

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2017年5月6日真题

Part I Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage I

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

People say that money cannot buy happiness. This was true for Howard Hughes. (76) He was one of the richest and most powerful men of his time. He had everything: good looks, success, power, and a lot of money. But he didn't have love or friendship because he couldn't buy them. All his life he used his money to control everything and everyone around him. In the end, he lost control of everything, even himself.

Howard Hughes was born in 1905 in Houston, Texas. His father started the Hughes Tool Company. He was a workaholic (工作狂) and made a lot of money. He bought everything he wanted. He even gave money to schools so Howard could get into them. From his father, Howard learned to be a successful but merciless businessman. Hughes's mother, Allene also had a big influence on his life. Howard was her only child. She protected him and gave him everything. Unfortunately, Allene had mental problems. (77) She was afraid of germs and diseases. She was **obsessed** with Howard's health, and he became obsessed with it too.

Allene died when Howard was 16 years old. Two years later his father died. Hughes inherited the Hughes Tool Company. Then he married Ella Rice. He and Ella moved to Los Angeles, California. It was there that Howard Hughes began to become a legend (传奇人物). Hughes began to invest his money in movies. He became an important producer soon after he moved to California. He worked hard, but he also played hard. He became obsessed with power and control. When he couldn't get something legally, he gave money to politicians and businessmen so they would help him. He owned a lot of businesses, including airplane companies, a movie studio (制片厂), Las Vegas hotels, gold and silver mines, and radio and television stations. Once he bought a television studio so he could watch movies all night, He also bought a hotel because he wanted to stay in his favorite room for one weekend.



- ## Passage 2

Although reefs face other threats from pollution, industrial activities, and overfishing, it is global climate change that most concerns scientists. Scientists remain hopeful that it's not too late to save the reefs, and some are moving ahead on experiments to accomplish that goal.



6. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Rising Global Temperatures
 - B. Rainforests Are in Danger
 - C. Coral Reefs Face Extinction
 - D. Global Climate Change
7. The word **address** in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. break down
 - B. stick to
 - C. go over
 - D. deal with
8. Why are coral reefs called “the rainforests of the sea”?
 - A. Because they are home to a wide variety of sea life.
 - B. Because they can protect our coasts from storms.
 - C. Because they might supply natural medicines.
 - D. Because they look like rainforests.
9. The corals turn _____ in the process of “bleaching”.
 - A. red
 - B. black
 - C. green
 - D. white
10. According to the passage, _____ is the biggest threat to coral reefs.
 - A. pollution
 - B. overfishing
 - C. industrial activity
 - D. climate change

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Over the years, college students have stood together for what they believe in, from civil rights to anti-war policies to the more recent protests against the unequal distribution of wealth. But nowhere in history have students banned (禁止) bottled water. Until now.

The bottled water ban, which started on just a few campuses, has now spread nationwide to more than 20 universities. The colleges have either completely banned the use of plastic bottles altogether, or some have taken a more limited approach with partial bans.

Many people believe that producing and using bottled water wastes money and harms the environment. They say that bottled water is unnecessary because public water supplies in the U.S. are among the best in the world. Water fountains and reusable bottles with easy access (获取) to filling stations are a better choice.

An organization called Ban the Bottle raises awareness about the economic and environmental costs of using plastic bottles. The group claims that eight glasses of water a day costs each person 49 cents annually, while drinking from plastic containers costs \$1,400 per year. Plastic bottles contain antimony—a chemical that in low doses causes depression, but in large doses can even lead to death.

The **controversy** over bottled or tap is not limited to the students and college administrations. The makers of bottled water see the movement as a threat. (80) They argue that plastic bottles



make up a small portion of the nation's total waste. It's unfair to single out (单独挑出) their product when so many other items are packaged in plastic containers. Plus, water is a healthy choice compared to some sodas and juices that are also sold at school.

11. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Many universities ban or restrict the sale of bottled water.
 - B. Many states ban or restrict the sale of bottled water.
 - C. The bottled water industry is concerned about its decreasing sales.
 - D. Many people are opposed to the bottled water ban.
12. According to Ban the Bottle, drinking bottled water costs _____ dollars per year.
 - A. 8
 - B. 20
 - C. 49
 - D. 1400
13. The word **controversy** in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. choice
 - B. control
 - C. argument
 - D. statement
14. What does the bottled water industry use in its own defense?
 - A. Bottled water is much cleaner than tap water.
 - B. Students should have freedom of choice.
 - C. The bottles are made in a more environment-friendly way.
 - D. Water is healthier than some sodas and juices.
15. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. All the universities have banned the sale of bottled water.
 - B. Plastic bottles may do harm to people's health.
 - C. The purchase of soft drinks will increase.
 - D. Bottled water is cheap and environment-friendly.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the **ONE** answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

16. They have decided to put the meeting _____ till next Monday.
 - A. up
 - B. on
 - C. off
 - D. forward
17. If you get into difficulties, don't hesitate to ask _____ advice.
 - A. of
 - B. out
 - C. after
 - D. for
18. While we were on holiday, our neighbor took _____ our house.
 - A. notice of
 - B. care of
 - C. after
 - D. on
19. Students are expected to _____ their classes regularly.
 - A. come
 - B. go
 - C. attend
 - D. follow
20. I was trying to get into the _____ bus when I heard a voice from behind.
 - A. crowd
 - B. crowding
 - C. crowds
 - D. crowded



21. Honesty is the most important _____ a man should have.
A. effort B. habit C. quality D. question
22. That student _____ his hand every time I asked a question.
A. made up B. put up C. rose D. arose
23. He spoke English so well that I took it for _____ that he was an American.
A. good B. certain C. sure D. granted
24. I am very _____ to you for your help.
A. grateful B. agreeable C. capable D. enjoyable
25. The two girls look exactly _____ in appearance.
A. same B. alike C. like D. same one
26. The children _____ happily in the classroom when the teacher came in.
A. talk B. are talking C. were talking D. had talked
27. In the road accident the other day three people _____, including the driver.
A. killed B. were killed C. are killed D. have killed
28. Jim's job is to keep his boss _____ of the latest development of that product in Europe.
A. inform B. to inform C. informed D. informing
29. The young man _____ visited our school this morning is Maria's brother.
A. who B. which C. whose D. what
30. I'm awfully tired and can't go any farther, Ted. Let's have a rest, _____?
A. shall we B. will you C. can you D. may I
31. _____ the manager will come or not doesn't matter much.
A. Whether B. That C. If D. What
32. The American and the British _____ a large number of social customs.
A. join B. take C. share D. make
33. Martin, when you go to the meeting tomorrow, _____ your iPad with you.
A. bring B. take C. fetch D. put
34. It is a three-storey house and the kitchen is on the _____ floor.
A. ground B. earth C. soil D. land
35. The kids were especially _____ the coming Christmas because they would get lots of presents from their parents and uncles.
A. coming up with B. looking forward to
C. making up for D. getting rid of
36. The used car I bought cost four _____ pounds.
A. thousands B. thousand of C. thousands of D. thousand
37. What's the matter with you? You _____ so pale.
A. are looking B. look C. have looked D. looked
38. With the guide _____ the way, we set off on foot into the dark night.
A. leading B. to lead C. led D. being led



39. I tore open the box, only _____ that some papers were missing.
A. discovering B. to discover C. discovered D. discover
40. Either my parents or my elder brother _____ going to water the garden.
A. are B. is C. has D. have
41. Can you imagine why _____?
A. did the boy say that B. the boy said that
C. did the boy say D. the boy said
42. Although it is raining hard, _____.
A. Tom still wants to go out B. and Tom still wants to go out
C. that Tom still wants to go out D. but Tom still wants to go out
43. I went to _____ Shanghai yesterday. On _____ train I met a famous pop star.
A. the;/ B. ./;the C. the; the D. ./;
44. _____ of the two brothers are fond of classical music.
A. Both B. All C. Each D. Either
45. There are not _____ students in Class One as in Class Two.
A. so many B. so much C. more D. much more

Part III Identification (10%)

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is not correct. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

46. The puzzle was so difficult that I gave up it in the end.
A B C D
47. In March when spring is already here, we usually plant many young trees on both side of the street.
A B C D
48. You'd better to go home now because it's going to rain in no time.
A B C D
49. After they reached the top of the mountain, they felt extremely hungrily and thirsty.
A B C D
50. Tom's father, as well as his mother, ask him to stay in New York for a few more days.
A B C D
51. After living a few weeks with him, I felt sorry for to be so unfriendly to him at first.
A B C D
52. Robert is a great basketball fan and love Kobe Bryant very much.
A B C D
53. Hardly I had sat down when I heard someone knock at the door.
A B C D
54. Nobody believed that his excuse for being late was why his car broke down on his way to work.
A B C D



55. I wish I finished writing the essay yesterday, but I was too busy.
 A B C D

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

When I was young, I spent my summer vacations on my grandparents' farm. The summer that I graduated from college, I 56 my grandparents once again. When I arrived, I discovered that there was a family 57 in progress.

