成人高等教育学士学位英语水平考试试卷（一）

试卷一

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 points)

Directions: In this part, there are 3 dialogues with 3 or 4 blanks, each followed by 4 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 that indicates your choice.

Dialogue One(试卷一对话一，Tom 和 Mike 租房)

Tom: I heard that you’re going to move. How about the new house? Mike: Oh, it's perfect! 1. C . The surrounding is homey. And I love that huge yard, the dome window with the attic, and the fireplace in the bedroom.

Tom: Wow, it sounds gorgeous ! 2. A .

Mike: Not that expensive, as a matter of fact. It's really under price! Tom: How could that be?

Mike: Our realtor said, 3. \_B \_and he has to move and live with his parents!

Tom: What a piece of luck! It has brought a lot of lovely color to your face! What' s the location?

It's hard to find such a house in the city. Mike: Yes. 4. D .

Tom: Isn't it very inconvenient for you to go to work?

Mike: A little bit. But now we are expecting our baby and we decided not to raise the kid in the city.

Tom: How sweet! You are already considerate parents for the baby!

1. It must be very expensive to get such a nice house
2. the guy who’s selling the house has lost his job
3. It's everything we have been looking for
4. Our house is outside of the city

Dialogue Two（试卷一对话一）

Lisa: I just recently moved into the neighborhood. Ivy: 5. B .How recently?

Lisa: Just last week.

Ivy: What kinds of things have you been doing out there? Lisa:6. A .

Ivy: Why not?

Lisa: I don't know what to do. Ivy:There are all sots of things to do. Lisa:7. D .

Ivy: Shopping or seeing a movie, or even going to the beach.

Lisa: That sounds great.

1. I haven' t been doing much.
2. Really?
3. How are you doing?
4. Like what?

Dialogue Three(试卷一对话三 乔治和约翰尼银行抢劫犯)

George: Did you hear about the robbery?

George: A man tried to rob the bank next to our building this morning.

Johnny:8. C\_ .

George: Yes，he tried to rob the bank at gunpoint. Johnny:9. A\_.

George: Oh, everyone in the bank is OK.

Johnny: That’s good to hear.

George: He did get away, though. Johnny: That is horrible.

George:10. D .

Johnny: I' m sure they' ll catch him eventually

1. Did anyone get hurt?
2. Thank the lucky stars.
3. Are you serious?
4. The cops don't know who the guy is.

Part II

Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.

Passage One

In 1866, sailors on a German ship called Paula threw a bottle with a message into waters hundreds of miles off the western coast of Australia. One hundred and thirty-one years later, the bottle was found on an Australian island.

It's believed to be the oldest-known message in a bottle, in terms of the amount of time that has passed between when it was written and when it was found. Before this discovery, Guinness ( 吉尼斯) World Records said that the oldest was 108 years old, found in Germany in 2015. Australian and German researchers worked together to check whether the note is real or not.

Tonya Illman was walking on the beach in January when she spotted the old bottle.“I picked it up thinking it might look nice on display in my home," Illman says, according to an account on her

husband’s website. The bottle was partially filled with wet sand. Shortly after, Illman's son's girlfriend poured out the contents and found a tightly rolled note covered in a piece of string.

Too *damp* to open initially, according to the account, the group waited for it to dry and were amazed to see that it was carefully handwritten in German.“The first thing that caught my eye was the

year 1866,”said Ill man’s husband Kym“.

It seemed totally unlikely to

us that the note and bottle could have lasted that long.

The pair reached out to the Western Australia Museum, which set out to study the document. “Extraordinary finds need extraordinary evidence to support them, so we contacted colleagues in German for help to find more information," Ross Anderson, who is in charge of works of art in the museum, said in a statement.

But this message is no SOS or love letter.

1. According to Guinness World Records, the second oldest message was found B .
2. in 2014
3. in 2015 C, in 2017

D. in 2016

1. Which of the following is true D ?
2. A sailor named Paula threw the old bottle into waters in 1866.
3. Kym found the old bottle first.
4. This oldest message was found in Germany.
5. The oldest message was 131 years old.
6. From the passage, we learn that A .
7. Tonya found the bottle first
8. Tonya and Kym contacted researcher in Germany for help
9. Illman's son broke the bottle to take out what was inside
10. The note was written in English
11. The word“damp" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to A .
12. wet
13. dry
14. cool
15. hot
16. Which of the following is probably the best title for this passage A ?
17. The Oldest-Known Message Found in Australia
18. The Oldest-Known Message Found in Germany
19. An Extraordinary Evidence of History
20. A Guinness Beer Bottles

# Passage Two

A handwritten note from Albert Einstein sold for more than $1.5

million at an auction (拍卖会). He gave the note to a hotel porter in Japan in 1922. Einstein was not carrying money when the porter came to his room. He was unable to give a cash tip, as a guest normally would. Instead he gave a ***tip*** on how to live a life.

