成人高等教育学士学位英语水平考试试卷（二）

试卷一

Dialogue Completion (10 points)

Directions: In this part, there are three dialogue 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

Andy: Hi Henry! What a pleasant surprise !

Henry: Yeah! It sure is. D So how have you been these days? Andy: A Is this your first visit to Sydney?

Henry: Right. I just came a few days ago. The weather here is a big trouble for me.

Andy: B It will take you a little time to get used to it. But you will be all right with it soon.

Henry: I hope so. Oh, I'm afraid it's time for me to go. \_C ( Let’s get together for dinner sometime.

Andy: Alright. See you. Take care.

1. Can't complain.
2. Take it easy.
3. Here is my phone number.
4. It's really been a long time.

Dialogue Two

Betty: Good evening. 5. C

Joanna: Thank you for inviting me.

Betty: Take a seat. Just make yourself at home.

Joanna: Thank you. What a lovely house! Did you make it yourself, Mrs. Johnson?

Betty: 6. A Yes, I did the decorating. 7. D

Joanna: I like it a lot.

1. Just call me Betty.
2. That’s alright.
3. We' re so glad you could make it.
4. Actually, I just tried to make it possible.

Dialogue Three

Cashier: How can I help you, Miss? Jackie: Could you break a 20 for me? Cashier: Sure. 8. C

Jackie: Could I have two 5's and the rest in ones?

Cashier: 9. A but I don’t have enough 1’s. Are quarters fine with

you?

Jackie: 10. B

1. Well, I have some 5's.
2. Oh, that's even better!
3. How do you want it?
4. You surprised me.

Part I Reading Comprehension ( 40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four 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.

**Passage One**

In 2011, Josh Trautwein was working as a nutrition educator in Boston. He learned that the neighborhood's only grocery store was closing for a year of repair. The families were having a tough time finding another nearby market that sold fresh produce.

Residents of Trautwein's Boston community are not alone when it comes to lacking supermarkets that sell fresh and healthy food. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), 17% of Americans lived more than half a mile from a supermarket in 2017. The USDA uses the term food deserts" to

describe neighborhoods that lack access to nutritious food.

Trautwein began to imagine a new kind of market, an oasis (绿洲) for communities in need. In 2013, he teamed up with Annika Morgan to lunch Fresh Truck, a school bus that functions as a grocery store on wheels. Now, with two mobile markets on the road, Fresh Truck provides communities in the Boston area with year

-round access to fresh produce such as apples, carrots and eggplants at 17 locations.

But Morgan says the term “food deserts" doesn't paint a full picture. “The idea of food deserts implies that there is no food around" at all, she says, “when in reality there are a lot of barriers that prevent access.”These barriers include the high cost of fresh produce and people’s lack of familiarity with the produce that is available.

Getting state and local officials enthusiastic about food issues is one way to remove these barriers, says Anne Palmer. Her group campaigns for the need for policies that connect people with healthy food. “It’s been fun to watch communities use food as a tool to organize, ” Palmer says.“The best thing about an issue like this is that you can do something about it.

1. According to the passage，Trautwein' s Boston neighborhood D .
2. had to overcome a unique problem
3. suffered from a long-term problem
4. created a new problem without knowing it
5. shared a problem with other communities
6. Fresh Truck serves as B .
7. a school bus
8. a grocery store
9. a supermarket
10. a restaurant
11. According to Morgan, the term“food deserts" C .
12. refers to a supply of food
13. helps to identify the areas in need
14. gives an inaccurate description
15. fails to include practical solutions
16. Palmer’s group intends to B .
17. educate people on available fresh produce
18. push for more favorable food policies
19. provide healthy food at affordable prices
20. open new grocery stores for local communities
21. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage A ?
22. An Oasis on Wheels
23. A Nutrition War
24. Food as a Tool
25. Food Deserts or Not

Passage Two

Fungi (真菌) are so different from plants and animals that they are unique beings. They are their own kingdom. The evolution of fungi has radiated into so many different directions. The best estimate is that there are as many as 3. 8 million species of fungi worldwide- though only about 144 ,000 have been discovered, according to this year' g State of the World's Fungi report. New ones are found by searching forested areas，collecting soil samples and bringing the samples back to the lab to be studied.

