

英语



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本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

Table with 9 columns: 题号, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, 总分, 统分人签字. Row 1: 题号, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, 总分, 统分人签字. Row 2: 分数, [blank], [blank], [blank], [blank], [blank], [blank], [blank], [blank]

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

Table with 2 columns: 得分, 评卷人. Row 1: 得分, 评卷人. Row 2: [blank], [blank]

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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.

- 1. A. just B. truth C. lucky D. study
2. A. throw B. allow C. arrow D. widow
3. A. excuse B. medicine C. certain D. decide
4. A. possess B. passport C. professor D. passage
5. A. bear B. wear C. fear D. pear

Table with 2 columns: 得分, 评卷人. Row 1: 得分, 评卷人. Row 2: [blank], [blank]

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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.

- 6. Due to the financial crisis, the stock prices _____ by 15% since last November.
A. fall B. are falling C. were falling D. have fallen
7. The university library requires that students _____ the books they have borrowed in time.
A. to return B. return C. returning D. returned
8. He is one of the many people _____ scientific careers were influenced by Yuan Longping's achievements.
A. who B. when C. whose D. which
9. It was a very difficult examination. _____, he passed it with a high score.
A. Similarly B. Additionally C. Therefore D. Nevertheless

- 10. As John grew taller, his mother sorted out his clothes that needed _____ and donated them to those in need.
A. replace B. replaces C. replacing D. replaced
11. —These mooncakes are delicious.
—But I think the ones with nuts are _____ of all.
A. delicious B. more delicious C. most delicious D. the most delicious
12. The boy's parents were trying to have a conversation, but he kept _____.
A. cutting out B. cutting in C. cutting across D. cutting back
13. The management is open _____ suggestions on how working conditions can be improved.
A. at B. for C. to D. with
14. Travelling with a dog, you make friends _____ you go.
A. whatever B. whoever C. whichever D. wherever
15. _____ a fire door does is to delay the spread of a fire long enough for people to escape.
A. That B. How C. What D. Which
16. The local people have been living for years under the _____ of fear because the volcano is becoming more active.
A. shadow B. cover C. distance D. violence
17. With tears _____ down her face, she kissed goodbye to her parents on the platform.
A. stream B. streaming C. to stream D. streamed
18. As a famous painter, he really loves what he's been doing and that's _____ his passion is.
A. which B. when C. how D. where
19. —I haven't seen Jerry for a while. Do you have any idea where he is?
—He _____ be at home, but I'm not sure about that.
A. might B. must C. will D. need
20. No sooner _____ than he realised it was no longer what he wanted.
A. had he started B. he had started C. had started he D. started he had

Table with 2 columns: 得分, 评卷人. Row 1: 得分, 评卷人. Row 2: [blank], [blank]

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Imagine you are on a desert island for the rest of your days. What one book would you most 21 to have with you? Much more often than not, people 22 a great work of literature to keep them company for their 23 lives there.

Then, what is literature? The answer is found by 24 at literature itself. For example, consider the very first 25 works we come into contact with over the 26 of our lives—children's literature. Most of us 27 the first steps into the world of reading in the 28; someone we love reads to us in bed. So begins the lifelong journey through all 29 pages that lie ahead. As we grow up, the practice of reading for pleasure—which 30 means reading literature—stays with us. Explaining to young children the politics or the history would be 31. Literature, with its ability to communicate to all ages, can help.

32 we read well, we will find ourselves in a dialogue 33 the most creative minds of our

own time and of the past. It enriches(丰富)life in 34 that nothing else quite can. It makes us more 35. The better we learn to read literature, the better it will do that.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. want | B. ask | C. allow | D. require |
| 22. A. provide | B. choose | C. discover | D. follow |
| 23. A. dangerous | B. happy | C. lonely | D. colourful |
| 24. A. looking | B. working | C. arriving | D. pointing |
| 25. A. developed | B. printed | C. designed | D. reported |
| 26. A. pattern | B. course | C. event | D. condition |
| 27. A. count | B. pave | C. watch | D. take |
| 28. A. bookstore | B. classroom | C. bedroom | D. library |
| 29. A. this | B. these | C. that | D. those |
| 30. A. typically | B. perfectly | C. expectedly | D. similarly |
| 31. A. convenient | B. common | C. private | D. difficult |
| 32. A. Though | B. Since | C. If | D. Unless |
| 33. A. for | B. beyond | C. with | D. into |
| 34. A. cases | B. ways | C. positions | D. shapes |
| 35. A. classical | B. standard | C. personal | D. human |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

When I was around 10 years old, I remember staying at my great aunt and uncle's in Derbyshire. I visited them every summer, and this particular year, they gave me a plastic camera that they'd received free with a purchase. I felt like I'd been given the world.

I remember the joy of photographing everything I could, sending them to Triple Print and waiting for the results in the post. I have boxes and boxes of prints, all full of memories: photos of blue skies, brightly coloured gardens, photos of us girls pulling faces, and my brother's bike.

As I matured, I took photography classes and learnt how to develop and process photos. I learnt about composition and how to make a photo attractive. As soon as I started working, all my money went on film, prints and albums. There was such a pleasure in feeling the photos in your hands and of adding them to albums.

Over time, photography has progressed—it's simple to photograph every detail of your day: your meals, your workout, your night out. Our entire lives can be documented in digital form. But what do we do with those images? Are they lost forever to the Cloud(云盘)?

I've spent many an hour going through my granddad's photo collection, wondering who all the faces were, why they were all dressed up that particular day, what they were laughing at, or who owned the dog.

I treasure my own printed photos, and all the memories they bring to me. I still print photos from my phone and display them around my house. Once they're down, I'll store them in a memory box

before the next lot goes up on display. Maybe, in years to come, my future generations will discover them and laugh at our sense of fashion and the silly faces that we pull.

36. What did the author receive from her great aunt and uncle one year?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. A small box. | B. A family album. |
| C. A plastic camera. | D. A beautiful photo. |

37. Which of the following appeared in the photos taken by the author when she was young?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Blue skies. | B. Cute dogs. |
| C. Naughty boys. | D. Dirty faces. |

38. What does the author imply about digital photos?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. They are easily deleted. | B. They are likely to be neglected. |
| C. They are conveniently stored. | D. They are preferred by the young. |

39. What is the passage mainly about?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. Using cameras to document nature. | B. Finding fun in processing photos. |
| C. Enjoying taking photos with family. | D. Recalling the past through photos. |

Passage Two

Did you know that cutting meat and dairy products from your diet can reduce your food carbon footprint(足迹) by 73 percent? It's likely you've heard similar statistics before. It might have even held your attention long enough to try a plant-based diet for a while. However, for some, cutting out delicious meat products forever seems too restrictive to sustain long term.

It's true that we're creatures of habit, so it's no wonder that the dishes we've grown to love might be difficult to give up even when we want to do so with the most earnest of intentions. But for those who are serious about making a personal change, all the exciting new food technology popping up around us could greatly change the way we as a nation consume food.

Studies have shown that fake meat burgers, typically consisting of soy and gluten(大豆和面筋), use around 90 percent less water than hamburgers. Therefore, for all those looking to make a change without altering their diet too much, this could be wonderful news. Though meat substitutes have their disadvantages too, with some of the highest carbon emission(排放) of all plant-based food yet, the good still far exceeds the bad when used to replace red meat. If health is a big concern for you, you might be better off sticking to vegetables and enjoying fake meat as a treat.

Currently, companies are racing to create the first "lab grown" meat products as a seemingly simple answer to everyone's concerns. The exciting thing to take from this, whichever side you may be on, is that the fake meat industry is growing so rapidly, and it's certain to produce a sustainable option soon.

40. What do some people find it hard to do according to Paragraph 1?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Abandon a plant-based diet. | B. Stop meat consumption. |
| C. Cut food carbon footprints. | D. Switch to dairy foods. |

41. What can help people make a personal change in diet?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. New food technology. | B. A positive attitude. |
| C. Serious intentions. | D. A healthy habit. |

42. What can be learned about fake meat from Paragraph 3?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. It is a zero-emission product. | B. It serves as a good option for diet. |
| C. It uses more water than beef. | D. It consists mainly of vegetables. |

43. What is the author's attitude towards the fake meat industry?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. Doubtful. | B. Critical. | C. Grateful. | D. Optimistic. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|

Passage Three

The amount of sleep a person needs to function effectively varies considerably from individual to individual and from time to time. Newborns spend an average of 16 hours a day sleeping. Teenagers may spend as much as 10 to 11 hours asleep each night. Students in graduate school average eight hours a night. Although the amount of sleep a person needs may vary, it does appear that everyone sleeps and that sleep is crucial to the normal functioning of the body.

Have you ever noticed that there are certain times of the day when you are more alert or more tired? People seem to have an internal biological clock that regulates the sleep-wakefulness cycle. Blood pressure, heart rate, and appetite all follow circadian rhythms (昼夜节律). A circadian rhythm is a biological clock in our body that regulates the responses of our body within a time period of 24 or 25 hours. Circadian rhythms operate even when clues for day and night are removed. For example, we usually adapt our sleep patterns to the light of day and dark of night; yet researchers who have lived for months at a time in the depths of a cave have still maintained a rhythm to their behaviours. Without any environmental clues, people maintained their circadian rhythms on about a 24- to 25-hour cycle. Researchers have determined that humans have a circadian cycle of approximately 24.18 hours.

Circadian rhythms do not control our sleep cycles; the environment and the 24-hour day control our cycles. Thus, when you miss sleep, this disruption (打乱) becomes very apparent. Some travellers experience jet lag (时差反应). This occurs when their internal circadian rhythms do not match the real clock time. What do you do to cure jet lag? It usually takes about one day for each hour of time change to return to your normal circadian clock.

44. Which of the following is true about sleep according to Paragraph 1?
- A. Sleep helps people study effectively.
B. Newborns' sleep patterns vary greatly.
C. Adults and teenagers need similar sleep time.
D. Sleep is important for body functioning.
45. Why did the researchers live in a cave?
- A. To experience its quietness.
B. To measure its depth.
C. To study circadian rhythms.
D. To fix their biological clocks.
46. Which of the following helps to determine our sleep cycles?
- A. Circadian rhythms.
B. The environment.
C. Blood pressure.
D. Heart rate.
47. Where does the passage most likely come from?
- A. A science textbook.
B. A consumer survey.
C. A news report.
D. A travel guide.

Passage Four

A single game of soccer has it all: thrill, drama, passion. It's no wonder millions around the world call it the beautiful game. The World Cup is a special moment for people to gather over community, culture, and competition. And here's the best part: it's a family-friendly event that kids and adults can enjoy together. So get everyone in front of the TV to cheer on your favorite team! Here are some ways for families to make memories over the global celebration.

Watching sports together lets you point out examples of life skills to your children. Focus their attention on what's happening in the game, like how the players behave or show their feelings. Talk with them about the importance of cooperation and fair play. It's also a good way to teach kids about

how they view winning and losing. Show them how players on the losing side congratulate the winners at the end of every game. Seeing these kinds of situations on screen and talking about them can develop children's empathy (同感).

In the World Cup, you will see top players. Many of those athletes are role models for the public, both on and off the field. They influence society in a positive way. If soccer was a part of your own childhood, share stories about the players you respected. Not only is this a bonding experience, it's also a way for kids to relate to what they're watching on TV.

The World Cup is a fantastic time to explore the countries in competition. Maybe your family supports the country of your roots, or maybe you cheer for a different nation. Use this moment to help your kids connect with their own heritage (遗产) and learn about places they're less familiar with. It's a fun way to get them learning about the people, languages, food, and more. And if your family likes to get competitive, you can quiz each other about the countries at halftime!

48. What can parents teach children when watching the World Cup together?
- A. How to enjoy the global celebration.
B. How to cheer on their favorite team.
C. How to deal with success and failure.
D. How to balance competition and fair play.
49. What can be learned about the top players from Paragraph 3?
- A. They can be role models for kids.
B. They see soccer as part of their life.
C. They do their best to help soccer fans.
D. They can promote the game on TV.
50. What can the World Cup help people do according to the last paragraph?
- A. Pick up a foreign language.
B. Make friends with athletes.
C. Learn about a foreign country.
D. Experience different lifestyles.
51. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To illustrate the benefits of playing sports.
B. To honor the achievements of top athletes.
C. To show the educational value of soccer.
D. To discuss the history of the World Cup.

Passage Five

In this digital age, where most of our daily tasks are completed online, older adults often find themselves left out from the digital world. While technology offers convenience and ease for those used to it, many older individuals face difficulties adjusting to the shift toward digital platforms.

Mildred Lovell, a 62-year-old woman, experienced the challenges first hand. As someone who has devoted herself to interacting (交流) with people rather than computers, she found herself struggling when she began studying for an online doctor degree. Realizing her lack of basic technology skills, she sought help from the Brooklyn Public Library's digital literacy (数字素养) program.

Contrary to the idea that older adults have a hard time learning new things, research has shown that they are indeed capable of learning. However, changes in processing speed may result in longer learning paths. Nevertheless, older adults have the flexibility needed to adapt to new experiences, showing their ability to gain digital skills with the right support and patience.

Don Norman, a former vice president of an electronics company, points out that one reason technology doesn't meet the needs of older adults is that it is mostly designed by younger people. He suggests involving older individuals in the design process to address their specific needs in order to make sure that technology is user-friendly for everyone. Sadly, companies often ignore the learning features of older adults, leading to designs that don't match their unique needs and points of view.

To bridge the digital gap for older adults, it's crucial to pay attention to the user-friendliness of technology. Providing support programs, taking in feedback (反馈) from older users, and involving them in the design process are important steps toward creating inclusive digital experiences. By recognizing the

potential of older adults and their capability to learn and adjust, we can make sure they actively take part in the digital world.

52. What can be learned about older adults from Paragraph 1?
 A. They prefer to complete activities online. B. They have adapted to the digital age.
 C. They are armed with technological skills. D. They have trouble with digital tasks.
53. Which of the following is true about Mildred Lovell?
 A. She lacked basic computer skills. B. She struggled to interact with people.
 C. She was refused by a digital program. D. She found it interesting to learn new things.
54. Why should older people be involved in the design process?
 A. To learn about their needs. B. To help them adjust quickly.
 C. To expand their knowledge. D. To change their points of view.
55. Which of the following is a way to bridge the digital gap according to the last paragraph?
 A. Encouraging talks between seniors. B. Making technology senior-friendly.
 C. Showing the importance of technology. D. Adding attractive features to technology.

得分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. What do you want? | B. Could you be waiting here? |
| C. Mr. Long is still in a meeting. | D. I don't drink coffee. |
| E. You're welcome. | F. Mr. Long will be back tomorrow. |
| G. Just water, please. | H. Can I help you? |

- Secretary: Good afternoon. 56
 Yang: Yes, please. I'm Dennis Yang. I have an appointment with Mr. Long this afternoon.
 Secretary: Well, Mr. Yang, your appointment is at 3 p. m. 57
 Yang: I'm sorry. I've come here too early.
 Secretary: It's Okay. 58
 Yang: Sure.
 Secretary: Would you like something to drink? Coffee, tea or water?
 Yang: 59 Thank you.
 Secretary: 60

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in about 100 - 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 新学期伊始, 你 (Li Yuan) 有意加入学校环保社团 (Environmental Club)。请给该社团写一封申请信, 内容包括:
 · 个人情况介绍;

- 申请加入的原因;
- 你期望在社团中承担的工作;
- 你对社团发展的建议。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 B
 2. 【答案】 B
 3. 【答案】 A
 4. 【答案】 A
 5. 【答案】 C

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 本题考查时态。
 【应试指导】 句意: 由于金融危机, 股价自去年 11 月以来下跌了 15%。当 since 表示“自从”时, 通常与现在完成时连用。故选 D。
7. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 本题考查省略 should 的虚拟语气。
 【应试指导】 句意: 大学图书馆要求学生及时归还所借的书。分析句子结构可知, 在由动词 require 引导的宾语从句中, 通常使用虚拟语气, 谓动词形式为“should + 动词原形”, 其中 should 可以省略。由此可知, 此处是省略了 should 的虚拟语气, 所以谓动词选择动词原形 return。故选 B。
8. 【答案】 C
 【考情点拨】 本题考查定语从句。
 【应试指导】 句意: 他是众多科学事业受到袁隆平成就影响的人之一。分析句子结构可知, 先行词 the many people 与从句中关系代词后的名词 scientific careers 具有所属关系。由此可知, 关系代词在从句中作定语, 表示“……的”。故选 C。
9. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 本题考查副词辨析。
 【应试指导】 句意: 这是一次很难的考试, 然而他还是以高分通过了。分析句子可知, 两个句子的内容在句意上形成对比, 所以选择表示转折关系的副词, 强调尽管存在某种情况, 但另一种情况仍然存在或发生。similarly 相似地、也; additionally 另外、此外; therefore 因此、所以; nevertheless 然而、不过。故选 D。
10. 【答案】 C
 【考情点拨】 本题考查固定搭配。
 【应试指导】 句意: 随着约翰长高, 他的母亲把他需要更换的衣服整理出来, 捐给了需要的人。分析句子可知, needed 为实义动词, 且在句意上 clothes 与 replace 是被动关系, 表示“衣服需要被替换”。need doing 为固定搭配, 表示“某物需要被做”, 相当于 need to be done。故选 C。
11. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 本题考查形容词最高级。
 【应试指导】 句意: ——这些月饼很好吃。——但我认为带坚果的那种是最美味的。分析句子可知, 句尾的 of all 是最高级的标志词, 意为“在所有……当中”, 强调在某个范围内的最高程度。由此可推断, 此处选用形容词的最高级。delicious 为多音节词, 最高级通过词前加 most 来构成, 形容词最高级前通常要加定冠词 the。故选 C。
12. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 本题考查短语辨析。
 【应试指导】 句意: 男孩的父母正试图交谈, 但是他不停地插嘴。cut out 切断、(机器) 突然熄火; cut in 插嘴, 尤指插嘴参与谈话; cut across 横跨、贯穿; cut back 减少、缩减。结合句意, 故选 B。

13. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 本题考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:管理层乐于接受关于如何改善工作条件的建议。open to 为固定搭配,意为“乐意接受,愿意考虑;对……开放”,可以指物理空间的开放,也可以指机会、建议或意见的愿意听取和接受。open to suggestions 意为“乐于接受建议”。结合句意,故选 A。
14. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 本题考查状语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:带着狗旅行,无论走到哪里都能交到朋友。分析句子结构可知,句子缺少一个连接状语从句的连词,表示“无论在哪里”。whatever 无论什么;whoever 无论谁;whichever 无论哪一个;wherever 无论在哪里。故选 D。
15. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 本题考查主语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:防火门的作用是延缓火势的蔓延,让人们有足够的时间逃生。分析句子结构可知,主句缺少主语,从句缺少宾语,故本句是缺少引导词的主语从句。that:当主语从句本身不缺成分时,通常使用 that 连接;how,what,which:在引导主语从句时,带有本身的意义。What a fire door does is 表示“防火门的作用是(什么)……”,符合句意,故选 C。
16. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 本题考查名词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:由于火山越来越活跃,当地居民多年来一直生活在恐惧的阴影下。shadow of fear 为短语固定搭配,意为“恐惧的阴影”,指某种恐惧或担忧的存在或影响。shadow 阴影;cover 覆盖、遮盖;distance 远处;violence 暴力、暴行。故选 A。
17. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 本题考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:她泪流满面,在舞台上与父母吻别。分析句子结构可知,后半句中已经有谓语动词 kissed。因为一个句子中只能有一个动词充当谓语,其他的动词都要变为非谓语动词;且 tears 与空格处的动词 stream 是主动关系,所以选择动词的现在分词形式 streaming。故选 B。
18. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 本题考查连词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:作为一个著名的画家,他真的很喜欢他一直在做的事情,这就是他的激情所在。结合句意,where his passion is 意为“他的激情所在(的地方)”,故选 D。
19. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 本题考查情态动词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:——我有一段时间没见到杰瑞了。你知道他在哪里吗?——他可能在家,但我不确定。might 可能、也许,表示可能性或推测;must 必须、一定,用于表示肯定推测;will 表示意志、愿望和决心;need 需要,作情态动词时,仅用于否定句或疑问句中,故选 A。
20. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 本题考查否定词或否定结构位于句首的倒装。
【应试指导】 句意:他一开始就意识到这已经不是他想要的了。no sooner...than...是一个固定句型,表示“一……就……”。当 No sooner 置于句首时,表示强调,主句用过去完成时,than 后面的从句用一般过去时,且主句需要部分倒装,倒装结构为:No sooner had sb. done sth. + than 从句(一般过去时)。故选 A。
- III. Cloze
21. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:你最想随身携带哪本书? want 意为“想要、希望”;ask 意为“询问、请求”;allow 意为“允许”;require 意为“需要”。故选 A。
22. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:很多时候,人们选择一部伟大的文学作品来陪伴他们在那里的孤独生活。provide 意为“提供、配备”;choose 意为“选择、情愿”;discover 意为“发现、查明”;follow 意为“跟随、遵循”。故选 B。
23. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 联系上文可知,本文的前提条件是:想象你在一个荒岛上度过余生,你最想随身携带哪本书来陪伴你在那里的生活?由此可以推断出,在那里的生活是孤独的、寂寞的。dangerous 意为“危险的”;happy 意为“快乐的”;lonely 意为“孤独的、寂寞的”;colourful 意为“颜色鲜艳的、五彩缤纷的”。故选 C。
24. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词语搭配题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:从文学作品本身就能找到答案。look at 意为“看、观察或审视”;work at 意为“从事于、致力于”;arrive at 意为“到达、实现”;point at 意为“指向、指示”。故选 A。
25. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。

- 【应试指导】 本句句意:例如,想想在我们的人生历程中接触到的最早的印刷作品——儿童文学作品。developed 意为“发达的、成熟的”;printed 意为“印刷的、已印好的”;designed 意为“精心设计的”;reported 意为“报告的、已汇报的”。故选 B。
26. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:例如,想想在我们的人生历程中接触到的最早的印刷作品——儿童文学作品。pattern 意为“模式、典范”;course 意为“道路、历程、课程”;event 意为“事件、赛事”;condition 意为“状况、条件”。故选 B。
27. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词语搭配题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:我们大多数人在卧室里迈出进入阅读世界的第一步:我们爱的人在床上给我们读书。take the first step 为固定搭配,意为“迈出第一步”。count 意为“数数、计数”;pave 意为“为……铺平道路、创造条件”;watch 意为“观看、关注”;take 意为“携带、采取、走”。故选 D。
28. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 联系后半句可知,我们爱的人在床上给我们读书。由此可以推断出,我们大多数人是在卧室里迈出进入阅读世界的第一步。bookstore 意为“书店”;classroom 意为“教室”;bedroom 意为“卧室”;library 意为“图书馆”。故选 C。
29. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 指示代词辨析题。
【应试指导】 句意:就这样,我们开始了终生的阅读之旅。this 意为“这、这个”,these 意为“这些”;两者通常指代时间或空间上较近的人或物。that 意为“那、那个”,those 意为“那些”,两者通常指代时间或空间上较远的人或物。分析句子可知,pages 是名词的复数形式,且 lie ahead 意为“在未来”,故选 D。
30. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】 随着我们的成长,为乐趣而阅读的习惯——这通常意味着阅读文学作品——一直伴随着我们。typically 意为“典型地、通常”;perfectly 意为“完美地、绝对地”;expectedly 意为“预期地”;similarly 意为“同样、相似地”。故选 A。
31. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:向小孩子解释政治或历史是很困难的。convenient 意为“便利的”;common 意为“共同的”;private 意为“私有的、私密的”;difficult 意为“困难的”。故选 D。
32. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 连词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:如果我们善于阅读,就会发现自己在与我们这个时代和过去最具创造力的思想对话。though 意为“虽然、尽管”;since 意为“因为、由于、自……以来”;if 意为“如果”;unless 意为“除非”。故选 C。
33. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词语搭配题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:如果我们善于阅读,就会发现自己在与我们这个时代和过去最具创造力的思想对话。in a dialogue with 为固定搭配,意为“与……进行对话”,通常用于表示与某人进行对话或交谈。故选 C。
34. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词语搭配题。
【应试指导】 句意:它以任何其他任何事物都无法做到的方式丰富着生活。in cases 意为“在某些情况下”;in ways 意为“以……方式”;in positions 意为“在适当的位置”;in shapes 意为“在外形上”。故选 B。
35. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:它使我们更有人情味。classical 意为“经典的、传统的”;standard 意为“标准的、常规的”;personal 意为“私人的、私密的”;human 意为“人类的、有人情味的”。故选 D。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 根据文章第一段第二句可知,作者每年夏天都会去拜访姑姑和姑父,在这一年,他们给了作者一台塑料相机,这是他们购物时免费获得的。故选 C。
37. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 根据文章第二段最后一句可知,作者有一箱又一箱的冲印照片,都充满了回忆;蓝天的照片,色彩鲜艳的花园的照片,我们女孩做鬼脸的照片,还有我哥哥的自行车的照片。故选 A。
38. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】根据文章第四段可知,该段第一、二句陈述了客观事实,第三、四句的反问暗含了作者的主观态度:但是我们怎么处理这些图像呢?它们会永远消失在云盘里吗?由此可以推断出:相比于冲印出的照片,作者认为数码照片存在云盘中,更容易被忽视。故选B。

39. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章整体围绕作者不同人生阶段与照片的故事展开,从童年用塑料相机拍照留下回忆,到长大后处理照片相关经历,再到翻看爷爷照片集引发对过去的思索,以及珍视自己的照片期待后代能通过它们了解过去,都是以照片为媒介,回忆过去,概括了通过照片唤起回忆、回顾往昔生活的主旨。故选D。
40. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第一段最后一句可知,然而,对一些人来说,永远不吃美味的肉制品似乎过于严格了,无法长期维持。故选B。
41. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第二段最后一句可知,但对于那些认真想要做出个人改变的人来说,我们周围涌现的所有令人兴奋的新型食品技术可能会极大地改变我们整个国家消费食物的方式。故选A。
42. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第三段最后两句可知,尽管肉类替代品也有其不足之处,它们在所有植物性食品中属于碳排放量较高的一类,但在用来替代红肉时,其益处仍然远远超过弊端。如果健康对你来说是一个大问题,你最好还是坚持吃蔬菜,将人造肉作为一种享受。由此可知,虽然人造肉有一些缺点,但在用于替代红肉时,好处仍然远远超过坏处,算是一个不错的饮食选择。故选B。
43. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】观点态度题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章内容从客观角度出发,只有最后一段暗含了作者的观点态度。根据最后一段最后一句可知,无论你站在哪一边,令人兴奋的是,人造肉行业发展如此迅速,肯定很快就会产生一个可持续的选择。由此可以推断出,作者对人造肉行业的发展前景持以积极乐观的态度。故选D。
44. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第一段最后一句可知,虽然每个人所需的睡眠时间可能各不相同,但确实可以看出每个人都需要睡眠,睡眠对于人体的正常运转至关重要。故选D。
45. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第二段倒数第一、二句可知,在没有任何环境线索的情况下,人们的昼夜节律维持在24到25小时的周期内。研究人员已经确定,人类的昼夜周期约为24.18小时。由此可知,研究人员住在山洞里,是为了保证在没有任何环境因素的干扰下,研究昼夜节律。故选C。
46. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第三段第一句可知,昼夜节律并不能控制我们的睡眠周期;环境和一天24小时控制着我们的周期。故选B。
47. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章科学且客观地讲述了睡眠时间因人而异、昼夜节律作为人体的生物钟如何调节作息、研究人员关于昼夜节律的实验研究与结论以及当人体的昼夜节律与实际的时间不匹配时导致的时差现象,属于科学知识类的文章。故选A。
48. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第二段第四、五句可知,这也是教孩子们如何看待输赢的好方法。向他们展示输方的球员如何在每场比赛结束时祝贺胜方的。故选C。
49. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第三段第二句可知,这些顶级运动员中的许多人在球场上和球场下都是公众的榜样。由此可知,顶级球员可以成为孩子们的榜样。故选A。
50. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】根据最后一段第一句可知,世界杯是探索参赛国家的绝佳时机;同时,结合本段倒数第二句可知,这是一种有趣的方式,可以让他们了解当地人、语言、食物等等。由此可以推断出,世界杯可以帮助人们了解外国。故选C。

51. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章以世界杯为话题,主要讲述了父母可以通过世界杯这样广受欢迎的足球赛事来教育孩子们的方方面面,如:可以作为家庭社交的良好媒介,提高孩子的生活技能,传达正确看待输赢、团队合作与公平竞争的知识理念,促进家庭关系和谐等等。由此可知,这篇文章的目的是展示足球的教育价值。故选C。
52. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第一段最后一句可知,尽管科技为习惯于使用它的人提供了便利和舒适,但许多老年人在适应向数字平台转变时面临困难。故选D。
53. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第二段最后一句可知,意识到自己缺乏基本的技术技能后,米尔德里德·洛弗尔向布鲁克林公共图书馆的数字素养项目寻求帮助。故选A。
54. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第四段第二句可知,唐·诺曼建议让老年人参与设计过程,以解决他们的特定需求,从而确保技术对每个人都易于使用。故选A。
55. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据最后一段第一、二句可知,为了弥合老年人的数字鸿沟,关注技术的用户友好性至关重要。提供支持程序,接受老年用户的反馈,并让他们参与设计过程,这些都是创造包容性数字体验的重要步骤。故选B。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】H
57. 【答案】C
58. 【答案】B
59. 【答案】G
60. 【答案】E

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:

- (1) 本题总分为25分,分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足100或超出120的,酌情扣1~2分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差,以致影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21~25分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16~20分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11~15分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6~10分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1~5分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
0分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。

use dogs to smell out drugs.

The 23 is that your nose is probably as sensitive as any dog's— 24 you were trained to use your nose 25. And since your brain is much better than the dog's, you would be much 26 to fool than a dog would be. However, if you wanted to 27 someone's smell, you would have to crawl (爬行) about 28 your hands and knees with your nose to the 29 as the dog does.

In its own way, however, your nose is as sensitive to 30 smells as your ear is to the softest of sounds. Most wine companies employ professional tasters who 31 the quality of their products. These tasters take very small amounts of the 32, and roll it around in their mouths while 33 chewing movements. This "mouthing" of the liquid forces the air up the back entrance to the nasal cavity (鼻腔) toward the olfactory membrane (嗅觉粘膜), a place 34 smells can best be caught. If the wine suits their taste (actually, if it suits their smell), they may nod 35.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. remind | B. believe | C. persuade | D. doubt |
| 22. A. track down | B. look at | C. calm down | D. knock at |
| 23. A. reason | B. science | C. truth | D. rule |
| 24. A. if | B. as | C. although | D. unless |
| 25. A. freely | B. properly | C. wildly | D. slowly |
| 26. A. stronger | B. smarter | C. faster | D. harder |
| 27. A. cover | B. follow | C. count | D. leave |
| 28. A. in | B. above | C. on | D. for |
| 29. A. soil | B. earth | C. land | D. ground |
| 30. A. faint | B. strong | C. thick | D. thin |
| 31. A. change | B. keep | C. release | D. judge |
| 32. A. coffee | B. juice | C. alcohol | D. tea |
| 33. A. mastering | B. processing | C. making | D. producing |
| 34. A. which | B. where | C. how | D. why |
| 35. A. approvingly | B. sadly | C. gratefully | D. reluctantly |

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions.

For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

My mother raised me with several fixed rules. One was that a gentleman always has a clean handkerchief in his rear (后面的) pocket. I can recall being a ten-year-old on the school playground, feeling the piece of cloth directly over my bottom and wondering what it was there for. Time would tell.

Every night for most of my life, I have removed from my trousers the things I'm going to need the next day—keys, wallet, and handkerchief. After 60 years, my body weight feels wrong if I'm heading out of the house with an empty back pocket.

This rule of behavior, of course, did not apply to one's children in the late 20th century. When my three kids were growing up, they all let me know that my handkerchief was ridiculously old-fashioned. They had their arguments. If you have to be prepared every day for a cold, why not carry a little packet

of tissues, which saves you from that disgusting (恶心的) business of blowing your nose in the thing and then stuffing it back in your trousers?

But a handkerchief is a lot more durable (耐用的) than tissue, creates no waste, and has a far wider variety of uses. One reason my kids saw that handkerchief so often is because of the large number of chocolate mouths and skinned knees that handkerchief wiped. Can you hold the handle of a boiling pot with a tissue? Now that I am a grandfather of five, my handkerchief again has been put to use. When friends become grandfathers for the first time, I often send them a dozen handkerchiefs as a small gift. In fact, for Father's Day last year my wife gave me several new handkerchiefs. Neither of us can count the number of times she was in tears at a movie and said quietly, "Can I borrow your handkerchief?"

36. Which of the following is true about the writer when he was a ten-year-old?

- A. He wanted to become a gentleman.
- B. He didn't get along with his mother well.
- C. He didn't know the uses of a handkerchief.
- D. He thought his mother's rules old-fashioned.

37. How did the writer's kids react to his handkerchief?

- A. They thought he should get rid of it.
- B. They convinced him of its ridiculous trouble.
- C. They argued with him about its harmful effect.
- D. They assured him it would be replaced by tissues.