“A calm and modest life brings more happiness than pursuit of success combined with constant restlessness," Einstein wrote. The note was written in German. It was written on notepaper from the Imperial Hotel in Ginza, Tokyo, where Einstein was delivering a series of lectures.

He was traveling to Asia when news that he had won the Nobel Prize for Physics reached him via telegraph. Einstein was unable to attend the prize-giving ceremony in Stockholm.

Gal Wiener is head on the auction house in Jerusalem, Israel, where the note Was sold. He said Einstein told the hotel porter to keep the note since it "will probably be worth more than a regular tip”.

Bidding( 拍实中的出价) on the note began at $2,000. It was

expected to sell for no more than $8,000. But 25 minutes later, the auction house made the major sale.

A second Einstein note was sold at the action. It went for more than $200, 000.“ Where there is a will, there' s a way," the note says.

The identity of the person or group that sold the notes has not been made public . Nor has that of the buyer or buyers.

1. The word“***tip***”in the last sentence of paragraph 1 probably

means A .

1. Advice
2. trick
3. news
4. Trend
5. The note was written in A .
6. English
7. Japanese
8. German
9. French
10. Albert Einstein went to Japan to D .
11. Visit some friends
12. do some sightseeing
13. receive the Nobel Prize
14. give a series of lectures
15. The estimated sale value of the first note is about B . A. $2 ,000

B. $8 ,000

C. $200 ,000

D. $13 million

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true D ?
2. Einstein gave the porter a cash tip.
3. The buyer of the second note was a Japanese businessman.
4. Einstein learned that he had won the Nobel Prize during his tip to Japan
5. Einstein told the porter to keep the note since it might become valuable.

# Passage Three

In 1950, Helena Rubinstein was one of the richest women in the world. She started with nothing. She had no money, no education, and no one to help her. All she had were 12 jars of face cream and a lot of energy and ambition. She turned there into a multimillion-dollar cosmetics(化妆品) empire.

Helena Rubinstein was born in 1870 in Krakow, Poland. She was

the oldest of eight girls. Helena' s mother thought that beauty was very important. She used a special skin cream that a foreign chemist made for her. Helena' s mother made all of her daughters use it too. Helen's father wanted her to be a doctor. Bu she hated medicine and left school. Her father was very angry. Then he wanted her to get married, but she refused. In 1992, she went to Melbourne ，

Australia, to live with a cousin and an uncle. She took only her clothes and 12 jars of face cream.

Helena didn’t speak English. She had no money and no plans. After she arrived, everyone noticed her beautiful skin. In Australia, the hot and dry weather is very bad for the skin. When she told some of the women about the face cream, they all wanted some. Helena sold them her cream and then ordered more.

Helena borrowed $1, 500 and opened a shop to sell the cream. She worked 18 hours a day, seven days a week. She lived simply and saved all of her profits. She also learned how to make different kinds of creams and showed women how to lake care of their skin. It was the first shop of this kind in the world.

In less than two years, Rubinstein had paid her loan and saved

$50,000. She made more and more money every year. All this time, she thought only of work and success. A newspaper reporter named Edward Titus was in love with her. But she was not interested in him. She left Australia and went to Europe to learn more about the science of beauty.

1. Which of the following is true C ?
   1. Helena Rubinstein became the richest person in the world in 1950.
   2. Helena' s father helped her to start her business.
   3. Helena was an energetic and ambitious person.
   4. Helena' s mother supported her with valuable business ideas.
2. From the passage, we learn that B .
3. Helena had 8 sisters
4. Helena was born Poland
5. Helena's mother made skin cream for her daughters
6. Helena's father was a doctor
7. Which of the following is true D ?
8. Helena went to Australia to study medicine
9. Helena went to Australia to do business
10. Helena's uncle and cousin worked for her
11. The weather in Australia is very bad for the skin
12. Which of the following is NOT true D ?
13. Helena was a hardworking businesswoman
14. Helena saved all the money she made
15. Helena could make a variety of creams
16. Helena was in love with Edward Titus
17. Which of the following is probably the best title for this passage B ?
18. The Science of Beauty
19. The Story of Helena
20. A Story of Love
21. A Business Empire

# Passage Four

In 2014, older Americans fell 29 million times, leading to 7 million injuries, according to a report published last week. About 2. 8 million cases were treated in emergency department, and approximately 800, 000 seniors went on to be hospitalized. More than 27 ,000 falls led to death. And the problem is getting more and more serious.

“Older adult falls are increasing and, sadly, often indicate the end of independence," said Dr. Tom Frieden. The falls are preventable, Frieden stressed. He said individuals, families and health care providers can take steps to resist the trend.

Dr. Wolf-Klein is a medical professor in New York. She said one concern is that seniors who have experienced a fall alone at home don't tell anyone. When that happens, prevention efforts don't begin and they' re at risk for additional falls that lead to broken bones and brain injuries.

“Elderly patients tend not to report falls to their families, or even doctors. A fall is a very frightening thing that you keep quiet about. They think if they they mention it, they are afraid that they will move to a nursing home or need assistants to help out in the house," said Wolf-Klein.