Fungi have an abundance of applications that can benefit humankind in the production of food and alcohol, drugs, biofuels , and surprisingly the famous childhood toy: LEGO. Fungi could even solve world’s plastic crisis, scientists say. Their nutritional value shouldn’t be overlooked, either. There are about 350 species of eatable fungi. With vitamin D and other nutrients, they can reduce oxidative stress ( 氧化应激) linked to diseases such as cancer and heart disease.

In the wild, fungi are not able to move, so they compete against other fungi or bacteria for resources and, in doing so, produce toxic chemicals. In some cases ， these chemicals have been useful to humans.

Once samples reach the laboratory, they are grown inside a dish and cut into pieces, which are then put into a bottle with a liquid of nutrients such as minerals and vitamins and a carbon source to help the fungi grow. Fungi grow by releasing proteins that speed up chemical reactions, which are captured by the liquid inside the bottle, allowing them to be studied in depth.

Thousands of fungi are studied before researchers stumble upon one that could have an application. It' s like a“lottery ticket”, as each discovery could turn up something that can make a difference in the world, something that can make a greener industry possible, and so on.

1. Fungi are most likely found in A .
2. forests
3. labs
4. plants
5. animals
6. According to the passage, fungi produce toxic chemicals in order to A .
7. have a better chance of survival
8. radiate under harsh conditions
9. reduce oxidative stress
10. stop humans from picking them
11. Which of the following is thoroughly studied in the lab D ?
12. The chemical reactions inside the bottle.
13. The minerals released by fungi.
14. The liquid inside the bottle.
15. The proteins produced by fungi.
16. The expression “stumble upon" (Para. 5) is closest in meaning to D .
17. select
18. discover
19. estimate
20. emphasize
21. By a “lottery ticket" , the author most probably means A .
22. finding fungi depends on luck
23. useful fungi can make the world better
24. studying fungi is time-consuming
25. fungi research can bring financial returns

Passage Three

A little boy in South Carolina got to celebrate his birthday twice. After only one friend showed up to his birthday party , the local fire department decided to throw him another on.

The City of Beaufort Fire Department shared the story of a party

the fire department held for a local boy named Cooper, who was disappointed when only one of his classmates showed up to his

6th birthday party. But after a community member gave the local fire department a call, the members were quick to come to his rescue.

“We jumped on board and said we'll do whatever we can to make sure he has a great birthday and that more than one child shows up ,”Beaufort firefighter Ross Vezin says.“We made arrangements to pick him up from school along with his mom and brother, and we brought him to a bowling alley ( 保龄球场) along with a biker group.”

The fire department was also able to bring nearly 75 other kids

from school to celebrate alongside Cooper，whose mother，Nicoala Shiflet, said he has difficulty making friends because he suffers from autism (自闭症).“They had cake and presents and got to do some bowling," Vezin continues, adding that the party came to be known as“Coopers Birthday 2. 0”.

From riding in a fire truck to seeing the motorcycles from the biker group and evening welcomed by so many new friends, Cooper loved his celebration. And it won't be the last time that the little boy gets to hang out with the fire department responsible for it.

“We' re also going to have him up next week, ” Vezin says. “ We'

re going to give him a fire department T-shirt and a tour of our fire station. ”

1. Who did the most to make Cooper’s second birthday party a great success A ?
2. Firefighters from Beaufort Fire Department.
3. Men from the biker group.
4. Community members.
5. Cooper' s parents.
6. Which of the following statements is NOT D .
7. About 75 kids showed up at Cooper’s second birthday party.
8. Cooper’s mother and brother were at his second birthday party.
9. Those joining the second birthday party did some bowing.
10. Cooper got a T-shirt from the fire
11. The phrase“ have him up” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to A .
12. invite him as a guest
13. meet him by chance
14. take care of him
15. make friends with him
16. Only one kid went to Cooper' s first birthday party because A .
17. Cooper was not good at making friends
18. other kids were busy with their classes then
19. Cooper liked to play with grown-ups
20. Cooper didn't invite his classmates
21. We learn from the passage that Cooper was B the second birthday party.
22. disappointed with
23. satisfied with
24. frightened by
25. angry about

Passage Four

It is widely acknowledged that fully autonomous vehicles, or cars and trucks that can drive themselves without a human at the controls, are coming soon. In fact, Levels 1 and 2 autonomous vehicles are already on our roads. Many companies are currently testing autonomous vehicles (AVs), and AV programs have been launched across the country by various companies in the technology and transportation industries.