38. Why does the writer use the underlined quotation from his wife in the last paragraph?

- A. To express gratitude for his wife's gift.
- B. To indicate that his wife was easily moved.
- C. To demonstrate a role of handkerchiefs in life.
- D. To show a change of attitude towards handkerchiefs.

39. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Handkerchief: A Family Tie
- B. Handkerchief: A Gift for Grandfathers
- C. Handkerchief: Old-fashioned but Useful
- D. Handkerchief: Necessary for Gentlemen

Passage Two

Ask any group of parents to describe their eighth graders (八年级学生), and you'll get a surprising—and often contradictory—range of responses. Eighth graders are often quiet and shy, yet they're often loud and frank. They keep pushing you away, yet they're still deeply influenced by everything you say and do. They can make a perfectly reasonable argument as to why they should be allowed to date, yet they can't seem to understand your perfectly reasonable argument for why they should wait. They want to be individuals, yet they want desperately to fit in.

Welcome to the eighth grade! Your child is now a full-grown teenager, and she'll experience great physical, emotional, and intellectual (智力的) changes during this dramatic year. As she moves from childhood to adulthood (成年), she'll begin to look like a young woman, and she'll begin to struggle for the independence of adulthood, for which she's not quite ready yet. Your teenager will experience changes and feel emotions she won't always understand. As a result, she'll sometimes feel a little lost or scared, and often very confused as she struggles to figure out who she is and who she wants to be.

That is where you come in. As much as your eighth grader may push you away, as much as you may feel she doesn't want you around, she does want you to be involved in her life. She needs you to know what's happening to her and around her, especially in school where she may face pressure to fit in

and where she'll face a curriculum that challenges her developing reasoning skills. As the saying goes, "Little kids, little problems; big kids, big problems." And your big kid will need you to help her work those problems out.

40. Which of the following statements about eighth graders is true?
A. They fit into society well. B. They show conflicting characters.
C. They push each other away. D. They become increasingly reasonable.
41. Why is an eighth grader's life so dramatic?
A. She has many roles to play. B. She is losing her independence.
C. She has become a grown-up woman. D. She is experiencing many changes.
42. For whom is the passage written?
A. Eighth graders' parents. B. Eighth graders' doctors.
C. Eighth graders' teachers. D. Eighth graders themselves.
43. What is the writer most probably going to do next?
A. To criticize eighth graders. B. To introduce a famous teacher.
C. To discuss the current educational policy. D. To explain how to help eighth graders.

Passage Three

Many years ago, when I was working in a school in Buenos Aires, I was required to teach *Macbeth* to a class of Spanish-speaking schoolboys. I was a bit worried at being given such a task, because Shakespeare's language is not always easy, even for the native speaker. The language of *Macbeth* is particularly rich and strange to the modern reader. I myself had seen and read the play for the first time at an early age, and had been carried away by the story. So, I decided to concentrate first on the action and plot, and as far as possible let the language take care of itself.

I read the play to my students, scene by scene, taking the different parts myself. I did not let my pupils read it aloud for themselves, as I thought they lacked necessary experience and skill to benefit from this. At the end of each scene, I saw to it that everybody understood what had happened, and we briefly summarized this in writing. After this, I went through the scene again, explaining those language points that might prevent essential comprehension, and then I read the scene straight through once more.

This was not a very exciting approach. The pupils' participation was largely passive. I was in fact doing most of the work. However, when we had gone through about half of the play in this manner, I discovered to my great surprise that the class had taken the book home and finished it for themselves. Through my efforts, they had woken up to the idea that the story was exciting, and wanted to know how it turned out in the end.

We went ahead and finished the play, working more rapidly, and went on to discuss and read parts of the play again, focusing on the characters, plots, themes, etc. Without noticing it, we did a lot of practice in oral and written English.

44. What made the teaching of *Macbeth* a worrying task?
A. The story is very boring. B. The teacher hadn't read the play.
C. Shakespeare's language is difficult. D. The students hadn't watched the play.
45. When did the language of *Macbeth* start to be dealt with?
A. Before the teacher read the play. B. After the pupils read the play aloud.
C. After the pupils understood the plot. D. Before the teacher explained the writing skills.
46. What surprised the teacher greatly?
A. The pupils started to learn actively. B. The pupils summarized the plot orally.
C. The pupils began to enjoy the language. D. The pupils became very excited in class.

47. What can be learned from the teaching practice in the passage?
A. Group work is useful for learning a language.
B. Good teachers focus on teaching language points.
C. Shakespeare's plays are suitable for foreign students.
D. Proper teaching methods might arouse pupils' interest.

Passage Four

In their recent book, "Wildhood," Harvard biologist Barbara Natterson-Horowitz and science journalist Kathryn Bowers point out that adolescent (青春期的) animals and human teenagers go through the same sorts of challenges. With little life experience, adolescent animals engage in dangerous but beneficial behaviors. For example, they watch, smell and learn about the animals that eat them, gathering all kinds of information that can keep them safer as adults. Similarly, human teenagers try to have as many experiences as they can before they leave the nest.

Another key aspect of adolescents is the amount of time they spend in groups. This period is marked by peak levels of peer (同伴) pressure and near-disaster. Scientists have found that adolescents of all kinds tend to make dangerous moves while with peers. Laurence Steinberg, a psychology professor, set up two experiments. One involved mice, half of which were adolescents, drinking alcoholic water. In the other experiment, human teenagers played a driving video game. The results were surprisingly similar. "We found that in the presence of peers, adolescent mice drank more than they do when they're alone," Steinberg said. The teenagers in the driving study also took more risks when others were around. Just knowing there were other teenagers watching appeared to make the one behind the wheel act more carelessly. These findings reveal another adolescent quality: the desire to socialize. "For the most part, adolescents like to be with other adolescents," Steinberg said.

While writing the book, both Natterson-Horowitz and Bowers were raising a human teenager in their homes. Their desire to understand the wild was driven by wanting to understand their own children.

48. What do adolescent animals and human teenagers have in common?
A. They like to stay in the nest for safety.
B. They are interested in the adult world.
C. They are good at gathering information.
D. They tend to take risks to gain experience.
49. What is found in Steinberg's experiments about peer pressure?
A. Adolescent mice take fewer risks in a peer group.
B. Adolescent mice drink more when they are alone.
C. Teenagers drive more carelessly with peers around.
D. Teenagers play more video games with their friends.
50. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "socialize" in Paragraph 2?
A. Live alone. B. Help each other.
C. Take responsibilities. D. Spend time with others.
51. Why did Natterson-Horowitz and Bowers write the book?
A. To better educate human teenagers. B. To better understand their own children.
C. To research on adolescent peer pressure. D. To get to know adolescent drinking problem.

Passage Five

Americans like to be straightforward when it comes to getting to know someone. Their personal questions might seem offensive in some cultures. For example, "Where did you go to school?" might

annoy an Englishman, because the answer reveals his social status. Here, it is simply an attempt to speed up the getting-to-know-you process.

While many Americans are very well-traveled, they're in the minority. Don't be offended if a comment about your country or culture seems insulting—it's usually just a lack of information, and a gentle correction will be well accepted. What if the conversation goes wrong to a topic that you find private, such as health or politics? Americans can't always take a subtle hint when they're being disturbing—a light-hearted comment and a change of subject will probably work. If you're from Europe, expect to hear how many famous ancestors of your country appear in their family tree. And if you're from Britain, that sudden odd way of speaking is probably an American's attempt to imitate your accent—it's meant to be joking. These days there is little in the United States that truly offends. As a universal rule, it is also wise to avoid talking about religion, money, and politics.

So, now that you know what to expect, how do you go about meeting one of those 315 million Americans? As we have seen, Americans are doers, joiners, and organizers. According to the old joke, if you put two British people on a desert island, they'll form a committee. Two Americans are more likely to set up a boat-building club, or a professional association for survivors. They can't resist talking to someone who shares their particular passion, so whatever your professional or leisure interest, find a group and get involved.

52. What would Americans most probably do when they meet a European?

- A. They would correct his English accent.
- B. They would hear his opinion of America.
- C. They would inquire about Europe's health system.
- D. They would boast about their European ancestors.

53. According to the writer, what should a European do to get along with Americans?

- A. Join their groups.
- B. Set up a club for them.
- C. Talk about their history.
- D. Keep them at a distance.

54. What is the writer's attitude towards Americans?

- A. Indifferent.
- B. Objective.
- C. Critical.
- D. Disappointed.

55. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Working with Europeans
- B. Finding out Americans' Passions
- C. Getting to Know Americans
- D. Learning about European Cultures

得分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. I have a reservation	B. How do you do
C. What's the name, please	D. Here you are
E. How may I help you	F. I have a very nice stay here
G. Did you have a pleasant trip	H. May I see your ID, please

Clerk: Hello, welcome to North Park Hotel! 56 ?

David: Hi, yes. 57 . My assistant booked a room for me three days ago.

Clerk: 58 ?

David: Sarah Gatesby.

Clerk: Ah, yes. She has booked a standard double room, non-smoking for David Black.

David: Yes, that's me.

Clerk: 59 ?

David: Sure. 60 .

Clerk: Thank you.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in about 100 – 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 要参加一次英语征文比赛, 题目为 My Favorite Photo。请写一篇短文参赛, 内容包括:

- 拍照时间和地点;
- 照片中的人物或景物;
- 喜欢这张照片的原因。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 D
2. 【答案】 B
3. 【答案】 D
4. 【答案】 C
5. 【答案】 A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查动词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意: 世界将会不同, 我们必须准备好适应这个变化。agree 意为“同意”, turn 意为“转动”, adapt 意为“适应”, move 意为“移动”, 故选 C。
7. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查主谓一致。
【应试指导】 句意: 不仅学生们喜欢看浪漫爱情电影, 他们的外教老师也喜欢看。not only...but also...连接两个或两个以上的名词作主语时, 谓语动词应和最近的一个主语保持一致, 故选 B。
8. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意: 市长说开发不会对该地区的野生动物造成任何不良影响。have an effect upon sth. 意为“对……产生影响”, 故选 A。

9. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 考查同位语从句。
 【应试指导】 句意: 约翰不知道为什么这条狗一路上跟着他。分析句子成分可知, 空格后是同位语从句, 作 idea 的同位语。空格处为同位语从句的引导词, 根据句意, 故选 D。
10. 【答案】 A
 【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
 【应试指导】 句意: 委员会坚持要求立刻讨论这个提议。在 insist, order, command, demand, desire, require, request 等词后的宾语从句要用虚拟语气。这类虚拟语气由“should + 动词原形”构成, 其中 should 通常可以省略。故选 A。
11. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 考查情态动词。
 【应试指导】 句意: 你应当在周一交论文, 否则你的最终成绩将扣 10%。can 意为“能, 会”, should 意为“应当, 应该”, may 意为“可能”, would 意为“大概, 也许”。根据句意, 故选 B。
12. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 考查短语辨析。
 【应试指导】 句意: 这所大学的学术委员将在作出决定之前先调查这个问题。look up 意为“查找”, look after 意为“照顾”, look for 意为“寻找”, look into 意为“调查”, 故选 D。
13. 【答案】 A
 【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
 【应试指导】 句意: 她从小就开始上声乐课, 对赢得比赛充满信心。be confident in 意为“对……有信心”, be proud of 意为“为……感到自豪”, be good at 意为“在某方面擅长”, be capable of 意为“有能力做某事”。空格后为 in, 故选 A。
14. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 考查助动词。
 【应试指导】 句意: 这个女孩花在看电视和学习上的时间一样多。句中比较的是这个女孩在看电视和学习上花费的时间, 用 did 代替 spent, 故选 D。
15. 【答案】 C
 【考情点拨】 考查时态。
 【应试指导】 句意: 到今年年底, 预计将有 5 万农民采用这一新方法。“by + 将来的时间”作状语时, 句子应用将来完成时态, 表示在将来某一时间以前已经完成或一直持续的动作。故选 C。
16. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
 【应试指导】 句意: 我的工作很忙, 几乎没有时间去健身。appeal to 意为“呼吁, 吸引”, devote to 意为“将时间、金钱、精力、注意力等用于某事”, supply to 意为“提供”, contribute to 意为“有助于”, 故选 B。
17. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
 【应试指导】 句意: 作为一名伟大的舞蹈家, 戴安娜经常收到邀请到世界各国演出。分析句子成分可知, 本句主谓宾结构完整, 因此空格处应用非谓语动词。Diana 与 be 动词在逻辑上是主谓关系, 因此应用现在分词形式作状语, 故选 B。
18. 【答案】 A
 【考情点拨】 考查介词。
 【应试指导】 句意: 在过去的两个星期里, 南希一直在读一本长篇小说。现在完成进行时构成形式为“have/has been + doing”, 表示从过去某时间开始一直延续到现在的动作, 也可能会持续下去, 常和 all this time, this week/month, recently 等状语或 since, for 引导的状语连用, 故选 A。
19. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 考查时态。
 【应试指导】 句意: 去湖边的旅行很糟糕, 但到达那里后, 我们玩得很开心。过去完成时构成形式为“had + 动词过去分词”, 表示在过去某个时间或动作前已经完成的动作或状态, 即过去的过去。由 after 和 had 可知, 动作是发生在 had 的过去, 也就是过去的过去, 需用过去完成时, 故选 D。
20. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 考查连词辨析。
 【应试指导】 句意: 我姐姐说如果我愿意, 我可以借她新买的衣服参加聚会。since 意为“因为”, if 意为“如果”, whether 意为“是否”, though 意为“虽然”, 故选 B。
- III. Cloze
21. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 我们大多数人都认为狗的鼻子比人的鼻子灵敏得多。remind 意为“提醒”, believe 意为“相信, 认为”, persuade 意为“说服”, doubt 意为“怀疑”。根据句意, 故选 B。
22. 【答案】 A
 【考情点拨】 短语辨析题。

- 【应试指导】 本句句意: 毕竟, 狗被用来追踪罪犯, 警察有时用狗来闻出毒品。track down 意为“追踪”, look at 意为“看”, calm down 意为“冷静下来”, knock at 意为“敲”。根据句意, 故选 A。
23. 【答案】 C
 【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 事实是, 你的鼻子可能和任何一只狗的鼻子一样敏感——如果你被训练正确地使用鼻子。reason 意为“理由”, science 意为“科学”, truth 意为“真理, 事实”, rule 意为“规则”。根据句意, 故选 C。
24. 【答案】 A
 【考情点拨】 连词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 事实是, 你的鼻子可能和任何一只狗的鼻子一样敏感——如果你被训练正确地使用鼻子。if 意为“如果”, as 意为“因为, 随着”, although 意为“虽然”, unless 意为“除非”。根据句意, 故选 A。
25. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 副词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 事实是, 你的鼻子可能和任何一只狗的鼻子一样敏感——如果你被训练正确地使用鼻子。freely 意为“自由地”, properly 意为“适当地, 正确地”, wildly 意为“野生地, 野蛮地”, slowly 意为“缓慢地”。根据句意, 故选 B。
26. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 由于你的大脑比狗的大脑聪明得多, 你将比狗更难被愚弄。stronger 意为“更强”, smarter 意为“更聪明”, faster 意为“更快”, harder 意为“更难”。根据句意, 故选 D。
27. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 如果你想追踪某人的气味, 你必须像狗一样用手和膝盖爬行, 鼻子贴近地面。cover 意为“覆盖”, follow 意为“追随, 追踪”, count 意为“数数”, leave 意为“离开”。根据句意, 故选 B。
28. 【答案】 C
 【考情点拨】 介词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 如果你想追踪某人的气味, 你必须像狗一样用手和膝盖爬行, 鼻子贴近地面。in 意为“在里面”, above 意为“在……上方, 超过”, on 意为“在……之上, 由……支撑”, for 意为“为了”。根据句意, 故选 C。
29. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 如果你想追踪某人的气味, 你必须像狗一样用手和膝盖爬行, 鼻子贴近地面。soil 意为“土壤”, earth 意为“地球”, land 意为“土地”, ground 意为“地面”。根据句意, 故选 D。
30. 【答案】 A
 【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 你的鼻子对微弱的气味就像你的耳朵对最轻柔的声音一样敏感。faint 意为“(光、声、味)微弱的”, strong 意为“强壮的, 强烈的”, thick 意为“厚的”, thin 意为“薄的, 细的”。根据句意, 故选 A。
31. 【答案】 D
 【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 大多数葡萄酒公司都聘请了专业的品酒师来评判他们产品的质量。change 意为“改变”, keep 意为“保持”, release 意为“释放”, judge 意为“评判”。根据句意, 故选 D。
32. 【答案】 C
 【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 这些品酒师喝下非常少量的酒, 并把酒在嘴里滚动, 同时做咀嚼动作。coffee 意为“咖啡”, juice 意为“果汁”, alcohol 意为“酒”, tea 意为“茶”。根据句意, 故选 C。
33. 【答案】 C
 【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 这些品酒师喝下非常少量的酒, 并把酒在嘴里滚动, 同时做咀嚼动作。mastering 意为“掌握”, processing 意为“处理”, making 意为“做”, producing 意为“生产”。根据句意, 故选 C。
34. 【答案】 B
 【考情点拨】 连词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 这种液体的“吞噬”迫使空气从鼻腔的后部入口流向嗅觉粘膜, 这是最容易捕捉到气味的地方。分析句子成分可知, 空格处引导的是定语从句, 且表示的是地点。which 意为“哪一个”, where 意为“那里”, how 意为“如何”, why 意为“为什么”。根据句意, 故选 B。
35. 【答案】 A
 【考情点拨】 副词辨析题。
 【应试指导】 本句句意: 如果葡萄酒符合品酒师的口味 (实际上, 如果葡萄酒符合品酒师的嗅觉), 他们可能会赞许地点头。approvingly 意为“赞许地”, sadly 意为“伤心地”, gratefully 意为“感激地”, reluctantly 意为“不情愿地”。根据句意, 故选 A。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】 C
 【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

- 【应试指导】文章第一段第三句提到,作者还记得自己10岁的时候在学校操场上,摸着那块直接盖在作者屁股上的布,想知道它是干什么的。由此可知,作者在10岁时不知道手帕的用途。故选C。
37. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第二、三、四句提到,当作者的3个孩子长大后,他们都告诉作者,作者的手帕过时地可笑。如果每天都要为感冒做好准备,为什么不随身携带一小包纸巾呢?这样就不用再用手帕擦鼻涕,然后再把手帕塞回裤子里了。由此可推断,作者的孩子们认为作者应该摆脱手帕。故选A。
38. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】根据文章第四段可知,手帕比纸巾耐用得多,不会产生浪费,用途也更广泛。作者经常把手帕作为礼物送给朋友,他的妻子也在去年父亲节给了他几条新手帕。作者妻子在看电影时流泪,悄悄地对作者说:“我能借用你的手帕吗?”由此可推断,作者在最后一段使用了他妻子所说的话,是为了证明手帕在生活中的作用。故选C。
39. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章讲述了作者坚持使用手帕的故事。虽然使用手帕在20世纪末的孩子眼中是过时的,他们认为使用纸巾比较合适,但是手帕比纸巾耐用得多,不会产生浪费,用途也更广泛。由此可知,手帕虽然过时但是很实用。故选C。
40. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段提到,八年级学生既安静又大声,既独立又容易受影响等。由此可知,他们表现出相互矛盾的性格。故选B。
41. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第二句提到,八年级学生现在已经长大成人,在这戏剧性的一年里,她将经历巨大的身体、情感和智力的变化。故选D。
42. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第二段提到,你的孩子到了八年级将会经历很多变化。文章第三段提到,八年级的孩子会面临一些问题,你的大孩子需要你帮助她解决这些问题。由此可推断,这篇文章是为八年级学生的父母写的。故选A。
43. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第三段最后一句提到,你的大孩子需要你帮助她解决这些问题。由此可推断,作者下一步最有可能阐述如何帮助八年级学生。故选D。
44. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第二句提到,作者有点担心讲解《麦克白》这个教学任务,因为莎士比亚的语言并不总是那么简单,即使对以英语为母语的人来说也是如此。故选C。
45. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段提到,作者把剧本一幕幕地读给学生听,在每一个场景的结束,作者确保每个学生都明白发生了什么。之后,作者再解释那些可能会妨碍基本理解的语言点。由此可知,在学生们理解了剧情之后,作者才开始解释《麦克白》中的语言。故选C。
46. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第四句提到,作者非常惊讶地发现,全班同学把书带回家,自己完成了学习。由此可知,学生们开始主动学习让作者大吃一惊。故选A。
47. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章描述了作者通过一种特定的教学方法,首先讲解情节,然后处理语言点,最终激发了学生们对《麦克白》的兴趣,使他们主动完成了学习。由此可推断,合适的教学方法可能会激发学生的兴趣。故选D。
48. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第二句和第四句提到,由于缺乏生活经验,青春期的动物会做出危险但有益的行为。同样,青少年也会尽可能多地体验生活。由此可知,青春期的动物和青少年的共同之处是他们常常冒险以获得经验。故选D。
49. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第八、九、十句提到,斯坦伯格在实验中发现,有同伴在场的时候,青春期的老鼠比独

- 处的时候喝得更多。在另一个实验中,斯坦伯格发现,青少年在其他人在场的时候也会冒更多的风险,知道有其他青少年在看,开车的那个青少年表现得会更加不小心。故选C。
50. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】词义理解题。
【应试指导】文章第二段最后一句提到,对于大多数青少年来说,他们喜欢和其他青少年在一起。socialize意为“社交”,即“花时间和其他人在一起”。故选D。
51. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段提到,纳特森-霍洛维茨和鲍尔斯在撰写这本书的时候,他们自己家里也在抚养一个青少年。他们写这本书的目的是因为他们想要更好地了解自己的孩子。故选B。
52. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第五句提到,如果你来自欧洲,预计你会听到你的国家有多少著名的祖先出现在美国人的家谱中。由此可知,当美国人遇到欧洲人时,他们最有可能吹嘘他们的欧洲祖先。故选D。
53. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段最后一句提到,美国人会情不自禁地找一个和他们有共同爱好的人交谈,所以无论你的职业或业余兴趣是什么,找一个群体并加入其中就行。故选A。
54. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】观点态度题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,作者在介绍美国人的时候并没有带有明显的感情色彩,而是以客观中立的态度进行介绍。故选B。
55. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了美国人的交际方式以及如何更好地了解 and 融入美国文化。故选C。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】E
57. 【答案】A
58. 【答案】C
59. 【答案】H
60. 【答案】D

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:
(1) 本题总分为25分,分五档给分。
(2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
(3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
(4) 字数不足100或超出120的,酌情扣1~2分。
(5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
(6) 如书写较差,以致影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。
2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21~25分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16~20分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11~15分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6~10分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1~5分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
0分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。

take food from a stranger who refused to help their owner. In contrast, the cats in the study were completely indifferent. They showed no preference for the helpful person and no avoidance (避开) of the unhelpful person. Apparently, as far as cats are concerned, food is food.

What should we take from this? An attractive conclusion would be that cats are selfish and don't care about how their owners are treated at all. This is an example of human-centered thinking of animals. To really understand cats, we have to get out of this view and think of them as cats.

40. What do most cat people probably disagree with, according to Para. 1?
- A. Cats are strange. B. Cats are loving.
C. Cats are caring. D. Cats are cold.
41. What does most research about cats show?
- A. They don't need their owners' attention.
B. They are emotionally attached to their owners.
C. They don't experience separation anxiety as dogs do.
D. They respond to their owners' voices less than dogs do.
42. What can be learned from the study?
- A. Cats take food no matter who feeds them.
B. Cats refuse food from unhelpful strangers.
C. Dogs refuse food from those who anger them.
D. Dogs take food no matter how they are treated.
43. What should we do to better understand cats, according to the last paragraph?
- A. To treat them as friends. B. To compare them with dogs.
C. To regard them as animals. D. To care about their behavior.

Passage Three

Scientists have shown that exercise is linked to brain changes throughout all stages of life and can help the brain develop and stay healthy. Babies, for example, need regular exercise to form connections in the brain. In children, research suggests that exercise improves attention, focus and school performance. In the elderly, exercise has been shown to help slow memory loss.

Then how does exercise help the brain? Over the last 20 years, scientists have learned that exercise can help keep the mind sharp in a number of ways. Exercise improves blood flow to the brain. The blood carries oxygen, contributing to more efficient connections between brain cells. Increasing blood flow is one way that exercise can improve mental abilities. The positive effects of exercise on the brain can be seen in babies, pre-teenagers and adults.

Babies are in near-constant movement, which is extremely important for development. This movement not only strengthens their muscles, but also helps their brains form connections. The process continues throughout life but is most intense in infancy (婴儿期) and toddlerhood (学步期), when children are mastering brand-new skills like sitting, standing, walking, running and jumping.

Exercise is also healthy for pre-teenagers' brains. In fact, some research suggests that regular exercise can improve school performance. A study found that the effects depended on how much kids exercised. The more days the children attended the exercise program, the more their focus improved.

Finally, exercise helps keep the mind sharp during adulthood. Research suggests exercise can increase the size of the hippocampus, an important area of the brain, which becomes smaller with age,

and can increase levels of a protein (蛋白质) that aids the growth of new brain cells. This can help prevent older adults from losing mental abilities and memory.

44. How does exercise help the elderly?
- A. By improving attention. B. By slowing memory loss.
C. By connecting with others. D. By controlling cell growth.
45. How does exercise sharpen the mind according to Para. 2?
- A. By increasing the brain size. B. By decreasing the protein level.
C. By extending the time of concentration. D. By strengthening brain cells' connections.
46. What is crucial in the development of babies' brains?
- A. Babies' ability to focus. B. Babies' mastery of skills.
C. Babies' muscle strength. D. Babies' near-constant movement.
47. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Exercise strengthens people's body. B. Exercise helps babies to grow.
C. Exercise improves people's life. D. Exercise benefits the brain.

Passage Four

In 1542, Francisco de Orellana led the first European voyage down the Amazon River. During this voyage the explorers met a lot of resistance (抵抗) from the local Indians. In one particular tribe the women fighters were so fierce that they drove their male fighters in front of them with spears. Thus the river was named after the famous women fighters of the ancient Greek stories, the Amazons.

This voyage also started our wonder of the greatest river and the largest area of rainforest in the world. About 20% of all fresh water carried to the oceans is from the Amazon River. The Amazon basin is the world's largest, about the size of Europe. The river is a product of the rainy season, which brings huge rains every summer. This also produces a large area of rainforest, which supports the largest number of diverse plants and animals of any area in the world.

The Amazon rainforest is also important when it comes to the future of global warming, as it is a huge natural store of carbon. Up until recently it was thought that the Amazon had fully grown and thus could not take up any more CO₂. Experiments have shown this could be wrong and that the Amazon rainforest might be sucking up an additional five tons of CO₂ from the atmosphere per hectare (公顷) per year. This is because plants react favorably to increased CO₂; because it is the raw material for photosynthesis (光合作用), the more of it the better. So having more CO₂ in the atmosphere acts like a fertilizer, stimulating plant growth. Because of the size of the Amazon rainforest, it seems that presently it is taking up a large percentage of our CO₂ pollution in the atmosphere, about 75% of the world's car pollution.

48. After whom was the Amazon River named?
- A. The Indian women fighters. B. The head of an Indian tribe.
C. The first explorer of the river. D. The women fighters in ancient Greek stories.
49. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The Amazon basin is the largest in the world.
B. The Amazon River causes huge rains every summer.
C. The Amazon rainforest supports about 20% of the world's plants.
D. The Amazon River carries 75% of the world's water to the oceans.

50. Why is CO₂ compared to a fertilizer in Para. 3?
- A. They both absorb light. B. They both store heat.
C. They both help plants grow. D. They both cause global warming.
51. What is implied in the last paragraph?
- A. The Amazon rainforest may disappear soon.
B. The Amazon may take up more CO₂ in the future.
C. The size of the Amazon basin may become smaller.
D. People may change the name of the Amazon River.

Passage Five

The AIDA model is the foundation of modern marketing and advertising practice. It outlines the four basic steps that can be used to persuade potential customers to make a purchase. The first three steps lie in creating attention (A), developing interest (I), and building desire (D) for the product, before the fourth step—the “call to action” (A)—tells them exactly how and where to buy. AIDA can channel the customer’s feelings through each stage of the communication process toward reaching a sale.

Attracting the customer’s attention is the first challenge, and this may be achieved by using an attractive phrase, offering a discount or something for free, or demonstrating how a problem can be solved. Once someone’s attention has been seized, it must be turned into real interest. This is best done by providing a brief description of the product’s benefits to the consumer, rather than simply listing the product’s main features. Problem-solving claims, or results-based advice can be used to create desire, before finally laying out a simple way for that desire to be met—the means to buy. On website advertising, this might be a direct link; on TV or print, it may be a website or telephone number.

In the movie industry, the stages of AIDA are used to great effect. Movie studios often begin their marketing campaigns months in advance with giant posters to attract attention to the new movie. Short attractive previews follow, which develop interest by offering an attractive glimpse of the movie without giving too much away. Desire is inspired by the release of the full preview, which is carefully designed to show the exciting moments of the movie, from special effects to humorous lines of dialogue. On the opening weekend, advertisements in newspapers and on television focus on the movie’s release, inviting the consumer to go and buy a ticket.

52. What is the purpose of creating the AIDA model?
- A. To promote potential sales. B. To simplify the daily business.
C. To describe the types of markets. D. To lay the foundation for advertising.
53. Which of the following can turn customers’ attention into real interest?
- A. Listing the product’s main features. B. Describing the benefits of a product.
C. Selling a product at a great discount. D. Offering free samples through a link.
54. In which stage of the AIDA model are giant posters used?
- A. Attention. B. Interest.
C. Desire. D. Action.
55. What is the writer’s tone in introducing the AIDA model?
- A. Surprised. B. Critical.
C. Objective. D. Hopeful.

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. How can I help you | B. Where do you live |
| C. Can you arrange a wake-up call at 6 a. m. | D. Is that all |
| E. What else can I help you with | F. Have you finished |
| G. Who is that | H. What is your room number |

- Clerk: Hello, this is the front desk. 56 ?
- Brown: Hello, I need to catch a plane tomorrow at 9 a. m. 57 ?
- Clerk: Of course. 58 ?
- Brown: Room 423.
- Clerk: OK, we will call you then. 59 ?
- Brown: Yes. I need a taxi for 7 a. m. Could you do me a favor?
- Clerk: No problem. 60 ?
- Brown: Yes, thanks for your help.
- Clerk: It’s my pleasure.