It's also a status issue and may make someone feel that they’re often weaker than they really are, she explained. When someone does fall and hurt themselves, they' re often never the same, Wolf Klein said. “You cam develop chronic (慢性的) problems. After a fall，a percentage of population will never return to walking around. People used to taking the subway, now they' re in a wheelchair, or they may need help going to the bathroom. They become ***frailer***

and lose independence," she said.

1. Which of the following is true A ?
2. In 2014，older adult falls caused 7 million injuries.
3. In 2016，Americans fell 29 million times.
4. Last year, 2. 8 million Americans had emergency treatment.
5. Last month, more than 27,000 older Americans were hospitalized.
6. From the passage we learn that older adult falls D .
7. are decreasing
8. can't be avoided
9. must be treated in hospitals
10. usually imply the end of independence
11. The word“frailer”in paragraph 5 probably means B .
12. lonelier
13. weaker
14. smarter
15. better
16. According to the passage, which of the following is true A ?
17. Fall is a very terrible thing that you keep quiet about.
18. After a fall elderly people will not develop chronic problems.
19. To prevent falls elderly people should move to a nursing home.
20. Elderly patients tend to tell their families about their falls.
21. What is the main idea of this passage A ?
22. Older adult falls are on the rise.
23. People should keep quiet about their falls.
24. Older adults are losing their independence.
25. Older adult falls cause brain injuries. Part m Vocabulary and

I Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A、 B、C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHHEET with a single bar though the center of the letter that indicates your choice.

1. Lucy doesn't like outdoor activities. Her only\_B\_is listening to classical music.
2. custom
3. hobby
4. attitude
5. tradition
6. These facts C show that he's not to be trusted.
7. single
8. sole
9. alone
10. lonely
11. The room was not tiny. Shoes, socks and books were seen B on the floor
12. now and then
13. here and there
14. hand in hand
15. side by side
16. She B her finger to her as a sign for silence.
17. rose
18. raised
19. elevated
20. arose
21. B coffee is coffee that you can prepare very quickly, for example by just adding hot water.
    1. Imaginary
    2. Instant
    3. Impatient
    4. Intentional
22. Even if parents no longer live together, they each continue to be C for their children in the eye of the law.
23. reluctant
24. tough
25. responsible
26. modest
27. She is more beautiful than B in the class.
28. any girl
29. any other girl
30. all the girls.
31. any girls
32. Please don' t come here today. I would rather you A tomorrow.
33. came
34. will come
35. come
36. are coming
37. Tom and John seldom go to the library in the evening, A ?
38. do they
39. don't they
40. are they
41. aren't they
42. It was in this room C they had a meting yesterday

B. there

A. which

D. where

C. that

1. D it is very late now, the researchers are still working in the lab.
   1. As
   2. When C.If

D. Although

1. A and you will make it next time.
   1. Work hard
   2. To work hard
   3. Working hard
   4. Worked hard
2. The number of primary schools in the rural areas D doubling in the past 50 years
3. are
4. is
5. have been
6. has been
7. The key B success is hard work and persistence.
8. on
9. to
10. for
11. of
12. Though Thomas is very busy, he A one evening a week to play

with his kids.

1. sets aside
2. goes after
3. sees through
4. makes out
5. He does morning exercises every day B make himself strong.
6. in order that
7. in order to
8. so that
9. such that
10. Now I A to work by bike instead of by car as there are too many cars on the road in rush hours.
11. go
12. went
13. am going
14. was going
15. Generally, snakes won’t attack humans C they are threatened with danger.
16. if
17. since
18. unless
19. while
20. An old man got badly C in the road accident yesterday
21. injure
22. to injure
23. injured D.injuring
24. Would you mind C James his father is coming to see him this weekend?
25. tell
26. to tell
27. telling
28. told

试卷二

Part IV Translation (15 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

Spending hours a day sitting at a desk is known to have consequences for your health but, scientists now say just five-minute walking stints could counteract some of the risks. In a new study ， researchers found that taking brief, repeated breaks from work to stand up and move around has sustained benefits for your mood and energy levels. The effects of these microbouts of activity were found to last all day, and could even help to alleviate food cravings while you're at work.

“ Office workers have been identified as one of the most vulnerable occupational groups for accumulating prolonged and uninterrupted sitting time ,”the authors explained in the study， published to the ***International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity***. And, this sedentary lifestyle increases the risks of diabetes, depression, and obesity , among other health concerns.

大家都知道，一天数小时伏案对健康是有影响的，不过现在科学家们称每天只需定量地进行五分钟散步就可以抵消一些风险。在一项新研究中，研究者发现，工作中多次短暂的休息，站起来四处活动一下，对情绪和精力水平均有裨益。 这些小幅度活动的效果可以持续一整天,甚至可能在你工作时缓解你的食欲。 “办公室白领一族已被确认为是最有可能长期久坐不动的职场

群体之一，”作者们在这项发表于(国际行为营养与身体活动杂志》上的研究中说道。而这种久坐的生活方式增加了糖尿病，抑郁症和肥胖以及其他健康问题的风险。

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 120 words on the topic of " Will Robots Take over All Jobs From Human?”You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below.