Grandpa's dog and hunting partner, Rusty, had taken on a very bad 58 in his old age. He had begun 59 into the chicken coop (鸡笼) and eating eggs. In the eyes of the local farmers, 60 dogs started stealing eggs, there was no 61 to cure them. They knew there was only one thing to be done 62 such a dog—you had to shoot it and the sooner the 63.

Rusty and Grandpa were old friends. Grandpa certainly didn't 64 to shoot Rusty, but he knew it needed to be done. The "egg money" was Grandma's private income, so you can imagine 65 she felt about the problem. 66 the inexperienced confidence of youth, I told Grandpa that I thought I could "cure" the egg-stealing dog. I wanted to at least have a 67 to save Rusty's life, and save Grandpa from the sadness of 68 Rusty.

The next morning, I broke open six flesh eggs and put them in Rusty's bowl 69 at the door to the chicken coop. Rusty came 70 and noticed the eggs. He quickly 71 the eggs and happily walked off for his nap (打盹). The following morning I did the 72 thing. I put the eggs a few feet away from the chicken coop, toward the back door of the farmhouse 73 Grandma usually fed Rusty. The next day I again moved the bowl closer to the house, and added some dog food to the eggs. Every day I moved the bowl closer to the back door, mixing more dog food and 74 eggs. By the time the bowl reached the door, it was all dog food and no eggs. Rusty had again become 75 to looking for his food at the back door of the house, and never again went into the chicken coop.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 56. A. watched | B. noticed | C. invited | D. visited |
| 57. A. peace | B. stress | C. crisis | D. miracle |
| 58. A. habit | B. pattern | C. custom | D. crime |
| 59. A. to throw | B. to break | C. throwing | D. breaking |
| 60. A. once | B. before | C. while | D. although |
| 61. A. desire | B. route | C. way | D. idea |
| 62. A. in | B. at | C. for | D. with |
| 63. A. wider | B. better | C. happier | D. calmer |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 64. A. care | B. start | C. want | D. feel |
| 65. A. how | B. when | C. what | D. which |
| 66. A. In | B. With | C. On | D. At |
| 67. A. rate | B. space | C. pity | D. chance |
| 68. A. losing | B. helping | C. worrying | D. keeping |
| 69. A. next | B. right | C. behind | D. beside |
| 70. A. before | B. after | C. along | D. from |
| 71. A. saw | B. found | C. left | D. ate |
| 72. A. specific | B. same | C. kind | D. different |
| 73. A. what | B. which | C. where | D. when |
| 74. A. fewer | B. more | C. little | D. few |
| 75. A. accustomed | B. related | C. interested | D. depressed |

Part V Translation (20%)

Section A

Directions: In this part there are five sentences which you should translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the 3 passages you have just read in Reading Comprehension. You can refer back to the passages to identify their meanings in the context.

76. He was one of the richest and most powerful men of his time.
77. She was afraid of germs and diseases.
78. The planet's health depends on the survival of coral reefs.
79. Corals are particularly sensitive to changes in temperature.
80. They argue that plastic bottles make up a small portion of the nation's total waste.

Section B

Directions: In this part there are five sentences in Chinese. You should translate them into English. Be sure to write clearly.

81. 不要放弃希望。
82. 我会去火车站接你。
83. 我不能去聚会，因为要准备考试。
84. 我们刚才去散步了。
85. 你喜欢流行音乐吗？



答案与解析

第一部分 阅读理解

第一篇阅读

一、文章大意与结构分析

本文的题材为人物传记，主要叙述了富商霍华德·休斯的生平经历，包括其父母对他的影响以及他本人的生活。

二、试题解析

1. 【答案】C。文意理解题。文章第一段的第四和第五句提到：He had everything: good looks, success, power, and a lot of money. But he didn't have love or friendship because he couldn't buy them. 可知，霍华德是英俊的、成功的、有权力的、有钱的，但是他没有爱和友谊。由于题干意在让我们选择霍华德不具备的特质，因此可以排除 A、B、D 选项，故选 C。