第 II 卷 (非选择题,共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an e-mail in about 100 – 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你(Li Yuan)下周一因为要去参加演讲比赛,不能上外教(Prof. Smith)的写作课。请给他写一封 e-mail,内容包括:
- 请假并表示歉意;
 - 解释不能上课的原因,如比赛的重要性;
 - 承诺会自学所缺内容并按时交作业;
 - 祝他愉快。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 D
2. 【答案】 A
3. 【答案】 C
4. 【答案】 B
5. 【答案】 D

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查定语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:这项测试是专门为母语非英语的学生设计的。分析句子成分可知,students 后为定语从句,先行词是 students,表示人,空格处为定语从句的引导词,且在从句中作定语,因此应用 whose,故选 A。
7. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查省略句。
【应试指导】 句意:当我在海边散步的时候,我发现了许多贝壳。当 while 引导的时间状语从句的主语与主句主语相同,且从句的谓语又是 be 动词时,那么从句中的主语和 be 可以省略。因此,此处应用“While walking...”的形式替代“While I was walking”,故选 B。
8. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:她最后收到的毛衣和她在网上看到的不一样。differ in 和 differ from 均为固定短语,前者意为“在某方面不同”,后者意为“与……不同,不同于”。根据句意,故选 D。
9. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查定语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:互联网上有很多网站,你可以在这些网站上学习如何烹饪。分析句子成分可知,Internet 后为定语从句,先行词是 websites,表示地点,空格处为定语从句的引导词,且在从句中作状语,因此应用 where,故选 C。
10. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查比较级。
【应试指导】 句意:这位作者的第一本书不如第二本书受欢迎。than 为比较级标志词,由此可知,其前应用比较级。popular 为形容词的原级,less popular 为比较级形式,意为“不如……受欢迎”,故选 B。
11. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定用法。
【应试指导】 句意:汤姆是个粗心的人,他昨天出去的时候又忘记锁门了。forget to do sth. 意为“忘记去做某事”,表示要去,但是忘记了没去做;forget doing sth. 意为“忘记做过某事”,表示已经做了,但是忘记了而以为没做。本句表示要去锁门,但是又忘记锁门了,故选 A。
12. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:我们店里一般有四个工作人员,但在高峰期我们会多雇一些人手。at peak periods 为固定短语,意为“在高峰期,在旺季”,故选 D。
13. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 本题考查时态。
【应试指导】 句意:到 2049 年,该市的人口预计达到 200 万。“by + 将来的时间”作状语时,句子应用将来完成时态,表示在将来某一时间以前已经完成或一直持续的动作。故选 B。
14. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 本题考查短语辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:作为这家初创公司的经理,查尔斯承担了大量的工作,几乎没有时间娱乐。took to 意为“喜欢,开始从事”,took after 意为“(长相、举止或性格)像”,took on 意为“承担,呈现”,took off 意为“起飞,脱下”,故选 C。
15. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:如果约翰十分钟前进办公室,他就会知道我们刚才在说什么了。本句为 if 引导的虚拟条件句,根据从句中的时间状语 ten minutes ago 可知,该句表示与过去事实相反的假设,因此条件从句的谓语用过去完成时(had + 过去分词),主句谓语用“should/would/could/might + have + 过去分词”,故选 D。
16. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查反义疑问句。
【应试指导】 句意:你哥哥弗兰克不吃奶酪,是吗?在反义疑问句中,若陈述部分有 no, not, never, seldom, hardly, barely, few, little 等含有否定意义的词汇,后面的附加疑问句则用肯定形式,且两部分的人称和时态应保持一致,故选 C。
17. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:需要主人经常照顾的宠物不适合很少有空闲时间的人饲养。分析句子成分可知,本句主谓宾结构完整,因此空格处应用非谓语动词。pets 与 require 在逻辑上是主谓关系,因此应用现在分词形式,作后置定语,故选 B。

18. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:报纸、杂志、电视和电脑都在竭力吸引我们的注意力。hold 意为“抓住”,hold one's attention 为固定短语,意为“吸引某人的注意力”,故选 A。
 19. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查同位语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:我的朋友约翰不喜欢我提出的分摊房租的建议。分析句子成分可知,空格后是同位语从句,作 suggestion 的同位语。空格处为同位语从句的引导词,且引导词在从句中不作成分,因此应用 that,故选 A。
 20. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查连词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:这位老人的衣服虽然又旧又破,但看上去干净整洁,质量很好。if 意为“如果”,when 意为“当……时候”,though 意为“虽然”,since 意为“因为”,故选 C。此处是 though 引导的让步状语从句的省略现象,当 though 引导的从句中的主语与主句主语相同,且从句的谓语又是 be 动词时,那么从句中的主语和 be 动词可以省略,补充完整为“though they were old and worn”。
- ## III. Cloze
21. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 介词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:我们的手机会收集大量关于我们的信息。with 意为“具有,用”,above 意为“在……上方,超过”,about 意为“关于”,besides 意为“除……之外(还)”。根据句意,故选 C。
 22. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:当我们拍照时,拍照软件会自动记录我们的位置信息。note 意为“记录”,choice 意为“选择”,focus 意为“焦点”,call 意为“通话,喊叫”。根据句意,故选 A。
 23. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:这通常是一个潜在的安全隐患,而并非好处。harm 意为“伤害”,advantage 意为“优势”,test 意为“测试,试验”,risk 意为“风险,隐患”。根据句意,故选 D。
 24. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:让我们先说说积极的一面。根据空格后面的内容可知,本段讲的是拍照软件记录我们位置信息的好处,即积极的一面。records 意为“记录”,positives 意为“积极的一面,积极作用”,satisfactions 意为“满意”,points 意为“观点,要点”。根据句意,故选 B。
 25. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 介词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:当你允许相机标记你的位置时,像苹果照片和谷歌照片这样的照片管理应用程序会根据位置信息自动将照片分类到相应的相册中。of 意为“……的”,as 意为“作为”,with 意为“具有,用”,like 意为“例如,像”。根据句意,故选 D。
 26. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:当你允许相机标记你的位置时,像苹果照片和谷歌照片这样的照片管理应用程序会根据位置信息自动将照片分类到相应的相册中。sort 意为“整理,分类”,shape 意为“形成,塑造”,reach 意为“到达,实现”,work 意为“工作,运转”。根据句意,故选 A。
 27. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:这在你去度假的时候很有帮助。helpful 意为“有帮助的,有用的”,successful 意为“成功的”,doubtful 意为“怀疑的,不确定的”,painful 意为“痛苦的”。根据句意,故选 A。
 28. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 连词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:当你去度假,想要记住照片拍摄的地点时,这是很有帮助的。分析句子成分可知,空格处引导的是宾语从句,且表示的是地点。which 意为“哪一个”,where 意为“哪里”,why 意为“为什么”,how 意为“如何”。根据句意,故选 B。
 29. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:但当你不是在旅行的时候,把你的位置标记在照片上就不好了。let 意为“使,让”,其用法为 let sth. be done,be 不能省略;hide 意为“隐藏,躲藏”;have 意为“使,让”,其用法为 have sth. done;allow 意为“允许”,其用法为 allow sb./sth. to do sth.。根据句意和用法,故选 C。
 30. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 不定代词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:假设你刚刚在约会应用程序上与某人联系,并分享了你的狗的照片。none 意为“没有人”,everyone 意为“每个人”,anyone 意为“任何人”,someone 意为“某人”。根据句意,故选 D。
 31. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 连词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:如果你在拍照时打开了定位功能,那么这个人可以通过分析这些信息知道你的住址。if 意为“如果”,though 意为“虽然”,unless 意为“除非”,whether 意为“是否”。根据句意,故选 A。
 32. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:如果你在拍照时打开了定位功能,那么这个人可以通过分析这些信息知道你的住址。

- edit 意为“编辑”,analyze 意为“分析”,copy 意为“复制,拷贝”,erase 意为“抹去,擦掉”。根据句意,故选 B。
33. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意:安全起见,请确保拍照时定位功能是默认关闭的。happy 意为“快乐的”,easy 意为“简单的”,safe 意为“安全的”,active 意为“积极的”。根据句意,故选 C。
34. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】情态动词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意:您可以选择暂时打开定位功能来记录您的假期,但请记住在旅行结束时将其关闭。根据句意,谓动词应用肯定形式。might 意为“可能,可以”,must 意为“必须”,故选 B。
35. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】副词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意:您可以选择暂时打开定位功能来记录您的假期,但请记住在旅行结束时将其关闭。quickly 意为“快速地”,permanently 意为“永久地”,temporarily 意为“暂时地,临时地”,slowly 意为“缓慢地”。根据句意,故选 C。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第二、三、四句提到,当作者问一些父母他们自己是否下棋时,通常情况下,他们的回答是否定的。当作者表明自己自愿学习下棋时,他们会高兴地调侃道:“祝你好运!”由此可推断,这些父母认为成年人学习下棋是很奇怪的。故选 D。
37. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第三、四句提到,在一次比赛中,作者看到了一群家长,他们在下棋! 故选 A。
38. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】词义理解题。
【应试指导】根据文章第三段可知,当作者在一次比赛中看到一群家长在下棋时,他也决定加入,于是他办了一张会员卡,并且开始参与其中。由此可知,作者厌倦了“置身事外”,想参与其中。sitting on the sidelines 意为“袖手旁观,置身事外”,即“不参与其中”。故选 C。
39. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段最后两句提到,下棋需要专注和思考,作者关掉了自己的手机,下棋就像是大脑的健身房。由此可知,作者认为学习下棋有助于训练他的大脑。故选 B。
40. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段前三句提到,关于猫和狗之间的区别,有一种古老的刻板认识,即狗是有爱的、忠诚的,而猫是冷漠的、不合群的。然而,大多数爱猫人士可能不同意这种看法。故选 D。
41. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第四句提到,有关猫的研究表明,猫确实会与主人建立情感纽带。也就是说,猫会在情感上对主人产生依赖。故选 B。
42. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第四段提到,研究表明,狗不会接受拒绝帮助它们主人的陌生人提供的食物,而猫并没有偏爱为其主人提供帮助的人,也没有回避拒绝为其主人提供帮助的人。显然,对猫来说,食物就是食物。由此可知,无论谁给猫喂食,猫都会接受。故选 A。
43. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段最后一句提到,要真正了解猫,我们必须摆脱这种以人为本的思维,把它们当成猫。也就是说,我们需要把猫看作动物,不能用看待人的思维方式去看待动物。故选 C。
44. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段最后一句提到,在老年人中,运动被证明有助于减缓记忆力减退。故选 B。
45. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第二、三、四句提到,在过去的 20 年里,科学家们发现运动可以在很多方面帮助保持头脑清醒。运动可以改善大脑的血液流动。血液携带氧气,有助于增强脑细胞之间的联系。故选 D。
46. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段前两句提到,婴儿几乎处于持续运动状态,这对他们的发育极为重要。这种运动不仅增强了他们的肌肉,还帮助他们的大脑形成联系。故选 D。
47. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章主要讲的是运动与大脑在生命各个阶段的变化有关,运动有助于大脑发育并保持身体健康。故选 D。
48. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。

- 【应试指导】文章第一段最后一句提到,这条河是以古希腊故事中著名的女战士亚马孙的名字命名的。故选 D。
49. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第三句提到,亚马孙河流域是世界上最大的流域,面积与欧洲不相上下。故选 A。
50. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段倒数第二句提到,大气中二氧化碳含量的增加,其作用就如同肥料一般,可以刺激植物生长。由此可知,之所以把二氧化碳比作肥料,是因为二者都有助于植物生长。故选 C。
51. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第三段前三句提到,亚马孙雨林对未来全球变暖的趋势也很重要,因为它是一个巨大的天然碳库。直到最近,人们还认为亚马孙雨林已经完成生长,因此无法吸收更多的二氧化碳。实验表明,亚马孙雨林无法吸收更多的二氧化碳这一说法可能是错误的,每年每公顷雨林可能会从大气中额外吸收 5 吨二氧化碳。由此可推断,未来亚马孙雨林可能会吸收更多的二氧化碳。故选 B。
52. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段前两句提到,AIDA 模式是现代营销和广告实践的基础,它概述了可以用来说服潜在客户进行购买的四个基本步骤。由此可知,创建 AIDA 模式的目的是促进潜在的销量。故选 A。
53. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第二、三句提到,一旦吸引了人们的注意力,就必须将其转化为真正的兴趣。要实现这一点,最好的做法是向消费者简要描述产品的优点,而不是简单地罗列产品的主要功能。故选 B。
54. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第二句提到,电影公司通常会提前几个月开始他们的营销活动,用巨幅海报来吸引人们对新电影的关注。由此可知,在 AIDA 模式的 attention(A) 阶段会使用巨幅海报。故选 A。
55. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】观点态度题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,作者在介绍 AIDA 模式的时候并没有带有明显的感情色彩,而是以客观中立的态度进行介绍。故选 C。
- V. Daily Conversation
56. 【答案】A
57. 【答案】C
58. 【答案】H
59. 【答案】E
60. 【答案】D
- VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:
(1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
(2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
(3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
(4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1~2 分。
(5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
(6) 如书写较差,以致影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。
2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
0 分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。



绝密★启用前

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

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. cake B. gas C. bag D. tax
- A. tough B. laugh C. though D. cough
- A. ppil B. music C. huge D. lucky
- A. gesture B. mature C. mixture D. structure
- A. leader B. pleasure C. leather D. measure

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

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.

- Did you find the film boring?
—Not at all. It was _____.
A. terrific B. bitter
C. horrible D. miserable
- By the time he retires, Carl _____ president for 15 years at the university.
A. would be B. will have been
C. will be D. has been

- The pipe in the kitchen is broken. We should have it _____ as soon as possible.
A. to be repaired B. repaired
C. to repair D. repairing
- Every time I met her, she would show her concern _____ me and my family.
A. against B. on
C. from D. for
- Mary demanded that he _____ the books he borrowed from her a month ago.
A. return B. would return
C. returned D. had returned
- We have to accept the fact _____ there is a shortage of qualified teachers in the countryside.
A. that B. which
C. since D. because
- There are enough night schools in this city. Adults can be educated no matter _____ old they are.
A. how B. what
C. when D. where
- Those _____ are willing to help others are likely to be popular among people.
A. whose B. which
C. who D. what
- Many young people have stopped _____ newspapers because they read the news online now.
A. buy B. to buy
C. bought D. buying
- Susie's experience is unusual _____ she travelled 20 countries in only one month.
A. so that B. except that
C. in that D. such that
- The company has 80 staff members, _____ 15 foreign experts.
A. not to count B. not counted
C. having not counted D. not counting
- The young mother _____ ever gets a chance to study, except when the children have gone to bed.
A. hardly B. almost
C. only D. nearly
- _____ the result of the exam, she stood at the door of the classroom, disappointed.
A. Knowing B. To be known
C. Known D. To know
- Natural gas can serve as an _____ to coal and oil because it is more environmentally friendly.
A. option B. extra
C. addition D. alternative
- The librarian did some careful checking and found several books _____ from the shelf.
A. leaking B. missing
C. losing D. dropping

“The thing about recycling is that it’s quite automatic. It’s basically a thing you naturally do,” Silberstein says.

“A big part of it is thinking about what kind of environment our daughter is going to have in the future. I am a kid of the 1990s and not recycling is kind of abnormal for us, but for my daughter’s generation it will hopefully go even further. She already thinks it’s fun to push the cartons into the recycling station when I take her there.”

The main problem today is that many used products are hard to deal with. A new movement is gaining ground that seeks to ensure everything can be reused somehow. In 2017 the Swedish government reformed the tax system so that people could get cheaper repairs on used goods, and a Swedish clothing company operates a recycling project where customers get a discount upon handing in old clothes. Meanwhile, scientists are working on finding new clothing materials that are less damaging to the environment.

For Daniel Silberstein and his daughter Charlie, the future begins at home. “Friends shouldn’t throw rubbish on the ground,” Charlie says, and her dad agrees: “In the future we’ll look at the old style of recycling the way we look at fossil (化石) fuels and landfill sites today. It will all seem crazy.”

40. What is the main reason for Silberstein to practice recycling?
- A. To protect the environment. B. To save more money.
C. To obey the local rules. D. To follow his fellows.
41. What is the main problem for Sweden to build a zero-waste society?
- A. The younger generation does not like used goods.
B. Rubbish is often thrown on the ground.
C. Many used goods are difficult to handle.
D. The older generation is not used to recycling.
42. Which of the following is true about Sweden’s recycling revolution?
- A. The government encourages people to store used goods.
B. Scientists are funded in inventing new clothing materials.
C. The kids must put the cartons into the recycling station.
D. People may buy new clothes cheaper after returning old ones.
43. What is the writer’s attitude towards building a zero-waste society in Sweden?
- A. Approving. B. Disappointed.
C. Doubtful. D. Critical.

Passage Three

Welcome to Stratford-upon-Avon, home of the world’s most famous writer, William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616). Stratford is famous in history for many old buildings from the Middle Ages. Our aim is to attract you to explore our lovely town following streets that Shakespeare would have known and would still recognize.

Stratford-upon-Avon has been a market town since before Shakespeare’s day. It was a small river crossing until it received its legal status as a town in 1196. The original crossing was close to the site of Clopton Bridge, one of the oldest bridges in the country. After 500 years, the bridge still bears traffic, which speaks of the great skill of the original builders. Today, we still have a flourishing market, held on Fridays and Saturdays. The town is also host to many other art markets throughout the year.

The Royal Shakespeare Company, one of the most famous acting companies in the world, is located here. The theater provides performances of Shakespeare’s plays. It also has many performing works from

across the centuries and many contemporary pieces as well. If you are lucky, you will see many a famous face wandering through the town or enjoying a drink after plays in one of our many bars.

You may enjoy a boat trip on the river or a visit to the Butterfly Farm, one of the largest of its kind in Europe, which has collections of many extraordinary insects. An enjoyable time may be had in the Brass Rubbing Center (黄铜拓印艺术中心), which promises that great skills are not required to produce an unusual souvenir of your visit. The center of the town has many small shops and galleries. We hope you enjoy your visit to our much-loved town and that you will come back again.

44. What can be inferred about Stratford-upon-Avon?
- A. It has served as an art market since Shakespeare’s day.
B. Its market is closed on Saturday mornings.
C. Its streets have remained nearly the same over the centuries.
D. It gained its legal status as a town in Shakespeare’s day.
45. Which place should you visit if you want to observe wonderful insects?
- A. Brass Rubbing Center. B. Royal Shakespeare Company.
C. Butterfly Farm. D. Clopton Bridge.
46. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- A. To inform visitors of the places to buy souvenirs.
B. To associate Stratford-upon-Avon with Shakespeare.
C. To attract visitors to travel in Stratford-upon-Avon.
D. To introduce the history of Stratford-upon-Avon.
47. Where is the passage most probably taken from?
- A. A novel. B. A tourist guide.
C. A product catalog. D. A biography.

Passage Four

My boyfriend really enjoyed canoeing (划独木舟), and it took me a while to finally persuade him to take me on a canoe trip. Despite his great skill, he was nervous about my safety and described many terrible situations that could happen. “They could also not happen,” I said. I wanted to prove that I was tough and capable of adventuring.

This would be a romantic adventure. We would row the canoe on the lake under a beautiful blue sky. I was confident it would all go according to plan.

It did not go as planned. Instead, it all went downhill. We hit a headwind (逆风). The flies were the worst. An unknown animal outside our tent in the night forced us to get up twice to scare it away. We walked through knee-deep mud; we moved around so many fallen trees that we lost the way frequently. We had an unexpected thunderstorm on our second night. We hid in our tent from the bugs (虫子), too tired and bitten to even hold each other. When we were finally back in the car, my skin was hot and angry with bug bites, I had barely slept in 72 hours and I had an injury on my forehead from hitting it on the canoe.

Yet I realized that I wanted to do it all again. Because I swam in a lake so warm it felt like a summer pool. I ate lunch on an island with the most beautiful pine trees. I’d also never before appreciated how thunder can make the ground tremble. I know why my boyfriend loves canoeing so much. It’s for the challenge, the space, and the beauty of moving forward with your own two hands in a place of natural wonder. He didn’t say “I love you.” He said I was a good partner. I’ve found something that I really like to do. That’s the more important thing.

48. Why did the writer want to have a canoe trip with her boyfriend?
 A. To wait for a proposal of marriage. B. To prove she was tougher than her boyfriend.
 C. To show she had basic life skills. D. To prove her ability to meet challenges.
49. What does the sentence "it all went downhill" in Paragraph 3 mean?
 A. We rolled down the hill in the wind. B. Our canoe was turned upside down.
 C. Things became worse than expected. D. Things were brought under control.
50. Which of the following happened during their canoe trip?
 A. They became angry with each other.
 B. They were wounded by a wild animal.
 C. They held each other to keep warm in the tent.
 D. They often lost their way in the forest.
51. What would be the best title for the passage?
 A. An Exciting Forest Adventure B. An Extraordinary Canoe Trip
 C. Canoeing—An Outdoor Sport D. A Place of Natural Wonder

Passage Five

Health care experts have long drawn attention to the problems of eating too much salt. There is strong evidence that a diet high in salt can lead to raised blood pressure. Since high blood pressure is a major factor in heart disease, it makes sense to cut down on the salt people eat.

In the past, food contained very little salt, and people added it to their food at the table. Very few people add salt this way nowadays. However, the salt content of processed foods has gone up dramatically. It's now estimated that over three-quarters of the salt in the average diet comes from processed foods, eaten without our being aware of it.

Salt is added to food partly to extend shelf-life, but more often it's dropped in to make up for the flavor lost in the manufacturing process. This is especially true of ready meals and highly processed foods, but it's also true of such basic food as biscuits, soups, and even bread. Much mass-produced bread, for instance, contains so much salt—half a gram for every hundred grams of bread—that it's officially classified by the UK government as high-salt food. Salt has to be added to the bread because fast production cuts down the time for the flavor to develop. Without added salt, the bread would taste like paper.

In the UK, the government has launched a campaign to cut down on the salt people eat. The UK Food Standards Agency argues that nearly half of the UK's population eat too much salt—9.5g a day on average. Its aim is to bring down the average to 6g a day. The idea is to cut the salt content in 85 key food categories such as bread, meat, and cakes.

52. What is the main reason for reducing salt in food?
 A. To improve the flavor of food. B. To decrease the time for processing food.
 C. To extend the shelf-life of food. D. To protect people against heart diseases.
53. What can be inferred about people's use of salt in the past?
 A. People used salt to control blood pressure.
 B. People ate much salt in their average diet.
 C. People were clear about the harmful effect of salt.
 D. People didn't eat so much salt as we do today.
54. Which of the following is classified as high-salt food by the UK government?
 A. Mass-produced bread. B. Light-cooked meat.
 C. Sweet biscuits. D. Fresh vegetables.

55. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. Salt and food flavor. B. Salt and people's lifestyle.
 C. Salt and food processing. D. Salt and people's health.

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. I am free on Sunday. | B. See you then! |
| C. Where are you planning to go? | D. No, thanks. |
| E. I need a break! | F. Would you like to join us? |
| G. That is a lovely place. | H. When shall we leave? |

Daniel: How are you doing, Linda?

Linda: To be honest, I am really tired of my work at the moment. 56

Daniel: My friends and I are planning a trip on Sunday. 57

Linda: Sure, I'd love to. 58

Daniel: The Golden Beach. We will have a picnic there. It will be fun!

Linda: I can't wait! 59

Daniel: Eight o'clock in the morning. We'll pick you up at your place.

Linda: Great! 60

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an e-mail in about 100 - 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 学校将组织一次英语演讲比赛, 打算邀请外教(John)来做评委。请你(Li Yuan)给他写一封 e-mail, 内容包括:

- 邀请他担任评委(judge);
- 告知他比赛安排(如:时间、地点等);
- 希望他赛后进行点评;
- 期待他能接受邀请。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 A
2. 【答案】 C
3. 【答案】 D
4. 【答案】 B
5. 【答案】 A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查形容词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:——你觉得这部电影无聊吗?——一点也不。这部电影非常棒。terrific 意为“极好的”, bitter 意为“令人悲痛的”, horrible 意为“可怕的,讨厌的”, miserable 意为“痛苦的”, 故选 A。
7. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查 by the time 的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:等到卡尔退休的时候,他已经在这所大学当了 15 年校长了。by the time 引导状语从句时,从句如果用一般现在时表示将来的动作,主句用将来完成时,故选 B。
8. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查 have 的使役用法。
【应试指导】 句意:厨房里的水管坏了,我们应该尽快把它修好。have sth. done 为固定用法,have 在这个搭配里是使役动词,意为“使某事被做”,强调某物被动地接受动作,并且可以不标明动作的实施者,只强调接受动作的一方,故选 B。
9. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:每次我见到她,她都会对我和我的家人表示关心。show concern for sb. 意为“对某人表示关心”, 故选 D。
10. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:玛丽要求他把一个月前从她那里借的书还给她。demand 后接宾语从句时,从句谓语一般要用虚拟语气,即“demand (that) sb. (should) do sth.”, 故选 A。
11. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查连词。
【应试指导】 句意:我们必须接受农村缺乏合格的教师这一事实。分析句子可知,空格处需要填一个连词引导同位语从句,且只起连接作用,不充当从句中的任何成分,故选 A。
12. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:这个城市有足够多的夜校。不管年龄多大,成年人都可以接受教育。no matter how 意为“无论怎样”, no matter what 意为“无论什么”, no matter when 意为“无论何时”, no matter where 意为“无论何地”, 故选 A。
13. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查连词。
【应试指导】 句意:那些愿意帮助别人的人更可能受到人们的欢迎。分析句子可知,空格处需要填一个连词引导定语从句。先行词是 those, 定语从句中缺少主语,且主语为人,故选 C。
14. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:许多年轻人不再买报纸了,因为他们现在都在网上看新闻。stop to do sth. 意为“停下来去做另外一件事”, stop doing sth. 意为“停止做某事”, 故选 D。
15. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查连词。
【应试指导】 句意:苏西的经历很不寻常,因为她在短短一个月里游历了 20 个国家。so that 意为“所以”, except that 意为“除……之外”, in that 意为“因为”, such that 意为“如此……以至于”, 故选 C。
16. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:该公司有 80 名员工,不包括 15 名外国专家。分析句子可知,空格处需要填一个动词的现在分词形式,且为一般现在时。counting 意为“包括,把……算入”, 相当于 including, 故选 D。
17. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查副词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:除了孩子们睡觉后的时间,这位年轻的母亲几乎没有机会学习。hardly 意为“几乎不”, almost 意为“几乎”, only 意为“仅仅”, nearly 意为“差不多”, 故选 A。
18. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。

【应试指导】 句意:知道考试结果后,她失望地站在教室门口。分析句子可知,空格处需要填一个非谓语动词, know 的逻辑主语是 she, 两者之间是主动关系, 因此应用动词的现在分词形式。动词不定式表示将来, 过去分词形式表示被动, 均不符合题意, 故选 A。

19. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查名词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:天然气可以作为煤和石油的替代品,因为它更环保。option 意为“选择”, extra 意为“额外的事物”, addition 意为“增加物”, alternative 意为“替代物”, 故选 D。
20. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查动词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:图书管理员仔细检查了一下,发现书架上少了几本书。leaking 意为“泄露”, missing 意为“失踪,不在”, losing 意为“损失”, dropping 意为“掉落”, 故选 B。

III. Cloze

21. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 副词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:然而,在成年后的某个时期,开始缓慢衰退。moreover 意为“而且”, besides 意为“此外”, therefore 意为“因此”, however 意为“然而”。根据句意, 故选 D。
22. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:他们的头发经常变白,皮肤出现皱纹,肌肉开始萎缩。falls 意为“降落”, turns 意为“转变”, stays 意为“保持”, seems 意为“似乎”。根据句意, 故选 B。
23. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:他们的头发经常变白,皮肤出现皱纹,肌肉开始萎缩。grow 意为“生长”, develop 意为“发展”, shrink 意为“收缩”, fade 意为“褪色”。根据句意, 故选 C。
24. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:他们的短期记忆可能会受到影响,也经常丧失部分视力或听力。lose 意为“丧失,失去”, harm 意为“伤害”, protect 意为“保护”, improve 意为“提高”。根据句意, 故选 A。
25. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 副词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:科学家们还不太确定是什么导致了衰老。simply 意为“简单地”, exactly 意为“确切地,正确地”, purely 意为“纯粹地”, strictly 意为“严格地”。根据句意, 故选 B。
26. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:身体可能有一个时间限制,这个时间限制将决定细胞能保持健康多久。label 意为“标签”, lack 意为“缺乏”, link 意为“联系”, limit 意为“限制”。根据句意, 故选 D。
27. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:身体可能有一个时间限制,这个时间限制将决定细胞能保持健康多久。healthy 意为“健康的”, bright 意为“明亮的”, stable 意为“稳定的”, secure 意为“安全的”。根据句意, 故选 A。
28. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 介词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:根据动物的种类和生存环境的不同,动物的衰老速度和寿命也不同。live with 意为“与……同居”, live on 意为“靠……生活”, live in 意为“居住在”, live for + 一段时间意为“生存多久”。根据句意, 故选 D。
29. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:生活在良好的动物园里的动物,食物充足,免受捕食者的伤害,通常比生活在野外的同类寿命更长。clothed 意为“穿衣”, trained 意为“训练”, behaved 意为“表现”, fed 意为“喂养”。根据句意, 故选 D。
30. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 副词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:同样,生活在富裕国家的人通常比生活在贫穷国家的人寿命长。finally 意为“最终地”, mostly 意为“通常”, commonly 意为“通常”, similarly 意为“同样地”。根据句意, 故选 D。
31. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 代词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:同样,生活在富裕国家的人通常比生活在贫穷国家的人寿命长。分析句子可知,空格处需要填一个代词指代 people。that 和 those 都可以用来代替前面提到的名词,但 that 指代不可数名词或可数名词单数,those 指代可数名词复数。因为 people 为复数名词, 故选 A。
32. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意:一些其他的因素也会影响人们的寿命和生活质量。judge 意为“判断”, form 意为“构成”, cause 意为“造成”, affect 意为“影响”。根据句意, 故选 D。
33. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。

【应试指导】本句句意:在一些家庭中,似乎很多成员都很长寿。friends 意为“朋友”,members 意为“成员”,races 意为“种族”,names 意为“名字”。根据句意,故选 B。

34. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】动词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意:基因也可能决定人们是否会患上某些疾病。take 意为“拿”,make 意为“制作”,get 意为“获得,患上”,cause 意为“造成”。根据句意,故选 C。
35. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意:那些头脑活跃、经常和朋友交流的人会觉得更年轻,也可能更长寿。calm 意为“平静的”,clever 意为“聪明的”,firm 意为“坚定的”,active 意为“活跃的”。根据句意,故选 D。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第二句提到,强烈的恐惧和焦虑是至关重要的即时反应,使你尽可能避免疼痛的来源。故选 A。
37. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第二句提到,你的身体也可能会对药物产生抗药性,随着时间的推移,药效会越来越弱。故选 C。
38. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词义理解题。
【应试指导】根据上文可推测,exhale 与 breathe in 对应,互为反义词。故选 A。
39. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章第一段提到疼痛与压力、记忆和恐惧有关。第二段提到止痛药在短期内能起到作用。第三段提到深呼吸能够减少疼痛带来的紧张感。第四段提到转移注意力会减轻疼痛。最后一段提到这一系列的行为都是在积极地对抗疼痛感,而不是让疼痛感主宰你的思想。所以,文章主要讲的是如何用你的大脑来控制疼痛。故选 A。
40. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第四段第一句提到,西尔伯斯坦之所以进行废物回收主要是考虑到将来后代的生活环境。由此可知,他进行废物回收是为了保护环境。故选 A。
41. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第五段第一句提到,如今面临的主要问题是,许多使用过的产品很难处理。故选 C。
42. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第五段第三句提到,2017 年,瑞典政府改革了税收制度,让人们可以以更低的价格修理旧物品,瑞典一家服装公司实行了一个回收计划,顾客上交旧衣服时可以获得新衣服的折扣。故选 D。
43. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】观点态度题。
【应试指导】整篇文章都在描述瑞典为实现建立零浪费社会这一目标而采取的行动,因此作者是很支持这一行为的。故选 A。
44. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第一段最后一句提到,我们的目的是吸引你沿着莎士比亚曾经熟悉的并且仍然能认出的街道,去探索这个可爱的小镇。由此可推测,这里的街道几个世纪以来几乎一直维持原样。故选 C。
45. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第四段第一句提到,斯特拉特福德镇的蝴蝶农场是欧洲最大的蝴蝶农场之一,那里收集了许多奇特的昆虫。故选 C。
46. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章开篇点题,第一段第三句提到,我们的目的是吸引你沿着莎士比亚熟悉的街道,去探索这个可爱的小镇。故选 C。
47. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第一段介绍埃文河畔的斯特拉特福德镇是莎士比亚的故乡。第二段介绍埃文河畔的斯特拉特福德镇的现状。第三段介绍皇家莎士比亚剧团。最后一段介绍小镇上的景点。由此可见,这篇文章最有可能摘自一个旅游指南。故选 B。
48. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段最后一句提到,作者想证明自己是坚强的,并且有能力去冒险。故选 D。
49. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】前文提到事情没有按计划进行,后文提到我们遇到了逆风,说明事情变得比预期的更糟糕。故选 C。

50. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第五句提到,我们走过齐膝深的泥泞,也经常迷路,绕着倒下的树打转。故选 D。
51. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】第一段提到作者说服她的男朋友带她去划独木舟。第二段提到作者期望这是一次浪漫的冒险。第三段提到事情并没有计划中的那么顺利,他们经历了迷路、雷雨等意外事件。第四段提到作者理解她的男朋友为什么喜欢划独木舟,因为这是一种挑战。因此文章主要讲的是一次特别的独木舟之旅。故选 B。
52. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第二、三句提到,强有力的证据表明,高盐饮食会导致血压升高,由于高血压是引发心脏病的一个主要因素,因此人们应减少盐的摄入量。故选 D。
53. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第二段提到,过去食物中的含盐量很低,人们只会在做饭的时候加入适量的盐,而现在的加工食品的含盐量过高,人们日常饮食中超过四分之三的盐来自加工食品。因此过去人们盐的摄入量比现在要少。故选 D。
54. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第三句提到,批量生产的面包含盐量很高,每 100 克面包含半克盐,因此批量生产的面包被英国政府正式列为高盐食品。故选 A。
55. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章第一段提到摄入过多的盐可能会导致高血压、心脏病。第二段提到现在人们盐的摄入量比过去多。第三段提到在食品中添加盐,部分是为了延长保质期,但更多时候是为了弥补在制造过程中失去的味道。第四段提到英国政府发起了一项减少人们盐的摄入量的运动。由此可知,文章主要讨论了盐的摄入量与人们的健康相关。故选 D。
- V. Daily Conversation
56. 【答案】E
57. 【答案】F
58. 【答案】C
59. 【答案】H
60. 【答案】B
- VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:
(1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
(2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
(3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
(4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1~2 分。
(5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
(6) 如书写较差,以致影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。
2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
0 分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。



绝密★启用前

2020年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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. shout B. cloud C. mouse D. tough
- A. fear B. bear C. wear D. pear
- A. post B. cost C. most D. host
- A. chase B. base C. ease D. case
- A. scare B. scene C. score D. scale

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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.