AVs have the potential for tremendous safety benefits, but it will be decades until all vehicles on the road will be autonomous, and perhaps they never will. Until then, autonomous vehicles will need to share the road safely with human divers. Further, the public remains doubtful about the safety of autonomous vehicles. Surveys have shown that fewer than 30% of people report that they would

feel comfortable riding in highly-automated vehicle, and less than a quarter would buy one as soon as it became available.

This presents a challenge to states, which are responsible for public education, driver licensing, and establishing and forcing traffic laws. The Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA) believes that states should play a leading role in dealing with the issues that will come from a mix of autonomous and human-driven vehicles on the roads.

CHSA's latest report on AV technology outlines issues that automated driving systems may present to sates, and discusses how law enforcement and State Highway Safety Offices should prepare for them. The report finds that most autonomous vehicles for the foreseeable future will share driving responsibility with humans, and are likely to do so for many decades. Moreover, there will continue to be crashes , injuries, and fatalities involving AVs, especially during this time in which they share the road with vehicles driven by humans.

1. According to Paragraph 1, autonomous vehicles C .
2. will replace human drivers soon
3. will help humans in the driving process
4. have attracted various companies
5. have changed the transportation industries
6. What is the author's attitude towards fully autonomous vehicles

B ?

1. Positive.
2. Objective.
3. Indifferent.
4. Negative.
5. According to the author, the public B .
6. are quite certain about the potential benefits of AVs
7. have doubts about the safety of autonomous vehicles
8. find the ride in autonomous vehicles very comfortable
9. are eager to buy an AV once it becomes available
10. What does the“challenge" (Para. 3) refer to D ?
11. The safety of autonomous vehicles.
12. Public education about autonomous driving.
13. Road conditions appropriate for autonomous driving.
14. The mix of autonomous and human-driven vehicles on the roads.
15. Which of the following is examined in GHSA’ s latest report A ?
16. Issues brought by automated driving.
17. How to train the public in automated driving.
18. Human's role in automated driving.
19. Road accidents caused by automated driving. Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

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

1. Peter stood by me when I mot needed it. I'll always D that.
2. like
3. admire
4. support
5. appreciate
6. People don' like to ask questions for fear of appearing D .
7. poor
8. weak
9. humble
10. ignorant
11. Susan' s idea of freedom was to have C in her life style.
12. change
13. mixture
14. variety
15. diversity
16. During the 20th century, science changed the way food was B .
17. predicted
18. preserved
19. maintained
20. conserved
21. All fights D because of the heavy snow, we had to take the train.
22. were cancelled
23. had been cancelled
24. having cancelled
25. having been cancelled
26. Don't forget to take your umbrella A it rains.
27. in case
28. unless
29. if
30. so that
31. It is high time that the children A their homework.
32. finished
33. would finish
34. had finished
35. finish
36. If only you C me that some time ago.
37. have told
38. would tell
39. had told
40. will tell
41. The new medicine can help smokers to quit the habit C putting on weight.
42. but
43. rather
44. without
45. despite
46. The room was light and airy, B not large.
47. while
48. though
49. as if
50. even
51. They have a generator when the electricity C .
52. dies
53. loses
54. fails
55. cuts
56. No matter how D it is not necessarily lifeless.
57. a desert may be dry
58. dry may a desert be
59. may a desert be dry
60. dry a desert may be
61. If you C smoke, please go outside.
    1. can
    2. should
    3. must
    4. may
62. Intense balls of flame B into the sky.
63. took up
64. rose up
65. put up
66. came up
67. It wasn't until after Christmas D Paul.
68. did I meet
69. then I met
70. I met
71. that I met
72. A poorest man in the village years ago, he is now rich man. A.The; a
73. The; the
74. A; a
75. A; the
76. How much D she looks without wearing glasses!
77. well
78. good
79. best
80. better
81. You must sit A you are asked to.
82. where
83. what
84. why
85. while
86. Tony found a new job in Hangzhou and C in Alibaba now.
87. works
88. has worked
89. is working
90. will work
91. Why B to study abroad when there are so many good universities at home?
    1. want
    2. bother
    3. plan
    4. imagine

试卷二

Translation (15 points )

Direction: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your

translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

The BBC series *Blue Planet II* revealed the serious effects of plastic pollution on marine wildlife with evidence showing plastics in ocean wastes thousands of miles from land and birds feeding micro-plastics to their young.