Write your essay on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. 机器人的发展越来越快,许多工作将可以由机器人完成;
2. 描述这种趋势,并探讨机器人取代完成一切工作的可能性。

# Will Robots Take over All Jobs From Human?

The fast development of automation technology has been profoundly changing our life I may just be a matter of time when you get out of your self-driving car, open your door by speaking to it, and sit down to enjoy a supper prepared by your robots.

As the robots are doing more work that used to be done by human, we can't help wondering weather they will take over all jobs from human. My answer is negative. Why? First of all, getting robots to do all without human intervention is technological unpractical. Robots could be multi-functional but they are limited by their hardware. Thus. They need a man hand to help direct them towards a specific goal. Secondly, robots without human is not a morally responsible agent, so many consequence of its behavior must be borne by the human. Finally, robots are limited in the fields that require complicated communications and innovations abilities.

So, robots will not take over all the jobs you can do, but they will change the demands and traits of your work. We should prepare

ourselves by cultivating our creativity and complex communication, and learning how to work with robots

参考答案以及解析第一部分完成对话

对话一

1.E 解析C 汤姆询问对方迁居的情况，迈克的回答表示他对新居十分满意并使用了 perfect 一词,而选项 C(它完全就是我们一直在寻找的居所)是对 perfect 一词的呼应和强调,故答案为 C。对话在此处还没有说到价格问题，也没说到房子的位置，选项 A 这么好的房子一定很贵吧)和选项D(我们的房子不在市区)不符合对话逻辑,故排除。选项 B 句首字母没有大写,不能填入此空，故排除。

1. 解析A 空格 2 之后的对话中，迈克的回应是"并不是太贵”，而选项A 中的expensive 和整句的句意恰好能与此呼应，故答案为A。
2. 解析 B 从空格 2 开始,两人开始讨论房子的价格，迈克说到自己的房子十分令人满意，而且价位还非常低，场姆询同为什么会这样。选项 B(房子的卖主失业了)既能回答房子便宜的原因，也与空格 3 之后他必须搬去和他的父母同住的信息相呼应。同时， 选项B 也是唯一一个句首字母没有大写的选项,故答案为B。
3. 解析 D 空格 4 之前汤姆将话题转到了房子的地理位置,并提出在市区很难找到这样的房子，而迈克给出了肯定的回答。由此可知，这座房子确实不在市区，选项 D(我们的房子不在市区)符合

上下文逻辑，故答案为D。对话二

1. 解析 B 丽莎告诉艾薇她是最近才搬到这里的，而空格 5 后面艾微的话表明空格处并没有什么实质内容，选项 B（真的吗)能正确表达艾薇听闻这个消息的反应。故答案为B。选项A(我最近没干什么)，选项 C(你最近过得怎么样 2)和选项D(比如？)不符合对话逻辑故排除。
2. 解析A 空格 6 前艾薇问丽莎在这里都做些什么，选项 A(我最近设干什么)与上下文衔接最紧密，且填人此处可使语义顺畅，故答案为A.
3. 解析D 空格 7 前艾薇说，有很多事情可以做，而空格 7 之后艾薇列举了购物，看电影等活动。由此可知,选项 D(比如?)符合语境. 故答案为D.

对话三

1. 解析 C 空格 8 之前，乔治开始 一段对话，提到抢劫案,约翰尼表示他没有听说，乔治大致介绍了一下抢劫案的情况，而空格 8 之后乔治又提供了有关抢劫案的一些具体信息，且以“Yes°"开头。由此可知，空格 8 是约翰尼确认信息的问句，选项 C(你说真的?)符合上下文逻辑，故答案为 C。
2. 解析D 乔治在空格 9 之后，乔治说被抢动的银行里没有人员伤亡，可见在空格 9 约輪尼应该是询问人员伤亡情况，而选项 A(有人受伤吗?符合上下文運辑，故答案为A。
3. 解桥 D 乔治在空格之前说到抢劫犯逃脱了，而空格之后约翰尼说，相信他们最终一定能抓到逃犯，而选项 D(警察尚不清楚他的身份)中的 cops 可与约输尼所说的they 对应，故答案为D。第二部分阅读理解

第一篇

1. 解析B 细节题。 根据文章第二段前两句可知, 本文介绍的这个漂流瓶信息是迄今发现最古老的，而此前最古老的信息发现于2015 年，故答案为 B。其他几个年份均与文章信息不符，故排除。
2. 解析 D 细节题。根据文章前两段的信息可知，在澳大利亚发现的这个来自德国的纸条有 131 年的历史，而这个纸条现在被认定是最古老的信息，故容案为D.选项A(一个叫宝拉的水手在1866 年向水中扔的这个旧瓶子)曲解了文章第一句，宝拉是船的名字， 不是水手的名字，故排除。选项 B(金姆最先发现这个旧瓶子)与原文信息不符，发现瓶子的是他的妻子，故排除。选项 C(这条最古老的信息是在德国发现的)与原文不符，原文说这则信息是德文写的，但是在澳大利亚发现的，故掉除。