- Johnson _____ his meal when his friend Tim called him to eat out together.
 - had finished
 - has finished
 - finished
 - finishes
- Cultural exchange plays an important role _____ promoting relation between the two countries.
 - in
 - on
 - at
 - to
- The two teachers taught him 30 years ago, but _____ of them can recognize him now.
 - either
 - none
 - each
 - neither

- The education committee _____ his proposal without giving him any reason.
 - turned up
 - turned down
 - turned out
 - turned in
- He _____ late into the night, but now he goes to bed early due to health reasons.
 - used to work
 - used to working
 - is used to working
 - is used to work
- Modern science and technology has shortened the distance between people and brought us _____ closer.
 - most
 - much
 - too
 - very
- The news _____ the general manager had been arrested shocked everyone.
 - which
 - how
 - that
 - why
- Researchers are trying to _____ what's wrong with their experiments.
 - pull out
 - call out
 - take out
 - figure out
- My computer broke down yesterday. I'll have it _____ as soon as possible.
 - fixing
 - fixed
 - fix
 - to fix
- The question I am going to raise today is in _____ with yesterday's discussion.
 - connection
 - company
 - contrast
 - contact
- I still remember the house _____ we lived when we arrived in Seattle in 2010.
 - when
 - that
 - which
 - where
- _____, the issue doesn't seem to be difficult at all.
 - With my view
 - From my view
 - For my view
 - In my view
- I couldn't go to the meeting because I had to _____ my brother after his accident.
 - take after
 - look after
 - look over
 - take over
- Tom _____ the car accident if he hadn't drunk alcohol before driving.
 - would avoid
 - avoided
 - would have avoided
 - will avoid
- Whenever I was free, I would chat with John, Helen and a few _____ friends.
 - the other
 - another
 - other
 - others

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Teachers are some of the most important professionals in the world. They are responsible 21 preparing future generations to become productive and honest citizens, who will 22 to society for the whole of their adult life.

Obviously, the most common reason 23 teachers decide to teach is the ability to make a difference. There are many professions that give people the ability to have a(n) 24 impact on the world and change people's lives, 25 few professions have a direct impact on 26 a better society as teachers do. People tend to 27 their teachers for years after they finish school, for good teachers can 28 their students to become something that they 29 thought they could be, or to work 30 a field that they thought they did not 31.

Teachers are also important because they provide 32 for their students. In certain low-income areas 33 some students may not have both of their parents 34, teachers can provide an important influence that helps their students make the right 35, even when they are not in the classroom. Generally, teachers' impact on students can last all through their life.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. of | B. in | C. for | D. to |
| 22. A. attribute | B. contribute | C. substitute | D. distribute |
| 23. A. what | B. why | C. which | D. how |
| 24. A. firm | B. positive | C. definite | D. absolute |
| 25. A. or | B. but | C. so | D. and |
| 26. A. creating | B. discovering | C. inventing | D. designing |
| 27. A. remind | B. remember | C. reflect | D. review |
| 28. A. inspire | B. force | C. order | D. demand |
| 29. A. never | B. rather | C. ever | D. still |
| 30. A. in | B. on | C. as | D. at |
| 31. A. act | B. fit | C. ask | D. sit |
| 32. A. requests | B. commands | C. guidance | D. reference |
| 33. A. when | B. where | C. what | D. which |
| 34. A. away | B. ahead | C. along | D. around |
| 35. A. decisions | B. revisions | C. correction | D. connection |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Music is part of the structure of our society; it sits at the heart of human experience and enriches (丰富) so many lives. Why, then, is it not central to our education system? This is a question I

recently put forward to an all-party group on music education.

I am 20 years old and began playing the piano at the Barracudas Band in Barrow-in-Furness, aged seven. The funding for the centre has now been cut. I took part in the primary tuition project, aged 11. The funding for that has also been cut now. It is a common problem across the country.

Music is not an add-on, a "soft" subject or a luxury—it is absolutely essential to our existence. Every child deserves the opportunity to experience its benefits. Until music is held in the same regard as the "core" subjects of our curriculum, our society will be worse off. We need joy, empathy (共情) and hope on this planet more than ever, and taking away children's opportunity to develop musical skills is to set ourselves up for a fall. Despite the many brilliant programs and projects to encourage young musicians ("Every Child a Musician," "Awards for Young Musicians," to name but a few), we are reaching a crisis point. We are in danger of destroying creativity, innovation (创新) and expression. Learning an instrument can help develop so many fundamental life skills. It promotes discipline, empathy, determination and cooperation as well as providing a sense of community and worth.

Music has changed my life. It is a huge part of who I am. I have learned so much about the world through music and the inspiring figures I have met through it. I feel I have a duty to help ensure that others can benefit from its magic. Let us make it available to every single child.

36. Why did the author raise the question on music education?

- A. The funding for music education has been cut.
- B. The band the author joined in has broken up.
- C. The project the author was in no longer exists.
- D. The tuition fee for music training has risen.

37. What does the author think of the role of music?

- A. It is important for dealing with social crises.
- B. It may offer children future job opportunities.
- C. It is fundamental to the growth of a child.
- D. It can help children learn core subjects.

38. What is the theme of the passage?

- A. Music education should be available to every child.
- B. Music training programs should be provided free.
- C. Music should be placed at the top of the curriculum.
- D. Music should be made popular across the country.

39. What is the author's attitude towards music?

- A. Positive.
- B. Critical.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Indifferent.

Passage Two

In 2011, a dog owner named Robert uploaded a video titled "Guilty!" to YouTube. He had come home finding his two dogs near an empty bag of cat treats. The first dog behaved calmly. But the second dog, Denver, sat shaking in a corner, her eyes looking down, which made Robert believe it was she who had done it. Seeing her "apparent admission of guilt," he yelled at her, "You did this!" Denver beat her tail nervously. "You know the routine. In the kennel (狗窝)!" Following the command, the dog shut herself in.

The video quickly gathered a flood of comments. Since then, "dog shaming" has become popular on the internet, as owners around the world posted beside notes shots of their trembling pets in which the dogs seemed to admit bad behavior. For instance, "I ate an extra large pizza," admits a chocolate Lab.

Human enthusiasm for guilty dogs seemed growing.

But according to a researcher at Barnard College, what we consider to be a dog's guilty look is no sign of guilt at all. In a 2009 study, the researcher had owners forbid their dogs from eating an attractive treat, and then asked the owners to leave the room. While each owner was gone, the researcher either removed the treat or fed it to the dog. When the owners returned, they were told—regardless of the truth—that their dogs either had or had not eaten it. If owners thought their dogs had done something wrong, blames followed, and guilty looks quickly emerged. Yet dogs who hadn't eaten the treat were more likely to appear guilty than dogs who had—so long as their owners scolded them. Far from signaling regret, one group of researchers wrote in a 2012 paper, the guilty look of dogs is very likely a means to show obedience (服从) to their owners.

40. What did Robert want to show with his video on YouTube?
- A. Dogs' conflict with other pets. B. Dogs' naughty behaviors.
C. Dogs' trust in their owners. D. Dogs' apparent guilty looks.
41. How did people react to Robert's video?
- A. They started to share dog-shaming photos. B. They began to blame their own dogs.
C. They began to read stories about dogs. D. They started to show sympathy for his dog.
42. What does "a chocolate Lab" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. A scientist. B. A dog.
C. A researcher. D. A cat.
43. Why do dogs wear a guilty look according to the researchers?
- A. To attract their owners' attention. B. To deceive their owners.
C. To beg their owners for treats. D. To show obedience to their owners.

Passage Three

In the race to the moon, who came in first?

You might say the answer is Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins, the crew of Apollo 11. Or you could represent for the crew of Apollo 10, which reached the moon in May 1969 and then headed back to Earth without landing.

But there is a much stranger answer to this question, depending on how much you care about humans and what your definition (定义) of reaching the moon might be. Before any people arrived at the moon, other animals had got there first. And unlike the dogs and monkeys that were made famous in early space shots and Earth orbits, the first creatures to reach the moon were a pair of tortoises, *Discovery's* Amy Shira Teitel reminded us.

The Soviet spacecraft (航天器) sent the animals around the moon—although not into its orbit—during a mission in the middle of September, 1968. The unmanned (无人驾驶的) craft then returned to Earth and dashed into the Indian Ocean, after which the Russians recovered the craft.

A month later, Soviet scientists revealed that the spacecraft had been a tiny ship, carrying the tortoises, wine flies, meal worms, plants, seeds, bacteria, and other living matter.

The tortoises, as history records, lost about 10 percent of their body weight, but had a healthy appetite when they returned to Earth. In the following checkups comparing the animals to "stay-at-home turtles used as a test control," most things seemed normal, aside from some vaguely explained minor problems with the liver.

What this all means is that, as Teitel explained, "The first living beings to see an Earthrise from the Moon were Russian tortoises. However, as far as I can tell, the animals were not named."

44. According to the passage, which of the following reached the moon first?
- A. A pair of tortoises. B. American astronauts.
C. Russian astronauts. D. Dogs and monkeys.
45. What happened to the Soviet spacecraft?
- A. It was wrecked during the mission. B. It was recovered after its return to Earth.
C. It stayed in the moon's orbit. D. It disappeared in the outer space.
46. What was the biggest change in the tortoises in Paragraph 6?
- A. They showed abnormal behaviors. B. They had serious liver problems.
C. They lost their appetite for food. D. They had obviously lost weight.
47. What do Teitel's words in the last paragraph imply?
- A. The tortoises were fond of seeing Earthrise.
B. The tortoises were not given due credit for their experience.
C. The tortoises were not named after the Soviet spacecraft.
D. The tortoises were famous all over the world.

Passage Four

Vegans try to live, as much as possible, in a way that avoids exploiting and being cruel to animals. This means following a plant-based diet. Vegans do not eat animals or animal-based products like meat, fish, seafood, eggs, honey and dairy products such as cheese. For many vegans, living a committed vegan lifestyle means not wearing clothes made from animal skins and avoiding any products which have been tested on animals.

Vegans argue that suffering is caused in the production of these foods. For example, they say that, on some dairy farms, male calves (小牛) are killed because they are too expensive to keep, and cows are killed when they get older and produce less milk. As for honey, vegans say that bees make honey for bee, not for humans, and that bees' health can suffer when humans take the honey from them. Vegans believe that the products they use and consume should be free from not just cruelty but any exploitation of animals.

The main reason for going vegan is probably that they believe animals and all other sentient (有感知能力的) beings should have the right to life and freedom. However, there are other reasons. Vegans argue that the production of meat and other animal products is very bad for the environment. They point out that a huge quantity of water is needed to grow grain to feed animals in the meat industry. The enormous amount of grain which the meat industry needs often leads to forests being cut down and habitats (栖息地) being lost. In contrast, much lower quantities of grain and water are needed to sustain a vegan diet. In addition, many vegans say that all the nutritious elements our bodies need are contained in a carefully planned vegan diet and that this type of diet helps prevent some diseases.

48. What is a vegan in this passage?
- A. A person who likes to grow vegetables. B. A person who is fond of eating meat.
C. A person who keeps a plant-based diet. D. A person who stays away from animals.
49. Which of the following could be found in a vegan's diet?
- A. Eggs. B. Honey.
C. Milk. D. Potatoes.
50. What belief do vegans hold?
- A. Animals can help improve the environment.
B. Animals have the right to life and freedom.
C. Animal products lead to the rise of grain output.
D. Animal products are far more nutritious.

51. What does the author want to imply in this passage?
- Going vegan consumes more water and grain.
 - Going vegan enables people to live a healthier life.
 - Going vegan helps to develop meat industry.
 - Going vegan has been a lifestyle for the majorities.

Passage Five

There are many interesting news items in BP's (英国石油公司) annual *Energy Outlook* just published. But perhaps the most astonishing suggestion in the report is the idea that cutting back on plastic use could make matters worse. This might be what you would expect BP to say. After all, as one of the world's biggest oil companies, it makes a lot of money from selling products in plastic. But let's look at the thinking behind BP's argument.

If the current opposing idea about the use of plastic continues, there could be a worldwide ban on single-use plastics by 2040. But the document argues that switching plastic for other materials will have a bigger cost in terms of energy and carbon emissions (排放). That sounds like the law of unintended (非故意的) consequences in action. When plastic bags are measured against paper or cotton substitutes, a BBC analysis found there wasn't a great deal of difference in their environmental impact. Paper bags require fewer reuses to make them more environmentally friendly than single-use plastic bags, which means customers have to replace paper bags more frequently.

Environmentalists, though, are not entirely convinced. They think that BP is stressing the problem of banning plastic for its own interest. "While it's true that it takes less energy to produce and transport plastic than glass, a glass bottle can be reused dozens of times and is recyclable. Plus, materials like glass when they escape collection don't go on polluting our oceans and rivers for hundreds of years," said Louise Edge, from Greenpeace UK.

Steps to encourage recycling are being taken. The UK, for example, will introduce a new tax on the manufacture and import of plastic packaging in 2022. There are also lots of developments taking place with alternative materials. These may be the final defense against the unintended consequences of plastic bans.

52. What is astonishing about BP's annual report?
- BP has earned a lot of money by selling plastic products.
 - Cutting back on plastic use may bring more problems.
 - BP has become one of the world's biggest oil companies.
 - Cutting back on plastic use may affect product quality.
53. Which of the following could be banned worldwide by 2040?
- Second-hand cotton bags.
 - Reusable paper bags.
 - Single-use plastic bags.
 - Recyclable glass bottles.
54. According to environmentalists, what causes BP to oppose banning plastics?
- Its consideration of its own interest.
 - Its worry about the loss of consumers.
 - Its desire to influence world economy.
 - Its concern about the environment.
55. What measure is being taken by the UK to cut back on the use of plastics?
- Forbidding the import of plastic bags.
 - Banning the manufacture of plastic bags.
 - Taxing on the use of plastic bags.
 - Developing alternative materials to plastic.

得分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. How about your presentation? | B. He needs it for tomorrow's presentation. |
| C. I think so. | D. Where are you heading? |
| E. You are welcome. | F. No problem! |
| G. What can I do for you? | H. No, thanks! |

Alice: Hi, Sam! It's nice to see you here.
 Sam: Hi, Alice!
 Alice: 56
 Sam: To my dorm.
 Alice: Great! Could you take this book to Peter?
 Sam: 57 Does Peter know what it is for?
 Alice: Yes. 58
 Sam: 59 Are you well prepared for it?
 Alice: 60 See you tomorrow!
 Sam: See you!

第II卷(非选择题,共25分)

得分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an e-mail in about 100 - 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你(Li Yuan)收到美国朋友 Thomas 的 e-mail, 他提及要来中国留学的想法。请给他回一封 e-mail, 内容包括:
- 欢迎他来中国留学;
 - 推荐一所学校;
 - 介绍该学校所在的城市;
 - 表达为他提供帮助的意愿。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. [答案] D
2. [答案] A
3. [答案] B
4. [答案] C
5. [答案] B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. [答案] A
[考情点拨] 考查过去完成时。
[应试指导] 句意:当 Johnson 的朋友叫他一起出去吃饭时,他已经吃完饭了。空格后面时间状语从句中的谓语动词为过去时,根据句意,空格处应用过去完成时,故选 A。
7. [答案] A
[考情点拨] 考查固定搭配。
[应试指导] 句意:文化交流在促进两国关系方面发挥着重要作用。play an important role in...为固定搭配,意为“在……中起重要作用”。
8. [答案] D
[考情点拨] 考查不定代词。
[应试指导] 句意:三十年前两位老师都教过他,但是现在老师们都认不出他了。根据 but 可知前后两句意思相反,即“现在老师们认不出他了”,故排除 A、C 两项。none 指“三者或三者以上任意一个都不……”,neither 指“两者之间任意一个都不……”,故选 D。
9. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 考查固定短语。
[应试指导] 句意:教育委员会没有给他任何理由就拒绝了他的建议。turned up 意为“出现;调大”,turned down 意为“拒绝;关小”,turned out 意为“结果是”,turned in 意为“归还”,故选 B。
10. [答案] A
[考情点拨] 考查固定短语。
[应试指导] 句意:以前他经常加班到深夜,但现在因为身体原因,他早就睡了。used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”,be used to doing sth. 意为“习惯做某事”,故选 A。
11. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 考查副词辨析。
[应试指导] 句意:现代科学技术缩短了人与人之间的距离,拉近了我们的距离。分析句子可知,空格处需要填一个可以修饰形容词比较级 closer 的副词。most 一般修饰形容词的最高级形式,much 可以修饰形容词的比较级形式,too 和 very 不能修饰比较级,故选 B。
12. [答案] C
[考情点拨] 考查连词。
[应试指导] 句意:总经理被抓的消息震惊了所有人。分析句子可知,空格处需要填一个连接词引导同位语从句,且只起连接作用,不充当从句中的任何成分,故选 C。
13. [答案] D
[考情点拨] 考查固定短语。
[应试指导] 句意:研究人员正试图找出他们实验中存在的问题。pull out 意为“退出;(火车)驶出”,call out 意为“唤起,召集”,take out 意为“取出,除去”,figure out 意为“弄清楚”,故选 D。
14. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 考查 have 的使役用法。
[应试指导] 句意:我的电脑昨天坏了,我会尽快修好的。have sth. done 为固定用法,have 在这个搭配里是使役动词,意为“使某事被做”,强调某物被动地接受动作,并且可以不标明动作的施行者,只强调接受动作的一方,故选 B。
15. [答案] A
[考情点拨] 考查固定短语。
[应试指导] 句意:我今天要提出的问题与昨天的讨论有关。be connection with 意为“与……有关”,为固定搭配,且符合句意,故选 A。be in company with 意为“随同,随行”,be in contrast with 意为“与某物形式对比”,be in contact with 意为“与某物接触;与某人交往”。
16. [答案] D
[考情点拨] 考查连接词。
[应试指导] 句意:我仍然记得我们 2010 年到达西雅图时住的房子。分析句子可知,空格处需要填一个连接词引导定语从句。先行词是 the house,定语从句中缺少地点状语,where 可以作地点状语,故选 D。
17. [答案] D
[考情点拨] 考查固定短语。
[应试指导] 句意:在我看来,这个问题似乎并不困难。in my view 意为“在我看来”,为固定短语,故选 D。
18. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 考查固定短语。

[应试指导] 句意:我不能去参加会议,因为我不得不在我哥哥出事后照顾他。take after 意为“效仿,长得像”,look after 意为“照顾”,look over 意为“仔细检查”,take over 意为“接管”,故选 B。

19. [答案] C
[考情点拨] 考查虚拟语气。
[应试指导] 句意:如果 Tom 在开车前不喝酒,他本可以避免车祸。分析句子可知,该句是对过去的虚拟,从句的谓语动词用 had done 形式,主句的谓语动词用 would have done 形式,故选 C。
 20. [答案] C
[考情点拨] 考查不定代词。
[应试指导] 句意:每当我有空的时候,我就会和 Johnson、Helen 还有其他几个朋友聊天。空格后为名词的复数形式,分析句子可知,空格处需填一个形容词。“the other + 名词复数”特指某一范围内的“其他的(人或物)”,相当于 the others,指剩余的全部;another 泛指同类事物中三者或三者以上中的“另一个”;other 作形容词时指“其他的”,作代词时指“另外一个”;others 相当于“other + 名词复数”,指剩余的另一些,并非全部。故选 C。
- ## III. Cloze
21. [答案] C
[考情点拨] 介词辨析题。
[应试指导] be responsible for 通常指“对……负责任”,后接名词或动名词;而 be responsible to 通常指“对某人负责”,后加人或物,或接动词原形,表示“对做某事负有责任”。
 22. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 动词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句句意:他们有责任将后代培养成有贡献的诚实公民,在其整个成年生活中为社会做出贡献。attribute 意为“把……归因于”;contribute 意为“捐献,做贡献”,常与 to 搭配;substitute 意为“代替”;distribute 意为“分配”。根据句意,故选 B。
 23. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 连词辨析题。
[应试指导] 分析句子可知,空格处需填一个引导定语从句的连接词。根据句意可知,教师决定教书的最常见原因是能够改变现状。reason 作先行词,定语从句表示某事物的原因,则引导词用 why。故选 B。
 24. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 形容词辨析。
[应试指导] 本句句意:有很多职业让人们有能力对世界产生积极的影响,改变人们的生活。firm 意为“坚定的”,positive 意为“积极的”,definite 意为“明确的”,absolute 意为“绝对的”。根据句意,故选 B。
 25. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 连词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句句意:但是很少有职业像教师一样对创造一个更好的社会有直接的影响。根据空格前的 many professions 和空格后的 few professions 以及句意可知,空格前后句子之间为转折关系,但意为“但是”,表转折,故选 B。
 26. [答案] A
[考情点拨] 动词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句句意:很少有职业能像教师那样对创造一个更好的社会有直接影响。creating 意为“创造”,discovering 意为“发现”,inventing 意为“发明”,designing 意为“设计”。根据句意,故选 A。
 27. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 动词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句句意:人们在完成学业后往往会记住他们的老师很多年。remind 意为“提醒,使想起”,remember 意为“记得”,reflect 意为“反映”,review 意为“复查;重新考虑”。根据句意,故选 B。
 28. [答案] A
[考情点拨] 动词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句句意:因为好的老师可以激励他们的学生成为他们从未想过成为的样子。inspire 意为“激励”,force 意为“强迫”,order 意为“命令”,demand 意为“要求”。根据句意,故选 A。
 29. [答案] A
[考情点拨] 副词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句强调老师对学生能够起到巨大的激励作用。never 意为“从不”,rather 为“相当;稍微”,ever 意为“曾经”,still 意为“仍然”。根据句意,故选 A。
 30. [答案] A
[考情点拨] 介词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句句意:好的老师可以激励他们的学生成为他们从未想过成为的样子,或者在他们认为无法胜任的领域工作。in a field 意为“在某一领域”,符合题意,故选 A。
 31. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 动词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句句意:好的老师可以激励他们的学生成为他们从未想过成为的样子,或者在他们认为自己不适合的领域工作。act 意为“行动,表现”,fit 意为“适合”,ask 意为“询问”,sit 意为“坐下”。根据句意,故选 B。
 32. [答案] C
[考情点拨] 名词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句句意:教师的重要性还在于他们为学生提供指导。requests 意为“要求”,commands 意为“命令”,guidance 意为“指导”,reference 意为“参考”。根据句意,故选 C。
 33. [答案] B
[考情点拨] 连词辨析题。
[应试指导] 本句句意:在某些低收入地区,一些学生的父母可能不在他们身边,教师可以产生重要的影响,帮助学生做出正确的决定。分析句子可知,空格所在处需填定语从句引导词,且在从句中作地点状语,故选 B。

34. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】副词辨析题。
【应试指导】away意为“离开,在别处”,ahead意为“在前面”,along意为“向前;一起”,around意为“四周,周围”,have...around意为“有……在身边”,符合题意,故选D。
35. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】名词辨析题。
【应试指导】decisions意为“决定”,revisions意为“修订,复习”,correction意为“改正”,connection意为“联系”,make the right decisions意为“做出正确决定”,符合题意,故选A。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段“The funding for the centre has now been cut”“The funding for that has also been cut now”表明,音乐教育的经费被削减了。
37. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第三段提到,音乐不是附加的,不是“软”科目,也不是奢侈品——它绝对是我们生存的必需品,每个孩子都应该有机会体验它的好处。由此可以推断出,音乐对孩子成长是至关重要的。
38. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章第一段提到音乐是我们社会结构的一部分,它是人类经验的核心。第二段提到如今对孩子的音乐教育的经费被削减了。第三段再次强调音乐是我们生存的必需品,每个孩子都应该有机会体验它的好处,剥夺孩子们发展音乐技能的机会,就等于让我们自己陷入困境。最后一段作者通过自己的经历强调音乐对人成长的重要性。所以文章的主旨是每一个孩子都应该接受音乐教育。
39. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】观点态度题。
【应试指导】纵观全文,作者强调了音乐的重要性,认为音乐可以带来欢乐、共情和希望,能增强纪律、同情心、决心和合作,并提供一种社区感和价值感。因此,对于音乐作者怀有积极的态度。
40. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第一段中的“a video titled ‘Guilty!’”“Seeing her ‘apparent admission of guilt’”可知,Robert想在YouTube上用他的视频展示狗内疚的表情。
41. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第二段“‘dog shaming’ has become popular on the internet, as owners around the world posted beside notes shots of their trembling pets in which the dogs seemed to admit bad behavior”可知,人们看到Robert的视频后,开始在网上传分享狗内疚的表情的图片。
42. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第二段提到,人们看到Robert的视频后,开始在网上传分享狗内疚的表情的图片,它们颤抖着承认自己干了坏事。由此可以推断,a chocolate Lab是一只狗。
43. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段最后一句提到,狗做出内疚的表情很可能是向主人表示服从的一种方式。
44. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段最后一句提到,最先到达月球的是一对乌龟。
45. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第四段提到,1968年9月中旬的一次任务中,苏联的航天器将动物送入月球周围——虽然没有进入月球轨道。无人驾驶的飞船随后返回地球,冲入印度洋,之后俄罗斯人回收了飞船。
46. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第六段提到,据史料记载,这些乌龟的体重下降了约10%,但回到地球后却有健康的食欲。在接下来的检查中,将这些动物与“作为试验对照的留守龟”进行比较,除了一些解释不清的肝脏小问题外,大多数事情似乎都很正常。
47. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段提到,第一个从月球上看到地球升起的生物是俄罗斯乌龟。然而,据Teitel所知,这些动物并没有被命名。由此可知,这些乌龟并没有因为它们的经历而得到应有的荣誉。
48. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第一、二句提到,素食主义者尽量避免以剥削和虐待动物的方式生活,这意味着他们吃的是以植物为基础的食物。
49. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第三句提到,素食主义者不吃动物或以动物为基础的产品,如肉、鱼、海鲜、鸡蛋、蜂蜜和乳制品(如奶酪)。

50. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第一句提到,素食主义者认为动物和所有其他有感知能力的生物应该有生命和自由的权利。
51. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第一段描述了素食主义者的生活方式,第二、三段讲成为素食主义者的原因,并且第三段最后一句提到,我们身体所需的所有营养素都包含在精心规划的素食中,这种饮食方式有助于预防一些疾病。所以成为素食主义者可以让人们更健康地生活。
52. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第一、二句提到,英国石油公司刚刚发布的年度《能源展望》中有许多有趣的新闻,但报告中最令人吃惊的建议可能是,减少塑料的使用可能会使事情变得更糟。
53. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第一句提到,如果继续反对使用塑料,到2040年可能会在全球范围内禁止使用一次性塑料制品。
54. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第一、二句提到,环保主义者认为,英国石油公司是为了自己的利益而突出禁用塑料会带来问题。
55. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段第二句提到,英国将在2022年对塑料包装的生产和进口征收新税,以此来缩减塑料的使用,并不是禁止进口或生产塑料袋,也没有提到要对使用塑料袋征税。第三句提到同时也在发展它的替代品。
- V. Daily Conversation
56. 【答案】D
57. 【答案】F
58. 【答案】B
59. 【答案】A
60. 【答案】C
- VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:
(1) 本题总分为25分,分五档给分。
(2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
(3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
(4) 字数不足100或超出120的,酌情扣1~2分。
(5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
(6) 如书写较差,以致影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。
2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21~25分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16~20分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11~15分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6~10分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1~5分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
0分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。

They'd taken Tom to see a doctor, but the doctor hadn't found anything wrong with him. He seemed perfectly normal in every way—except he just wasn't talking.

After Tom and his parents had gone home, the therapist listened carefully to the recording she'd made. Then she looked at a chart which showed how language developed in children aged two, three, and four. She could see Tom was a long way behind.

The next step, she decided, was to teach Tom how to say some new sentences like “kick a red ball,” and “the clown is kicking a ball.” Tom didn't get the new sentences right straight away. But the therapist was very patient, and after a few more visits he started to make some progress.

40. How did the author introduce the topic of this passage?
- A. By describing grammar errors made by kids.
 B. By sharing experiences of speech therapists.
 C. By using Tom's case as an example.
 D. By stating his personal views to readers.
41. What can be inferred from the passage about “language delay”?
- A. It can be prevented by doctors. B. It is seldom found among children.
 C. It can be improved with certain help. D. It may result from hearing problems.
42. What did the speech therapist do to help Tom?
- A. She told others that Tom was normal in every way.
 B. She asked Tom to play with some other children.
 C. She made some recordings of his parents' speech.
 D. She taught Tom new sentences in a patient way.
43. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. What Can Doctors Do with Language Delay?
 B. What Can Be Done about Kids with Language Delay?
 C. How Can Language Delay Be Easily Detected?
 D. How Can Parents Prevent Kids from Language Delay?

Passage Three

On a dry and cold Friday afternoon last October, Sharon Seline exchanged text messages with her daughter who was in college. They “chatted” back and forth, with the mom asking how things were going and the daughter answering positively followed by emoticons (表情符) showing smiles, b-i-g smiles and hearts.

Later that night, her daughter attempted suicide.

In the days that followed, it came to light that she'd hidden herself in her dorm, crying and showing signs of depression—a completely different reality from the one that she conveyed in texts and Facebook posts.

As human beings, our only real method of connection is through real communication. Studies show that only 7% of communication is based on writing and speaking. The majority of 93% is based on body language. Indeed, it's only when we can hear a tone of voice or look into someone's eyes that we're able to know when “I'm fine” doesn't mean they're fine at all.

This is where social media gets risky.

With modern technology, anyone can hide behind the text, the e-mail, or the Facebook post, projecting any image they want and creating a false image of their choosing. They can be whoever they want to be. And without the ability to receive body language, their audiences are none the wiser.

This presents a paradox which doesn't exist before. With all the powerful social technologies at our

fingertips, we are more connected—and potentially more disconnected—than ever before.

Every relevant metric (衡量标准) shows that we are interacting at a great speed and frequency through social media. But are we really communicating? With 93% of our communication context (语境) lost, we are now attempting to establish relationships and make decisions based on phrases or emoticons, which may or may not accurately represent the truth.

44. Why does social media get risky according to the author?
- A. The users' social connection is lost. B. The users' messages may be ignored.
 C. The users' real emotion may be hidden. D. The users' voices can hardly be heard.
45. What phenomenon does the underlined word “paradox” (Paragraph 7) reflect?
- A. People can be both happy and unhappy.
 B. People can be both connected and disconnected.
 C. People can end up being both wise and stupid.
 D. People can form both true and false impressions.
46. What is true about today's communication through social media?
- A. It causes more health risks. B. It gives little communication context.
 C. It leads to better relationships. D. It improves the quality of interaction.
47. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Social Media and Its Function B. Social Media and Its Abuses
 C. Social Media and Its Future D. Social Media and Its Risks

Passage Four

Alan Lakein, a time management expert, thinks that nothing is a total waste of time, including doing nothing at times. If you arrange things so that you find time to relax and “do nothing”, you will get more done and have more fun doing it.

One of his clients, a space engineer, didn't know how to “do nothing”. Every minute of his leisure time was scheduled with intense activities. He had an outdoor-activities schedule in which he switched from skiing to tennis. His girlfriend kept up with him in these activities, although she would have preferred just to sit by the fire and relax once in a while. Like too many people, he felt the need to be doing something all the time, for doing nothing seemed a waste of time. His “relaxing by the fire” consisted of playing chess, reading magazines, or checking emails.

For an experiment, Alan asked him to “waste” his time for five minutes during one of their sessions together. What the engineer ended up doing was relaxing, sitting quietly and daydreaming. When he was finally able to admit that emotional reasons caused him to reject relaxing as a waste of time, he began to look more critically at that way of thinking. Once he knew that relaxing was a good use of time, he became less serious about being busy and started enjoying each activity more. Previously he had been so busy doing that he had no time to have fun at anything. He began to do less and have more fun. When Alan saw the client about three years later, he still had as busy a schedule as ever, but he was able to balance his activity with relaxing so that he came back to work Monday morning not feeling tired out from a busy weekend but refreshed.

48. What did “doing nothing” mean to the space engineer at first?
- A. Outdoor activities. B. A waste of time.
 C. Few daily schedules. D. More family hours.
49. What made the engineer reject relaxing?
- A. Social reasons. B. Family reasons.
 C. Emotional reasons. D. Physical reasons.

50. What happened after the engineer learned "doing nothing"?
- A. He was not as busy as before. B. He began to enjoy each activity more.
C. He started to do more of everything. D. He did not have as much fun as before.
51. What can be inferred from the passage about "doing nothing"?
- A. It makes people enjoy more indoor activities.
B. It enables you to have more work time.
C. It serves to improve family relationship.
D. It helps you do things more efficiently.

Passage Five

Socrates is often referred to as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and yet he wrote nothing, established no school, and held no particular theories of his own. What he did do, however, was frequently ask the questions that interested him, and in doing so developed a new way of thinking. This method proceeds (展开) as a dialogue between opposing views, and it earned him many enemies in Athens, where he lived.

As a young man, Socrates is believed to have studied natural philosophy, looking at the various explanations of the nature of the universe, but then became involved in the politics of the city-state and concerned with more down-to-earth moral issues, such as the nature of justice.

However, he was not interested in winning arguments, or arguing for the sake of making money. Nor was he seeking answers or explanations. He was simply examining the basis of the concepts we apply to ourselves (such as "good", "bad", and "just"), for he believed that understanding what we are is the first task of philosophy.

