

成人高等教育学士学位英语测评卷（一）（通用版）

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 points)

**Directions:** In this part, there are three dialogues with three or four blanks, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single bar through the center of the letter.

Dialogue One

**Gabby:** Hi, Harry, it's great to see you again. \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_

**Harry:** Yeah. In the past three months I traveled to many countries in Africa.

**Gabby:** \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ Did you pet a rhino (犀牛)? (Laughing...) I'm just kidding.

**Harry:** Well, I didn't pet a rhino, but I was once chased by a lion, and it was fun!

**Gabby:** \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_

**Harry:** No. I'm just kidding.

**Gabby:** You really scared me.

**Harry:** (Laughing...) Well, I really missed the comforts of home. \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ A long break!

1. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Are you serious?
- B. Now I just want to take a break.
- C. I heard you've traveled a lot recently.
- D. Well, I really envy you!

答案: C

解析: 本题是关于旅行的对话, 对话双方可能是朋友关系。选项中有三个是陈述句, 一个是一般疑问句。根据哈利的第一句话可知, 过去的三个月哈利去了非洲的许多国家旅行。备选项中只有选项 C (我听说你最近经常旅行) 与下文衔接紧密, 符合题意, 故答案为 C。

2. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Are you serious?
- B. Now I just want to take a break.
- C. I heard you've traveled a lot recently.
- D. Well, I really envy you!

答案: D

解析: 哈利说过去的三个月他去了非洲的许多国家旅行, 空格 2 是盖比对哈利的回应, 由后面的内容可知, 盖比对哈利非常羡慕。备选项中只有选项 D (太好了, 我真羡慕你) 符合题意, 故答案为 D。

3. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Are you serious?
- B. Now I just want to take a break.
- C. I heard you've traveled a lot recently.
- D. Well, I really envy you!

答案: A

解析: 根据哈利的回答“不, 我只是在开玩笑”可知, 空格 3 处应为一般疑问句, 备选项中只有选项 A (你是认真的吗?) 符合题意, 故答案为 A。

4. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Are you serious?

- B. Now I just want to take a break.
- C. I heard you've traveled a lot recently.
- D. Well, I really envy you!

答案： B

解析： 根据空格 4 前后的内容可知，哈利非常想念家里的舒适，想要好好休息一下，备选项中只有选项 B（现在我只想休息一下）与上下文衔接最紧密，故答案为 B。

### Dialogue Two

**Mary:** Can I help you?

**Dike:** I want to buy a cell phone. Would you please show me this one?

**Mary:** Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**Dike:** I know and I like it very much. \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_

**Mary:** Sure. Here is your receipt.

**Dike:** \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_

**Mary:** You can refund it in 7 days and exchange it in one year.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I will take it.
- B. This is the latest and quite popular among young people.
- C. How long is this cell phone guaranteed?
- D. There are many different models for you to choose from.

答案： B

解析： 本题是关于购物的对话，对话双方是店员和顾客的关系。四个选项中有三个陈述句，一个疑问句。戴克想买手机，他看中了一款，想让店员拿出来看看。店员把手机拿出来，接下来肯定要向他介绍这款手机。故答案选 B（这是最新的产品，很受年轻人的欢迎）。

6. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I will take it.
- B. This is the latest and quite popular among young people.
- C. How long is this cell phone guaranteed?
- D. There are many different models for you to choose from.

答案： A

解析： 空格 6 之前，戴克说他很喜欢这款手机，空格 6 之后店员给戴克开了发票。由此可知，戴克买下了手机，故答案选 A（我会买下它）。

7. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I will take it.
- B. This is the latest and quite popular among young people.
- C. How long is this cell phone guaranteed?
- D. There are many different models for you to choose from.

答案： C

解析： 空格 7 下面，店员回答七天内包退，一年内包换。所以上一句，戴克问的应该是手机的保修期。故答案选 C（这个手机的保修期是多长时间？）。

### Dialogue Three

**Anny:** What a beautiful view.

**Georgina:** It sure is. \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ No man could ever make anything like this.

**Anny:** \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**Georgina:** It is the Colorado River. You can go down the river in a boat if you wish.

**Anny:** No. Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_

**Georgina:** There is a beautiful state park here. I can see why so many people come out here to camp.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. What is that below?
- B. The Grand Canyon is truly a masterpiece.
- C. I like it.
- D. It looks a bit too dangerous for me.

答案: B

解析: 本题是关于赞美风景的对话, 对话双方可能是朋友关系。四个选项中有三个陈述句, 一个疑问句。安妮赞美风景, 乔治安娜同意安妮的看法, 所以空格 8 处是与赞美有关的话, 选项 B (大峡谷真是大自然的杰作) 契合语境, 故答案选 B。

9. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. What is that below?
- B. The Grand Canyon is truly a masterpiece.
- C. I like it.
- D. It looks a bit too dangerous for me.

答案: A

解析: 空格 9 下面的回答是一个地方, 所以空格 9 处应为一个关于地点的问句, 故答案选 A (下面是什么地方?)。

10. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. What is that below?
- B. The Grand Canyon is truly a masterpiece.
- C. I like it.
- D. It looks a bit too dangerous for me.

答案: D

解析: 空格 10 前安妮拒绝了乔治安娜的提议, 所以空格 10 处很可能是自己表示拒绝的理由, 故答案选 D (我觉得这太危险了)。

## **Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 %)**

**备注: 一共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共计 20 分**

11. I met Tom yesterday and he said he was more of a leader \_\_\_\_\_ a follower.

- A. then
- B. thin
- C. than
- D. that

答案: C

解析: 本题考查固定搭配。句意: 我昨天遇到 Tom 了, 他说他更像个领导者, 而不是追随者。more of a(n) A than a(n) B 为固定用法, 意为“与其说是 B, 还不如说是 A; 与 B 相比, 更像 A”。故答案为 C。

12. You know, \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting will be quite useful for the students in their future career.