13.[解析]A 细节题。 根据文章第三段第一句可知,汤娅是第一个发现瓶子的人,故答案为A。联系德国研究人员的是西澳博物馆的工作人员，选项 B(汤娅和金姆联系德国的研究人员求助)与原文信息不符，故排除。第三段最后一句提到,伊尔曼儿子的女朋友倒出了瓶子里的东西，因此选项(C 伊尔曼的儿子打破瓶子拿出里面的东西)与原文信息不符，故排除。第四段第一句提到便条是

用德文写的，选项D(便条是用英文写的)与原文不符，故排除。14.解析 A 语义题。 damp 一词出现在文章第四段第一句，根据句意可知，这个纸条当时难以打开，而damp 是其原因。第三段倒数第二句提到，这个瓶子装了不少湿抄子,由此可知，damp 与wet 的意思最为相近故答案为 A。选项 B(干燥的)、选项 C(凉的) 和选项 D(热的)均不可能导致纸条无法打开，也不能与第三段中的wet sand 相呼应，故排除。

1. 解析A 主旨题， 通读全文可知，文章开头两段介绍了则从德国船只上抛入海中的漂流瓶信息，131 年后在澳大利亚被发现， 并指出它应是现今历史最为悠久的漂流瓶信息,而随后的段落更加详细地介绍了它被发理和送交相关机构进行研究的情况。

由此可知，全文都是围绕这个古老信息展开的，故答案为A。选项 B(在德国发现的已知最古老的信息)与原文是矛盾的，原文多次指出这个信息是在澳大利亚发现的，故排除。选项 C(非同寻常的历史证据)和选项D(一个吉尼斯啤酒瓶)原文均来提及，故排除。第二篇

1. 解析 A 语义题。根据文章第一段最后一句可知，爱因斯坦给了酒店门卫一个关于如何生活的tip,同时根据第二段便条的内容可知，爱因斯坦给酒店门卫的是一条关于生活的建议。由此可 知,tip 与advice(建议)意思最为接近，故答案为A。选项B(把戏)、选项C(消息)和选项 D(趋势)均与句意和文章内容不符，故排除。17.解析C 细节题。根据文章第二段第二句可知,爱因斯坦给门卫

的这个便条是用德文写的，故答案为 C。选项 A(英语)、选项 B(日语)和选项 D(法语)均与原文信息不符，故排除。

18.解折D 推理题。 根据文章第二段最后一句可知，爱因斯坦来到日本东京，目的就是要进行一系列讲座，故答案为 D，选项A(拜访朋友)和选项 B(游观光)原文均未提及，故排除。第三段提到了诺贝尔奖,但原文说的是爱因斯坦无法到斯德歌尔摩去参加颁奖仪式，选项C(接受诺贝尔奖)与原文信息不符，故排除， 19.解析 B 细节题，根据文章第五段第二句可知、文章所提到的第一个便条，也就是爱因斯坦给酒店门卫的那个便条，预计售价是 8000 美元左右，故答案为 B。选项 A(20000 美元)和选项D(1300 万美元)与原文信息不符，故排除。选项 C(20 万美元)是爱因斯班的另一张便条拍卖的价格，故排除。

1. 解析D。根据文章第四段最后一句可知，爱因斯组在将便条送给酒店门卫时就说到，这张便条将来可能会比一笔平常的小费更有价值。故答案为 D。文章第一句最后两句提到，爱因斯坦没有给酒店门卫现金小费，而是给了他一则关于生活的建议，选项 A(爱因斯坦给了酒店门卫现金小费)与原文信息不符，故排除。文章最后一段提出，拍卖的买卖双方身份均未披露，选项 B(第二张便条的买家是一名日本商人) 与原文信息不符，故排除。文章第三段虽然提到爱因斯坦在去亚洲的路上得知了自己获奖的消息， 但并没有说是去日本的途中，选项 C(爱因斯坦在去日本的途中得知了自己获得诺贝尔奖的消息)属于过度推理，故排除。