He was sentenced to death on charges of corrupting the young with bad ideas. But he also had many followers, and among them was Plato, who recorded Socrates' ideas in the written works, called dialogues, in which Socrates sets about examining various ideas.

Socrates' central concern, then, was the examination of life, and it was his cruel questioning of people's most valued beliefs (largely about themselves) that earned him his enemies—but he remained committed to his task until the very end. According to the account of his defense at his trial, Socrates chose death rather than face a life of ignorance: "The life which is unexamined is not worth living."

52. What is true about Socrates?
- A. Socrates solved the problems of Western philosophy.
B. Socrates tried to find answers to his questions.
C. Socrates forced his enemies to accept his ideas.
D. Socrates cared about the meaning of life.
53. What is the most important task of philosophy according to Socrates?
- A. Understanding our true self. B. Examining some basic concepts.
C. Challenging the views of enemies. D. Giving explanations for arguments.
54. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Socrates' beliefs of philosophy. B. Socrates' outlook on death.
C. Socrates' influence on youths. D. Socrates' questions about universe.
55. What is the tone of the passage?
- A. Humorous. B. Bitter.
C. Sympathetic. D. Objective.

得分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. Sounds great!	B. This is our first trip here.
C. When shall we set off?	D. Could you recommend some places for us?
E. You are welcome.	F. What could I get?
G. Have great fun.	H. Is there anything interesting there?

- Receptionist: Good morning!
Mr. Smith: Good morning! Today we are free for sightseeing. 56
Receptionist: Okay. Have you ever been here before?
Mr. Smith: No. 57
Receptionist: Then, I suggest that you visit the Ancient Cultural Street.
Mr. Smith: 58
Receptionist: Yes. The architecture is wonderful. It represents the folk style of the Qing Dynasty.
Mr. Smith: 59 Thank you very much.
Receptionist: 60 Have a good time!

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an e-mail in about 100 - 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 新学期伊始, 你们班准备组织一场迎新晚会, 让同学们熟悉起来。你 (Li Yuan) 打算邀请外教 (Tim) 来参加迎新晚会。请给他写一封 e-mail, 内容包括:
- (1) 邀请他参加迎新晚会;
 - (2) 介绍迎新晚会的一些活动安排;
 - (3) 希望他能够做个简短发言;
 - (4) 期待他的到来。

密封线内不要答题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 C
2. 【答案】 D
3. 【答案】 A
4. 【答案】 B
5. 【答案】 D

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查独立主格结构。
【应试指导】 句意:现在没有人能够帮我,我需要独立完成这项工作。后半句是一个完整的句子,不缺少成分,“there being + 名词”在这里是独立主格结构,充当状语,故选 B。
7. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查宾语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:玛丽上个暑假做了一份兼职,但她的父母对她所做的事情感到不快。分析句子可知,空格处缺少一个连接词来引导宾语从句。these 不能引导宾语从句,that 不可放在介词后面作引导词,再根据句意可知,这里表示“干了什么”,所以用 what,故选 D。
8. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:我在写作考试中没考好,因为写作主题不是我熟悉的。be unfamiliar to sb. 为固定短语,意为“对……来说不熟悉”,故选 A。
9. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:我很难分清这两个女孩,因为她们长得非常相像。look alike 意为“看起来相像”,故选 C。
10. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查连词。
【应试指导】 句意:在会议上你最好讲大声点,以便每个人都可以听到你的声音。except that 意为“除了……以外”,such that 意为“使得,结果是”,in that 意为“因为”,so that 意为“以便于,为了”,故选 D。
11. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:皮特宁愿待在家看电视也不愿和他妈妈一起去购物。would rather do sth. than do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“宁愿做……而不愿做……”,故选 A。
12. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查 by the time 的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:等到两年后你回来,你的家乡会呈现一种新的风貌。by the time 引导状语从句时,从句如果用一般现在时表示将来的动作,主句用将来完成时,且这里是主动语态,故选 A。
13. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查形容词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:当你填写这张表格时,请确保你的名字填在空白区。vacant 意为“空虚的”,bare 意为“赤裸的,空的”,blank 意为“空白的”,empty 意为“空的”。blank space 意为“空白区”,故选 C。
14. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查形容词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:每天大声朗读是提升英语口语最有效的方法之一。evident 意为“显然的”,effective 意为“有效的”,favorite 意为“最喜欢的”,favorable 意为“有利的”。结合句意,故选 B。
15. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:如果皮特过去告诉他的老师他在数学作业方面的困难,她一定会在考试前帮助他。这是对过去的虚拟,从句用“if + 主语 + had done”形式,主句用“主语 + would have done”的形式,故选 C。
16. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查介词短语辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:尽管困难重重,研究员仍继续她的研究。in case of 意为“万一”,in spite of 意为“尽管”,because of 意为“因为”,instead of 意为“代替”。结合句意,故选 B。
17. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查现在分词短语作后置定语。
【应试指导】 句意:会议组织人员已经为从外乡来的学生安排了酒店住房。分析句子可知,句子不缺少成分,空格后的内容作定语,修饰 students,又因为 students 和 come 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词,故选 C。

18. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查连词。
【应试指导】 句意:尽管求职者准备得很充分,但他还是对面试感到担心。if 意为“如果”,because 意为“因为”,when 意为“当……时候”,though 意为“尽管”。结合句意,故选 D。
 19. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:有人建议,这个勤奋的女孩应该被树立成其他学生的榜样。suggest 意为“建议”,其后的宾语从句用虚拟语气,即“主语 + should + 动词原形”的形式,且 should 可以省略,故选 A。
 20. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查现在完成时。
【应试指导】 句意:自电脑问世以后,它们已被证明对数学薄弱的人们来说是有用的工具。since 引导的从句中的动词为一般过去时,主句用现在完成时,故选 B。
- ## III. Cloze
21. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 介词辨析题。
【应试指导】 空格处的句子所要表达的意思是“将密码用于邮箱、游戏网站等”,use...for 意为“用于”,故选 D。
 22. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解判断题。
【应试指导】 前一句讲到人们将密码用于很多地方,后面讲到密码很容易被他人破解,前后为转折关系,故选 A。
 23. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解判断题。
【应试指导】 空格后讲到密码很容易被他人破解,所以很多人使用的密码是不安全的,故选 B。
 24. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意为:事实上,大多数人使用的密码非常简单,几乎不需要花费什么力气就可以弄清楚。minor 意为“次要的,较小的”,small 意为“小的”,little 意为“很少的”,tiny 意为“微小的”,very little effort 意为“很少的努力,几乎不花费力气”,故选 C。
 25. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 引导词辨析题。
【应试指导】 分析句子可知,空格处引导的是一个宾语从句,空格处缺少引导宾语从句的连接词,且在句子中作主语,结合句意可知,这里问的是“最常使用的密码是什么”,故选 A。
 26. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 名词辨析题。
【应试指导】 根据上下文可知,这里指的是“家庭成员的出生日期”。figure 意为“人物”,member 意为“成员”,creature 意为“生物”,character 意为“性格”,故选 B。
 27. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 短语辨析题。
【应试指导】 根据上下文可知,这里指的是“还有朋友、宠物、电影明星等的名字”。as well as 意为“还有”,符合题意,故选 D。
 28. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意为:设计的这些程序可以侵入他人的在线账户。formed 意为“形成”,shaped 意为“塑造”,composed 意为“组成”,designed 意为“设计”,故选 D。
 29. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 本句句意为:这些程序能够把英语词典中的每个词都试一下。be capable of 意为“能够”,故选 B。
 30. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 介词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意为:这些程序能够把英语词典和许多其他外语词典中的每个词都试一下。of 表所属,意为“……的”,故选 C。
 31. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解判断题。
【应试指导】 本句句意为:它们甚至可以反向搜索单词。分析句子可知,这里的主语指的是“programs”,所以应用 they,故选 A。
 32. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意为:有些人会尝试组合单词或数字后紧跟单词。added 意为“增加的”,gathered 意为“聚集的”,combined 意为“组合的”,collected 意为“收集的”。结合句意,故选 C。

33. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 短语辨析题。
【应试指导】 空格后是对前面内容的举例说明, such as 意为“例如”, 故选 A。
34. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意为: 你应该谨慎设置密码。choose passwords 意为“设置密码”, 故选 C。
35. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 本句句意为: 你也不能把密码设置得太难, 以免忘记。too...to... 意为“太……以至于不能……”, 故选 B。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 整篇文章讲的是应对失眠、减少压力的办法及如何营造好的睡眠环境, 目的都是拥有一个好的睡眠, 故选 A。
37. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段提到, 一些睡前习惯可以防止失眠, 比如睡前 1 小时降低灯的亮度, 读一小会儿书或者听一些安静的音乐, 也可以睡前喝一杯温牛奶, 故选 D。
38. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段第二句提到, 日常锻炼可以减少身体的压力, 故选 A。
39. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章最后一段提到, 一个完美的卧室有利于睡眠, 比如凉爽、黑暗、安静的卧室, 安装遮光窗帘, 戴眼罩、耳塞或白色噪音机, 用舒适的床垫和枕头, 故选 C。
40. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段讲述了汤姆的故事, 以此引出了儿童语言迟缓的现象, 然后作为话题中心展开叙述, 故选 C。
41. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段提到, 相当多的孩子都出现了语言迟缓的现象, 故排除 B 项。D 项原文未提及, 故排除。从第三、四、五段可知, 医生无法治疗儿童语言迟缓, 但是言语治疗师可以给这些儿童提供帮助, 缓解这种症状, A 项错误, 故选 C。
42. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第五段提到, 言语治疗师决定教汤姆如何说新句子, 经过她的耐心坚持, 汤姆取得了进步, 故选 D。
43. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 文章开头通过汤姆的故事, 提出相当多的儿童都表现出了语言迟缓的症状, 然后讲到为缓解这种症状, 可以去看言语治疗师, 接下来讲言语治疗师为缓解这个症状所做的努力, 所以整篇文章围绕的中心就是“对于语言迟缓的孩子, 我们能做些什么”, 故选 B。
44. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文章第六段提到, 随着现代技术的发展, 每个人都可以隐藏在短信、邮件等后面, 只发他们想要让别人看到的内容, 隐藏自己的真实情感, 这样的社交媒介会造成极大的风险, 故选 C。
45. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第七段提到, 社会科技力量越强大, 人们联系越紧密, 同时, 潜在的联系可能会更少, 所以这里的悖论指的就是联系和不联系共存, 故选 B。
46. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第八段提到, 在人们用现代科技手段进行交流时, 实际上 93% 的真实语境已经消失了, 所以线上交流给人们提供的语境很少, 故选 B。
47. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 文章主要讲了随着社交媒体技术不断进步, 人们交流看似紧密, 但是获得的真实信息减少了很多, 整篇都围绕着社交媒体以及社交媒体所带来的风险展开, 故选 D。
48. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段倒数第二句提到, 这位航天工程师和其他人一样, 觉得有必要一直做点什么, 因为他认为什么都不干似乎就是浪费时间, 故选 B。

49. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段第三句提到, 这位航天工程师最后承认, 情感因素导致了他拒绝放松, 故选 C。
50. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段第四句提到, 航天工程师真正明白了“doing nothing”的含义, 认为放松是对时间的很好利用, 他开始不再让自己那么忙, 享受每一项活动, 故选 B。
51. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 从文章最后一段可知, 三年后, 航天工程师仍有忙碌的工作安排, 但他学会了平衡工作时间与放松时间, 星期一上班也不再无精打采, 工作效率提高了, 由此可知, “doing nothing”可以帮助人们提高做事的效率, 故选 D。
52. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章最后一段第一句提到, 苏格拉底关注的焦点是对生命的探查, 即苏格拉底关注生命的真正意义, 故选 D。
53. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段最后一句提到, 苏格拉底认为, 理解我们到底是什么是哲学的第一个任务, 故选 A。
54. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 文章开头提到苏格拉底没有自己的哲学理论, 接着介绍了他主要关注的是什么, 因此文章主要讲了苏格拉底的哲学观点, 故选 A。
55. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 观点态度题。
【应试指导】 这篇文章是一篇说明文, 对苏格拉底哲学思想进行了叙述, 客观公正, 故选 D。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】 D
57. 【答案】 B
58. 【答案】 H
59. 【答案】 A
60. 【答案】 E

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分, 分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次, 然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的, 酌情扣 1~2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差, 以至影响表达, 将分数降低一个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出; 内容充实, 层次分明; 行文流畅; 使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇; 基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确; 内容完整, 层次清楚; 文字连贯; 语法结构有变化, 词汇比较丰富; 有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确; 内容尚完整, 有层次; 语句较通顺; 虽有不少语言错误, 但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确; 内容不完整, 层次不清; 缺少连贯性; 语句欠通顺; 有较多的语言错误, 影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题; 内容贫乏, 结构层次混乱; 语句不通顺; 有严重的语言错误。
0 分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关, 语句混乱, 无法理解。



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(一)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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. captain B. sustain C. contain D. retain
- A. blew B. crew C. sew D. Jew
- A. honest B. ghost C. vehicle D. hotel
- A. sweat B. leap C. feature D. cheat
- A. cloth B. bathe C. with D. they

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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.

- I asked two passers-by how to get to the new railway station, but _____ of them knew it.
A. none B. either C. neither D. both
- _____ my daughter reaches the age of eighteen, she can apply for a driving license.
A. Unless B. Because C. Since D. Once
- Not only _____ very well, but also _____ well.
A. she cooks; does she dance B. she cooks; she dances
C. does she cook; she dances D. does she cook; does she dance

- The train _____ to arrive at 11:30, but it was an hour late.
A. was supposed B. is supposed C. supposes D. supposed
- _____ a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
A. Finding B. Having found C. We finding D. We found
- My mobile phone isn't in my bag. Where _____ I have put it?
A. can B. must C. should D. would
- Go back to your room and leave me _____.
A. alone B. lonely C. along D. almost
- It is kind _____ you to do me a favor at this moment.
A. to B. for C. of D. about
- _____ parents say and do has a life-long effect on their children.
A. What B. That C. Which D. As
- The plan had been _____, which made him very angry.
A. called off B. called up C. called in D. called on
- At such a time of crisis, we must try to _____ all differences and stick together.
A. set apart B. set back C. set aside D. set down
- Children don't understand initially what they are reciting, but _____ it will have an impact on their thinking.
A. casually B. especially C. regularly D. gradually
- In October 2007, the Chang'e-1 satellite was successfully _____ at Xichang.
A. launched B. presented C. regulated D. engaged
- He is _____ nervous _____ he moved about the room all the time.
A. such; that B. that; that C. so; that D. so; as
- A thief broke _____ when I was leaving for my office.
A. in B. up C. out D. off

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The destruction of habitats (栖息地) all over the world is the primary reason species are becoming extinct (灭绝) or endangered. Houses, highways, dams, industrial buildings, and ever-spreading farms now dominate 21 formerly occupied by forests, deserts, and wetlands. 22 the beginning of European settlement in America, 23, over 65,000,000 acres of wetlands have been drained. One million acres alone vanished 24 1985 and 1995.

Habitat destruction can be 25 or it can be subtle, occurring over a 26 period of time without being noticed. 27 such as sewage from cities and chemical run off from farms, can change

the 28 and quantity of water in streams and rivers. To 29 living in a delicately balanced habitat, this disturbance can be as 30 as the clear-cutting of a rainforest.

31 remaining habitats are carved into smaller and smaller pockets or islands, remaining species are forced to exist in these 32 areas, which causes further habitat 33. These species become less adaptable to environmental 34; in fact, they become 35 endangered. Scientists believe that when a habitat is cut by 90%, one-half of its plants, animals and insects will become extinct.

21. A. landscapes B. cities C. maps D. pictures
 22. A. At B. Before C. After D. Since
 23. A. for example B. in addition C. at last D. after all
 24. A. both B. in C. between D. before
 25. A. simple B. beneficial C. interesting D. obvious
 26. A. long B. short C. happy D. sad
 27. A. Construction B. Pollution C. Farming D. Living
 28. A. amount B. purity C. nature D. quality
 29. A. people B. species C. plants D. insects
 30. A. effective B. small C. fatal D. surprising
 31. A. How B. Whether C. Before D. As
 32. A. crowded B. extensive C. large D. bare
 33. A. reform B. destruction C. support D. discovery
 34. A. improvements B. changes C. protection D. development
 35. A. even B. far C. more D. less

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Woman nabbed for a DUI at same crash spot

Wed May 21, 2:17 AM ET

TRUCKEE, Calif.—Call it drunken driving déjà vu (记忆幻觉). For the second time in five months, a 23-year-old California woman has been arrested after she crashed her car while driving under the influence (DUI) at the exact same spot north of Lake Tahoe.

And to top it off, Truckee Police say that in both cases, her blood alcohol content was more than three times the legal limit.

The police say Melissa Dennison of Truckee crashed at about noon on Sunday on Glenshire Drive

just south of the Glenshire Bridge. They say she was extremely drunk and had trouble standing or walking. Her blood alcohol level initially was measured at .346. The legal limit is .08.

Sergeant J. Litchie said Dennison also had been charged with a DUI in January when she crashed at the same spot and registered a blood alcohol level of .380. If found guilty of the second offense, she faces up to 10 years in prison and fines in excess of \$2,000.

A telephone message the Associated Press left at a listing for Dennison in Truckee on Tuesday was not immediately returned.

36. Who is the author of the passage?
 A. A passenger. B. A policeman.
 C. A judge. D. A journalist.
37. Why couldn't the woman stand and walk?
 A. She had lost too much blood. B. She was scared.
 C. She drank too much. D. She had a sudden stomachache.
38. Why could the woman be imprisoned for 10 years?
 A. She was caught DUI twice. B. She had her car crashed.
 C. She refused to take a blood test. D. She drove without a driving license.
39. What does the word "nabbed" in the title mean?
 A. Arrested. B. Attacked.
 C. Charged. D. Punished.

Passage Two

"When one of the doctors criticizes (批评) me, I get defensive: I feel like a child again, being scolded, and I want to explain that I'm not wrong." says Viola, a nurse. This is a common reaction (反应) to criticism, but not a good one. There are better ways of dealing with criticism.

(1) Try to be objective (客观). When Sol was criticized by his new employer for not having made a sale, Sol's reaction was to feel sorry for himself. "I had put everything I had into making that sale," Sol says, "and I felt that I had failed as a person. I had to learn through experience not to react like that to each failure."

(2) Take time to cool down. Rather than reacting immediately to criticism, take some time to think over what was said. Your first question should be whether the criticism is fair from the other person's position. The problem may be a simple misunderstanding of what you did or your reasons for doing it.

(3) Take positive (积极的) action. After you cool down, consider what you can do about the situation. The best answer may be "nothing". "I finally realized that my boss was having personal problems and taking them out on me because I was there," says Sheila. "His criticisms didn't really have anything to do with my work, so nothing I said or did was going to change them." In Sheila's case, the best way to deal with it was to leave her job. However, that's an extreme reaction. You may simply explain your opinion without expecting an in-depth discussion. You may even decide that the battle isn't worth fighting this time. The key, in any case, is to have a reasonable plan.

40. When Sol was criticized by his employer, he _____.
 A. argued bitterly with his employer B. was angry and gave up his job
 C. was sorry for what he did D. was sad and self-pitying
41. According to the writer, you should take time to think about criticism because _____.
 A. people may have a mistaken idea of what you did
 B. you should welcome other people's opinions
 C. people may discuss it with you in depth
 D. you need time to understand yourself
42. When the writer says that "the best answer may be 'nothing'", he means you may decide _____.
 A. to take no notice of the criticism B. to argue with your boss
 C. you need to change your job D. you've done nothing wrong
43. The writer thinks Sheila can decide to leave her job because her boss _____.
 A. didn't like her appearance B. refused to change his opinion
 C. made an unreasonable criticism D. refused to talk to her about the criticism

Passage Three

As recently as three decades ago, many Americans believed that using credit was an unwise and dangerous way to pay for what they bought. Some even thought that owing money to a store or a credit company was something to be ashamed of. Good citizens, they believed, always bought what they wanted with real money and they paid the full price immediately.

Today, however, all that has changed. Credit, as some observers have noted, has become a way of life in the United States. More and more Americans now are depending on those small pieces of plastic, credit cards, to pay for large purchases such as televisions, record players or furniture. Many people today would consider it unusual not to use a credit card to pay for a costly restaurant dinner, a hotel room or an airline trip. And there are some situations in which Americans must have credit cards. If they want the temporary use of a car, for example, they first must give the car rental company the number of their credit card. That number is considered a guarantee that they will return the car and pay for using it.

Credit cards offer two major services to Americans. First of all, they are easier and safer to carry than large amounts of money. Second, they permit people to borrow, to have the immediate pleasure of owning something, even if they do not have enough money to pay for it at the time. With credit cards people pay for goods or services at the end of each month instead of when they buy them. And when the time does come to pay, most credit cards offer people a choice. They can pay all of what they owe for the month or they can just pay usually between 5 and 10 percent of what they owe.

44. What do Americans feel about using credit cards nowadays according to the passage?
 A. They consider it valuable. B. They regard it as a shame.
 C. They think it dangerous. D. They find it quite convenient.

45. Why does the car rental company ask for the credit card number?
 A. To prevent the overuse of the car.
 B. To make sure that the car won't be damaged.
 C. To make sure the user return the car and pay for using it.
 D. To ensure that the car is safely and timely returned.
46. What advantage can credit card holders have?
 A. They can choose not to pay for their purchases.
 B. They can easily borrow money at a lower interest.
 C. They can own something before they actually pay for it.
 D. They can pay only a small amount of what they owe.
47. What is the best title for the passage?
 A. Credit—a Way of Life in America B. Credit Services in America
 C. Convenience of Living in America D. History of Credit Cards in America

Passage Four

The strange close understanding between twins is a familiar enough phenomenon. Often they seem to understand each other and share each other's emotions to such an extent that one suspects some kind of thought communication.

What is not so widely known is that this special relationship often acts as brake on twins' intellectual development. As they are partly isolated in their own private world, twins communicate less with adults than do other children. The verbal ability of a four-year-old twin is typically six months behind that of a non-twin. The problem can be particularly severe in an underprivileged family, a one-parent family for example, where there is little stimulation for children anyway.

Such children, while capable of mutual comprehension in a private language, often remain incomprehensible to outsiders and thus at a severe educational disadvantage. The only solution to the problem, cruel though it may seem, is to separate the twins thus forcing them to acquire ordinary speech helped and guided by sympathetic parents and teachers.

48. Many people don't know that _____.
 A. twins understand each other very well
 B. twins are slow to learn to talk
 C. twins are unlikely to do less well at school than other children
 D. there exists more communication between twins
49. What's the reason for twins to be at a disadvantage in their intellectual development?
 A. They can only understand their own private language.
 B. They communicate with outsiders less than non-twins.
 C. There is little stimulation for them.
 D. Adults don't like to talk with them.

50. The author probably feels that twins' problem _____.
- A. can not be solved because solution is very cruel
 B. can be solved because twins will be separated
 C. can not be solved unless the twins are forced to live in an ordinary environment
 D. can be solved if the adults communicate with them more often
51. The writer mentions all of the items listed below EXCEPT _____.
- A. twins can help each other
 B. twins share each other's emotion
 C. twins are able to understand each other in a private language
 D. twins communicate less with their parents

Passage Five

Men have traveled ever since they first appeared on the earth.

In primitive times they did not travel for pleasure but to find new places where their herds could feed, or to escape from hostile neighbors, or to find more favorable climates. They traveled on foot. Their journeys were long, tiring, and often dangerous. They protected themselves with simple weapons, such as wooden sticks or stone clubs, and by lighting fires at night and, above all, by keeping together.

Being intelligent and creative, they soon discovered easier ways of traveling. They rode on the backs of their domesticated animals; they hollowed out tree trunks and, by using bits of wood as paddles, were able to travel across water.

Later they traveled, not from necessity, but for the joy and excitement of seeing and experiencing new things. This is still the main reason why we travel today.

Traveling, of course, has now become a highly organized business. There are cars and splendid roads, express trains, huge ships and jet airliners, all of which provide us with comforts and security. This sounds wonderful. But there are difficulties. If you want to go abroad, you need a passport and a visa, ticket, luggage, and a hundred of other things. If you lose any of them, your journey may be ruined.

52. In primitive times men traveled _____.
- A. for joy
 B. from necessity
 C. to broaden the mind
 D. to escape from the wild animals
53. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Primitive people had to arm themselves with wooden sticks when they travelled.
 B. Primitive people protected themselves with stone clubs when they travelled.
 C. Primitive people had to travel in groups.
 D. Primitive people never traveled at night.
54. Traveling has now become a highly organized business _____.
- A. so we can travel anywhere without difficulty

- B. because we are provided with all kinds of convenient means for traveling
 C. because traveling organizations can be found in the countries the world over
 D. so travelers have increased rapidly
55. In the sentence "...to escape from hostile neighbors...", the word "hostile" means _____.
- A. talkative
 B. hot-headed
 C. enthusiastic
 D. unfriendly

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. When shall we set off	B. What is the time
C. have a wonderful time	D. start packing
E. be great fun	F. What could I get
G. What should I take	H. where to

- Mary: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?
 John: Wonderful. But 56 ?
 Mary: What about the Blue Mountain? It's quite cool there.
 John: That's a good idea. Shall we invite Michael and his girlfriend to go with us?
 Mary: Sure! It would 57 to have them with us.
 John: Good! 58 ?
 Mary: You could buy some drinks and sandwiches. And some fruit, too.
 John: OK. 59 ?
 Mary: How about 8 o'clock in the morning? It takes about two hours to get there.
 John: OK. I'll call Michael and tell him about our plan. We sure will 60 .

第 II 卷 (非选择题,共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你是王刚 (Wang Gang), 写一封给朋友李明 (Li Ming) 的祝贺信, 祝贺他获得复旦大学计算机科学硕士学位, 并祝他今后在学习和研究方面取得成功。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 A
2. 【答案】 C
3. 【答案】 D
4. 【答案】 A
5. 【答案】 A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查不定代词。
【应试指导】 句意:我问了两个路人怎么去新火车站,但是他们都不知道。none 表示“三者或三者以上的都不”,either 表示“两者之中的任何一个”,neither 表示“两者都不”,both 表示“两者都”。此处表示两者都不,故选 C。
7. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查连词。
【应试指导】 句意:我女儿可以申请考驾照了,因为她满 18 岁了。句中缺少表示原因的连词。because 和 since 都可以引导原因状语从句,但 because 一般不用于句首,故选 C。
8. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查 not only...but also 的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:她不仅善于烹调,而且善于跳舞。not only 放在句首时,句子要倒装,但 but also 后的句子不必倒装。
9. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:那趟火车应该十一点半到,但是它晚了一个小时。be supposed to do sth. 意为“应该做某事”,又因为本句时态为一般过去时,故选 A。
10. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查伴随状语。
【应试指导】 句意:找到一家旅馆后,我们找了个地方吃晚饭。现在分词短语可作伴随状语,用完成时强调“已经找到旅馆”这个结果,故选 B。
11. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查情态动词的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:我的手机不在包里,我可能把它放在哪里了呢? can 表可能性,符合题意。must 与完成式连用,表示推测,不用于疑问句;而 should 和 would 的完成式不符合句意。故选 A。
12. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查形近词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:回你的房间去,让我一人待一会儿。leave sb. alone 表示“别打扰某人,让某人单独待着”。lonely 孤单的,孤独的;along 沿着;almost 几乎。
13. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查固定句型。
【应试指导】 句意:谢谢你在这个时候来帮我。It is + adj. + of sb. to do sth. 是固定句型。
14. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查主语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:父母的言行对他们的孩子有终生的影响。从句中缺少宾语,排除 that,因 that 在名词性从句中不充当任何成分。which 有选择含义,应排除。what 符合题意。
15. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:那项计划已经被取消,这使他很生气。call off 取消,放弃;call up 使人想起,打电话;call in 召集,请……来;call on 拜访,请求。
16. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查短语辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:在这么危急的时刻,我们必须抛开所有的分歧,团结起来。set apart 意为“留出”,set back 意为“推迟”,set aside 意为“把……放在一边”,set down 意为“放下,下车”。结合句意,故选 C。
17. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查副词辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:孩子们不知道他们背的是什么,但它会渐渐地影响他们的思维。casually 意为“随意地”,especially 意为“尤其地”,regularly 意为“按时地”,gradually 意为“渐渐地”。根据句意,故选 D。

18. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:2007 年 10 月,嫦娥一号卫星在西昌成功发射。launch 意为“发射”,present 意为“提出,呈现”,regulate 意为“规定,管理”,engage 意为“从事,占用”。根据句意,故选 A。
 19. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查 such...that 和 so...that 的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:他非常紧张,以至于他在房间里徘徊不停。so...that 意为“如此……以至于”,so 后接形容词、副词等。而 such...that 也意为“如此……以至于”,但 such 后应接名词。
 20. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:我正要动身去办公室的时候,一个窃贼突然闯了进来。break in 打断,突然闯入;break up 打碎,拆散;break out (战争、灾难、瘟疫)突然爆发;break off 折断,中断。
- ## III. Cloze
21. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 空格后所说的森林、沙漠和湿地都是陆地上的风景、风貌,这里是说森林、沙漠和湿地都被房屋、公路、水坝、工业建筑、农场代替了。landscapes 有“风景”的意思,符合题意。cities 意为“城市”,maps 意为“地图”,pictures 意为“图画,照片”。
 22. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 介词辨析题。
【应试指导】 本句句意为:欧洲人开始在美国定居后,超过 6500 多万英亩的湿地变干。表示“在……之后”用 after,故选 C。
 23. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 短语辨析题。
【应试指导】 前一句讲到湿地被房屋等替代,后一句讲到欧洲殖民对湿地的破坏,这是对前一句的举例说明。for example 意为“例如”,符合题意。in addition 意为“此外”,at last 意为“结果,终于”,after all 意为“毕竟”。
 24. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 空格之后的两个年份之间有 and,所以前面要用 between, between...and 表示“在……之间”。
 25. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解判断题。
【应试指导】 本句承上启下,or 之前的半句指前文所说的短时间内的巨大变化,并且变化是明显的。obvious 意为“明显的”,符合题意。simple 意为“简单的”,beneficial 意为“有益的”,interesting 意为“有趣的”。
 26. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解判断题。
【应试指导】 前文提到栖息地的破坏是明显的或者是微妙的,即可能很长时间其变化都没有被注意到。a long period 表示“很长一段时间”,故选 A。
 27. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 城市污水和从田地流出来的化学药物都属于污染,pollution 意为“污染”,符合题意,故选 B。construction 意为“建造”,farming 意为“耕作”,living 意为“生活”。
 28. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:从城市和田地流出的污染物改变了河水的质量和流量。quality and quantity 意为“质量和数量”,故选 D。
 29. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解判断题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:对生存在这样处于微妙平衡的环境中的物种来说,这样的干扰就像砍光雨林一样致命。本句强调的是环境的改变对物种的影响,前后文中也多次出现 species,故选 B。
 30. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 effective 意为“有效的”,small 意为“小的”,fatal 意为“致命的”,surprising 意为“令人吃惊的”。根据句意,故选 C。
 31. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解判断题。
【应试指导】 剩余的栖息地被分割成越来越小的区域或岛屿,与后文中物种生存在拥挤的地方是因果关系,所以要用引导原因状语的连词,as 有“由于,因为”的意思,故选 D。

32. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解判断题。
【应试指导】 栖息地越来越小,生存的空间也会变得越来越拥挤,crowed 意为“拥挤的”,符合题意。extensive 意为“广泛的”,large 意为“大的”,bare 意为“荒芜的”。
33. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:物种被迫生活在拥挤的地方,这会进一步导致栖息地的破坏。destruction 意为“破坏”,符合句意。reform 意为“改革”,support 意为“支持”,discovery 意为“发现”。
34. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:这些物种越来越不适应环境的变化。这里是指栖息地被破坏后的变化,changes 意为“变化”,符合语境。improvements 意为“改善”,protection 意为“保护”,development 意为“发展”,都是指好的方向,不符合语境。
35. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 环境越来越糟,使这些物种的处境更加危险。more 放在形容词前表示“更……”,故选 C。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 从文章开头的日期、整个事件的叙述语气及人称的使用可判断出这是一篇记者做的报道,故选 D。
37. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 从文章第三段第二句“‘They say she was extremely drunk and had trouble standing or walking’”可知,她站不稳并且不能自己走路是因为醉得太厉害,故选 C。
38. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 从文章第四段第二句“‘If found guilty of the second offense, she faces up to 10 years in prison and fines in excess of \$2,000’”可知,她面临 10 年监禁是因为她两次被抓到醉驾,故选 A。
39. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义理解题。
【应试指导】 题目中的 nabbed 意为“被逮住的”。选项中,arrested 与 nabbed 意思相同,意为“被逮捕的”,故选 A。attacked 意为“被攻击的”,charged 意为“被控告的”,punished 意为“被处罚的”。
40. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段“...Sol's reaction was to feel sorry for himself.”表明,索尔的反应是为自己感到难过 (was sorry for what he did)。
41. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段表明,你受批评,可能只是由于他人误解了你所做之事或你这么做的理由 (people may have a mistaken idea of what you did)。
42. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 “nothing”是针对其前一句而作出的回答,即冷静后想一下这种情况下你能做什么,最好的回答是“nothing”,也就是说,你什么也不用做,即不去理会这种批评 (to take no notice of the criticism)。
43. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 根据上文的分析,我们可以判断,她的老板无端地把怒火撒到了希拉身上 (her boss made an unreasonable criticism), 故选 A。
44. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段写以前美国人对信用卡的看法很不好,第二段写如今人们的态度发生了改变,越来越多的人使用信用卡,有了信用卡生活更方便,故选 D。
45. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 根据文章第二段最后两句可知,汽车租赁商要信用卡卡号是为了确保租人车人会归还汽车并付费,故选 C。

46. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由文章第三段第三句“‘Second, they permit people to borrow...for it at the time’”可知,即使目前不能支付得起,人们仍然可以提前拥有某样东西,故选 C。
47. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 整篇文章讲的是美国人对使用信用卡的态度和信用卡的使用对美国人的影响,所以“信用消费——美国的一种生活方式”最能概括全文,故选 A。
48. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段指出,很多人还不知道,由于双胞胎与其他人交际少,导致一对四岁的双胞胎的语言能力明显落后。故选 B。
49. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段第一句指出,双胞胎之间交际太多,而与其他人交际过少,这使他们智力发展中存在很大的不足。
50. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章最后一句的意思是,解决双胞胎智力发展问题的唯一方法是将双胞胎分开培养和教育。故 C 项符合题意。
51. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 作者在文中提到了双胞胎可以拥有相同的情感,互相理解,与他人交流较少,而没有提及双胞胎之间可以互相帮助。故选 A。
52. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段第一句指出,在原始社会,人们旅行的目的是寻找放牧场地,躲避敌人,或者是为了寻找更为适宜的气候,这一切都可以看作是有必要的。
53. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段最后一句是原始人旅途中的情况,其中包括夜里点燃火把。所以 D 项叙述错误,故选 D。
54. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文章最后一段前两句是说,现在旅行已成为一种有组织的业务,因为有安全舒适的交通工具。
55. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段讲述了原始人旅行有许多原因,其中包括 escape from hostile neighbors, 由此可知,hostile 是个消极意义的词,很可能表示躲避充满敌意的邻居。四个选项中,unfriendly 与之意义相近,意为“充满敌意的,不友好的”。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】 H
57. 【答案】 E
58. 【答案】 G
59. 【答案】 A
60. 【答案】 C

VI. Writing

61. [参考范文]

Dear Li Ming,

I am delighted to learn that you have received your Master's degree in Computer Science from Fudan University. I write to congratulate you on your success. We have good reason to feel proud of you. We know your degree of Master of Computer Science means diligent study and hard work. As your best friend, I have followed your progress with pleasure and interest. I can imagine how satisfied your parents are at this moment. As I understand, you will continue studies in America soon. I wish you great success in your studies and research work.