- A. what you said
- B. what said you
- C. what do you say
- D. what did you say

答案：A

解析：本题考查主语从句。句意：你知道的，你在会议上所讲的对学生未来的职业发展是非常有用的。分析句子结构可知，“at the meeting”作句子的主语，因此是一个主语从句，从句应用陈述语序，what you said 符合题意，故答案为 A。

13.I was \_\_\_\_\_ at my students' brilliant ideas of raising money for the refugees.

A.admitted

B.confused

C.amazed

D.amused

答案：C

解析：本题考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我的学生们想到为难民们筹款这个好主意使我感到很吃惊。admitted 意为“承认”，为动词 admit 的过去分词；confused 意为“糊涂的，迷惑的”；amazed 意为“吃惊的”，be amazed at sb./sth.表示“对……感到吃惊”；amused 意为“逗乐的，觉得好笑的”。结合句意，答案为 C。

14.The little boy insisted on buying a pair of sports shoes, which \_\_\_\_\_ quite a lot of money.

A.shared

B.spent

C.cost

D.paid

答案：C

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。句意：这个小男孩坚持要买一双运动鞋，这双鞋花费了一大笔钱。shared 意为“分享，共享”；spent 意为“花费”，其主语必须是人，一般用于“sb. spend time/money on sth.”句型中；cost 意为“花费”，一般用于“sth. cost sb. some money”句型中；paid 意为“付费，支付”，一般用于“sb. pay (sb.) money for sth.”句型中。故答案为 C。

15.Neither Jane nor Ted \_\_\_\_\_ going to meet Professor Jones next Friday because both of them will be busy with their classes then.

A.are

B.were

C.is

D.was

答案：C

解析：本题考查时态和主谓一致。句意：下周五，Jane 和 Ted 都不去见 Jones 教授，因为他们两个那时候都要上课。由 next Friday 可知，本句时态为一般将来时，be 动词要用 is 或 are。neither...nor...连接两个主语时，谓语动词的单复数要遵循就近原则，Ted 为第三人称单数，故谓语动词用单数形式。故答案为 C。

16. \_\_\_\_\_ was in a completely different way that he played the game.

A.That

B.It

C.There

D.As

答案：B

解析：本题考查强调句。句意：他用完全不同的方法玩了那个游戏。强调句结构为“It is/was+被强调的部分+that/who...”，去掉 it was 和 that/who 后，句子结构和意思仍然完整。本句符合强调句的特点，故答案为 B。

17.All students are required to translate this poem \_\_\_\_\_ English into Chinese.

- A.with
- B.from
- C.on
- D.for

答案： B

解析： 本题考查固定短语。句意： 老师要求所有学生将这首英文诗翻译成汉语。translate sth. from A into B 意为“将……从 A 语言翻译成 B 语言”。故答案为 B。

18.He would be studying at the university now if he \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance examination.

- A.passed
- B.have passed
- C.had passed
- D.should have passed

答案： C

解析： 本题考查虚拟语气。句意： 如果他之前通过了入学考试，现在就在读大学了。从句表示对过去事实的虚拟，谓语动词要用“had+动词的过去分词”形式，故答案为 C。

19. \_\_\_\_\_ more and more forests destroyed, some birds are \_\_\_\_\_ with the danger of dying out.

- A.Within; facing
- B.By; facing
- C.As; faced
- D.With; faced

答案： D

解析： 本题考查介词辨析以及动词的用法。句意： 随着越来越多的森林被毁，一些鸟类面临着灭绝的危机。with 是介词，意为“随着”，be faced with 为固定用法，意为“面临，面对”，故答案为 D。as 作连词时，也有“随着”的意思，但其后要跟完整的句子，故排除。

20.The examination results \_\_\_\_\_ in the speech of our headmaster delighted all of us.

- A.refer to
- B.referring to
- C.was referred to
- D.referred to

答案： D

解析： 本题考查非谓语动词。句意： 校长讲话中提到的考试成绩使我们大家都很高兴。本句子成分完整，不缺少谓语。the examination results 与 refer to 构成被动关系，因此应使用过去分词短语 referred to...作后置定语，修饰 results，故答案为 D。

21.Last week lots of T-shirts were \_\_\_\_\_ here and the cheapest cost only one dollar.

- A.at work
- B.on sale
- C.in practice
- D.out of sight

答案： B

解析： 本题考查短语辨析。句意： 上周好多 T 恤都在降价促销，其中最便宜的仅售一美元。on sale 意为“廉价出售，贱价抛售”，符合句意，故答案为 B。at work 意为“在工作，上班”，in practice 意为“事实上，其实”，out of sight 意为“眼不见，心不想”，均不符合句意，故排除。

22.He decided to devote all his time and effort \_\_\_\_\_ scientific investigation.

- A.in
- B.on
- C.from
- D.to

答案：D

解析：本题考查固定搭配。句意：他决定将自己所有的时间和精力投入到这项科学研究中。

devote...to...为常用表达，意为“倾注，投入”，符合句意，故答案为 D。

23.I know you're planning to travel this summer, but do you know \_\_\_\_\_?

- A.how much cost it will be
- B.how much has it cost
- C.how much it will cost
- D.how much will it cost

答案：C

解析：本题考查宾语从句的语序。句意：我知道你计划今年夏天去旅游，但是你知道这需要花费多少钱吗？宾语从句应用陈述语序，故排除选项 B 和选项 D。选项 A 表述错误，故排除。选项 C 为正确的表述，故答案为 C。

24.Childish \_\_\_\_\_ she may be, she is kind and friendly.

- A.if
- B.although
- C.as
- D.however

答案：C

解析：本题考查让步状语从句的引导词。句意：尽管她有点幼稚，但是她很温和、友善。as 意为“虽然，尽管”，引导让步状语从句时，通常从句要倒装，倒装的方法是将从句的表语或状语放在 as 之前，故答案为 C。however 引导让步状语从句时放在句首，although 引导让步状语从句时，从句不需要倒装，故排除。if 意为“如果”，引导条件状语从句，从句不倒装，故排除。

25.—Tom, is there \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with the car?

—Yeah, the engine refuses to start.