Researchers estimate that more than 8.3 billion tons of plastic has been produced since the 1950s and about 60% of that has ended up in the natural environment. The UN predicts that if the of waste production continues, by 2050 our oceans will carry more plastic than fish and an estimated 99% of seabirds will have taken plastic.

Fortunately, attitudes are changing in the manufacturing industry. Many famous brands promise in their mission statements to limit waste.

英国广播公司的系列记录片(蓝色星球 2)揭示了塑料污染对海洋野生动物的严重影响，向人们展示了距离陆地数千英里的海水中的塑料垃圾，以及给后代吃微塑料的海鸟。

研究人员估计,自 20 世纪 50 年代以来, 人类已经制造了超过

83 亿吨塑料,其中约 60%最终被排放到自然环境中。联合国预测，

如果垃圾照这样的速度产生下去，到 2050 年，我们海洋里的塑料垃圾的总量将比鱼类还多，约 99%的海鸟都会吃到塑料。

幸运的是, 制造业的态度正在改变。许多知名品牌在其宗旨声明中承诺要减少废物排放。

Writing (15 points)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 100 words on the topic of “ Imagine we stop using our mobile phone for one day". You should base your composition on the clues given in Chinese below. 现如今人人都有手机。手机很方便，使我们保持与世界的联系.....

然而，看手机、用手机占用了我们太多时间....

设想我们停用手机一天,结果会......

Imagine We Stop Using Our Mobile Phone for One Day

Today, almost every person has a mobile phone and keeps close connection with the world by it. Mobile phones equipped with various apps provide all kinds of service covering almost every aspect of people’s daily life.

But on the other hand, many people indulge in staring at their screens and can’t stop surfing the Internet. They spend so much time on the mobile phone that they even ignore the real world.

Imagine what would happen if we stop using our mobile phone for on day. Many people would be overwhelmed by feelings of anxiety and panic, because contrary to connecting with the world closely, they know nothing about what is happening outside. Work would have to be postponed, communication delayed, information held up...But if people can handle this situation properly, they can also enjoy a good day, going out with their family, having a face-to-face talk with friends or reading without being distributed by ring tones.

第一部分完成对话

1. 解析D 安迪与亨利不期面遇，两人互相打招呼。空格后 1 后句是亨利间安迪这段时间过得怎么样，很明显二人有一段时间没见了。 选项 D(我们真是好久不见了)符合语境。故答案为D。
2. 解析A 亨利问安迪这段时间过得怎么样，选项 2 应是对此的回答，所以安迪就要对自己这段时间的生活状态简单说明一下，选项A(还可以)符合语境，故答案为A。
3. 解析B 亨利说悉尼的天气对他来说是个麻烦,空格 3 后面安迪说亨利需要花一点时间适应，但相信他很快就会适应，所以空格处应该为安慰亨利的话。选项 B (放轻松)符合语境，故答案为 B。
4. 解析 C 空格 4 之前亨利说他要走了，后面又说有空要和安迪一起吃饭。选项C (这是我的电话号码)符合语境，故答案为C。对话二
5. 解析 C 客人到来，贝蒂作为主人和客人乔安娜打招呼，由下- 句乔安娜感谢贝蒂的邀请可以推测出，选项 C(我们很高兴你能来) 符合语境，故答案为C。
6. 解析A 乔安娜问贝蒂房子是不是贝蒂自己装饰的，并称呼她为约翰逊夫人，选项 A(叫我贝蒂就好)与上文衔接最紧密，且填人此处可使语义顺畅，故答案为A。
7. 解析D 空格 7 前贝蒂承认房子是自己装饰的，剩余选项中，选项 B（那好吧)不符合语境，故排除。选项 D(实际上，我只是想简单布置一下)与前面正在谈论的装饰问题致更符合语境，故 答案为D。

