38. ( A ) crucial ( B ) social ( C ) curious ( D ) serious 39. ( A ) just ( B ) another ( C ) only ( D ) one 40. ( A ) isolated ( B ) isolation ( C ) isolating ( D ) isolate

#### Part Four Dialogue Completion Directions

: There are 10 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers , each followed by four choices marked ( A ) , ( B ) , ( C ) and ( D ) 。 Choose the answer that appropriately suits the conversational context and best completes the dialogue. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets. 41. Teacher : Where is Mike this morning ? Student : He ' s got a cold. Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_ ( A ) Just tell him to take it easy. ( B ) He is absent. ( C ) What ' s the matter with him ? ( D ) What ? Where is he ?



42. Connie : It ' s late. I had to say goodbye. Mrs. White : \_\_\_\_\_  
( A ) Why do you want to go now ? ( B ) I ' d like to say  
goodbye , too. ( C ) That ' s all right. ( D ) Hope you had a  
good time. See you tomorrow. 43. Mike : Can I get you a cup of  
coffee ? Tom : \_\_\_\_\_ ( A ) I don ' t take sugar , thank you.  
( B ) That ' s very nice of you. ( C ) You can , please. ( D )  
Thank you for the coffee. 44. Salesman : \_\_\_\_\_ Customer : Yes.  
What size is that green T-shirt ? ( A ) Do you want to buy  
anything ? ( B ) Excuse me , what are you doing ? ( C ) Are  
you just looking around ? ( D ) Anything I can do for you ? 45.  
Student A : I feel sick. Student B : \_\_\_\_\_ Student A : I ' m not  
sure , but I have got a bad headache. ( A ) I ' m sorry to hear  
that. ( B ) How are you feeling now ? ( C ) Do you have a  
temperature ? ( D ) How long have you been sick ? 46. George  
: You ' ve given us a wonderful Chinese dinner , Mrs. Li. Mrs. Li  
: \_\_\_\_\_ ( A ) Oh , I ' m afraid I didn ' t cook very well. ( B  
) I ' m glad you enjoyed it. ( C ) Come again when you are free.  
( D ) It ' s not necessary for you to say so. 47. A : Can I do  
anything for you ? B : \_\_\_\_\_ ( A ) No. You can ' t do anything  
for me. ( B ) Never mind. ( C ) It ' s my pleasure. ( D ) No ,  
it ' s alright. I can manage myself. 48. Louise : Do you mind if I  
play some music ? Gill : \_\_\_\_\_. I ' m writing my assignment.  
( A ) Not at all ( B ) Of course I would ( C ) Of course not  
( D ) Certainly 49. Desk Clerk : Good afternoon , Holiday Inn.  
Customer : Hello , I ' d like to book a double room for the nights  
of 23rd and 24th please. Desk Clerk : \_\_\_\_\_ ( A ) What ' s the

matter? (B) What can I do for you? (C) Just a minute, please. (D) Can I help you? 50. A: I've just heard that the tickets for Swan Lake have been sold out! B: Oh, no! \_\_\_\_\_

(A) It doesn't matter. (B) It's not at all interesting. (C) I was looking forward to it. (D) I knew it already. 英语运用能力

测试模拟题答案 1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6.

(D) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (A) 11. (C) 12. (B)

13. (C) 14. (D) 15. (C) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19.

(C) 20. (B) 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (B)

26. (A) 27. (D) 28. (C) 29. (D) 30. (A) 31. (B) 32.

(C) 33. (C) 34. (D) 35. (B) 36. (C) 37. (C) 38. (A)

) 39. (C) 40. (A) 41. (A) 42. (D) 43. (B) 44. (D)

45. (C) 46. (B) 47. (D) 48. (B) 49. (C) 50. (C)

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