- A.anything
- B.one thing
- C.nothing
- D.none

答案：A

解析：本题考查代词辨析。句意：——汤姆，这辆车出什么毛病了吗？——是的，发动机没法启动。anything 表示“某物，某事(指事物、情况、事件、想法等)”，一般情况下用于否定和疑问句，故答案为 A。one thing 表示“一件事”，nothing 表示“没有什么，没有一件东西”，none 表示“没有一个，毫无”，均不符句意，故排除。

26.\_\_\_\_\_ succeed in doing anything.

- A.Only by working hard we can
- B.By only working hard we can
- C.Only by working hard can we
- D.Only we can by working hard

答案：C

解析：本题考查倒装句。句意：我们只有努力工作，才能取得成功。“only+状语”位于句首时，其后用部分倒装语序，故答案为C。其他三项语序均不对，故排除。

27. By the end of next month, you \_\_\_\_\_ here for three years.

A. will have studied

B. study

C. will study

D. have studied

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词的时态。句意：到下个月底，你就在这里学习三年了。句中出现by+将来时间点，意为“到将来某个时间”，句子应用将来完成时，故答案为A。

28. Your temperature has dropped, so you \_\_\_\_\_ take that medicine.

A. don't

B. mustn't

C. needn't

D. can't

答案：C

解析：本题考查情态动词辨析。句意：你的体温已经降下去了，所以不需要再吃那种药了。needn't 意为“不需要，没必要”，符合句意，故答案为C。don't 表示“不……”，是行为动词的否定形式；mustn't 表示“禁止，不可以”；can't 表示“不可能”，是一种否定的推测，均不符合句意，故排除。

29. Sometimes we are asked \_\_\_\_\_ we think the likely result of an action will be.

A. that

B. whether

C. what

D. which

答案：C

解析：本题考查名词性从句。句意：有时我们会被问到我们认为的一个动作的可能后果是什么。what 引导的名词性从句在该句中作宾语。该句中，从句缺少表语成分，且结合句意应选意为“什么”的 what，故答案选C。that 在宾语从句中不作句子成分，故排除A项。句中并没有表示疑问和假设的意思，不能用 whether，故排除B项。如果选择 which，则不符合句子意思，故排除D项。

30. It is wise to have some money \_\_\_\_\_ for old age.

A. put away

B. kept away

C. laid down

D. given away

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词短语辨析。句意：为年老的时候储存一些钱是明智的做法。put away 意为“储存”；kept away 意为“防范”；laid down 意为“放下，制定”；given away 意为“泄露，赠送”。结合句意，本题答案选A。

### Part III Reading Comprehension (36%)

备注：共四篇，18 道题，每小题 2 分，共计 36 分

#### Passage one

Are some people born clever and others born stupid? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and our experience? Strangely enough, the answer to these questions is yes. To some extent our intelligence is given to us at birth, and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring environment will develop his intelligence less than one who lives in rich and varied surroundings. Thus the limits of a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, whether or not he reached those limits will depend on his environment. This view, now held by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to show that intelligence is to some extent something we are born with. The closer the blood relationship between two people, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus if we take two unrelated people at random from the population it is likely that their degree of intelligence will be completely different. If, on the other hand, we take two identical twins, they will very likely be as intelligent as each other. Relations like brothers and sisters, parents and children, usually have similar intelligence, and this clearly suggests that intelligence depends on birth.

Imagine now that we take two identical twins and put them in different environments. We might send one, for example, to a university and the other to a factory where the work is boring. We would soon find differences in intelligence developing, and this indicates that environment as well as birth plays a part.

31. The writer is in favor of the view that man's intelligence is given to him \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at birth
- B. through education
- C. at birth but is developed by the environment
- D. more at birth than through education

答案：C

解析：推理题。根据文章第一段倒数第二句话可知，作者认为一个人的智力极限生下来就是固定了的，能不能达到这个极限，取决于他的成长环境。由此可知，作者认为一个人的智力由先天基因和成长环境一起决定。故答案选 C。选项 A（出生时决定）和选项 B（通过教育）均与文义不符，选项 D（先天的影响比后天教育影响大）文中未提及，故均排除。

32. If a child is born with low intelligence he can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. never become a genius
- B. still become a genius if he should be given special education
- C. exceed his intelligence limits in rich surroundings
- D. won't reach his intelligence limits even in rich surroundings

答案：A

解析：推理题。根据文章第一段第四句可知，人的智力高低生下来就是固定的，一个人若生下来智力平平，教育不能让他成为天才。A 项（不可能成为天才）符合文义，故答案选 A。选项 B（如果接受特殊的教育仍然可以成为天才）与文义相悖；选项 C（在丰富多样的环境中能突破智力限制）说法错误，文中只说可能达到天生智力的极限，并没有说能突破这个限制；选项 D（在丰富多样的环境中也不能达到极限）与文义不符，故 B、C、D 三项均排除。



33. In the second paragraph "if we take two unrelated people at random from the population" means if we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pick any two persons except relatives
- B. take out two persons from different environment
- C. choose two persons who are relative
- D. choose two persons with different intelligence

答案： A

解析： 语义题。文章第二段证明人的智力在某种程度上与生俱来的第一个例子是两个血缘关系亲密的人智力相似，第二个例子是在人群中随机选取两个没有血缘关系的人，他们的智力差别很大。所以，这句话的意思是只要没有血缘关系就可以。故答案为 A。选项 B（选出两个成长环境不同的人）、选项 C（选出两个有血缘关系的人）均与文义不符。选项 D（选出两个智力不同的人）与文义不符，智力不同是要证明的结果，不是选人的条件，故排除。

34. The example of the twins going to a university and to a factory separately shows \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the importance of their intelligence
- B. the role of environment on intelligence
- C. the importance of their position
- D. the part that birth plays

答案： B

解析： 推理题。根据文章第三段可知，智力水平相似的双胞胎在不同的环境中，智力发展情况不同。这说明环境对智力发展有影响，故答案选 B。选项 A（智力的重要性）、选项 C（人在社会中的地位的重要性）和选项 D（先天的影响）均与文义不符，故排除。