Yours,
Wang Gang



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(二)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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. pension B. mission C. tension D. revision
- A. actress B. business C. excess D. endless
- A. weapon B. whole C. water D. wonder
- A. view B. flew C. few D. new
- A. four B. hour C. pour D. your

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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.

- The boss wants to talk to you. He seems unhappy with your performance.
—Oh, I _____ be in trouble. I hope he won't fire me.
A. must B. can C. should D. would
- I'd like to live somewhere _____ the sun shines all year long.
A. which B. of which C. where D. at where
- He insisted that she _____ improve her oral English by doing a lot of practice.
A. could B. would C. might D. should

- _____ at such a time, his work attracted much attention.
A. Publishing B. Being published
C. Published D. When published
- The river, which is _____ the Yangtze River, is the longest river in China.
A. named after B. known for C. known as D. called for
- Bob doesn't look his age. I think he's somewhere _____.
A. in forty B. in forties
C. in his forty D. in his forties
- He drove to the airport to _____ Mr. Dixon who came to see him from Orlando.
A. pick up B. set out C. call for D. turn down
- He promised that he would _____ to get us two tickets of the soccer game.
A. manage B. fulfil C. accomplish D. succeed
- Many governments are now taking _____ to reduce smoking in public places.
A. steps B. sides C. effect D. change
- Last year, some poor people had hardly _____ the severe winter.
A. remained B. lived C. endured D. survived
- The employees _____ more enthusiastic about their work since their pay rose.
A. are B. have been C. were D. will be
- My room gets very cold at night.
—_____.
A. So is mine B. So does mine C. So mine is D. So mine does
- _____, he is not a very bright pupil.
A. As far as his intelligence is concerned B. As far his intelligence is concerned
C. So his intelligence is concerned D. As far as his intelligence are concerned
- Many a young scientist _____ engaged in the research work.
A. have B. has C. have been D. has been
- The university regulations require that the students _____ at least 90% of the lectures.
A. attended B. to attend C. would attend D. attend

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Scientists who study the brain have found out a great deal about how we learn. They have 21 that babies learn much more from the sights and sounds around them than we 22 before. You can help your baby by taking advantage of her hunger to learn.

From the 23 beginning, babies try to imitate the 24 they hear us make. They "read" the 25 on our faces and our movements. That is 26 it is so important to talk, sing and smile to your

child. Hearing you talk is your baby's first 27 toward becoming a reader, because it 28 her to love language and to learn words.

As your child grows older, 29 talking with her. Ask her about the things she does. Ask her about the events and people in the story you 30 together. Let her know you are carefully 31 what she says. By keeping her in 32 and listening, you are 33 encouraging your child to think as she speaks. 34, you are showing that you respect her knowledge and her ability to 35 learning.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. discovered | B. heard | C. watched | D. written |
| 22. A. did | B. hoped | C. studied | D. thought |
| 23. A. very | B. suitable | C. right | D. early |
| 24. A. efforts | B. faces | C. sounds | D. stories |
| 25. A. colors | B. eyes | C. lines | D. looks |
| 26. A. how | B. why | C. when | D. what |
| 27. A. way | B. time | C. step | D. set |
| 28. A. allows | B. helps | C. moves | D. persuades |
| 29. A. continue | B. remember | C. start | D. try |
| 30. A. change | B. read | C. record | D. tell |
| 31. A. accepting | B. enjoying | C. carrying out | D. listening to |
| 32. A. talking | B. singing | C. smiling | D. playing |
| 33. A. then | B. already | C. even | D. also |
| 34. A. However | B. Besides | C. Otherwise | D. Again |
| 35. A. begin | B. depend on | C. keep | D. turn to |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

There were many different cultures in the ancient world, but the two that had the most influence on European and American civilizations were the Greek and the Roman. Often these two cultures are lumped together in our minds, as if they were really exactly alike. But that is not the case. In many ways the Greeks and the Romans could not have been more different.

The Greeks were truly democratic, often without a single leader but instead governed by a group of men chosen by the people. The Romans were semi-democratic. They had a governing Senate, but the political power was mostly or completely in the hands of a single emperor.

Both cultures were great builders. But the construction interests of the two cultures were also different. The Greeks tended to be more artistic. Their buildings were well constructed and they were

especially interested in temples, columns, and decorative forms. The Romans, on the other hand, were more engineers than artists. They concentrated their efforts on urban planning, well-functioning water pipes, and the best roads.

Only in cooking and eating habits are the two cultures really similar. Both peoples ate very well indeed: lots of fish, fresh vegetables and fruits, healthy meals, holding at the same time long discussions and tasting excellent wines.

In fact, it would probably be fair to say that they both loved life in their warm, sea-oriented climates, and they both lived a full life.

36. What is the first paragraph about?
- The Greek and the Roman were similar.
 - People misunderstood European civilization.
 - Greek civilization was quite different from Roman civilization.
 - European civilization influenced American civilization greatly.
37. Which of the following is TRUE?
- The Romans had more political awareness.
 - The Romans had less political freedom and democracy.
 - The Romans had more freedom to choose their leader.
 - The Romans had fewer people elected into the government.
38. What were the Greeks famous for?
- The overall planning of a city or a town.
 - The artistic decoration of the buildings.
 - The practical functions of the buildings.
 - The system of water supply and transportation.
39. How are the two cultures alike?
- Both loved the sea.
 - Both lived long lives.
 - Both loved cooking.
 - Both enjoyed talking over meals.

Passage Two

Animals have different ways of protecting themselves against wintertime weather. Some animals grow heavy coats of fur or feathers, while others dig into the ground to find a warm wintertime home. Some animals spend the winter in a deep sleep because by going to sleep they avoid the time of the year when food is scarce and the temperatures are low. Their sleep is known as hibernation.

There is much about hibernation that puzzles scientists. For example, they are wondering how hibernation came into being. Some scientists have explored the possibility that animals release a chemical that starts them hibernating.

One thing that scientists are certain about is that animals hibernate only when it is cold. Hibernation is a seasonal practice.

Some animals that fall into a wintertime sleep are not true hibernators because they spend only a part of the cold season asleep. Bears, for example, can easily be awakened from their winter nap. They are not true hibernators.

Sometimes it is difficult to determine whether a particular animal is a true hibernator. For example, some mice hibernate, but others do not. The same is true of bats. Some of them hibernate. Other do not.

40. Hibernation is a seasonal practice. This means it _____.
A. takes place only during a particular season
B. occurs only during the night
C. is a daily practice
D. only happens when a species becomes over-populated
41. Some scientists believe that hibernation is started by _____.
A. over-eating
B. calcium deposits
C. a body chemical
D. a lack of water
42. The underlined word "hibernation" in paragraph 1 means _____.
A. a sleep to avoid eating
B. a temperature in cold weather
C. a sleep in the cold season
D. an animal to practice sleep in winter
43. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A. many animals die during hibernation
B. hibernation protects animals during the wintertime
C. scientists feel puzzled about hibernation
D. some bats hibernate and others do not

Passage Three

Mark Twain is one of America's much-beloved authors, creating imaginative and humorous classics for children and adults alike, such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, *The Prince and The Pauper*, and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Twain passed away in 1910, leaving behind a treasure of great literature. But now, 100 years after his death, he'll have a brand-new book on the shelves: a three-volume autobiography.

Twain hasn't been keeping busy in his tomb; it was his wish that publishers wait until 100 years after his death to publish his memoirs (自传), which he spent the last decade of his life working on.

The autobiography totals more than 5,000 pages, and likely won't be all sunshine and roses. It seems that Twain harbored some bitterness against former girlfriends and ex-friends. He also writes negatively about politicians of his day, such as Teddy Roosevelt. It's likely that he requested such a long lead time for the memoirs because he didn't want to hurt the feelings of anyone mentioned in this work.

Although small sections of the memoirs have been previously published, the autobiography has never been available in full, and should provide great insights into the man behind the classic books. The first volume of the set will be available in November, and the trilogy is being published by the University of California, Berkeley.

"There are so many biographies of Twain, and many of them have used bits and pieces of the autobiography," editor Robert Hirst told *The Independent*. "But biographers pick and choose what bits to

quote. By publishing Twain's book in full, we hope that people will be able to come to their own complete conclusions about what sort of a man he was."

44. According to Paragraph 1, which of the following statements is TRUE of Mark Twain?
A. He left behind lots of money.
B. His works were written for children.
C. His works are full of adventures.
D. He is famous for his great works.
45. What can we learn about Mark Twain's autobiography from the passage?
A. It has been published against Twain's will.
B. It shows Twain's respect for politicians.
C. It will be published in full.
D. It has been recently finished.
46. What does the underlined word "trilogy" in Paragraph 4 mean?
A. A work in three volumes.
B. An imaginative work.
C. A collection of stories.
D. Memoirs of famous people.
47. What is the purpose of publishing Twain's autobiography?
A. To supplement other biographies.
B. To help readers to understand Mark Twain.
C. To introduce Mark Twain's works.
D. To expose new discoveries about Mark Twain.

Passage Four

One evening Mr. Green was driving home along a lonely country road. He had £1,000 in his pocket. At the loneliest part of the road, a man asked for a lift (搭车). Mr. Green told him to get into the car and continued his driving. When he talked to the man and learned that the man had been in prison for robbery and had broken out of prison two days before, Mr. Green was very worried.

Suddenly he saw a police-car and had a bright idea. He just reached a small town where the speed limit was 30 miles an hour. But he drove the car as fast as it could go. He looked back and saw that the police-car had begun to chase him. After a mile or so the police-car overtook (赶上) him and ordered him to stop. A policeman got out and came to Mr. Green's car. Mr. Green hoped that he could tell the policeman about the escaped robber, but he felt the man had put a gun against his back. The policeman took out his notebook and pencil, saying he wanted Mr. Green's name and address. Mr. Green asked to be taken to the police station, but the policeman said, "No, you will have to appear at the police station later." Mr. Green had to do as the policeman told him. The policeman wrote his name and address down, put his notebook and pencil back in his pocket and gave Mr. Green a talk about dangerous driving. Then Mr. Green started up his car again and drove on.

Just as he reached the suburb of London, the passenger said, "I want to get off here." Mr. Green stopped the car, the man got out and said, "Thanks for the lift. You've been good to me. This is the least I can do in return." And he handed Mr. Green the policeman's notebook, which he stole while the policeman was talking to Mr. Green.

48. The man asking for a lift was _____.
A. a robber who robbed drivers
B. a policeman who had worked in prison
C. a prisoner who had escaped from prison
D. a stranger with £1,000 in his pocket

49. Mr. Green was worried because _____.
- A. he was driving along a lonely road
B. he had taken a stranger in his car
C. he saw a police-car
D. he was afraid that the man might rob him
50. Mr. Green asked to be taken to the police station because he _____.
- A. didn't like to give his name and address to the policeman
B. wanted to get help and tell the truth there
C. didn't like to talk too much with the policeman
D. wanted to leave the man in his car and let him go
51. What's the end of the story?
- A. The prisoner stole the policeman's notebook and gave it to Mr. Green in return.
B. The prisoner was caught.
C. The prisoner robbed Mr. Green.
D. Mr. Green sent the prisoner to the police station.

Passage Five

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary(文字的) style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and rude.

52. The origin of language _____.
- A. is a legend handed down from the past B. is reflected in sounds and letters
C. dates back to the prehistoric period D. is a problem not yet solved
53. One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions is that _____.
- A. they could agree upon certain signs
B. they could write them down
C. they could communicate with each other
D. they could combine them

54. What is true about words?
- A. They are used to express feelings only.
B. They can not be written down.
C. They are represented either by sounds or letters.
D. They are visual letters.
55. The real power of words exists in their _____.
- A. accuracy B. beauty
C. charm D. representative function

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. What should I do | B. Thank you, mom |
| C. Where have you been | D. Yes, he is |
| E. What was wrong with him | F. Were you sick |
| G. Where is the hospital | H. I'm sorry to hear that |

- A: Jim, you said you would not stay out late after school, didn't you?
B: Yes, mom, I did.
A: But it's 10 o'clock now. 56 ?
B: Sorry. I've been to the hospital.
A: What? 57 ?
B: No. I sent Jack to the hospital.
A: Oh, really? 58 ?
B: He had a terrible headache on the way home.
A: Is he better now?
B: 59 .
A: Good for you, my dear! I'm very glad you can help others.
B: 60 .

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 10月27日(星期六),你和同学参观了清华大学,请根据下列内容用英语写篇日记。内容应包括:老教授的热情接待,参观了图书馆、实验楼和校园等。可以适当增减细节。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 D
2. 【答案】 C
3. 【答案】 B
4. 【答案】 B
5. 【答案】 B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查情态动词。
【应试指导】 句意:——老板想找你谈话,他看起来对你的表现不满意。——哦,我可能有麻烦了,希望他不要解雇我。句末表达了希望,说明结果是不确定的,所以用 can,表示“可能”,故选 B。must 指的是“一定会发生的,必然”,should 意为“竟然”,would 表示意愿。
7. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查定语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:我想住在某个整年都是阳光明媚的地方。关系副词 where 引导定语从句,且在从句中作地点状语,符合题意。
8. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:他坚持认为她应该通过大量练习来提高口语。insist 后的宾语从句中的谓语应用虚拟语气,即“should + 动词原形”,should 也可省略。
9. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:他的作品在这样一个时刻出版,受到了很大关注。his work 与 publish 之间为被动关系,故用过去分词形式。
10. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:长江是中国最长的河流。be named after 以……命名;be known for 由于……而闻名;be known as 以……知名,通常名叫……;be called for 被召来。
11. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定短语。
【应试指导】 句意:鲍勃看起来不像他那个年纪的样子。我觉得他已经四十多岁了。in one's forties 意为“四十多岁”,故选 D。
12. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:他开车去机场接从奥兰多来看他的狄克逊先生。pick up 接(人);set out 出发;call for 需要;turn down 拒绝,关小。
13. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:他许诺设法给我们搞到两张足球比赛的票。manage 设法;manage to do sth. 设法做某事,符合题意。fulfil 履行,实现;accomplish 完成;succeed 成功做……,一般用于 succeed in doing sth. 句式中。
14. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:许多政府正在采取措施,减少公共场所的吸烟行为。take steps 意为“采取措施”,故选 A。
15. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:去年,有些穷人几乎难以活过严冬。remain 保留,剩余;live 生活;endure 忍耐(受);survive 继续生活或存在(后可直接跟宾语)。根据句意,应选 D。
16. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查时态。
【应试指导】 句意:自从涨了工资,员工们工作起来更有热情了。since 表示“自从……”,出现在句中时,主句要用完成时,故选 B。

17. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 考查倒装语序。

【应试指导】 句意:——我的房间到晚上就变得很冷。——我的也是。由 so,neither,nor 开头的句子,表示重复前面句子的部分意思,但前后两句的主语不同,句子应用倒装结构。

18. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】 句意:就智力而言,他并非是一位非常聪明的学生。as far as...be concerned 为固定词组,意为“就……而言”。又因为 intelligence 一词为不可数名词,故选 A。

19. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 考查主谓一致。

【应试指导】 句意:很多年轻的科学家都投入到这一项研究工作中来。“many a + 名词单数”作主语时,谓语动词应用单数形式。另外,be engaged in 是固定搭配,表示“忙于,从事于”。

20. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 考查 require 的用法。

【应试指导】 句意:大学的规定要求学生至少要参加 90% 的课程。require 表示“要求”,后面接 that 从句时谓语动词要用虚拟语气,结构为“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略,故选 D。

III. Cloze

21. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 前一句提到科学家们发现了大量的关于我们如何学习的情况。此句进一步介绍他们发现的婴儿的学习情况,故选 discover 发现。

22. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 此句意为:他们发现婴儿从周围的景象和声音中学到的东西要远远多于我们原来所认为的(thought)。其他三项都不符合句意,故选 D。

23. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 from the very beginning 是 from the beginning 的强调式,意为“从一开始”,故选 A。

24. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 由后面的 hear 可知,婴儿模仿的应该是他们所听到的声音。故选 C。

25. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 根据上下文可知,这里应该说的是“婴儿模仿我们发出的声音,‘读’我们脸上的表情(looks on our faces)”。

26. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 此处应为 why 引出的表语从句。全句意为:那就是为什么跟你的孩子说话、唱歌、微笑是很重要的。故选 B。

27. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 听你说话是你的孩子成为“读者”的第一步。step 步骤,一步。way 方法;time 时间;set 装置,均不合句意。故选 C。

28. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 句意:……因为这帮助(help)她去喜欢语言,学习单词。allow 允许;move 移动,感动;persuade 劝说,均与句意不符。故选 B。

29. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 本句意为:当你的孩子长大一些了,要继续跟她说话。前文已提到要跟你的孩子说话,所以 continue 继续,符合句意。其他几个动词虽然都可以接动词的-ing 形式,但不符合本句的意思。故选 A。

30. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 根据上下文,可以判断此处应选 read。...the story you read together 意为“你们一起读的故事中的(事情和人物)”。故选 B。

31. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 accept 接受;enjoy 喜爱;carry out 完成,执行,不符合句意。listen to what she says 听她所说的事,符合题意,故选 D。

32. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 本段都是在讲述让孩子听他人说话和自己说话,所以 talking 符合句意,故选 A。
33. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:通过让孩子不停地说话和听他人说话,你也是在鼓励你的孩子在说话时进行思考。also 是“也,同时”的意思,符合句意,故选 D。
34. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 besides 除……之外,还……,符合题意。however 尽管如此;otherwise 否则;again 再,又,均不符合句意。故选 B。
35. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 keep learning 继续学习。begin 开始;depend on 依靠;turn to 转向,均不符合句意。故选 C。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段首先说人们将希腊和罗马文化混为一谈是错误的,最后一句又强调了两者是不同的。所以本段主要讲的是希腊文化和罗马文化两者有巨大差异,故选 C。
37. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段将希腊和罗马的政治文化进行对比,由此可知,希腊的政治强调民主,罗马则强调专制。故罗马的政治自由和民主较少,故选 B。
38. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 根据文章第三段第三、四句“The Greeks tended to be more artistic...and decorative forms”可知,希腊的建筑很有艺术风格,有很多艺术装饰,故选 B。
39. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章最后两段讲了希腊人和罗马人的相似之处,根据“Both peoples ate very well indeed...excellent wines”可知,他们喜欢边吃边聊,故选 D。
40. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 “hibernation”既然是一个“seasonal practice(季节性的做法)”,那它可能跟季节有关,即它可能仅发生在特定的季节。只有 A 项符合题意,故选 A。
41. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第二段最后一句“Some Scientists...animals release a chemical that starts them hibernating.”可知,C 项符合题意,故选 C。
42. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 第一段倒数第二句是对“hibernation”的解释,即“hibernation”是冬天气温太低时动物所采取的通过睡眠的方式过冬的一种方法,C 项符合题意,故选 C。
43. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 文章首段引出讨论的对象“hibernation”,接着最后几段论述科学家对“hibernation”的疑惑之处,故全文主要讲的是科学家对“hibernation”的不解之处。故选 C。
44. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由文章第一段中的“Mark Twain is one of America's much-beloved authors, creating imaginative and humorous classics for children and adults alike...”可知,马克·吐温是美国著名的作家,其作品广受成人和孩子的喜爱,故选 D。
45. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 由文章第一段的最后一句以及第四段的“The first volume of the set will be available in November, and the trilogy is being published by...”可知,马克·吐温的自传会被完整出版,故选 C。

46. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义理解题。
【应试指导】 trilogy 意为“三部曲”,即 a work in three volumes,故选 A。
47. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由文章第四段的“...and should provide great insights into the man behind the classic books”和第五段的“By publishing Twain's book in full, we hope that people will be able to come to their own complete conclusions about what sort of a man he was”可知,出版自传的目的是让读者理解马克·吐温,故选 B。
48. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 第一段最后一句指出,当格林先生与搭车者交谈后得知,他是两天前越狱的抢劫犯。
49. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 第一段第二句交代了格林先生口袋里带有 1000 英镑,并且他了解到搭车者曾因抢劫入狱,因此可推断出,D 项为正确答案。
50. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 从第二段前几句可知,格林先生明知限速是时速 30 英里(约 48.3 千米),而故意超速驾驶,显然是要引起警方的注意以便求助。
51. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 通过最后两句得知,逃犯偷了警察的记事本并送给了格林先生作为回报。
52. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段第一句指出,我们还不知道人们第一次是怎样创造单词的,换句话说,语言的来源仍是个谜(the origin of language is a mystery),还没有得到解决。故选 D。
53. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段第二句指出,人们创造某些声音来表达自己的思想感情、行动和事物,目的是他们可以互相交流。故选 C。
54. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段讲到,人类起初用某种声音进行交流,后来才有了字母,字母结合起来可以代表声音,也可以写下来。因此这些说出来的声音也好,用字母写出来的声音也好,都被我们称为单词。故选 C。
55. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由文章第二段第一句“The power of words, then, lies in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds.”可知,单词的力量在于它的描述功能(representative function)。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】 C
57. 【答案】 F
58. 【答案】 E
59. 【答案】 D
60. 【答案】 B

VI. Writing

61. [参考范文]

Saturday October 27, 2024

Fine

Today we visited Tsinghua University. Early in the morning we arrived at the gate of Tsinghua University, where an old professor gave us a warm welcome. The professor showed us around and explained many things to us enthusiastically. First we went to the library. We saw many, many books and quite a number of students were absorbed in reading. Then we visited the lab building. On the campus, we found here and there students studying under the trees. The old professor gave us a lecture in the afternoon. Time passed quickly. Before we knew it, it was time for us to say good-bye.



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(三)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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. knee B. know C. kick D. knife
- A. music B. plastic C. ocean D. public
- A. sight B. bright C. daughter D. enough
- A. dear B. heart C. ear D. tear
- A. equip B. mosquito C. liquid D. quarter

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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.

- Does everyone on earth have an equal right _____ an equal share of its resources?
A. by B. at C. to D. over
- This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. gives B. grants C. entitles D. credits
- You _____ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks.
A. needn't have seen B. must have seen
C. might have seen D. can't have seen
- That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but _____ the police.
A. called in B. calling in C. call in D. to call in

- She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A. attracted B. absorbed C. drawn D. concentrated
- I haven't decided which hotel _____.
A. to stay B. is to stay at C. to stay at D. is for staying
- It was not until midnight _____ they reached the campsite.
A. when B. that C. while D. as
- It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.
A. were not played B. not to play C. not be played D. did not play
- Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window.
A. vision B. look C. picture D. view
- Make a note of it _____ you should forget it.
A. so B. to C. how D. lest
- Many children, _____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.
A. of them B. whose C. their D. with whom
- The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.
A. count on B. count in C. count up D. count out
- The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.
A. neither B. so C. either D. both
- We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came _____ view.
A. from B. in C. before D. into
- They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.
A. fruitful B. beneficial C. valuable D. effective

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Drawing a picture is the simplest way of putting an idea down on paper. That is 21 men first began to write six thousand years ago or 22. The alphabet we now use 23 down to us over a long period of time. It was developed from the picture-writing of ancient Egypt.

Picture-writing was useful in many 24. It could be used to express ideas as well as 25. For example, a drawing of a 26 meant the object "man". 27 a drawing of a man lying on the ground with a spear in him meant "28".

Besides the Egyptians, the Chinese 29 the American Indians also developed ways 30 writing in pictures. But only 31 much could be said this way. Thousands of pictures would have been needed 32 express all the ideas that people might have. It would have taken many thousand more to express all the objects 33 to men. No one could 34 so many pictures in a lifetime. Nor could anyone learn the meaning of all 35 drawings in a lifetime.

密封线内不要答题
姓名

21. A. when B. because C. where D. how
 22. A. over B. more C. else D. later
 23. A. went B. showed C. appeared D. came
 24. A. sides B. colours C. ways D. meanings
 25. A. stories B. animals C. objects D. subjects
 26. A. creature B. being C. woman D. man
 27. A. But B. For C. Besides D. Because
 28. A. die B. death C. sleep D. down
 29. A. and B. with C. helped D. followed
 30. A. to B. about C. on D. of
 31. A. not B. very C. so D. too
 32. A. to B. for C. possibly D. actually
 33. A. known B. with C. called D. in
 34. A. write B. draw C. watch D. take
 35. A. many B. some C. that D. such

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Alexia Sloane, a 10-year-old girl, lost her sight when she was two following a brain disease. But despite her disability she has excelled at languages and is already fluent in English, French, Spanish and Chinese—and is learning German.

Now she has experienced her dream job of working as an interpreter after East of England MEP (欧盟议员) Robert Sturdy invited her to the parliament building in Brussels, thus becoming the youngest interpreter to work at the European Parliament.

“She was given a special permit to get into the building, where there is usually a minimum age requirement of 14, and sat in a booth listening and interpreting,” said her mother, Isabelle. “The other interpreters were amazed at how well she did as the debate was quite complicated and many of the words were rather technical.”

Alexia has been tri-lingual since birth as her mother, a teacher, is half French and half Spanish, while her father, Richard, is English. She started talking and communicating in all three languages before she lost her sight but adapted quickly to her blindness. By the age of four, she was reading and writing in Braille (盲文). When she was six, Alexia began to learn Chinese. The girl is now learning German at school in Cambridge.

Alexia has been longing to be an interpreter since she was six and she chose to go to the European Parliament as her prize when she won a young achiever of the year award. She asked if she could shadow interpreters and Mr. Sturdy agreed to take her along as his guest.

Alexia worked with the head of interpreting and had a real taste of life in parliament. “It was

fantastic and I’m absolutely determined now to become an interpreter,” she said.

36. What does the passage tell about Alexia Sloane?
 A. She is very proud of her parents. B. She has learned five foreign languages.
 C. She is a quick learner of languages. D. She has difficulties with language learning.
37. Why did Alexia need special permission to enter the parliament building?
 A. She was not in a state of good health. B. She could not afford the admission fees.
 C. She did not meet the age requirement. D. She did not have an adult to accompany her.
38. What did Alexia want to do after she got the award?
 A. To travel to other European countries.
 B. To visit the European Parliament.
 C. To apply for a position in the government.
 D. To study German at Cambridge University.
39. The tone of the passage can be best described as _____.
 A. critical B. admiring
 C. understanding D. doubtful

Passage Two

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is essential to one’s life. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have been told, and told again, is as necessary as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip. But for many people, the thought of food as the first thing in the morning is never a pleasure. So despite all the efforts, they still take no breakfast.

Between 1977 and 1983, the latest year for which figures could be obtained, the number of people who didn’t have breakfast increased by 33%—from 8.8 million to 11.7 million—according to the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation of America. For those who dislike eating breakfast, however, there is some good news.

Several studies in the last few years have shown that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. “Going without breakfast does not affect work,” said Arnold E. Bender, former professor of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College in London, “nor does giving people breakfast improve work.” Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better work is surprisingly inadequate (不充分的), and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. “The literature,” says one researcher, Dr. Earnest Polite at the University of Texas, “is poor.”

40. Which of these is mentioned in the second paragraph?
 A. The number of the people who skip breakfast has increased.
 B. Many people fill their cars with gasoline in the morning.
 C. 8.8 million people got involved in a study on eating habits.
 D. A company carried out a research in 1983.
41. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part?
 A. Having breakfast does not improve work, either.
 B. Giving people breakfast improves work.
 C. Going without breakfast can improve work, too.
 D. Having breakfast does improve work.

42. What does the word "literature" in the last sentence refer to?
 A. Modern American literature. B. Any printed materials.
 C. Written works on a subject. D. Stories, poems and plays.
43. Which of the following statements best summarizes the writer's conclusion about the function of breakfast?
 A. Omitting breakfast helps improve work.
 B. Eating breakfast is absolutely necessary.
 C. Scientists have produced sufficient evidence in support of breakfast.
 D. There isn't strong evidence to prove that breakfast is a must.

Passage Three

When you stretch out in the sun you can do one of the three things: you can use no sun tan oil, an ordinary sun tan oil; or *Bergasol*.

If you don't use any sun tan oil when you're in the sun, you will burn surprisingly quickly. If you use an ordinary sun tan oil, you will protect your skin to a lesser or greater degree. How much protection depends on the "protection-factor number" on the bottle. Some oils block out so many of the sun's rays and you can stay in the sun all day without burning—but you won't go very brown, either.

Bergasol will protect your skin like an ordinary sun tan oil. It also has a tan accelerator that speeds up the rate at which the sun activates the skin cells that produce melanin (黑色素). It is melanin that gives the skin its brown colour. *Bergasol* enables you to go brown faster, and as the days pass the difference will become more obvious.

Unfortunately, this special formulation isn't cheap to prepare. So *Bergasol* is rather more expensive than ordinary sun tan oil. However, the price looks more attractive as you do.

Bergasol

It makes you go brown faster

Protection

Many people imagine that "cover-up" means you don't get a tan. Nothing to show for your holiday.

Not so. With "cover-up", you can get brown if you want to. The point of "cover-up" is to protect your skin from the harmful rays of the sun which, according to the experts, make your skin look older.

That's what Solex Cover-up is all about—protection for your skin. It has a Sun Protection Factor 8, which makes it suitable for anyone. Find out how it works for you by consulting the Solex Sun Chart. On sale wherever Solex is.

With Solex Cover-up, you can tan as slowly as you like. As gently as you like. And with much less chance of peeling. Your tan will look better. Your skin will stay young longer.

Solex

Gentle tan... full protection

44. What can we learn from the second advertisement?
 A. It is easy to get a suntan in summer. B. Suntan is regarded as a sign of protection.
 C. Sunlight could make one look older. D. Everyone wants to get a suntan from holiday.
45. Why is *Solex* suitable for everyone?
 A. Its price is more attractive. B. It can be used to relieve sunburn.
 C. It can make the skin cells more active. D. It has a mild protection factor.
46. Compared with *Solex*, *Bergasol* _____.
 A. helps one go brown more quickly B. better protects one's skin
 C. is more competitive in price D. is a better sun tan oil
47. What is the most attractive feature of *Solex Cover-up*?
 A. It helps one get a more beautiful tan.
 B. It is often on sale in supermarkets.
 C. It blocks out more sun's rays than other oils.
 D. It helps one tan gradually and gently.