对话三

1. 解析C 空格 8 之前，收银员表示可以为杰基兑换零钱，之后杰基回答自己想要两个 5 美元和十个 1 美元，由此可知收银员问的是想怎么兑换。选项C(你想兑换成什么?)符合语境,故答案为 C。
2. 解析 A 在空格 9 之后, 收银员用 but 表示转折，说没有足够的 1 美元，可知前面说的应该是有足够的 5 美元，选项 A(呃,我有一些 5 美元)符合语境，故答案为A。
3. 解析 B 收银员同杰基都换成 25 美分的可不可以，下一句杰基要对这个提议做出回答。选项 B(哦，那更好!)符合语境,故答案为B。

第二部分阅读理解第一篇

1.解析D 细节题。根据文章第二段第一句可知，缺乏出售新鲜健康农产品的超市并不只是特劳特文所在的就士顿社区独有的问题，其他社区也有这个问题，故答案为 D。选项 A(必须克服个独特的问题)与原文不符，故排除。选项 B(遭受着一个长期问题)属于无中生有。文中没有提及是长期还是回期，故排除。选项C

(制造了一个新问题，却对此毫不知情)错误，这个问题不是社区制造的，而且居民们知道这个问题的存在，故排除。

1. 解析B 细节题，根据文章第三段第二句可知，“鲜货车”是由一辆校车改造成的一家位于车轮上的商店、为人们提供新鲜农产品。故答案为B。
2. 解析 C 推理题。 根据文章第四段可知，在摩根看来。“食物沙漠”词并没有描给出全部的情形，也就是不能准确描述新鲜农产品缺乏的情况, 所以“食物沙漠”这个词用得不精确。故答案为C.
3. 解析B 推理题。根据文章量后一段第二句可知。帕尔默的组织倡导制定相关的政策，使人们能够获得健康的农产品。选项B 推动政府实施更多有利的食物供应政策)符合文义，故答案为 B。选项 A(教育人们多了解可获得的新鲜农产品)是摩根的观点。选项 C(提供人们买得起的健康食品)和选项 D(在当地社区新建一些商店)文中均未提及故排除。
4. 解析 A 主旨题。通读全文可知，文章开头提出社区新鲜农产品缺乏的问题,接看引出”鲜货车”这一解决方法，随之讲述了不同的人对这一问题的看法。选项 A(轮子上的绿洲)指的是“鲜货车”，既可指具体的“鲜货车”，又可指代解决问题的办法，紧扣文章主题，故答案为 A.选项 B(一场营养之战)文中没有提及， 且 war 夸大了问题，故排除。选项 C(政策工具一食物)只是在最后一段提及，作为标题以偏概全,故排除。选项D(食物沙漠)只是

对一个名词概念的争论，不是文章主要内容，故排除。

第二篇

1. 解析 A 细节题。根据文章第一段最后一句可知，新的真菌品种是在搜索林区时发现的，因此真菌最有可能在森林里被发现， 故答案为A
2. 解析A 推理题。根据文章第三段可知，真菌为了和其他真菌或细菌争夺资源，会释放有毒化学物质。而争夺费源是为了生存， 故答案为A.
3. 解析 D 细节题。根据文章倒数第二段最后一句可知，真菌通过释放加速化学反应的蛋自质来生长，这些蛋白质被原子里的液体吸收，人们可以对它们进行深人研究。所以被彻底研究的是真菌释放的蛋白质。故答案为D.
4. 解析 D 语义题。 此处表示“研究人员在—— 一种可能有应用价值的真菌之前已经研究了数千种真菌”。研究的目的就是要找到一种有应用价值的真菌.stumble upon 意为“偶然发现”。select 意为“"选择"discover 意为”发现"estimate 意为“估计” emphasize 意为“强调”。故答案为 B。
5. 解析 A 推理题。根据文章最后一段可知，研究人员在偶然发现一种可能有应用价值的真菌之前已经研究了数千种真菌。这就像“彩票（lottery ticket）”。可见前一句就是对 lottery ticket 的解释，所以这个彩票指的就是发现真菌全凭运气，故答案为人A. 第三篇
6. 细节题。根据文章第一段可知，当地消防部门决定给库柏举办第二次生日派对，第二段第一句也提到消防员为库柏的第二次生日的成功举办付出得最多，故答案为 A。选项B（摩托车车队队员）、选项 C（社区居民）和选项 D（库柏的父母）这三项虽在文章中有所体现，但都没有消防队员们付出得多，故排除。 22.解析 D 细节题。根据文章最后一我可知，消防队员们准备下周请库柏来做客，并且送他一件消防队的 T 恤衫。由此可知,库柏在他的第二次生日聚会上并没有收到消防队员送的T 恤衫，故