35. The best title of this passage can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Surroundings
- B. Intelligence
- C. Dependence on Environment
- D. Effect of Education

答案： B

解析： 主旨题。本文首先提出观点：智力受先天及后天环境的共同作用，接下来分别举例论证了这两种因素在智力中起的作用。所以，本文讨论的中心是智力。故答案选 B。选项 A（周围的环境）、选项 C（对环境的依赖）和选项 D（教育的作用）均以偏概全，故排除。

[参考译文]

有些人天生聪明，有些人天生愚笨吗？还是成长环境和经历影响了智力？奇怪的是，这些问题的答案都是肯定的。在某种程度上，我们的智力在出生时就被给予了，没有什么特殊教育可以把一个智力低下的孩子变成天才。另一方面，一个生活在单调无聊环境中的孩子，他的智力没有生活在丰富多样的环境中的孩子发育得好。因此，一个人的智力极限生下来就是固定的，能不能达到这个极限，取决于他的成长环境。这是现在大多数专家所持的观点，有很多方法可以证实它。

要证明智力在某种程度上是我们与生俱来的，这很容易。两个人之间的血缘关系越密切，他们的智力就越接近。因此，如果我们从人群中随机选取两个不相关的人，那么他们的智力水平可能会完全不同。另一方面，如果我们选出两个同卵双胞胎，他们很可能会一样聪明。像兄弟姐妹、父母和孩子这样的关系，通常都有相似的智力，这清楚地表明智力是天生的。

想象一下，我们把两个同卵双胞胎放在不同的环境中。例如，我们可能会把一个送进大学，另一个送到一个工厂，那里的工作很无聊。我们很快就会发现他们智力发展的差异，这表明环境也和先天一样，对智力有影响。

### Passage two

A scientist who wants to predict the way in which *consumers* (消费者) will spend their money must study consumer behavior. He must obtain data both on the resources of consumers and on the motives that tend to encourage or discourage money spending.

If an economist were asked which of three groups borrow most—people with rising incomes, stable incomes, or decreasing incomes, his probable answer would be those with decreasing incomes. Actually, in the years 1947-1950, the answer was people with rising incomes.

People with decreasing incomes were next and people with stable incomes borrowed the least. This shows us that traditional *assumptions* (假设) about earning and spending are not always reliable. Another traditional assumption is that if people who have money expect prices to go up they will hasten to buy. If they expect prices to go down, they will postpone buying. But research surveys have shown that this is not always true. The expectations of price increases may not stimulate buying. One typical attitude was expressed by the wife of a mechanic in an interview at a time of rising prices. “In a few months,” she said, “we’ll have to pay more for meat and milk; we’ll have less to spend on other things.” Her family had been planning to buy a new car but they postponed this purchase. Furthermore, the rise in prices that has already taken place may be disliked and buyer’s resistance may be produced. This is shown by the following typical comment: “I just don’t pay these prices; they are too high”.

The investigations mentioned above were carried out in America; condition most helpful to spending appears to be price stability. If prices have been stable and people consider that they are reasonable, they are likely to buy. Thus, it appears that the common business policy of maintaining stable prices is based on a correct understanding of consumer psychology.

36. According to the passage, if one wants to predict the way consumers spend their money, he should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rely on traditional assumptions about earning and spending
- B. try to encourage or discourage consumers to spend money
- C. carry out investigations on consumer behavior and get data on consumers’ incomes and money spending motives
- D. do researches on consumer psychology in a laboratory

答案： C:

解析： 细节题。文章第一段提到，科学家想要预测消费者的消费方式就必须研究消费者行为，必须获得消费者收入以及鼓励或抑制消费动机的数据。故答案为 C。选项 A（依靠传统的关于收入和支出的假设）、选项 B（努力鼓励或抑制消费者花费）和选项 D（在实验室里研究消费者心理）均与文章内容不符，故排除。

37. According to paragraph 2, one traditional assumption is that people with \_\_\_\_\_ incomes borrow most.

- A. average
- B. stable
- C. decreasing
- D. rising

答案： D

解析： 细节题。根据文章第二段最后一句可知，收入正在增加的人借的钱最多，故答案为 D。选项 A（平均的）、选项 B（稳定的）和选项 C（下降的）均与文章内容不符，故排除。

38. According to paragraph 3, research surveys have proved that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. price increases always stimulate people to hasten to buy things
- B. rising prices may make people put off their purchase of certain things
- C. women are more sensitive to the rising in prices than men
- D. the expectations of price increases often make buyers feel angry

答案： B

解析： 细节题。文章第三段提到关于收支关系的传统假设并不可靠，且机械师妻子的例子说明了物价上涨会抑制消费，故答案为 B。选项 A（物价上涨总是会刺激人们急着买东西）是传统理论的观点，被证明不总是正确的，故排除。选项 C（对于物价上涨，女人比男人更敏感）和选项 D（预期到物价上涨会使消费者感到生气）均与文章内容不符，故排除。

39. From the results of the surveys, the writer of this article \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. concludes that the saving and spending patterns in Great Britain are better than those in America
- B. concludes that the consumers always expect prices to remain stable
- C. concludes that maintaining stable prices is a correct business policy
- D. does not draw any conclusion

答案： C

解析： 主旨题。文章最后一段提到，只有物价稳定才最有利于支出。如果价格稳定，同时人们认为价格合理，他们就很可能购买。故答案为 C。选项 A（总结到大不列颠的储存和消费模式比美国的更好）、选项 B（总结到消费者总希望物价保持稳定）和选项 D（没有得出任何结论）均与文章内容不符，故排除。

40. Which of the following statements is always true according to the surveys mentioned in the passage?

- A. Consumers will put off buying things if they expect prices to decrease.
- B. Consumers will spend their money quickly if they expect prices to increase.
- C. The price condition has an influence on consumer behavior.
- D. Traditional assumptions about earning and spending are reliable.