Passage Four

Ideas about polite behaviour differ from one culture to another. Some societies, such as America and Australia, for example, are mobile and very open. People here change jobs and move house quite often. As a result, they have a lot of relationships that often last only a short time, and they need to get to know people quickly. So it's normal to have friendly conversations with people that they have just met, and you can talk about things that other cultures would regard as personal.

On the other hand, there are more crowded and less mobile societies where long-term relationships are more important. A Malaysian or Mexican business person, for example, will want to get to know you very well before he or she feels happy to start business. But when you do get to know each other, the relationship becomes much deeper than it would in a mobile society.

To Americans, both Europeans and Asians seem cool and formal at first. On the other hand, as a passenger from a less mobile society puts it, it's no fun spending several hours next to a stranger who wants to tell you all about his or her life and asks you all sorts of questions that you don't want to answer.

Cross-cultural differences aren't just a problem for travelers, but also for people in daily life. Some societies have "universalist" cultures. These societies strongly respect rules, and they treat every person and situation in basically the same way. "Particularist" (强调特性的) societies also have rules, but they are less important than the society's unwritten ideas about what is right or wrong for a particular situation or a particular person. So the normal rules are changed to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.

48. What can be learned from Paragraph 1?
 A. People from a mobile society dislike talking about personal affairs.
 B. Short-term relationships are common in a mobile society.
 C. Americans tend to make more friends than people from other cultures.
 D. It is difficult for Americans and Australians to communicate with strangers.
49. Who do Malaysians prefer to start business with according to the passage?
 A. Those who talk a lot about themselves.
 B. Those who they know well enough.

- C. Those who enjoy talking with strangers.
D. Those who want to do business with them.
50. Which of the following is true about the rules in "particularist" societies?
A. They change to fit different situations. B. People respect and obey them completely.
C. They don't exist. D. No one obeys them.
51. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Polite behaviour varies with different cultures.
B. Less mobile societies have fewer rules.
C. People from mobile societies are more polite.
D. Cultural differences are important.

Passage Five

Claude-Oscar Monet (1840 - 1926) was a French artist and a leading member of the Impressionist group of painters. Born in Paris, Monet spent his childhood in Le Havre. There he met a local artist, Eugène Boudin, who encouraged him to become a landscape painter.

In 1859, Monet went to Paris to study at the Académie Suisse. Between 1860 and 1862, Monet served in the army in Algeria (阿尔及利亚). He returned to Paris where he met most of the major artists of the era.

In 1870, Monet married Camille Doncieux. To escape the Franco-Prussian war, they moved to London. Back to France, they settled at Argenteuil, a boating centre on the Seine (塞纳河) which drew many other Impressionist painters. Working from nature was a particular symbol of the Impressionist movement, and one that Monet valued, reflecting in his paintings the ever-changing impact of light and weather conditions.

In 1872, he visited Le Havre where he painted "An Impression, Sunrise". When exhibited in 1874, part of its title was used by a critic to label the whole movement "Impressionism".

Monet's wife died in 1879, and he set up home with Alice Hoschedé, the wife of one of his most important sponsors. During the 1880s, Monet travelled through France painting a variety of landscapes. He gradually became better known and for the last 30 years of his life he was regarded as the greatest of the Impressionists.

From 1890 he began to paint a series (系列) of pictures of one subject, including "Haystacks" "Rouen Cathedral" and "Waterlilies". The latter were painted in the fine garden Monet created at his house at Giverny, where he lived from 1883 on. He painted them over and over again, most significantly in a series especially for a museum in Paris.

52. Monet was introduced to art _____.
A. by an artist in his childhood B. by his father in Le Havre
C. during his short stay in Algeria D. during his visit to Paris
53. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. Impressionism was born in London.
B. Monet was one of the sponsors of Impressionism.
C. Argenteuil was the birthplace of many impressionists.
D. Impressionist paintings are mainly based on nature.
54. What is said about the painting "An Impression, Sunrise"?
A. It established Monet's fame as an artist for the first time.

- B. It invited a lot of strong criticism from the public.
C. It was painted by Monet and Eugène Boudin.
D. It was the origin of the name "Impressionism".
55. What do we know about Monet's life since 1890?
A. He painted only for a museum in Paris.
B. He devoted himself to travelling overseas.
C. He was influenced by Alice in his painting style.
D. He focused on paintings of a particular theme.

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| A. What about making it a little earlier | B. I have no idea |
| C. Let's go together | D. Thank you all the same |
| E. Do you like basketball | F. When and where shall we meet |
| G. What are you going to do | H. It doesn't matter |

- A: What do you plan to do this weekend?
B: 56.
- A: I hear there's going to be a basketball match this Sunday. Tom and I are going to watch it. 57?
B: Of course. Basketball is my favourite. But I have no ticket for the match. What a pity!
A: You're lucky. I have some free tickets. 58.
B: Great! 59?
A: Let's meet at the bus stop at half past five.
B: I think there must be a big crowd of people there. 60?
A: OK. See you at five o'clock.
B: See you.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 根据下面的汉语提示,写一篇题为 "Why Should We Learn English" 的短文。
(1) 英语现已成为一种国际语言;
(2) 现在大多数书籍、报纸和杂志都以英文出版和印刷;
(3) 学习英语需要耐心。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 C
2. 【答案】 C
3. 【答案】 D
4. 【答案】 B
5. 【答案】 B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:地球上的每一个人对地球上的资源都享有同等的权利吗? right to 意为“……的权利”。
7. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:这张票能让你在我们新开张的饭店免费吃上一顿饭。give 给,给予,一般用于 give sb. sth. 或 give sth. to sb. 句式中;grant 给予,授予,一般用于 grant sb. sth. 句式中;entitle 给……权利(或资格),entitle sb. to sth. 使某人有权……;credit 相信,信任。
8. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查情态动词。
【应试指导】 句意:在上周五你不可能在她的办公室看见她,她离开本市已经两星期了。needn't have done 表示不必做某事,而实际上已经做了,含没有必要或浪费的意思。根据该题后半句的意思判断 A 项错。B 项和 C 项是对发生在过去的事情的一种推断,只是程度不同,因为是肯定形式,不合题意,也错。must have been 的否定形式应为 can't have done,所以 D 正确。
9. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查“but + 动词不定式”结构。
【应试指导】 句意:那件事如此严重,除了请警察,我别无选择。这种结构一般有两种模式:have no choice but + 带 to 不定式或 have nothing to do but + 不带 to 不定式。
10. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:她工作如此专心以至于没有听到有人敲门。be absorbed in 为固定搭配,意为“专心致志做某事”。A、C、D 三项均与句子构不成搭配。
11. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查“疑问代词 + 不定式”的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:我还没有决定下榻哪家宾馆。因为 stay 为不及物动词,需加介词 at。
12. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查强调句。
【应试指导】 句意:他们直到半夜才到达宿营地。强调句的结构为:It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他成分。此句可还原为:They didn't reach the campsite until midnight.
13. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:饭店管理部门恳请客人晚上 11 点以后不要打开收音机。动词 request 所接从句要用虚拟语气,其结构为“should + 动词原形”,should 可省略。且此处表示被动,故选 C。
14. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:尽管我也喜欢这栋房子的外观,但真正使我决定买它的原因是窗外的美丽景色。view 景色,风景,符合句意。vision 看法,视力;look 神色;picture 图画,画面。
15. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:把这件事记一下,免得你忘了。根据句意,应选 D。lest 免得,后接从句,需用虚拟语气,且 should 可省略。
16. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查非限制性定语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:很多小孩在村里都得到了很好的照顾,他们的父母远在大城市里打工。whose 引导非限制性定语从句,且在从句中作定语,符合题意。

17. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:经理需要一个他能够依靠的助手,在他不在时助手可以处理问题。count on 依靠,依赖;count in 把……计算在内;count up 加起来;count out 逐个地数。

18. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查倒装句。

【应试指导】 句意:该机构没有违规,但也没有很负责任地操作。后半句为倒装句,所以 A 项正确。C、D 两项可排除。使用 so 的前提是前面句子必须是肯定句,所以 B 项错。

19. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】 句意:看到小屋的红屋顶时,我们都欢呼起来。come into view 为固定搭配,意为“进入视线,视野”。

20. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 考查形容词词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:他们采取了有效措施防止毒气泄漏。fruitful 硕果累累的,成功的;beneficial 对……有益的,有利的;valuable 有价值的;effective 有效的,产生效果的。

III. Cloze

21. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 和前文的 way 相呼应,表示“那是怎样……”,因此这里引导表语从句的连词用 how。

22. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 数词后面加 or more 表示“或更多一点”。

23. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 come down 的意思是“传下来”。

24. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 in many ways 的意思是“在许多方面”,符合题意。

25. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 只有 objects 可以和 ideas 相对应,一个是物质的,一个是精神的,这样就各种事物都包括了。

26. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 从后面呼应的 meant the object “man”可知,此处应该填 man。

27. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 本句和上句之间的关系不是因果关系,而是一种转折关系,故用 but。

28. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 动词 meant 的宾语要用名词,down 是副词,die 是动词,sleep 也可作名词,但不符合句意。只有名词 death 符合句意。

29. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 语法结构题。

【应试指导】 两个并列主语(the Chinese 及 the American Indians)之间应用连词 and。

30. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 语法结构题。

【应试指导】 在 way 的后面要用 to do sth. 或 of doing sth.,此处空格后面用的是 writing,故用 of。

31. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 only not much 用在一起不符合语言习惯,且逻辑上不通。only very much 逻辑上不通,因为 very much 指“很多”,前面再加上 only(仅仅,只有)意思上讲不通。如果说 only too much,那意味着象形文字能表达的内容太多了,与文意不符,故用 so much,意思是象形文字能够表达的只有这么多。

32. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 express 是动词,前面用不定式符号 to,表示目的。

33. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】后面已有介词 to,故不能再选介词 in 或 with。不能说 be called to sb.,因此也不能选 C。known to sb. 的意思是“为……所知道”。
34. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】后面的宾语是 pictures,故谓动词只能用 draw(画)。
35. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】many 和 some 前面不能用 all;that 是单数,后面不能接复数名词;只有 such 前面可以用 all,后面可以接复数名词。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第一段第二句可知,Alexia Sloane 擅长学习语言,她已经学习了英语、法语、西班牙语和汉语,现在正在学习德语。由此可知,B、D 两项都不正确。而且由第一段也可知,她只有 10 岁,但已经掌握了四种语言,可见她在语言方面学得很快,故选 C。
37. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第三段第一句可知,进入议会大楼有年龄限制,最低要求年满 14 岁,而 Alexia Sloane 只有 10 岁,不符合年龄要求,所以她需要得到特别的许可才进入议会大楼,故选 C。
38. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第五段第一句“...she chose to go to the European Parliament as her prize when she won a young achiever of the year award.”可知,当 Alexia Sloane 获奖后她想去参观欧洲议会,故选 B。
39. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第一段第二句中的“she has excelled at languages and is already fluent in English...”及下面段落的叙述可知,作者写这篇文章充满了赞赏之情,故选 B。
40. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段第一句“Between 1997 and 1983...the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33%...”可知,不吃早饭的人数有所增加,故选 A。
41. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】句意理解题。
【应试指导】由第三段第二句“‘Going without breakfast does not affect work...nor does giving people breakfast improve work.’”可知,不吃早饭不会影响工作,吃早餐也不会提高工作效率,故选 A。
42. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】literature 所在句的前一句指出,早餐与健康或工作有关的科学证据不充分,而且大部分最近的研究工作是有关儿童的,而不是有关成年人的。由此可推测,literature 一词指的是“(某学科的)文献,资料”,故选 C。
43. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】作者的观点可从最后一段倒数第二句看出来,由这句话“Scientific evidence linking breakfast...not adults.”可知,还没有足够的证据证明吃早餐对健康和工作有利,也就是说没有足够的证据证明吃早餐是必要的,故选 D。
44. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第二个广告的第二段最后一句“...the harmful rays of the sun which...make your skin look older.”可知,太阳的有害射线能使人的皮肤看起来更苍老,故选 C。
45. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二个广告的第三段第二句“It has a Sun Protection Factor 8, which makes it suitable for anyone.”可知,Solex 所含的保护成分使得它适合每个人使用,故选 D。
46. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。

- 【应试指导】由第一个广告的第三段最后一句“Bergasol enables you to go brown faster...”及最后的宣传语“It makes you go brown faster”可知,Bergasol 可使人的皮肤迅速呈现棕色,故选 A。
47. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二个广告的第四段第一、二句“With Solex Cover-up, you can tan as slowly as you like. As gently as you like.”可知,Solex Cover-up 吸引人的地方在于它能帮助人逐渐并且温和地晒成棕色,故选 D。
48. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段第三、四句“People here change jobs...they have a lot of relationships that often last only a short time...”可知,在流动性的社会,人们之间短期关系的存在是很普遍的,故选 B。
49. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段第二句“A Malaysian or Mexican business person...he or she feels happy to start business.”可知,马来西亚商人在与他人做生意之前想先对对方有所了解,也就是说,他更愿意与他熟悉的人做生意,故选 B。
50. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第四段最后两句“‘Particularist’...the normal rules are changed to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.”可知,强调特性的社会也有规矩,但这些规矩可以改变以适应环境的需要或适应人物重要性的需要,故选 A。
51. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章第一句就点明了主旨,即对礼貌行为的观点随着文化的不同而有所不同,接下来以实例证明了这种说法,所以本题应选 A。
52. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段最后一句“‘There he met a local artist...encouraged him to become a landscape painter.’”可知,Monet 是小时候受到当地一位画家的鼓励才接触绘画的,故选 A。
53. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第三段最后一句“Working from nature was a particular symbol of the Impressionist movement...”可知,从自然入手是印象派运动的典型象征,也就是说,印象派画作主要是以自然为基础的,故选 D。
54. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第四段“...‘An Impression, Sunrise’...was used by a critic to label the whole movement ‘Impressionism’.”可知,Impressionism(印象主义)一词来源于 Monet 的作品“An Impression, Sunrise”,故选 D。
55. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由最后一段第一句“From 1890 he began to paint a series of pictures of one subject, including...”可知,1890 年以后,Monet 开始画一个主题的一系列图片,故选 D。
- V. Daily Conversation
56. 【答案】B
57. 【答案】E
58. 【答案】C
59. 【答案】F
60. 【答案】A
- VI. Writing
61. [参考范文]

Why Should We Learn English

English language has now become an international language. Many countries in the world use English and more people are learning English. Many people who attend the international conference, go abroad and do business with foreigners have to speak it.

Nowadays, most of the valuable books, newspapers and magazines are printed and published in English. If we want to obtain more information and knowledge, we have to learn English well. English is certainly regarded as a tool of communication.

Learning English needs patience. It is quite often for anyone to meet with trouble while learning English. In this case, to be patient is indeed very important. The only way for us to learn English well is to memorize new words, and read English articles patiently and carefully.



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(四)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. <u>tie</u> | B. <u>lie</u> | C. <u>field</u> | D. <u>die</u> |
| 2. A. <u>sincere</u> | B. <u>there</u> | C. <u>mere</u> | D. <u>here</u> |
| 3. A. <u>car</u> | B. <u>far</u> | C. <u>war</u> | D. <u>star</u> |
| 4. A. <u>plays</u> | B. <u>days</u> | C. <u>says</u> | D. <u>pays</u> |
| 5. A. <u>wall</u> | B. <u>shall</u> | C. <u>fall</u> | D. <u>call</u> |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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.

6. The room is in a terrible dirty surroundings; it _____ cleaned.
A. can't have been B. shouldn't have been
C. mustn't have been D. wouldn't have been
7. We forgot to bring our tickets, but please let us enter, _____?
A. do you B. will you C. can we D. shall we
8. The traditional approach _____ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.
A. to dealing B. in dealing C. dealing D. to deal

9. I'd like to _____ him to you for the job. He is very clever and capable.
A. refer B. suggest C. recommend D. propose
10. The book is worth _____.
A. read B. being read C. reading D. having read
11. Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____.
A. intention B. attempt C. purpose D. desire
12. The ancient Egyptians are supposed _____ rockets to the moon.
A. to send B. to be sending C. to have sent D. to have been sending
13. The store had to _____ a number of clerks because sales were down.
A. lay out B. lay off C. lay aside D. lay down
14. All the students in this class passed the English exam _____ the exception of Li Ming.
A. on B. in C. for D. with
15. Young adults _____ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.
A. other than B. more than C. less than D. rather than
16. _____ you eat the correct foods _____ be able to keep fit and stay healthy.
A. Only if; you will B. Only if; will you C. Unless; you will D. Unless; will you
17. _____ right now, she would get there on Sunday.
A. Would she leave B. If she leaves
C. Were she to leave D. If she had left
18. It's already 5 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time _____?
A. we are going home B. we go home
C. we went home D. we can go home
19. Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
A. twice more B. twice as much as
C. as much twice as D. as much as twice
20. The little girl could not _____ the attraction of the piece of the chocolate.
A. consist B. persist C. insist D. resist

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Insomnia, or "poor sleep", can have bad effects on a person's health and general well-being. It can 21 on both our physical and mental health and can lead to other health 22.

Insomnia can be traced to many different reasons, but what is 23 to many sufferers is their inability to relax fully and "switch the mind 24".

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

40. According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that _____.
 A. we fail to listen carefully when they talk
 B. people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say
 C. people usually state one thing but mean another
 D. we tend to doubt what our friends say
41. In the sentence "Maybe he doesn't see it himself" in paragraph 2, the pronoun "it" refers to _____.
 A. being friendly
 B. a bit of envy
 C. lucky dog
 D. your luck
42. When we listen to a person talking, the most important thing for us to do is to _____.
 A. notice the way the person is talking
 B. take a good look at the person talking
 C. mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
 D. examine the real meaning of what he says based on his manner, his tone and his posture
43. The author most probably is a _____.
 A. teacher
 B. psychologist
 C. philosopher
 D. doctor

Passage Three

Have you ever argued with your loved ones over simple misunderstandings(误解)? Little wonder. We often believe we're more skillful in getting our point across than we actually are, according to Boza Keysar, a professor at the University of Chicago. In his recent study, speakers tried to express their meanings using unclear sentences. Speakers who thought listeners understood were wrong nearly half the time. Here's some good advice to reduce misunderstanding:

(1) Don't trust what you see from the listener. Listeners often nod, look at you or say "uhhuh" to be polite or move the conversation along. But it's easy to consider these as signs of understanding.

(2) Train the editor(编辑) in your head. If you say, "Beth discusses her problems with her husband," it's not clear whether she's talking to her husband or about him. Try instead, "Beth talks to her husband about her problems." or "Beth talks to others about the problems with her husband."

(3) Ask listeners to repeat your message. Introduce your request by saying "I want to be sure I said that right." Questions like "How does that sound?" or "Does that make sense?" may also work.

(4) Listen well. When on the receiving end, ask questions to be sure you're on the same page. After all, it isn't just the speaker's job to make his speech understood.

44. Why does the writer give us the advice?
 A. We're not skillful enough to make clear sentences.
 B. Misunderstanding is damaging our normal lives.
 C. Misunderstanding occurs now and then.
 D. It's impolite to say NO to others.
45. The writer suggests that when talking to others, the speaker should _____.
 A. know that listeners will show him that they understand his words
 B. express himself clearly even when he sees signs of understanding
 C. notice listener's signs of understanding
 D. look directly into his listener's eyes
46. By Train the editor in your head, the speakers are advised _____.
 A. to get themselves trained by a good editor
 B. to discuss problems with their husbands or wives
 C. to express themselves in long but simple sentences
 D. to make sure each sentence has only one meaning
47. In the last paragraph, the words "you're on the same page" mean that _____.
 A. you're following the speaker closely
 B. you're reading the same page as the speaker does
 C. you should know which page the speaker refers to
 D. your story is written on the same page as the speaker's

Passage Four

Almost every family buys at least one copy of a newspaper every day. Some people subscribe to as many as two or three different newspapers. But why do people read newspapers?

Five hundred years ago, news of important happenings—battles lost and won, kings or rulers overthrown or killed—took months and even years to travel from one country to another. The news passed by word of mouth and was never accurate. Today we can read in our newspapers of important events that occur in faraway countries on the same day they happen.

Apart from supplying news from all over the world, newspapers give us a lot of other useful information. There are weather reports, radio, television and film guides, book reviews, stories, and, of course, advertisements. There are all sorts of advertisements. The bigger ones are put in by large companies to bring attention to their products. They pay the newspapers thousands of dollars for their advertising space, but it is worth the money, for news of their products goes into almost every home in the country. For those who produce newspapers, advertisements are also important. Money earned from advertisements makes it possible for them to sell their newspapers at a low price and still make a profit.

48. In the past, news was _____.
 A. sent by telegraph
 B. sent by letter
 C. passed from one person to another
 D. sent by telephone

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 C
2. 【答案】 B
3. 【答案】 C
4. 【答案】 C
5. 【答案】 B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查情态动词。
【应试指导】 句意:房间乱极了,不可能打扫过。句子前半部分“房间乱极了”是前提,后半部分应该是对这种情况做出的一种猜测性判断,且带否定意味,应用否定形式 can't have done,表示不可能做某事。shouldn't have done 意为本不应该打扫而实际上已经打扫过了,与句意不符。
7. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查反义疑问句。
【应试指导】 句意:我们忘了带票了,请让我们进去,好吗? let us 表示“请求”,反义疑问句是 will you/won't you; 而 let's 表示建议,反义疑问句是 shall we。
8. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:处理复杂问题的传统方法是将其分解成更容易处理的小问题。approach to 为固定搭配, to 在这里是介词,后面应跟动名词。
9. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:我愿意向你推荐他做这份工作,他非常聪明又有能力。refer 参考,查询; suggest 建议,提议; recommend 推荐,介绍; propose 提议,提名。
10. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查固定句型。
【应试指导】 句意:这本书值得一读。be worth 后的动词通常用动名词形式,表示“值得……”,而且用主动形式来表达被动意义。
11. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:雪莱已为生物考试做了精心准备,以确保一次通过。intention 意图,打算; attempt 尝试,试图; purpose 目的; desire 渴望,愿望。
12. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查不定式完成式的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:据猜测,古埃及人曾向月球发射过火箭。send 为短暂性动词,不能用进行时态,所以 B、D 两项错误。A 项和 C 项的区别在于不定式的时态,句首表示时间概念的 ancient 表明不定式动作在句子谓语动作之前发生,不定式须用完成式,故 C 项正确。
13. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:因为销售额下降,商店不得不裁掉大量雇员。lay out 布置,展开; lay off 解雇,停止工作; lay aside 放在一边,留待后用; lay down 放下,阐述。
14. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:除了李明,该班学生全部通过了英语考试。with the exception of... 为固定搭配,意为“除……以外”。
15. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:喜欢流行歌曲的可能是年轻人而不是老年人。可首先排除 B、C 两项,因为主句中已经有比较级标志词 more。other than 表示“除了”,young adults 和 older people 不存在包容关系,即整体和局部的关系,所以也错。rather than 而不是,符合题意。
16. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查连词的用法。

【应试指导】 句意:只有正确饮食,你才能保持身体健康。从句意可知,unless 不符合题意,若选 D 的话,应当在 you will 后加上 not。only if 表示条件,意为“只有”。当 only if 置于句首时,主句要部分倒装,故选 B。

17. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:如果她马上出发,星期天就能到那儿。从句意可知,主句谓语为“would + 动词原形”,那么条件句谓语动词为“were to”或“should + 动词原形”,省略 if 时,were 或 should 提前构成倒装结构。显然 C 项正确。
 18. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查 it is time(that)从句的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:现在已经 5 点钟了,你不认为我们该回家了吗? 在这一句型中,从句中的动词需要用过去时,故 C 项正确。
 19. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查倍数的表达方式。
【应试指导】 句意:住旅馆一周的费用相当于租宿舍的两倍。表示倍数时,可用“倍数 + as + 形容词原级 + as...”结构。
 20. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:小女孩不能抵制那块巧克力的诱惑。选项中只有 resist 是及物动词,和 attraction 构成“抵抗诱惑”之意。consist(of) 由……组成; persist(in) 坚持,执意; insist(on) 坚持要求。
- ## III. Cloze
21. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“它能影响我们的身体和心理健康”。harm 伤害; affect 影响,为及物动词,后面可直接跟名词; change 改变; impact 影响,作不及物动词时,可以加介词 on 再跟名词。故选 D。
 22. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 demands 需求; reasons 原因。concerns 和 questions 都可以用来表示“问题”,但 concerns 一般表示关注的问题,questions 一般表示说话者需要寻找答案的问题,它常与动词 ask 或 answer 连用。health concerns 表示“健康问题”,符合题意。
 23. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:失眠可以追溯到许多不同的原因,对许多患者来说共同的是他们不能完全放松。interesting 有趣的; same 同样的; common 普遍的,共同的; alike 相像的。
 24. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“不能摆脱掉这种想法”,switch off 表示“关掉,失去兴趣”,符合题意。
 25. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 go around and around in the mind 表示“在脑海里翻来覆去”。
 26. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 由前文中的 constant thoughts 可知,此处表示“从一个想法转移到下一个想法”,thought 意为“想法”,符合题意。
 27. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“让患者非常疲惫”,“leave + 宾语 + 形容词”表示“使……处于某种状态”,符合题意。
 28. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“为了有效地治疗失眠症”,effectively 意为“有效地”,符合题意。carefully 小心地; easily 容易地; finally 最后。
 29. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 what 引导宾语从句,且在从句中作 feels like 的宾语,符合题意,故选 D。
 30. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“一旦这被大脑记住”,remember 意为“记住”,符合题意。pull 拉; change 改变; print 打印。

31. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 scale 规模; step 步骤, 措施; method 方法; technique 技巧。根据题意, 应选 B。
32. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“允许人们完全放松”, fully 意为“完全地”, 符合题意。recently 最近; silently 沉默地; actively 积极地。
33. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 appear 出现; show 显现; occur 发生, 产生; realize 意识到。此处表示“使自然睡眠状态产生”, 故选 C。
34. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“达成目标”, achieve 意为“达到, 完成”, 符合题意。target 以……为目标; keep 保持; aim 目的是。
35. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“服用安眠药是一个短期策略”, strategy 意为“策略”, 符合题意。object 目标; system 体系; result 结果。
- IV. Reading Comprehension**
36. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 本文讲述的是公共商品, 如水坝、公路标志、灯塔、国防等, 它也可以说是一种特殊的商品, 故选 C。
37. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 从文章第一、二段可知, 公共商品是每个人都可免费享用的商品, 如水坝、公路标志等。由此推知, 四个选项中, 桥梁、消防车、交通灯都是公共商品, 只有 A 项不是公共商品。
38. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段第一句指出, 确定使用公共商品的社会成本和社会效益不是一件容易的事。故选 A。
39. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段给出了公共商品的概念, 接着第二段又列举了许多公共商品的实例。故选 D。
40. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第二段第二句及第三段首句可知, 有时人们所说的话掩饰了其真实含义, 而且言不由衷。故选 C。
41. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 本句中的 it 指的就是上句提到的 a bit of envy。
42. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章最后一段告诉我们要想弄懂一个人说话的真实含义, 就要注意他的方式, 语调和姿态。D 项概括全面, 故选 D。
43. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 通过了解文章的意思, 我们可以看出作者分析了交际过程的心理因素, 并从心理学角度提出建议, 以使人们少犯错误。由此可知, 作者可能是个心理学家。
44. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第一段可知, 仅仅因为误解而引起争执的情况时有发生, 因而作者才给出了建议。
45. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第二段可知, 听者有时会点头等, 但有时这只是他表示礼貌或使谈话顺利进行下去的表示, 而并不代表他真正理解你所说的话, 所以说话者即使看到表示理解的信号时也应该清楚地表达自己的观点。
46. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

- 【应试指导】 由第三段所举的例子可知, 有时一句话表达不清会有歧义, 所以作者建议所讲的话应该只有一个意思, 以免发生歧义。
47. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 句意理解题。
【应试指导】 由此句后面一句“make his speech understood”可知, “you’re on the same page”意为“你能跟上说话者的思路, 能理解说话者的意思”。
48. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段指出, 过去传递信息需要数月甚至数年的时间, 而且是“口头传递”的。由此可知, 这些消息是由一个人传到另一个人的。
49. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段讲到, 报纸中有各类广告, 大公司花钱做广告是值得的(it is worth the money), 因为“它们所经营产品的消息几乎能够进入全国的每一个家庭”。
50. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 从文章第二段中我们得知, 500年前把消息从一个国家传到另一个国家需要花很长的时间。A项不正确, 故选 A。
51. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段第一句提到, 几乎每个家庭每天至少购买一份报纸。第二句接着讲到, 有些人 subscribe to 多达两三份不同的报纸。由此可推断, subscribe to 和第一句中的 buy 应为同义词, 也就是“订阅”的意思, 故选 C。
52. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第一段第二句可知, 她们是从超市入口处的广告牌中得知这一消息的。
53. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第二段前两句可知答案为 C。
54. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由最后一段前两句可知, Mrs. Edwards 已经把东西放进车里了, 这时她发现她忘记买茶了, 所以又返回超市去买茶。
55. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 pleased 与 delighted 都意为“高兴的”, 可排除 A、B 两项。proud 自豪的, 也可排除。Mrs. Edwards 成为幸运顾客时, 她已把买好的东西都放进车里了, 此时只有茶叶还未付款, 所以她失望的是她现在只买了茶叶。
- V. Daily Conversation**
56. 【答案】 C
57. 【答案】 E
58. 【答案】 G
59. 【答案】 B
60. 【答案】 D
- VI. Writing**
61. [参考范文]

Failure and Success

Failure is a common thing in one's life. Almost everyone experiences failure in his life. When one fails in doing something, he often feels upset. Some people may move back facing failure. But others will stick on and achieve the final success.

Success is what everyone expects. It may lead to fame and glory. When one succeeds in doing something, he gets so excited that he often forgets all the attempts he has done.

Failure is an important factor toward success. As the old saying goes, “Failure teaches success.” The way to success is full of various difficulties. Many important inventions or discoveries were achieved after hundreds of failures. And only those successes which have been achieved after many failures are really valuable and praiseworthy.



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(五)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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. chin B. bite C. alive D. side
- A. gate B. hate C. made D. staff
- A. either B. eight C. neither D. height
- A. child B. character C. church D. chicken
- A. trouble B. soul C. double D. enough

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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.

- As a child I used to wash my parents' car to earn some _____ money.
A. paper B. easy
C. private D. pocket
- After the busy day I've had, I need a _____ drink.
A. heavy B. sharp
C. strong D. powerful
- If you _____ stayed at home, this would never have happened.
A. have B. had
C. will have D. would have

9. —How much did this set of furniture cost?

—I forgot _____.

- A. how much it costs B. how much did it cost
C. how much it cost D. how much does it cost

10. We had a long way to go so we decided to _____ early.

- A. set on B. put on
C. set off D. put off

11. _____ it is not his responsibility to do that, he said he would help.

- A. Although B. As
C. Since D. Unless

12. One of the strongest hurricanes _____ was the Florida Keys Storm of 1935, during which 500 people were killed.

- A. to record B. recorded
C. recording D. being recorded

13. Ms. Jolie is _____ beautiful and very talented, and in control of her own career.

- A. basically B. remarkably
C. perfectly D. actively

14. When John left the office, Amy _____ at her desk.

- A. is still working B. has still worked
C. had still worked D. was still working

15. You should learn through failures. Why don't you _____ your plan or try a new approach?

- A. adjust B. repeat
C. accept D. refuse

16. The carpet has so many stains on it that it needs _____.

- A. replace B. to replace
C. being replaced D. to be replaced

17. I sent him the package yesterday. He _____ it by now.

- A. might have received B. received
C. will receive D. receives

18. Is this the factory _____ you visited the other day?

- A. what B. where
C. that D. when

19. To make the fish _____ nice, she put in some sugar and wine vinegar.

- A. taste B. to taste
C. tasted D. tasting

20. My daughter runs faster than _____ in her class. She runs the fastest.

- A. a boy B. any boy
C. some boys D. most boys

封 线 内 不 要 答 题
科 类 _____
考 号 _____
姓 名 _____

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The northern parts of the United States get very cold in the winter. It snows a great deal and the temperature often goes 21 zero degree in January, 22 and March. But the northeastern and northcentral regions of 23 have been financial and industrial centers, and they are heavily polluted.

In recent years, people in these regions have begun to take vacations 24 these cold winter months. They go to southern parts of the country 25 it is warmer. Many go to Florida where the weather is 26. Others go to the southwestern states of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas where they 27 dry desert climates.

It has become 28 nowadays for old people to move south to these places 29 they retire. Typically these people sell their houses in their home communities and move south to begin a new life 30 senior citizens.