答案为D。选项A(大约75 个孩子参加了库柏的第二次生日派对》、选项 B(库柏的妈妈和哥哥都参加了他的第二次生日派对)和选项C(那些参加库柏派对第二次生日派对的人打了保龄球)均与文章 内容一致，故排除。

1. 解析A 语义题。 根据文章最后一段可知，消防队员们要带着库柏参观消防站。由此可知，消防队员准备邀请库柏去消防站做客, have him up 意为“邀请他做客”故答案为A。选项 B(偶然遇见他)选项 C(照顾他)和选项D（与他交朋友）均不符合文章语境, 故排除。
2. 解析A 细节题。 根据文章第四段第一句可知，库柏的好妈说库柏有自闭症，因此不善于交朋友。这是导致只有一个孩子去参加他的第一次生日抵对的原因，故答案为 A(库柏不善于交朋友)。选项 B(那时其他孩子正在上课)、选项 C(库柏喜欢和成年人一起玩)和选项D(库柏设有速请他的同学)均与文章内容不符，故排除。
3. 解析D 细节题。 根据文章倒数第二段第一句可知，库柏喜欢他的第二次生日源对，所以库柏对他的第二次生日派对是满意的， 故答案为B(满意)。选项A(失望)，选项C(恐惧)和选项D(生气)均 与文章内容不符,故排除。

第四篇

1. 解析C 细节题。 根据文章第一段最后一句可知，科技和运输行业的许多公司已经在全国各地启动了自动驾驶汽车项目，说明 自动驾驶汽车对许多公司有吸引力。放答案为 C。选项A（自动驾使汽车很快会取代人类司机)与文章内容不符，第一段只说了 全自动驾驶汽车或者无人驾驶汽车很快会出观，但没有说会取代 人类司机，放排除。选项 B(自动驾驶汽车在驾驶过程中会帮助人类)和选项D(自动驾验汽车已经改变了交通行业)第一段并未提及， 故排除。
2. 解析 B 态度题。第一段开头就提到人们对全自动驾驶车辆的普遍看法，即全自动驾驶的车辆，或者可以在没有人控制的情况下自行驾驶的汽车和卡车，很快就会出现，接着提到很多公司开始启动自动驾驶汽车项目这情况。这都是作者对事实的客观描述， 并没有发表自己主现的看法。而且后三段作者也是根据调查和报 告客现地阐述自动驾驶车辆存在的问题，故答案为B。
3. 解析B 细节题。根据文章第二段第三句可知，公众仍然对自动驾驶汽车的安全性持怀疑态度，故答案为B。第二段最后一句提到，只有不到 30%的人说他们乘坐高度自动化的汽车会感到舒

服，只有不到四分之一的人表示会在自动驾驶汽车一上市就买一辆，故排除选项 C(公众发现乘坐自动驾驶汽车很舒服)和选項D(迫切希望在自动驾驶汽车上市后买一辆)。选项 A(公众十分确定自动驾驶汽车的潜在益处)文中未提及,故排除。

1. 解析 D 推理题。根据文章第三段可知，这给负责公共教育、驾驶执照以及制定和执行交通法的各州带来了挑战。美国州长高 速公路安全协会(GHSA)认为，各州应该在处理道路上混合使用自 动驾驶使车辆和人工驾驶车辆的问题上发挥主要作用，由此可知， 这种执战就是应对道路上混合使用自动驾驶车辆和人为驾驶车 辆所产生的问题。故答案为D。
2. 解析A 细节题。根据文章最后一段可如，GHSA 关于自动驾驶技术的最新报告概述了自动驾驶系统可能给各州带来的问题。故等案为A。选项 B(在自动驾驶中怎样培训公众)和选项 C（人类在自动驾驶中的角色)文中均未提及，故排除。