答案： C

解析： 推理题。根据文章最后一段可知，物价的变化对人们的消费行为有影响，故答案为 C。选项 A（预期物价会下降时，消费者会推迟消费）、选项 B（预期物价会上涨时，消费者会加速消费）是传统的观念，而文章第三段第二句明确指出关于收支的传统假设并不总是可靠的，故排除。同时，也可以排除选项 D（关于收入和支出的传统假设是可靠的）。

[参考译文]

科学家想要预测消费者的消费方式就必须研究消费者行为，必须获得消费者收入以及鼓励或抑制消费动机的数据。

如果一位经济学家被问及三个群体中哪一个借钱最多——收入增加的、收入稳定的还是收入减少的，他的回答很可能是那些收入减少的人。实际上，根据 1947 年至 1950 年的情况来看，答案是：收入增加的人。

其次是收入下降的人，最后是收入稳定的人。这表明，关于收支关系的传统假设并不总是可靠的。另一个传统假设是，如果有钱的人预期商品价格会上涨，他们会急着购买。如果预期价格会下降，他们就会推迟购买。但研究调查显示，这并不总是正确的。对价格上涨的预期可能不会刺激购买行为。在物价上涨时，一名机械师的妻子在受访时表现出来的态度就是一个典型的例子。她说：“几个月后我们会为肉和牛奶付更多的钱，我们在其他东西上的花费就要减少。”所以，她的家人们推迟了购买新车的计划。此外，已经发生的价格上涨可能会违背人们的意愿，可能会造成买方的抵制。下面的典型评论表明了这一点：“我就是不

会买，因为价格太高了”。

上面提到的调查是在美国进行的；看起来，只有物价稳定才最有利于支出。如果价格稳定，同时人们认为价格合理，他们就很可能购买。因此，维持物价稳定的基本商业政策是基于对消费者心理的正确认识。

### Passage three

Concern with money, and then more money, in order to buy the conveniences and luxuries of modern life, has brought great changes to the lives of most Frenchmen. More people are working harder than ever before in France. In the cities the traditional leisurely midday meal is disappearing. Offices, shops, and factories are discovering the greater efficiency of a short lunch hour in company lunchrooms. In almost all lines of work emphasis now falls on ever-increasing output. Thus the “typical” Frenchman produces more, earns more, and buys more consumer goods than his counterpart of only a generation ago. He gains in creature comforts and ease of life. What he loses to some extent is his sense of personal uniqueness, or individuality.

Some say that France has been Americanized. This is because the United States is a world symbol of the technological society and its consumer products. The so-called Americanization of France has its critics. They fear that assembly-line life will lead to the disappearance of the pleasures of the more graceful and leisurely (but less productive) old French style. What will happen, they ask, to taste, elegance, and the cultivation of the good things in life—to joy in the smell of a freshly picked apple, a stroll by the river, or just happy hours of conversation in a local cafe?

Since the late 1950's life in France has indeed taken on qualities of rush, tension, and the pursuit of material gains. Some of the strongest critics of the new way of life are the young, especially university students. They are concerned with the future, and they fear that France is threatened by the triumph of this competitive, goods-oriented culture. Occasionally, they have reacted against the trend with considerable violence.

In spite of the critics, however, countless Frenchmen are committed to keeping France in the forefront of the modern economic world. They find that the present life brings more rewards, conveniences, and pleasures than that of the past. They believe that a modern, industrial France is preferable to the old.

41. Which of the following is NOT related to the new French way of life?

- A. Shorter lunch hour.
- B. Greater output.
- C. Creature comforts.
- D. Strong individuality.

答案： D

解析： 细节题。根据文章第一段可知，午餐时间减少和更大的产出是法国新的生活方式带来的结果，法国人在更紧张的生活获得物质上的享受，但在某种程度上失去了个性。故 A、B、C 三项都与新的生活方式有关，只有 D 项（鲜明的个性）与旧的生活方式有关。故答案为 D。

42. Which of the following is NOT true about Frenchmen?

- A. Many of them prefer the modern life style.
- B. They actually enjoy working at the assembly line.
- C. They are more concerned with money than before.
- D. They work harder than the older generation.

答案： B

解析： 细节题。根据文章第一段可知，现在的法国人更在意钱，他们比上一代工作更努力，生产得更多、赚得更多、买得更多。根据文章最后一段可知，他们认为现代的生活方式更好。因此，A、C、D 三项的说法都正确。B 项（他们很喜欢流水线式的工作）与文章第二段中所说的他们对这种流水线式的工作有些担心相悖，因此 B 项的说法不正确，故答案为 B。

43. Which of the following is true about critics?

- A. Critics are greater in number than people enjoying the new way of life.
- B. Student critics are greater in number than critics in other fields.
- C. Student critics have, on occasion, resorted to violent means against the trend.
- D. Critics are concerned solely with the present, not the future.

答案： C

解析： 细节题。A 项（批评者比享受新生活方式的人多）和 B 项（学生中的批评者在人数上比其他领域的批评者多）文章均未提及。文章第三段提到，学生关心未来，担心法国受到商品化文化的威胁，偶尔会用相当暴力的行为来反对这种趋势。因此 D 项（批评者只关心眼前，不关心将来）错误，C 项正确。

44. Which of the following can best state the main idea of the passage?

- A. Changes in French way of life.
- B. Criticism of the new life style.
- C. The Americanization of France.
- D. Features of the new way of life.