Their children likely have homes 31 and many of them are moving south 32 communities where they were 33. The southern and southwestern parts of the country are now growing 34 any other part. Business and industry 35 many offices and factories in the south. California is already the most popular state in the country.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. below | B. above | C. near | D. over |
| 22. A. April | B. May | C. February | D. June |
| 23. A. the town | B. the country | C. the city | D. the state |
| 24. A. among | B. toward | C. during | D. before |
| 25. A. where | B. when | C. which | D. that |
| 26. A. typical | B. usual | C. tropical | D. practical |
| 27. A. get rid of | B. look for | C. search for | D. find |
| 28. A. strange | B. traditional | C. common | D. rare |
| 29. A. when | B. where | C. unless | D. though |
| 30. A. for | B. as | C. to | D. toward |
| 31. A. of their | B. of their own | C. for theirs | D. for their own's |
| 32. A. nearest | B. among | C. away from | D. far to |
| 33. A. born | B. raised | C. lost | D. found |
| 34. A. less than | B. as fast as | C. as slow as | D. faster than |
| 35. A. have opened | B. closed | C. rebuilt | D. setup |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

The dog has always been considered man's best friend. Always noted for being particularly faithful in watching over children, he also has his place by the fireside, in the cow pasture, on the sheep range (放牧区), and beside the hunter in forest. He is easy to train, works hard, and often performs astonishing feats. And in the frozen polar regions he was once the principal motive power, before being lately displaced by the plane and helicopter.

Because he howls or whines in the presence of impending death, the dog was once thought to have supernatural powers and believed to be capable of seeing gods and ghosts invisible to men. Actually, the basis for these beliefs lies in the hound's sensibility to people's feelings and his superior hearing ability and sense of smell, which enable him to detect signs hidden from human observation. His record of saving lives is outstanding, for he often gives warning of fire and other dangers not noticed by his master.

The dog's major contribution, however, has been to medical research. Both his diet and his structure are comparable to those of the human being, and so he has been the subject of countless demonstrations and experiments. Open-heart surgery has been made possible largely because of the dog. But his sacrifice has repaid his own species as well by safeguarding it from rabies (狂犬病), distemper, and other diseases.

36. The dog has always been noted for _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. protecting children | B. assisting shepherds |
| C. helping hunters | D. herding cattle |
37. In the polar regions, the dog mainly _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. carried supplies | B. provided companionship |
| C. tracked prey | D. herded caribou (驯鹿) |
38. Dogs are similar to human beings in _____.
- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. size | B. structure | C. temperament | D. appearance |
|---------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
39. The article does not say whether the scientists' experiments with dogs have _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. benefited animals other than dogs | B. served man |
| C. helped other dogs | D. contributed to medical knowledge |

Passage Two

Deep inside a mountain near Sweetwater in East Tennessee is a body of water known as the Lost Sea. It is listed by the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's largest underground lake. The Lost Sea is part of an extensive and historic cave system called Craighead Caverns.

密封线内不要答题

The caverns have been known and used since the days of the Cherokee Indian nation. The cave expands into a series of huge rooms from a small opening on the side of the mountain. Approximately one mile from the entrance, in a room called "The Council Room", many Indian artifacts have been found. Some of the items discovered include pottery, arrowheads, weapons, and jewelry.

For many years there were persistent rumors of a large underground lake somewhere in a cave, but it was not discovered until 1905. In that year, a thirteen-year-old boy named Ben Sands crawled through a small opening three hundred feet underground. He found himself in a large cave half filled with water.

Today tourists visit the Lost Sea and ride far out onto it in glass-bottomed boats powered by electric motors. More than thirteen acres of water have been mapped out so far and still no end to the lake has been found. Even though teams of divers have tried to explore the Lost Sea, the full extent of it is still unknown.

40. The Lost Sea is unique because it is _____.
 A. part of a historical cave system
 B. the biggest underground lake in the world
 C. listed in the Guinness Book of World Records
 D. the largest body of water in Tennessee
41. Who located the Lost Sea in recent times?
 A. The Cherokee Indians. B. Tourists.
 C. Ben Sands. D. Scientists.
42. What was found in "The Council Room"?
 A. A small natural opening. B. A large cave.
 C. Another series of rooms. D. Many old Indian objects.
43. It can be inferred from the passage that the Craighead Caverns presently serve as _____.
 A. an underground testing site B. an Indian meeting ground
 C. a tourist attraction D. a motor boat race course

Passage Three

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation. But their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage—a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of deformed (畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of

the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

44. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that _____.
 A. it protects him against the harmful rays from space
 B. it provides sufficient light for plant growth
 C. it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
 D. it screens off the falling meteors
45. We know from the passage that _____.
 A. exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
 B. the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming
 C. radiation is avoidable in space exploration
 D. astronauts in spacesuits needn't worry about radiation damage
46. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. the Apollo mission was very successful
 B. protection from space radiation is no easy job
 C. astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren
 D. radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers
47. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 A. The Atmosphere and Our Environment B. Research on Radiation
 C. Effects of Space Radiation D. Importance of Protection Against Radiation

Passage Four

Mrs. Peters stopped playing the piano when she began to work. She had lived in a very small flat, and there had been no room for a piano. But when she married, she had a new flat which was big enough for one. So she decided to get one and her husband agreed and helped her. She saved some money, and her parents gave her a generous amount of money for her birthday. Then she went to a shop and said, "I'll choose whichever piano does not cost too much and fits into my living room."

When she had paid for the piano, the shop assistant asked her if she would like him to get it tuned (调音) every few months. Mrs. Peters agreed.

A few months later she heard from the shop that a man was coming to tune the piano at ten that morning. Now she had not cleaned the house yet, so it was dusty and untidy. Mrs. Peters hated having even the least amount of dirt, and felt ashamed whenever strange people saw her house like that. So she had to hurry to clean everything carefully. It meant a lot of effort, and it made her hot and tired, but anyhow, by the time the man arrived, everything was finished.

She opened the door, and the man was standing there with a big dog. "Good morning," the man said politely, "Will it disturb you if I bring my dog in, please? I'm blind, and he leads me wherever I go."

48. Mrs. Peters was soon able to buy a piano because _____.
 A. her parents gave her all the money for it
 B. she saved enough money for it
 C. her husband gave her the money
 D. she saved some money and her relatives gave her the rest

49. One morning, _____.
- A. a man was coming to repair her piano
B. Mrs. Peters received a telephone call from the shop
C. the piano was sent to her house at 10 o'clock
D. Mrs. Peters was going to clean the house
50. "It meant a lot of effort, and it made her hot and tired". Here "it" refers to _____.
- A. hating dirt
B. cleaning everything
C. waiting for the man
D. feeling ashamed of the dirty and untidy house
51. Mrs. Peters had wasted her time getting everything clean as _____.
- A. the dog would dirty the house
B. the piano tuner could see nothing in the house
C. the dog disturbed Mrs. Peters
D. the piano tuner always took the dog

Passage Five

It seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun!

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, as early as the eleventh century B. C.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use: it became a symbol of honour and authority. In the Far East in ancient times the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered a symbol of power and authority. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France, and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made, in a whole variety of colours.

52. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the umbrella?
- A. No one exactly knows who was the inventor of the umbrella.
B. The umbrella was first invented to be used as protection against the sun.
C. The umbrella changed much in style in the eighteenth century.
D. In Europe the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade.
53. A strange feature of the umbrella's use is that it was used as _____.
- A. protection against rain
B. a shade against the sun
C. a symbol of honour and power
D. a way of women's decoration

54. In Europe, the umbrella was first used against the rain _____.
- A. in China B. in ancient Egypt C. in Rome D. in Greece
55. This passage talks mainly about _____.
- A. how the umbrella was invented
B. why the umbrella was so popular in Europe
C. the development of the umbrella
D. who needed umbrella first

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. I enjoy P. E. at school | B. I like basketball |
| C. What kind of movies do you like, then | D. Because it's exciting |
| E. It's an action movie and it's interesting | |
| F. Oh, I like comedies, too | G. Sorry. I don't. I want to go to a movie |
| H. I don't like watching movies | |

Dave: What sports do you like?

Rita: I like basketball.

Dave: Why do you like it?

Rita: 56.

Dave: Do you want to play it now?

Rita: 57.

Dave: What movie?

Rita: 58.

Dave: But I don't think so. Action movies are usually boring and scary.

Rita: 59?

Dave: I like comedies.

Rita: 60.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你是 Lucy, 写一封给老同学 Allen 的邀请信, 邀请他参加下个星期日下午 4 点(12 月 23 日)的校友聚会。希望 Allen 尽快回信接受邀请, 以便他们及时做好安排。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 A
2. 【答案】 D
3. 【答案】 B
4. 【答案】 B
5. 【答案】 B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:在我还是小孩子的时候我就常常清洗我父母的汽车来挣点零花钱。pocket money 意为“零花钱”,符合题意。paper money 纸币;easy 容易的;private 私人的。
7. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:忙碌了一天,我需要一杯烈性酒。strong(饮料等)浓的,烈性的,strong drink 意为“烈性酒”,符合题意。heavy 沉重的;sharp 锋利的;powerful 强有力的。
8. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:要是你待在家里的话,这件事就不会发生了。此处为 if 引导的虚拟条件句,主句的谓语为“would + have + 过去分词”形式,所以这里表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,if 条件句中的谓语形式应为过去完成式形式,故选 B。
9. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查宾语从句的语序。
【应试指导】 句意:——这套家具花费了多少钱?——我忘记花费多少钱了。forgot 后为宾语从句,宾语从句必须用陈述句语序。由 forgot 可知,宾语从句的谓语动词应为过去式形式,故选 C。
10. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:有很长一段路要走,所以我们决定早点出发。set on 袭击;put on 穿上;set off 出发,起身;put off 推迟。
11. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查连词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:尽管做那件事并不是他的职责所在,他仍说他会帮忙。although 尽管,虽然,即使,表示让步;as 因为,表示原因;since 因为,由于,表示原因;unless 除非,表示转折。
12. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:有记载的最强的飓风之一是 1935 年的佛罗里达群岛风暴,此风暴造成 500 人死亡。the strongest hurricanes 与 record 之间为被动关系,所以要用 record 的过去分词形式,作 the strongest hurricanes 的后置定语。
13. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查副词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:朱莉女士美丽出众,才华卓越,而且执掌着自己的事业。basically 基本地;remarkably 非常地,显著地;perfectly 完全地,完美地;actively 积极地。
14. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查动词的时态。
【应试指导】 句意:约翰离开办公室时,艾米仍然在工作。由时间状语 when John left the office 可知,谓语动词时态应为过去进行时,表示过去某一时刻或某一时间段正在进行的动作,故选 D。
15. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:你应该从失败中吸取教训。为什么不调整你的计划或尝试一种新的方法呢? adjust 调整;repeat 重复;accept 接受;refuse 拒绝。

16. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查 need 的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:地毯上有如此多的污渍,需要被更换掉了。物作主语时,need 的用法有 sth. need doing 或 sth. need to be done 的形式,可以直接表示被动关系。D 项符合题意,故选 D。
 17. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词的时态。
【应试指导】 句意:我昨天把包裹发给他了,到现在他可能已经收到了。由时间状语 by now 及句意可知,此处应用现在完成时,且此处有猜测的含义,might 可能,表示推测,故选 A。
 18. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查定语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:这是你前几天参观过的工厂吗? that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 the factory,且在从句中充当宾语,符合题意。
 19. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查 make 的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:为了使鱼吃起来更美味,她放了一些糖和酒醋。make 作使役动词时,可跟复合结构,即“make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”。“make + 宾语 + do sth.”表示“使某人/某物……”,符合题意。
 20. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查副词的最高级。
【应试指导】 句意:我女儿比她们班里任何一个男孩都跑得快,她跑得最快。由后一句“*She runs the fastest*”可知,这里要表达的是最高级的意思。“比较级 + than + any + 单数名词”形式可以表示最高级,故选 B。
- ## III. Cloze
21. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 联系上下文可知寒冷程度很高,用 below 表示“低于零度”。
 22. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 空格前是“一月”,空格后是“三月”,它们之间又是并列关系,应选 February 二月。
 23. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 短文前面说的是美国北部地区气候寒冷,而此处指的是:_____的东北部地区和北部中央地区,无疑应选 the country,指代美国。
 24. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 由于空格后是 months,表示的是较长的一个时间段,所以选介词 during,表示“在……期间”。介词 among 和 toward 不用于指时间,before 用于某个时间点之前。
 25. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 语法结构题。
【应试指导】 这是一个用关系副词 where 引导的限定性定语从句,修饰先行词 southern parts of the country。
 26. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 前文提到美国南部气候温暖,许多人去那里,这里又提到许多人去佛罗里达,所以它应该很温暖,所以佛罗里达的气候属于热带(tropical)气候。
 27. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 动词 find 指“找到”,表示结果,其余三项都不合题意。get rid of 指“摆脱”;look for 指“寻找”;search for 指“搜寻”。
 28. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 形容词 common 表示“普遍的”,指“现在老人去南部很普遍”。
 29. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 语法结构题。
【应试指导】 这是一个由连词 when 引导的时间状语从句。
 30. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 介词词组 as senior citizens 表示“作为老人”。

31. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 介词词组 of one's own 表示“某人自己的”。
32. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 短语 away from 表示“离……远”。该句前面说他们搬到南方去,既然是搬家,那就肯定是“远离”了自己原来生活的地方。
33. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 born 表示“出生”。而这里表示他们成长的地方,raised 符合题意。
34. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 根据下文内容及“any other part”可以看出,美国南部和西南部由于上文所述的一些原因而发展得更快(faster than)。
35. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“在南部已经建立了许多办公室和工厂”,have opened 符合题意。
- IV. Reading Comprehension**
36. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段第二句前半句指出,狗总是以特别忠实地照看孩子而出名。
37. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段最后一句指出,在寒冷的极地,在飞机和直升机出现之前,狗曾是主要的动力。也就是说,人们主要用狗去驮运物品。
38. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段第二句前半句指出,狗的饮食和身体结构与人类很接近。
39. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章最后指出,科学家们对狗的实验使狗免于犬瘟、狂犬病之类的疾病,而没有提及对其他动物有益。故选 A。
40. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第一段第二句可知,The Lost Sea 是作为世界上最大的地下湖而闻名的。
41. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第三段第二句可知答案为 C。
42. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第二段最后两句可知答案为 D。
43. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由最后一段可知,Craighead Caverns 现在已成为一个旅游胜地。
44. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第一段可知,由于流星和来自太阳及其他星体的射线,使得宇宙空间成为危险之地,而大气层可以充当地球的保护毯。由此可知,大气层在保护人类不受有害射线的辐射方面至关重要,故选 A。
45. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第二段第四句可知,辐射对人体的危害一时难以显现,它可能会在其子女或孙子孙女的身上体现出来。B 项符合题意,故选 B。
46. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

- 【应试指导】 由最后一句“Drugs might...but no really effective ones have been found so far.”可知,目前人类还没有找到有效的方法去避免辐射的危害,所以免受辐射危害并非易事,故选 B。
47. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 通读全文可知,文章开头提到,宇宙空间里存在很多辐射,第二段又紧紧围绕辐射对人类的影响展开论述。C 项符合题意,故选 C。
48. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段第五句指出,Mrs. Peters 节省了一些钱,父母在她生日时给了她一笔钱。因此,两笔钱加在一起,才能买一台钢琴。
49. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段第一句指出,几个月后,商店里说有一个人当天上午十点将来给钢琴调音。只有 B 符合题意。
50. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 根据上下文可知,此句中“it”指前一句所做的事情,即 clean everything carefully。
51. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文中讲到,彼得斯夫人精心打扫房间,是因为当陌生人来访时,如果房间很脏、很乱,她会感到很难堪的。而当钢琴调音师到来时,她才知道这是一位盲人,根本看不到房间是否干净。
52. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章最后一段指出,18 世纪的雨伞除了重量有所减轻之外,形状的变化并不大。
53. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段指出,雨伞曾经是荣耀、权威和权势的象征,这在今天看来是很奇怪的。
54. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第四段第三句指出,据说,欧洲首先使用雨伞挡雨的是古罗马人。
55. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 通观全文,作者讲述了首先使用雨伞的国家和地区,接着讲述了雨伞的用途和形状随时代的变化而变化,因此,选项 C(雨伞的发展)应为文章的中心思想。
- V. Daily Conversation**
56. 【答案】 D
57. 【答案】 G
58. 【答案】 E
59. 【答案】 C
60. 【答案】 F
- VI. Writing**
61. [参考范文]

December 16, 2021

Dear Allen,

We are having all classmates for dinner at 4 p. m. next Sunday (December 23) at the hotel. There will be a big reunion. Would it be possible for you to join in it at your convenience? I hope that you will feel it worthwhile to accept this invitation. We haven't seen each other for a long time and we are all anxious to have you with us.

We shall be very much pleased if we receive word of your acceptance in the near future, so that we can make good arrangements in time.

Yours,
Lucy



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(六)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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. vital B. silent C. collide D. fierce
- A. taught B. caught C. laugh D. fault
- A. reception B. receipt C. capture D. concept
- A. boom B. goose C. flood D. gloom
- A. finger B. singer C. hanger D. ringer

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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.

- The real trouble _____ their lack of confidence in their faculty.
A. lies in B. results in C. leads to D. brings about
- Well, let's put our heads together and find a(n) _____ to the problem.
A. measure B. way C. solution D. method
- It's bad policy for developing countries to sacrifice environmental protection to _____ economic growth.
A. discourage B. weaken C. promote D. create

- He did it _____ gratitude for everything she had done for him.
A. with B. in C. with regard to D. out of
- Stop making so much noise, for you are _____ me in my studies.
A. attracting B. disturbing C. contracting D. contacting
- If only the committee _____ the regulations(规章) and put them into effect as soon as possible.
A. approve B. will approve C. can approve D. would approve
- He claimed that he would be a _____ in the presidential election, and would win the election at last.
A. voter B. candidate C. partner D. comrade
- He is quite thoughtless, for very seldom can he _____ other people's troubles.
A. agree with B. interfere with C. identify with D. rest with
- Let's think of a situation _____ this idiom can be used.
A. where B. which C. that D. what
- We wouldn't lose heart even if we _____ again.
A. would fail B. failed C. had failed D. fail
- The general strike is a means of _____ the total authority of the government.
A. informing B. recommending C. challenging D. transforming
- Thoughts are expressed _____ words.
A. by all means B. by no means C. by the way D. by means of
- I got caught in the rain and my suit _____.
A. has been ruined B. had been ruined C. has ruined D. had ruined
- The ship _____ from behind the fog.
A. drove B. emerged C. passed D. turned
- I'd rather marry a man who had a(n) _____ of humour than one who was very attractive.
A. capability B. sight C. knowledge D. sense

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Have you ever had to decide whether to go shopping or stay home and watch TV on a weekend? Now you 21 do both at the same time. Home shopping television networks(网络) have become a 22 for many people to shop without 23 having to leave their home. Some shoppers are 24 of department stores and supermarkets—fighting the crowds, waiting in long lines, and sometimes having slight 25 of finding anything they want to buy. They'd rather sit quietly at home in front of the TV set and watch a friendly announcer describe a product 26 a model shows it. And they can shop around the clock, buying something 27 by making a phone call.

Department stores and even mail-order companies are 28 to join in the success of home shopping. Large department stores are busy 29 their own TV channels(频道) to encourage TV shopping in the future. Customers can ask questions about products and place 30, all through their TV sets.

Will shopping by television 31 take the place of shopping in stores? Some industry managers think so. 32 many people find shopping at a real store a great enjoyment. And for many shoppers, it is still important to 33 or try on dresses they want to buy. That's 34 specialists say that in the future, home shopping will 35 together with store shopping but will never entirely replace it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. must | B. should | C. shall | D. can |
| 22. A. programme | B. way | C. reason | D. purpose |
| 23. A. ever | B. never | C. still | D. once |
| 24. A. proud | B. fond | C. tired | D. careful |
| 25. A. sense | B. doubt | C. hope | D. feeling |
| 26. A. until | B. since | C. if | D. while |
| 27. A. suitably | B. cheaply | C. simply | D. hardly |
| 28. A. nervous | B. lucky | C. equal | D. eager |
| 29. A. putting up | B. making up | C. setting up | D. looking up |
| 30. A. orders | B. goods | C. books | D. answers |
| 31. A. lastly | B. finally | C. especially | D. fortunately |
| 32. A. Then | B. Yet | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 33. A. design | B. make | C. wear | D. touch |
| 34. A. how | B. why | C. what | D. when |
| 35. A. exist | B. practise | C. follow | D. appear |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions.

For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling.

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible (难以辨认的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child's idea, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

36. Teachers are different in their opinions about _____.
- A. the difficulties in teaching spelling
B. the role of spelling in general language development
C. the complexities of the basic writing skills
D. the necessity of teaching spelling
37. The expression "play safe" probably means _____.
- A. to write carefully
B. to do as teachers say
C. to use dictionaries frequently
D. to avoid using words one is not sure of
38. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is _____.
- A. reasonable B. unfair C. foolish D. careless
39. The major point discussed in the passage is _____.
- A. the importance of developing writing skills
B. the complexities of spelling
C. the correct way of marking compositions
D. the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

Passage Two

It was Ann's first experience of flying. She had always been afraid of heights and so was prepared to be frightened. Only the fact that she was going to meet her son who she had not seen for three years had given her the courage to make the flight.

She sat in her seat, her hands gripping its arms, her seat belt already fastened. The air hostess was talking, telling everyone what to do in case of emergency, showing them where their life-jackets were. The plane was crowded, and every seat was full. From her window seat, getting out in a hurry would be impossible, thought Ann. In any case who would want to get out of a plane in mid-air?

The engines began to shake—the noise increased till it was like a great rushing wind. She looked out to see the runway slip past at astonishing speed. She wanted to cry out—to stop the plane before it left the ground, but she knew she was trapped in this great roaring machine. I must scream, she told herself, and put her hands over her eyes.

There was a strange feeling as if she were going up in a lift. The noise died down. Carefully she opened her eyes. Through the window she saw a great carpet of cloud above, so beautiful that she stared in wonder, hardly turning away from the window till they touched down.

However, disagreement came up as to who should mend it. Each town thought that it had a better reason for the other to mend the hole. The town on the right bank said that it was at the end of the road, so the left-bank town should mend the hole. The town on the left bank, on the other hand, insisted that all the traffic came to the right-bank town, so it was in their interest to mend the bridge.

The quarrel went on and on, and so did the hole. The more it went on, the more the hostility between the two towns grew.

One day a man fell into the hole and broke his leg. People from both towns questioned him closely about whether he was walking from the right bank to the left or from the left bank to the right, in order to decide which town should be blamed for the accident. But he could not remember, since he got drunk that night.

Some time later, a car was crossing the bridge and broke an axle(轴)because of the hole. Neither town paid any attention to the accident, as the traveler was not going from one to the other, but was merely passing through. The angry traveler got out of the car and asked why the hole was not mended.

On hearing the reason, he declared, "I'll buy this hole. Who's the owner?"

Both towns at once declared that they owned the hole.

"One or the other, whoever owns the hole must prove it."

"How shall we prove it?" asked both sides.

"That's simple. Only the owner of the hole has the right to mend it. I'll buy the hole from whoever mends the bridge."

People from both towns rushed to do the job while the traveler smoked a cigar and his driver changed the axle. They mended the bridge in no time and asked for the money for the hole.

"What hole?" The traveler looked surprised. "I can't see any hole. I've been looking for a hole for several years now. I'm prepared to pay a good price for it, but there's no hole here. Are you pulling my leg or what?"

He got into his car and drove off.

52. What did the two towns quarrel about?

- A. Which of them should mend the hole. B. Whether the hole should be mended.
C. Why there was a hole in the bridge. D. When they should mend the hole.

53. The man who had fallen into the hole failed to answer any questions because he _____.

- A. had one of his legs broken B. was busy changing the axle
C. had drunk too much wine D. was afraid to blame anybody

54. Both towns rushed to mend the hole in order to prove that _____.

- A. they owned the whole bridge
B. they had the right to sell the hole
C. they were able to mend the hole
D. they could afford to mend the hole

55. In "Are you pulling my leg or what?", the phrase "pulling my leg" refers to _____.

- A. trying to stop me B. laughing at me
C. putting me in trouble D. making fun of me

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. I'll say I did | B. Wonderful |
| C. Yes, it was | D. That's a good idea |
| E. You'd better buy some fruit and sandwiches | |
| F. What kind of fruit do you like | G. How about 6 o'clock in the morning |
| H. I'll be there | |

Jane: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?

Michael: 56. But where shall we go?

Jane: What about going to the Western Hill? It's quite cool there.

Michael: 57. Shall we invite John and his girlfriend to go with us?

Jane: OK. And we can ask them to prepare some drinks.

Michael: What should I do then?

Jane: 58.

Michael: 59?

Jane: I like oranges, watermelons, grapes, and bananas.

Michael: When shall we start off?

Jane: 60? We can get there in an hour and a half.

Michael: OK. I'll call John and tell him about our plan.

第 II 卷 (非选择题,共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你是刘玲(Liu Ling),写一封给晓东(Xiao Dong)的道歉信,讲明道歉的原因、解决问题的办法,以弥补因晓东来拜访而自己不在家给他带来的沮丧。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 D
2. 【答案】 C
3. 【答案】 B
4. 【答案】 C
5. 【答案】 A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:真正的问题在于他们对自己的才能缺乏信心。lie in 在于;result in,lead to 和 bring about 都意为“导致”。
7. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:让我们齐心协力找出一个解决问题的办法。四个选项都有“方法”的意思,但只有 solution 后跟介词 to,与 problem 搭配,意为“解决问题的方法”。
8. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:牺牲环境保护来促进经济增长对于发展中国家来说是一项糟糕的政策。discourage 使泄气;weaken 削弱;promote 促进;create 创造。
9. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查介词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:他那样做是出于感激她为他所做的一切。out of gratitude 出于感激;with regard to 关于。
10. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:不要再吵吵闹闹了,你打扰我学习了。attract 吸引;disturb 扰乱,打扰;contract 缩小;contact 与……联系。
11. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:要是委员会尽快批准这些规章制度并付诸实施就好了。由 if only 引导的句子须用虚拟语气形式,此处表示现在情况的虚拟语气,应用“would + 动词原形”的形式。
12. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:他声称要作为候选人参加总统竞选,而且最终将赢得胜利。voter 选民;candidate 候选人;partner 伙伴;comrade 同志。
13. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:他相当粗心,很少能体会到别人遇到困难时的感受。agree with 同意……的意见;interfere with 妨碍;identify with 在感情等方面与人一致;rest with 由……负责。
14. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查定语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:咱们来想一个能够应用这个成语的语境。where 引导定语从句且在从句中作地点状语,符合题意。
15. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:即使我们再次失败,也不会丧失信心。主句用“would + 动词原形”,从句用一般过去式。
16. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:总罢工是对政府绝对权威进行挑战的一种方式。inform 通知;recommend 推荐,介绍;challenge 向……挑战;transform 转变,改变。

17. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:思想是通过语言来表达的。by all means 尽一切办法,务必;by no means 绝不,并没有;by the way 顺便说一下;by means of 用,凭借。

18. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查动词的时态和语态。

【应试指导】 句意:我淋雨了,我的西服被毁坏了。此题是一个由 and 连接的并列句,and 前的句子用一般过去时,and 后的句子强调过去发生的事情对现在造成的影响,用现在完成时;又因为 my suit 与 ruin 之间为被动关系,故用现在完成时的被动语态。

19. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:船从雾里露了出来。emerge 显现,浮现;drive, pass, turn 一般不直接与 from 连用。

20. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 考查名词词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:我宁可嫁给一个具有幽默感的人,也不嫁给一个非常有魅力的人。capability 能力;sight 视力,眼界;knowledge 知识;sense 感觉,sense of humor 幽默感。

III. Cloze

21. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 网络购物时代,人们能够(can)做到进行购物和待在家里看电视两不误。

22. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 坐在家中运用网络电视系统购物成为一种流行的方式(way)。programme 节目,项目;reason 原因;purpose 目的。

23. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 副词 ever 表示“有时,从来”,起到加强语气的作用,符合题意。

24. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 be proud of 为……自豪;be fond of 喜欢……;be tired of 厌烦……;be careful of 小心……。从后文中所列举的商店购物的不利之处可知,应选 C。

25. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 have slight hope of 表示“……的希望很渺茫”,符合题意。

26. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 此处表示电视购物广告,既有产品描述还有模特的具体演示,关联词 while 在这里强调两个动作同时进行。

27. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 客户买东西需要的仅仅是打个电话,副词 simply 在这里表示“简单,仅仅”。

28. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 电视网络购物成为潮流,许多大型商场等非常“急于”分享这一块大“蛋糕”。be eager to do sth. 表示“急于做某事”,符合题意。

29. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 一些大型百货商店正忙于建立(setting up)自己的电视购物频道。put up 搭起,张贴;make up 编造;look up 查阅,都不符合题意。

30. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。

【应试指导】 place orders 表示“订购”。

31. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】电视购物会不会最终代替商店购物呢? 副词 *lastly* 强调罗列要点时的“最后一点”; 而 *finally* 则表示“最终, 最后”, 符合题意。

32. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】副词 *however* 表示前后两句之间的转折关系, 但后面往往用逗号隔开, 因此此处 *yet* (然而) 符合题意。
33. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】连词 *or* (或者) 表示选择关系, 因此空白处内容与 *try on dresses* 之间可选择其一, 应选择 *touch*, 即“摸一摸或者试穿一下他们想买的商品”。
34. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】根据上下文的语境, 题干的大意应是“那就是……的原因 (That's why...)”。
35. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】专家预测未来社会电视网络购物将与商店购物并存 (*exist*), 但永远不会完全替代 (*replace*) 它。
- IV. Reading Comprehension**
36. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第三句指出, 至于怎样教孩子们拼写, 拼写在孩子总体语言发展和写作能力中被重视的程度, 看法却大不相同。故选 B。
37. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第一句指出, 如果教师们过分关注拼写问题, 聪明的孩子就可能“做得安全些”, 随后又解释到, 那就是只用自己有把握拼写正确的词语。
38. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】在文章第三段中, 作者见到教师对一个孩子习作的评语时, 认为这种批评太尖刻, 而且这位教师并没有注意到这篇习作的内容, 所以这种批评是不公平的。
39. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】通读全文, 作者在讨论拼写能力与孩子总体语言水平发展的关系后, 对某些教师过分关注孩子们拼写的正确性提出批评, 并指出, 孩子习作的内容比拼写正确更重要。因此, 本文讨论的要点是拼写和作文内容的关系。
40. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第二句指出, 安患有恐高症, 所以已做好了首次坐飞机害怕的准备。
41. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第一句表明, 安坐在座位上, 双手紧握着扶手。故选 D。
42. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第三、四句指出, 在飞机起飞前安想叫喊让它停下来, 但她又不能让飞机停下来, 所以她想 *scream*。
43. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段讲到, 飞机起飞后, 安睁开双眼, 看到窗外的美景, 被深深地吸引。故选 C。
44. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知, 文章主要讲的是货币发展的历史, 故选 B。
45. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段第一句可知, 最早可以充当财富交换物的是那些能触摸到的东西: 食物、工具、稀有金属和石头。A 符合题意。

46. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段第二句可知, 金属铸币也有真正的价值是因为它们是由稀有金属铸成的。
47. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第二段可知, 网上货币交易系统非常快速, 允许不同银行、公司和国家之间的货币交易, 因而也就提高了国际贸易; 因为它通过网络操作, 所以它依赖于电信系统。只有 C 项未提到, 故选 C。
48. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段讲到, 史密斯先生睡不好觉, 吃不好饭, 接着又连续几天失眠, 然后才去看医生。D 项符合题意, 故选 D。
49. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第二句讲到, 史密斯先生不懂法语和德语, 必须通过 “*gestures*” 才能与他人交流。由此得知 *gestures* 的意思应为 *body movements*。
50. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段讲述了史密斯先生到瑞士后参加了身体锻炼项目, 其间他忘掉了企业的所有烦恼 (*He forgot the financial crisis and the importance of raising the level of production*)。
51. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段讲到, 史密斯先生回家后, 又开始为他企业的事务而担忧, 所以他在国外身体状况的好转只是 *temporary*。由此可知 *temporary* 意思应是 *lasting for a short time*。
52. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段第三句可知, 两个小镇在谁应该修补桥上的洞这个问题上有争执。
53. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第四段最后一句可知, 那个人因为喝醉了, 记不清楚了, 所以无法回答提出的问题。
54. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由文章可知, 那个过路人说他将买这个洞, 而只有洞的主人才能得到钱, 为了证明他们是这个洞的主人, 有权利卖这个洞, 这两个小镇上的人争着去补这个洞。故选 B。
55. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】从文章中我们可以看出, 这个过路人原先提出要买这个洞, 而现在洞已被补好, 没有了, 所以他也不用再付钱了。倒数第二段内容为这个人的辩解之词, 所以 “*pulling my leg*” 应为 “开玩笑” 之意。

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56. 【答案】B
57. 【答案】D
58. 【答案】E
59. 【答案】F
60. 【答案】G

VI. Writing

61. [参考范文]

Dear Xiao Dong,

I am very sorry that I was out when you came to see me yesterday afternoon. The fact is that I had an engagement with some friends, and I was ignorant of your visit. Not until nine o'clock in the evening did I come back. You must have been disappointed by my absence.

I hope you will not leave the city this week. I'll call you on Friday afternoon at five o'clock. As this is the first time you come to Beijing, I will take you to some places that may interest you.

Please wait for me in your hotel at the appointed time.

Yours truly,
Liu Ling