第三篇

1. 解析C 细节题。 根据文章第一段第三、四句可知，赫莲娜是白手起家，当年创业时拥有的只是 12 瓶面霜、充沛的精力和巨大的野心，故答案为C。文章开头提到 1950 年赫莲娜是全球最富有的女性之一，并非最有钱的人，选项 A(赫莲娜.鲁宾斯坦在1950 年成为了全球最富有的人)与原文信息不符,故排除。文章并没有提到赫莲娜的父母对其生意有任何直接影响，选项 B(赫莲娜的父亲帮助她创业)和选项 D(赫莲娜的母亲为她提供了有价值的经营理念)原文均未提及，故排除。
2. 解析 B 细节题，根据文章第二段第一句可知，赫莲娜出生在荷兰，故答案为B。文章第二段第二句提到，赫莲娜家里共有 8 个女孩。选项 A(赫莲娜有 8 个姐妹)与原文信息不符，故排除。文章第二段第四句提到，赫莲娜的母亲和妹妹用的都是外国药剂师特制的面霜，选项 C 赫莲娜的母亲为她的女儿制作润肤霜)与原文信息不符，故排除。文章并没有提到赫莲娜父亲的职业。只是说她父亲希望她成为一名医生，选项 D(赫连娜的父亲是一名医生)原文未提及，故排除。
3. 解析 D 细节题。根据文章第四段第四句可知，澳大利亚干燥炎热的天气对皮肤不利，故答案为 D。文章第四段第二句提到, 赫莲娜去澳大利亚时没有钱，出没有计划, 由此可知选项A(赫莲娜去澳大利亚学习医学)和选项B(赫莲娜去澳大利亚做生意)均与

原文信息不特，故排除。文章第三段第五句提到，赫莲娜去澳大利亚和自已的叔叔及表亲生活在一起，但并没有说他们为赫莲娜工作，这项 C 赫莲娜的叔叔和表亲为她工作)与原文信息不符， 故排除。

1. 解析 D 细节题。根据文章最后一段第四、五句可知，记者爱德华·提图斯爱上了赫莲娜，但赫莲娜对他不感兴趣，选项 D(赫莲娜爱上了爱德华.提图斯)与原文信息不料，是错误的，故答案为D。文章第五段提到，赫莲娜每天工作 18 个小时，每周工作 7 天，她生活节俭，攒下了自己所有的收益。由此可知，赫莲娜工作很勤奋，并攒下了所有的积蓄，选项 A(赫莲娜是个勤奋的商人) 和选项 B(赫莲娜攒下了自己赚到的所有的钱)与原文信息相符， 故排除。文章第五段第四句提到，赫莲娜学会了制作不同种类的面霜，选项 C(赫莲娜能制作各种乳霜)与原文表述一致，故排除。25.解析 B 主旨题。文章围绕化妆品帝国的缔造者赫莲娜展开， 介绍了她的家庭情况，母亲对其专注于化妆品的影响，以及赫莲娜最初创业过程与其后不懈的奋斗。由此可知，这篇文章讲的就是赫莲娜的故事，故答案为 B。选项 A(美的科学)和选项 A(爱情故事)与文章主题完全不相关，而选项 D(商帝国)显然与主题有所相关但表达得过于笼统，故均排除。

第四篇

1. 解析 A 细节题。根据文章第一段第一句可知，2014 年，美国共发生 2900 万例老年人跌倒事件，其中 700 万例受伤事件，故

答案为A。选项 B(2016 年美国发生 2900 万例跌倒事件)弄错了时间和人群范围，故排除。在 2014 年的跌倒案例中，有 280 万例需接受急教，选项 C(去年，有 20 万名美国人接受了急救)与原文信息不符，故排除。选项 D（上个月有超过 2.7 万名美国老人住院)原文并未提及，故排除。

1. 解析 D 推理题。根据文章第二段第一句可知。弗里登医生指出，老年人跌倒事件数量增加，跌倒往往意味丧失自理能力，故答案为D。选项 A（正在减少)与原文表述相反，故排除，文章第二段第二句提到，跌倒是可以避免的，选项 B(不能避免)与原文信息不符，故排除。从第一段的数字可知，并非所有的跌倒事件都需要到医院接受治疗，选项 C(必须到医院治疗)与原文信息不符，故排除。
2. 解析B 语义题。 文章第五段是后一句是对该段的总结，该段主要在讲老年人在跌倒后会感觉自己比实际状态还要虚弱，并可能会丧失自理能力， 可知此处的 frailer 应与该段第一句的weaker(虚弱的)意思接近，故答案为 8。选项 A(更孤独)、选项 C(更聪明)和选项 D(更好)均与frailer 的意思不相关，故排除。
3. 解析A 细节题。 根据文章第四段前两句可知，老年人住往将跌倒看成一件可怕的事情，担心跌倒后自己的生活状态改变，因此选择隐瞒家人，故答案为 A。文章第五段第三句提到跌倒可能会导致慢性疾病，选项 B(跌倒后老年人不会患上老年病)与原文表述相反，故排除。文章第四段最后一句虽然提到了养老院，但