答案： A

解析： 主旨题。文章主要讲述的是法国生活方式的变化，作者的态度是客观的，没有对这种变化发表个人看法，不带任何主观色彩。故答案为 A。B 项（对新生活方式的批判）、C 项（法国的美国化）和 D 项（新生活方式的特点）只是文章提到的部分内容，同时也是法国生活方式的变化所引发的问题，因此不能作为文章的主旨，故排除。

[参考译文]

为了获得现代生活的便利和奢侈享受，法国人越来越关心钱，这给大多数法国人的生活带来了巨大的变化。在法国，更多的人比以往更努力地工作。在城市里，传统的悠闲午餐正在消失。在办公室、商店和工厂，人们在食堂吃午餐花费的时间大大缩短。如今，在几乎所有的工作领域，重点都落在不断增长的产出上。因此，仅仅与上一代人相比，“典型的”法国人现在生产得更多、赚得更多、买得更多。他获得了物质享受和富裕的生活。同时在某种程度上，他失去了对个人独特性或个性的感知。

有人说法国已经被美国化了。这是因为美国在世界上是科技社会和消费社会的象征。法国所谓的美国化有其批评者。他们担心，流水线式的生活会导致更优雅、更悠闲(但效率较低)的老式法国生活方式的乐趣消失。他们不禁问，优雅从容地去生活，感受生活中的美好事物，品味新鲜水果的香甜，享受悠闲的河边漫步，抑或在咖啡厅畅谈，有何不可呢？

自 20 世纪 50 年代末以来，法国的生活确实呈现出了匆忙、紧张和追求物质利益的特质。对于这种新的生活方式，最强烈的批评来自年轻人，尤其是大学生。他们关心的是未来，他们担心法国会被这种具有竞争性的、以商品为导向的文化的胜利所威胁。偶尔，他们也会以相当暴力的行为对抗这一趋势。

然而，尽管有批评者，无数法国人正致力于使法国处于现代经济世界的前列。他们发现现在的生活比过去带来更多的回报、便利和快乐。他们认为，现代工业法国比旧法国更好。

#### Passage four

Baekeland and Hartmann report that the “short sleepers” had been more or less average in their sleep needs until the men were in their teens. But at about age 15 or so, the men voluntarily began cutting down their nightly sleep time because of pressures from school, work, and other activities. These men tended to view their nightly periods of unconsciousness as bothersome interruptions in their daily routines.

In general, these “short sleepers” appeared ambitious, active, energetic, cheerful, and very sure about their career choices. They often held several jobs at once, or worked full- or part-time while going to school. And many of them had a strong urge to appear “normal” or “acceptable” to their friends and associates.

When asked to recall their dreams, the “short sleepers” did poorly. More than this, they seemed to prefer not remembering. In similar fashion, their usual way of dealing with psychological problems was to deny that the problem existed, and then to keep busy in the hope that the trouble would go away.

The sleep patterns of the “short sleepers” were similar to, but less extreme than, sleep patterns shown by many mental patients categorized as manic (狂躁者). The “long sleepers” were quite different indeed. Baekeland and Hartmann report that these young men had been lengthy sleepers since childhood. They seemed to enjoy their sleep, protected it, and were quite concerned when they were occasionally deprived of their desired 9 hours of nightly bed rest. They tended to recall their dreams much better than the “short sleepers” did.

Many of the “long sleepers” were shy, anxious, introverted (内向的), inhibited (压抑的), passive, mildly depressed, and unsure of themselves (particularly in social situations). Several openly stated that sleep was an escape from their daily problems.

45. Many “short sleepers” are likely to hold the view that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sleep is a withdrawal from the reality
- B. sleep interferes with their sound judgement
- C. sleep is the least expensive item on their routine program
- D. sleep is the best way to deal with psychological troubles

答案： C

解析： 推理题。根据文章第一段最后一句可知，“睡眠少的人”倾向于把夜间的无意识时期视为令人讨厌的事情，打断了他们的日常事务。因此选项 C（睡觉是日常生活中最不值得的事）符合文义，故答案为 C。选项 A（睡觉是对现实的一种逃避）是“睡眠多的人”的看法，选项 B（睡觉干扰他们做出合理的判断）文中没有提及，选项 D（睡觉是解决心理问题的最好方法）与文中所说的通过忙碌来逃避问题不符，故均排除。

46. It is stated in the third paragraph that “short sleepers” \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are ideally vigorous even under the pressures of life
- B. often neglect the consequences of inadequate sleep
- C. do not know how to relax properly
- D. are more unlikely to run into mental problems

答案： B

解析： 推理题。根据文章第三段最后一句可知，“睡眠少的人”处理心理问题的方法通常是否认问题的存在，然后继续忙碌，希望问题能自己消失。选项 B（经常忽视缺乏睡眠产生的问题）与文中所说的忽视问题的态度相符，故答案为 B。选项 A（在各种生活压力下仍然充

满活力)、选项 C (不知道如何适当放松) 和选项 D (不容易出现精神问题) 文中均没有提及, 故排除。

47. When sometimes they cannot enjoy adequate sleep, the “long sleepers” might \_\_\_\_\_.

A. appear disturbed

B. become energetic

C. feel dissatisfied

D. be angry

答案: A

解析: 细节题。根据文章第四段倒数第二句可知, 对于“睡眠多的人”来说, 偶尔达不到所需的 9 小时睡眠会让他们十分不安。disturbed 意为“心烦意乱的, 不安的”, 与原文意思一致, 故答案为 A。选项 B (变得充满活力)、选项 C (感到不满足) 和选项 D (生气) 均与文章意思不符, 故排除。

48. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage?

A. If one sleeps inadequately, his performance suffers and his memory is weakened.

B. The sleep patterns of “short sleepers” are exactly the same as those shown by many mental patients.

C. “Long and short sleepers” differ in their attitudes towards sleep.

D. “Short sleepers” would be better off with more rest.

答案: B

解析: 细节题。根据文章第四段可知, “睡眠少的人”的睡眠模式与许多被归为狂躁者的精神病患者的睡眠模式相似, 但不那么极端。这说明他们的睡眠模式和狂躁者只是相似, 但并不完全相同。选项 B (“睡眠少的人”的睡眠模式和许多精神病患者的睡眠模式完全相同) 与原文的表达不符, 故答案为 B。

[参考译文]

Baekeland 和 Hartmann 报告说, “睡眠少的人”在十几岁之前的正常睡眠时间大致与所需要的时间差不多。但是在 15 岁左右的时候, 由于学校、工作和其他方面的压力, 这些人开始主动地减少他们的夜间睡眠时间。他们倾向于把夜间的无意识时期视为令人讨厌的事情, 打断了他们的日常事务。

总的来说, 这些“睡眠少的人”似乎雄心勃勃、积极向上、精力充沛、乐观豁达, 对自己的职业选择胸有成竹。他们经常同时做几份工作, 或者在上学期期间从事全职或兼职工作。他们中的许多人渴望在朋友和同事面前表现得“正常”或“合群”。