第三部分词汇和语法

1. 解析 D 本题考查动词词义辨析。句意:皮特在我最需要的时候支持我。我会一直心怀感激。appreciate 意为“感激”，故答案为

D. like 意为“喜欢”；admire 意为“钦佩，赞赏" ；support 为“支持”。

1. 解析 D 本题考查形容词词义辨析。句意:人们不喜欢问问题， 怕显得无知。ignorant 意为“无知的，愚蠢的“.故答案为 D. poor

意为“贫穷的”weak 意为“虚弱的”humble 意为“谦逊的"。

1. 解析C 本题考查名词词义辨析。句意:苏珊对自由的看法就是拥有多样化的生活方式。change 意为“改变”; mixture 意为“混合，整合物”。variety 意为"多变性，多样性”强调同一事物的多变性diversity 也有”多样化的意思，但侧重强满的是不同事物的差异和分歧。本题强调的是生活的多变性,故答案为C.
2. 解析 B 句意: 在 20 世纪， 科学改变了保存食物的方式。preserved 意为“保存，保解”,故答案为 B。predicate 意为意为“保留，节省"。Maintained 意为“保持，坚持”；conserved 意为“保留、节省”。
3. 解析 D 本题考查独立主格结构。句意:因为大学，所有的航班都取消了，我们不得不乘坐火车。本句逗号前后两部分没有连词， 后半部分是一个完整的句子，那么前半部分不能是一个句子,因此是个独立主格结构。后半部分是前半部分的结果和影响，用的是一般过去时, 因此前半部分位用完成时，且“fights 与 cancel” 之间为被动关系，要用被动语态，又因为不能形成完整的句子， 故用现在分词形式，故答案为D。
4. 解析A 本题考查连词辨析。 句意:别忘了带雨伞，以防下雨。in case 意为“以防”；humble 意为“除非”；if 意为“如果”； so that 查为以便”。故答案为 A。
5. 解析 A 本题考查虚拟语气的用法。句意:孩子们早该完成他们

的作业了。It is high time that---后面的从句需要使用虚拟语气， 从句谓语动词用“动词过去式”或“should+ 动词原形（should 不能省略）”故答案为 A。

1. 解析C 本题可查虚拟语气的用法。句意:要是你之前告诉我那件事情就好了。If only 意为“要是---多好”，它引导的句子要用虚拟语气。本句是对过去的虚拟，谓语动词用过去完成时，故答案为C。
2. 解析C 本题考查连词或介词辨析。句意:那种新药可以帮助吸烟者戒烟却不增加体重。but 意为“但是”，连接两个动词短语时表示并列，前后动词的形式要保持一致。本题中空格前面是不定式，后面是动名词, but 用在这里不符合语法。rather 意为“而是， 相当，"despite 意为"尽管", 用在这里语意不通。without 意为" 不，没有"，为介同，后面加动名词。结合句意，答案为C。
3. 解析 B 本题考查连词解析。 句意:这个房间尽管不大，却明亮又通风。while 意为“然而，尽管，虽然”，引导让步状语从句时，放在句首；though 意为“尽管”，引导让步状语从句，主从句主语一致, 因此从句省略了主语和 be 动词；as if 意为”好像” even 意为“甚至”。根据句意可知，答案为 B。
4. 解析C 本题考查动词词义辨析。 句意: 停电的时候他们有一个发电机。“停电”可用 electricity fails 或 electricity is cut off，前者表示非人为因素造成的停电，如天气或供电设备故障等,后者常表示人为切断电源。dies 和 loses 不能用于表示电力故障。故