养老院是老年人不愿意去的地方，因此选项 C(为防止跌倒，老年人应搬到养老院)与原文信息不符，故排除。

文章第四段第一句已经明确说了老人不愿意将自己跌倒的事儿告诉家人，选项 D(老年患者往往会将自己跌倒的事情告诉家人) 与原文表述相反，故排除。

1. 解析A 主旨题。根据文章的主要结构和内容可知,开头段落列举了大量数据，并在第一段末尾和第二段开头都提到老年人跌倒事件增加，且问题严重。随后作者分析了跌倒可使给老年人带来的严重后果, 并提出了一些建议。可见作者用“老年人跌倒事件的增加”凸显问题的严重性，故答案为 A。 第三段的确提到有的老年人隐瞒跌倒的事情，但这并非作者认为正确的做法,因此选项 B(人们应该对自己跌倒的事儿保持沉默)不符合文意，故排除。文章只是提到老人跌倒后可能会丧失自理能力，但并没有对老年人的自理能力情况进行具体说明，由此可知选项 C(老年人正在丧失自理能力)表述的过于宽泛，故排除。文章虽然提到跌倒可能查成脑部损伤，但这并非文章主旨，选项 D(老年人跌倒导致脑部受伤)不能作为文章的主旨，故排除。

第三部分词汇和语法

1. 解析B 本题考查名词词义解析。 句意:露西不喜欢户外活动。她唯一的爱好就是听古典音乐。hobby 查为“爱好，嗜好”，故答案为B。custom 意为“风俗”attitude 意为“态度”tradition

意为“传统”。

1. 解析C 本题考查形容词词义辨析。句意:单是这些事实就表明我们不能信任他。alone 意为“仅仅，单”，可以作副词，放答案为 C 。single 意为“单身的，单一的“sole 意分“单独的”，但仅作前置定语；lonely 意为“孤独的”。
2. 解析B 本题考查副词词组辨析。 句意:这个房间并不整洁，鞋子，袜子和书本扔得到处都是。here and there 意为“到处“， 故答案为B。now and then 意为“偶尔，有时”；hand in hand 意为“手拉手”；side by side 意为“并肩，一起”。
3. 解析B: 本题考查动词词义辨析。句意:她举起手指向她做了一个保持安静的手势。raised 意为“举起”，故答案为 B。rose 意为 “上升，增加"； elevated 意为"举起，提高”多表示举起重物等；arose 意为“出现，产生”。
4. 解析B 本题考查形容词词义辨析。句意:速溶咖啡是一种可以快速冲调的咖啡，比如只需要加人热水就可以了。instant 意为“立即的, 瞬间的“instant coffee” 为固定表达，表示速馆咖啡”故答案为B。imaginary 意为“想象的”；impatient 意为“没耐心的” “intentional 意为“故意的, 刻意的”
5. 解析C 本题考查形容词词义辨析。句意:即使父母不再共同生活，在法律上他们每个人还是要对他们的孩子负责的。responsible 意为“负有责任的"，故答案为 C, reluctant 意为“勉强的，不情愿的”；tough 意为“强硬的，坚强的”；modest 意为"谦虚的”。
6. 解析B 本题考查比较级的用法。句意:她比班上其他任何一个女孩都漂亮。any other 后接名词单数，意为”其他任何一个···”表示比较的范围，其意义相当于一个最高级，故答案为B。
7. 解析A 本题考查虚拟语气的用法，句意:今天请不要到这里来， 我宁愿你明天来。Would rather 后接从句，从句的请语动调要用虚拟语气。如果是对现在或将来情况的描述，从句的谓语动词采用一般过去时的形式；如果是对过去情况的描述，从句的谓语动词采用过去完成时的形式。故答案为A。
8. 解析 A 本题考查反义疑问句的用法。句意:汤姆和约翰很少在晚上去图书馆，不是吗?由于前面的陈述句中使用了表示否定意味的seldom，因此其后的反义疑问句使用肯定形式, 故答案为A。 40.解析C 本题考查强调句的用法。句意:他们昨天正是在这个房间开会的。将句中的 it was 和空格处的连词去掉后，句子仍然是完整的, 由此可知该句为强调句。强调句的结构为 it is/was+被强调部分+ that/who+剩余部分，故答案为C。
9. 解析 D 本题考查连词辨析。句意:尽管现在已经很晚了。但是研究人员还在实验室努力工作。根据前后两个分句的意义判断， 此处应该填入表示转折关系的连词。though 意为“尽管，虽然”,表示转折，故答案为 D。as 也可表示”尽管，虽然”，此时其后的句子要倒装；when 意为"当..时候”,表示时间; if 意为“如果”，表示假设。
10. 解析A 本题考查祈使句的用法。句意:努力工作，下次你一定