当要求“睡眠少的人”回忆起晚上做的梦时, 他们回忆不起什么。不仅如此, 他们似乎宁愿什么都记不住。同样地, 他们处理心理问题的方法通常是否认问题的存在, 然后继续忙碌, 希望问题能自己消失。

“睡眠少的人”的睡眠模式与许多被归为狂躁者的精神病患者的睡眠模式相似, 但不那么极端。“睡眠多的人”的情形则有很大的不同。Baekeland 和 Hartmann 报告说, 这些年青人从小就睡得很久。他们似乎很享受睡眠, 并且不允许自己睡觉时被打搅, 当偶尔被剥夺了他们所需的 9 小时夜间卧床休息时, 他们会非常忧虑不安。他们往往比“睡眠少的人”更能回忆起自己的梦。

许多“睡眠多的人”害羞、内向, 容易焦虑、压抑, 比较被动且有轻度抑郁, 对自己不自信(尤其是在社交场合)。一些人公开表示, 睡眠是他们逃避日常问题的一种方法。

#### Part IV Translation (20%)

备注：分为 Section A 和 Section B 两个部分，其中 Section A 共 5 道题，每小题 2 分，共计 10 分；Section B 共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共计 10 分。合计 20 分。

##### Section A

49.As the years rolled by, I developed a great admiration for Mr. Foster.

译文：随着岁月的流逝，我对福斯特先生产生了一种敬仰之情。

50.John, think of ways to get this room tidied up.

译文：约翰，想办法把这个房间整理好。

51.He kept persuading me to take him for company if I went for a trip.

译文：他不停劝说我，如果我去旅游，让他相陪。

52.Although she was not fond of paintings, she insisted that she should go to the exhibition with me.

译文：尽管她并不喜欢画，她却坚持要和我一起去看画展。

53.Jack gave me a determined look, which showed me that he would neither change his mind nor give in.

译文：杰克给了我一个坚定的眼神，这眼神表明他不会改变主意，也不会屈服。

##### Section B

54.快点，不然我们就赶不上公交车了。

译文：Hurry up, or we will miss the bus.

55.这表明这个公司正面临着十分困难的局面。

译文：This indicates that the company is faced with a very difficult situation.

56.天气太热了，他们不得不待在家里。

译文：It's so hot that they have to stay at home.

57.要不是发达的科技，我们不会有这样丰富多彩的生活。

译文：But for the advanced technology, we would not have such a colorful life.

58.那位老师致力于为教育事业作贡献。

译文：The teacher dedicates himself to contributing to education.

#### Part V Identification (10%)

备注：共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共计 10 分

59.Of(A) the two students(B), one(C) is named Tom and another(D) named Fred.

答案：D

60.In(A) their house there are(B) four rooms, the largest(C) of that(D) is used as a drawing room.

答案：D

61.We have come(A) to the conclusion when(B) this summer will be(C) much hotter than(D) before.

答案：B

62.When(A) Uncle Tom will come(B) back, please tell me(C) immediately(D).

答案：B

63.I have lived in(A) this city thirty years ago(B), so(C) I know it quite well(D).

答案：B

64.Mrs Smith found (A) that (B) difficult to finish (C) her work on time (D).

答案：B



65. There were two small rooms (A) in the house, the small (B) one of which (C) served as (D) a kitchen.

答案: B

66. I advised (A) the person badly (B) wounded (C) to be sent (D) to hospital.

答案: D

67. It (A) is known to everybody, the moon (B) travels round (C) the earth once (D) every week.

答案: A

68. The meeting was put off (A), which (B) was exactly (C) which (D) we wanted.

答案: D

### Part VI Cloze (10%)

备注: 共计 20 个小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 合计 10 分。

A businessman owed a lot of money to others and could see no way out. He sat on the park bench, 69 \_\_\_\_\_ if anything could save his company.

70 \_\_\_\_\_ an old man appeared before him. 71 \_\_\_\_\_ listening to the problem, he wrote out a check and said, "Take this 72 \_\_\_\_\_. Meet me here exactly one year from today, and you can 73 \_\_\_\_\_ me back at that time." Then he turned and disappeared as quickly as he had 74 \_\_\_\_\_.

The businessman saw in his 75 \_\_\_\_\_ a check for \$500,000, signed by John D. Rockefeller, then one of the 76 \_\_\_\_\_ men in the world! The money was more than 77 \_\_\_\_\_ to save his business. 78 \_\_\_\_\_, he decided to put the check in his safe. Just 79 \_\_\_\_\_ he had half a million dollars might give him the 80 \_\_\_\_\_ to work out a way to save his business, he thought.

Feeling 81 \_\_\_\_\_ and working hard, he was making money once again. One year later, he returned to the 82 \_\_\_\_\_ with the check, and the old man appeared. Just as the businessman was about to say 83 \_\_\_\_\_, a nurse came running up. "I'm so 84 \_\_\_\_\_ I caught him!" she cried. "He's always 85 \_\_\_\_\_ from the rest home and telling people he's John D. Rockefeller." Then she led the old man away by the arm.

Suddenly, the businessman realized that it wasn't that money, real or 86 \_\_\_\_\_ that had turned his 87 \_\_\_\_\_ around. It was his newfound self-confidence that gave him the power to 88 \_\_\_\_\_.

69.

- A. asking
- B. realizing
- C. searching
- D. wondering

答案: D

解析: ask 问; realize 意识到; search 搜寻; wonder 想知道。这里是说商人坐在长椅上思考, 故答案为 D。

70.