等案为C。

1. 解析 D 本题考查 no matter how 引导的让步状语从句。句意: 无论沙漠多么干燥，它都不一定没有生命存在。no matter 意为“无论", 与how 连用时引导让步状语从句。其结构为 “no matter how +形容词/副词+主语+谓语”，故答案为 D。
2. 解析C 本题考查情态动词的用法。句意:如果你必须要吸烟的话。请到外面去吸。这里表示的是必须的假设，意为“必须，非要”，符合句意, 故答案为 C。 can 和 may 都只表示可能，不是必然，故排除。should 意为“应该。可能", 故排除。
3. 解析B 本题考查短语解析。句意: 炽热的火球飞上天空。took up 意为“开始从事，占用"；rose up 中意为“上升”；put up 意为“举起，建造”came up 意为“来到，发生”。结合句意，答案为B。
4. 解析D 本题考查强调句。句意:直到圣延节后，我才见到保罗。本句是强调句型，强周句结构为 It is ---that---当强调对象为人时， 可用 who 代替 that, 此处强调时间 not until after Christmas.故答案为D。
5. 解析A 本题考查冠词的用法。句意:他几年前是这个村里最穷的人。现在是个富人。形容词最高级前加定冠间 the, 泛指一个富人用不定冠问a。故答案为A。
6. 解析 D 本题考查形容词比较级的用法。句意:她不戴眼镜看起来好多了! much 后面的形容词要用比较级，故答案为D。
7. 解析A 本题考查状语从句。句意:你必须坐在你被要求的地方。选项B 和选项C 代入句子后，语义不通, 故排除。while 引导时间状语从句，从句中的动词必须是延续性动词，ask 是短暂性动间，故排除。Where 意为“在...地方”，引导地点状语从句，符合句意，故答案为A。
8. 解析C 本题考查动词的时态，句意:托尼之前在杭州找到了一份新工作，现在正在阿里巴巴上班。now 是现在进行时的标志， 故答案为C。
9. 解析B 本题考查动词词义辨析，句意:国内有这么多好大学， 为什么还要费心去国外学习？want 意为“想要 bother 意为“浪费时间精力...”；plan 意为“计划”；imagine 为“想象，设想”。 Bother to do sth 意为“费心做某事”，而本句中含有明显的“国内方便”和”国外费事”的对比，有明确的感情倾向，因此 bother 更明确和贴切。故答案为B。

第四部分 英译汉

[参考译文]

英国广播公司的系列记录片(蓝色星球 2)揭示了塑料污染对海洋野生动物的严重影响，向人们展示了距离陆地数千英里的海水中的塑料垃圾，以及给后代吃微塑料的海鸟。

研究人员估计,自 20 世纪 50 年代以来, 人类已经制造了超过

83 亿吨塑料,其中约 60%最终被排放到自然环境中。联合国预测，

如果垃圾照这样的速度产生下去，到 2050 年，我们海洋里的塑料垃圾的总量将比鱼类还多，约 99%的海鸟都会吃到塑料。

幸运的是, 制造业的态度正在改变。许多知名品牌在其宗旨声明中承诺要减少废物排放。

[译点解析]

1. 第一句:本句是一个简单句。本句较长，句子主干是逗号前的部分，后半部分是" with+名词+现在分词短语”作伴随状语。Showing plastic their young” 是动词现在分词短语作宾语补足语， 修饰evidence。翻译时要适当调整语序,省略或添加个别词语来使汉语句子通顺，地道。
2. 第二句:本句是一个复合句。本句含有一个宾语从句，从句中包含由 and 连接的两个分句，分别是"more than 8. 3 billion tons of plastic has been produced since the 1950"和“about 60% of that has ended up in the natural environment". 翻译时注意调整语序，将时间状语翻译成汉语时一般放在前面。
3. 第三句:本句是一个复合句。本句含有一个宾语从句, that 引导的宾语从句中又含有一个if 引导的条件状语从句，主句由 and 连接的两个分句组成。本句虽然是个长句，但翻译时语序变动不大， 理清句子结构便可比较轻松地翻译出来。
4. 第四句、第五句:这两句是简单句，句子简短，意思明确，顺译即可。

第五部分写作

[写作思路]这是一篇提纲作文，要求考生按照汉语提示写作。文章讨论的话题是“想象我们停用一天手机”。根据提示,可将文章分为三段:第一段写人们普遍使用手机及手机带来的便利；第二段写过度使用手机的弊端；第三段写假如我们一天不用手机会出现的情况。

[参考范文]

Imagine We Stop Using Our Mobile Phone for One Day

Today, almost every person has a mobile phone and keeps close connection with the world by it. Mobile phones equipped with various apps provide all kinds of service covering almost every aspect of people’s daily life.

But on the other hand, many people indulge in staring at their screens and can’t stop surfing the Internet. They spend so much time on the mobile phone that they even ignore the real world.

Imagine what would happen if we stop using our mobile phone for on day. Many people would be overwhelmed by feelings of anxiety and panic, because contrary to connecting with the world closely, they know nothing about what is happening outside. Work would have to be postponed, communication delayed, information held up...But if people can handle this situation properly, they can also enjoy a good day, going out with their family, having a

face-to-face talk with friends or reading without being distributed by ring tones.