能成功的。用并列连词连接祈使句和将来时的陈述句，其功能相当于一个包含条件状语从句的复合句，故答案为A。

1. 解析D 本题考查主谓一致和动词的时态。句意: 农村地区的小学数量在过去 50 年间已经翻了一番。该句的主语是 the number, 而不是其后的 primary schools, 因此应使用单数，而时间状语 in the past 50 years 对应的时态是现在完成时，故答案为D。
2. 解析B 本题考查固定搭配。旬意:成功的关键在于勤奋工作和坚持不懈。the key to 为固定搭配，意为” 的关键”，故答案为 B。
3. 解析A 本题考查动词短语辨析。 句意:尽管汤姆很忙，他还是一周抽出一个晚上陪孩子们玩耍。set aside’意为“留出，搁置”. 故答案为A。goes after 意为”追求，追逐”sees through 意为“识破，看穿" ；makes out 意为”理解，辨认出”。
4. 解析B 本题考查短语辨析。句意:他每天都晨练好让自己更加强壮。In order to 意为“为了”后接动词原形，而其余各项之后只能接从句, 故答案为 B。
5. 解析A 本题考查动词的时态。 句意:现在我骑自行车上班，而不驾车，因为高峰时段路上的车辆太多了。as 引导的原因状语从句中使用了一般现在时，说明本句讲的是现在的情况，而骑车上班是一种经常性的行为，应该使用一般现在时，故答案为A。 48.解析 C 本题考查连词辨析。句意:总体来说, 蛇是不会攻击人类的，除非它们受到了危险的威胁。Unless 意为“除非，如果不”，相当于 if not,引导条件状语从句，与句意和句法结构相符，故答

案为 C。if 引导条件状语从句。与 unless 意思相反; since 引导时间状语从句或原因状语从句；while 引导时间状语从句，这三项均不符合句意和句子逻辑，故排除。

1. 解析C 本题考查非谓语动词的用法。句意: 昨天一位老人在交通事故中受了重伤。get 后可用动词的过去分词，其功用相当于形容词，作主语的补语，故答案为C。
2. 解析C 本题考查固定搭配。句意:能否请您告知吉姆斯，他的父亲这个周末会来看他?mind 意为“介意"，为及物动词，其后应使用动名词形式, 故答案为 C。

第四部分英译汉

[参考译文]

大家都知道，一天数小时伏案对健康是有影响的，不过现在科学家们称每天只需定量地进行五分钟散步就可以抵消一些风险。在一项新研究中，研究者发现，工作中多次短暂的休息，站起来四处活动一下，对情绪和精力水平均有裨益。 这些小幅度活动的效果可以持续一整天,甚至可能在你工作时缓解你的食欲。 “办公室白领一族已被确认为是最有可能长期久坐不动的职场

群体之一，”作者们在这项发表于(国际行为营养与身体活动杂志》上的研究中说道。而这种久坐的生活方式增加了糖尿病，抑郁症和肥胖以及其他健康问题的风险。

[译点解析]

1. 第一句：本句是一个多重复合句。首先将句子从连词but 处分

开，按原语序翻译前后两个分句。第一个分司中的 is known to 可视为插入部分，翻译时提到句首,以保证译文的顺畅，而 but 之后的分句中又包含一个从句，作动词 say 的宾语。

1. 第二句:本句是一个复合句。主句谓语动词 found 之后是 that 引导的宾语从句，而该从句的主语是动名词短语 taking... breaks, and 连接的动词不定式短语 to stand up and move,在句中作状语, 表示目的，翻译时顺译即可。
2. 第三句:本句是个复合句。第一个分句中，主语 effects 之后有两个 of 短语，作后置定语，翻译时要调整语序。第二个分句中, 包含一个while 引导的时间状语从句，翻译时可调整至该分句的主句之前，以符合汉语的表达习惯。
3. 第四句:本句是一个复合句。直接引语部分和其后的部分要分别翻译。直接引语部分是一个简单句，但应注意 one 之后的 of 和for 引导的介词短语作后置定语，翻译时应调整语序。而直接引语后的部分虽然也是简单句，但在翻译时应注意调整语序，可将后置定语published 调整至被修饰的名词study 之前翻译。
4. 第五句:本句是一个简单句。翻译时应注意形容词 sedentary 的意思，该词意为“久坐的“, risks 之后的介词短语of..作后置定语， 翻译时应调整语序。

第五部分短文写作

[写作思路]这是一篇提钢作文,文体为议论文。要求考生简单描述现象:许多原来由人类完成的工作,现在可由机器人来代替，随后

围绕机器人“是否会完全取代人类完成一切工作"的话题正面阐述自己的观点,并说明自己的理由。第一段可简单陈述现象；第二段可表明自已的观点,并阐述理由，以支撑自己的观点；第三段总结概括，提出对策等。

[参考范文]

# Will Robots Take over All Jobs From Human?

The fast development of automation technology has been profoundly changing our life I may just be a matter of time when you get out of your self-driving car, open your door by speaking to it, and sit down to enjoy a supper prepared by your robots.

As the robots are doing more work that used to be done by human, we can't help wondering weather they will take over all jobs from human. My answer is negative. Why? First of all, getting robots to do all without human intervention is technological unpractical. Robots could be multi-functional but they are limited by their hardware. Thus. They need a man hand to help direct them towards a specific goal. Secondly, robots without human is not a morally responsible agent, so many consequence of its behavior must be borne by the human. Finally, robots are limited in the fields that require complicated communications and innovations abilities.

So, robots will not take over all the jobs you can do, but they will change the demands and traits of your work. We should prepare

ourselves by cultivating our creativity and complex communication, and learning how to work with robots.