- A. Briefly
- B. Suddenly
- C. Frequently
- D. Fortunately

答案: B

解析: briefly 简洁地; suddenly 突然地; frequently 经常地; fortunately 幸运地。结合上下文可知, 老人是突然出现的。故答案为 B。

71

- A. Without
- B. Since
- C. After
- D. Throughout

答案： C

解析： without 没有；since 自从，因为；after 在……之后；throughout 从头到尾。老人听了这个商人说完他遇到的问题后才给他支票，故答案为 C。

72

- A. message
- B. note
- C. paper
- D. money

答案： D

解析： message 信息；note 便条；paper 纸，论文；money 钱。由上文可知，老人拿出的是  
一张代表金钱的支票，故答案为 D。

73

- A. turn
- B. pay
- C. offer
- D. call

答案： B

解析： 句意：一年后到这儿来见我，那时再把钱还给我。turn back 向后转；pay back 偿还；  
offer 提供；call back 给……回电。根据句意可知，应该是还老人钱，故答案为 B。

74

- A. said
- B. expected
- C. come
- D. written

答案： C

解析： said 是 say 的过去式，意为“说”；expect 意为“期望”；come 意为“来”；write 意为“写”。  
这里是说他消失的时候像来的时候一样快，故答案为 C。

75

- A. hand
- B. eye
- C. pocket
- D. bag

答案： A

解析： hand 手；eye 眼睛；pocket 口袋；bag 包。根据第二段第二句可知，老人让这个商人  
拿着支票，因此支票应该在他的手中，故答案为 A。

76

- A. craziest
- B. richest
- C. happiest

D. friendliest

答案： B

解析： craziest 最疯狂的；richest 最富有的；happiest 最幸福的；friendliest 最友好的。John D. Rockefeller 在当时是世界上最有钱的人之一。故答案为 B。

77

A. fair

B. ready

C. enough

D. ever

答案： C

解析： fair 公平的；ready 准备好的；enough 足够的；ever 永远。more than enough 为固定搭配，意为“绰绰有余，足够”，这里是说这笔钱足够挽救他的公司。故答案为 C。

78

A. Thus

B. However

C. Otherwise

D. And

答案： B

解析： thus 因此；however 然而，表转折；otherwise 否则；and 和。根据句意可知，他虽然收到了这张支票，却打算把支票放到保险柜中，前后是转折关系，故答案为 B。

79

A. pretending

B. dreaming

C. knowing

D. understanding

答案： C

解析： pretend 假装；dream 梦想；know 知道；understand 理解。这里是说商人知道自己拥有 50 万美元就已经能给他力量找到挽救公司的办法，其他三项放进句子里均不符合题意，只有 C 项符合题意。故答案为 C。

80

A. skill

B. strength

C. time

D. wish

答案： B

解析： skill 技能；strength 力量；time 时间；wish 愿望。A、C、D 三项均不符合题意，B 项符合题意，故答案为 B。

81

A. curious

B. confused

C. responsible

D. confident

答案： D

解析： curious 好奇的；confused 困惑的；responsible 负责任的；confident 有信心的。根据

文章可以推断出，商人拿着 50 万美元的支票应该会比较自信，而不是好奇、困惑或者负责任，故答案为 D。

82

- A. safe
- B. office
- C. park
- D. bank

答案： C

解析： safe 保险柜；office 办公室；park 公园；bank 银行。根据文章第二段第三句可知，老人和商人约定一年后在同一个公园见面，故答案为 C。

83

- A. sorry
- B. congratulations
- C. welcome
- D. thanks

答案： D

解析： 根据句意，此处应该是表达感激之情。sorry 抱歉的，congratulations 祝贺，welcome 欢迎，这三项均不符合题意。thanks 感谢，符合文义，故答案为 D。

84

- A. glad
- B. sad
- C. surprised
- D. nervous

答案： A

解析： 从下文中可以看出，老人经常从疗养院逃跑，所以护士好不容易找到他，应该是感到高兴。glad 高兴的；sad 悲伤的；surprised 惊讶的；nervous 紧张的。故答案为 A。

85

- A. shouting
- B. stealing
- C. escaping
- D. learning

答案： C

解析： shout 喊叫；steal 偷窃；escape 逃跑；learn 学习。escape from...为固定搭配，意为“从.....逃出来”。老人经常从疗养院逃跑出来，然后告诉别人他是 John D. Rockefeller。故答案为 C。

86

- A. returned
- B. imagined
- C. saved
- D. spent

答案： B

解析： return 返回；imagine 想象；save 救，节省；spend 花费。imagined 意为“想象的，虚假的”，和 real 形成对比。根据题意可知，老人可能是精神病人，因此支票可能是虚假的，故答案为 B。

87

- A. life
- B. role
- C. chance
- D. idea

答案： A

解析： life 人生；role 角色；chance 机会；idea 想法，主意。根据全文大意可以知道，老人的“支票”给商人的人生转折带来了很大的影响，故答案为 A。

88

- A. admit
- B. succeed
- C. change
- D. believe

答案： B

解析： admit 承认；succeed 成功；change 改变；believe 相信。通读全文可知，商人最后成功了，故答案为 B。

### Part VII Writing (15 points)

**Directions:** You are to write in no less than 120 words on the topic of “The Importance of Communication”. You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below.

- 1.在当今社会，人与人之间的沟通和交流非常重要；
- 2.谈谈为什么沟通和交流是重要的，可举正反两方面的例子；
- 3.结论。

### 【参考译文】

#### The Importance of Communication

Communication is the activity of conveying information through the exchange of thought, messages or information. It plays a vital role in social lives of human beings, so some people consider that it's the basis of human existence.

On the one hand, it's the communication that spreads information, making us know the news although it's far from us. By communicating with others, people send and get information that helps us know more about our surroundings. We all know that information is extremely important in our lives. On the other hand, communication builds personal relationship, which connects different people together. We live in the same society which makes personal relationship essential in lives. Only with communication can we build and keep good personal relationships with others. In addition, communication can eliminate misunderstandings and promote emotions. When we have misunderstandings with others, timely communicating is the only effective way to solve it.

In short, communication between people is of utmost importance, which cannot be stressed too much. Therefore, we should learn how to communicate with other effectively.

[写作思路] 这是一篇提纲作文，文体为议论文。题目要求考生正面阐述自己的观点：在当今社会，人与人之间的沟通和交流十分重要。第一段可提出论点：人与人之间交流的重要性；第二段可举例说明为什么人与人之间的交流很重要；第三段要紧扣主题，进行总结。