2. 【答案】D。句意理解题。题干意在让我们选出选项中有关霍华德父亲的描述不正确的一项。从文章第二段的第二句 His father started the Hughes Tool Company 可以排除 A 选项。从第二段第三句 He was a workaholic and made a lot of money 可以排除 C 选项。从第二段第四句 He bought everything he wanted 可以排除 B 选项。而选项 D 是他的父亲爱酗酒，在文章中并未提及，故选 D。

3. 【答案】B。文意理解题。由第三段的前两句 Allene died when Howard was 16 years old. Two years later his father died 可知，霍华德的父母在他 19 岁之前就双双去世了，故选 B。

4. 【答案】A。词义猜测题。单词 obsessed 出现在文章第二段最后一句 She was obsessed with Howard's health, and he became obsessed with it too. obsessed 本意为“痴迷的，无法摆脱的”，在文中的意思是“担忧，困扰，担心”。因此可以排除 B（减少）、C（相关）、D（被告知）选项。A 选项（忧虑的、苦恼的）最符合题意，故选 A。

5. 【答案】B。文意理解题。从文章第一段的第四句 He had everything: good looks, success, power, and a lot of money 可知，霍华德是英俊的、成功的、有权力的、有钱的，因此可以排除 C（金钱）、D（美貌）选项。从第二段的第五句 He even gave money to schools so Howard could get into them 可知，霍华德并不缺乏教育资源，因此排除 A 选项。从文章第一段的第五句 But he didn't have love or friendship because he couldn't buy them 可知，霍华德并没有爱和友谊，故选 B。

三、长难句分析

All his life he used his money to control everything and everyone around him. In the end, he lost control of everything, even himself. 终其一生，他都在用他的金钱去控制他周围的一



切事、一切人。最后，他失去了一切的控制，甚至他自己。

结构分析：句中 around him 作后置定语修饰 everything and everyone。lose control of sth. 意为“失去对……的控制”。

四、核心词汇

workaholic 工作狂 germ 细菌 disease 疾病 producer 制片人 studio 制片厂，工作室

五、全文翻译

人们都说金钱买不到幸福。这句话对霍华德·休斯来说是千真万确的。他是同时代最有钱和最有权力的人之一。他拥有一切：美貌、成功、权力以及大量金钱。但是，他没有爱情和友谊，因为他并不能买到这些。终其一生，他都在用他的金钱去控制他周围的一切事、一切人。最终，他失去了一切的控制，甚至他自己。

1905年，霍华德·休斯出生于德克萨斯州的休斯顿。他的父亲创立了休斯工具公司。他是个工作狂，赚了很多钱。他买到了任何他想要的东西。他甚至为学校捐钱，这样霍华德可以去上学。霍华德从他的父亲那里学会了如何做一个成功但是冷血的商人。休斯的母亲埃琳娜也对他的人生有很大影响。霍华德是她唯一的孩子。因此她非常保护他，给他自己所能给予的一切。不幸的是，埃琳娜有精神问题。她对细菌和疾病很恐惧。她十分担心霍华德的健康，于是，霍华德也变得十分担忧自己的健康了。

在霍华德十六岁的时候，埃琳娜去世了。两年后，他的父亲也去世了。霍华德继承了休斯工具公司。之后，他娶了艾拉·赖斯。他们夫妻一起搬到了加利福尼亚州的洛杉矶。在那里，他开始成为一个传奇人物。休斯开始投资电影业。在搬到加利福尼亚之后不久，他成为了一位重要的电影制作人。他工作非常努力，但同时玩心也很重。他对权力和控制力十分痴迷。当他无法通过合法手段获得一些东西时，他用钱贿赂了一些政客和商人来帮助他。他拥有大量实业，包括飞机公司、制片厂、拉斯维加斯旅馆、金银矿、广播电视台等等。他曾经为了能整夜看电影买了一个电视制片厂。同样，他买了一座旅馆，因为他想在自己最喜欢的房间度过一个周末。

第二篇阅读

一、文章大意与结构分析

本文主要介绍了珊瑚礁的生存所面临的威胁以及珊瑚礁的重要作用。

二、试题解析

6.【答案】C。主旨概括题。全文以珊瑚礁为中心，着重讲述了其面临灭绝的现状，因此C选项（珊瑚礁面临灭绝）最符合题意，故选C。

7.【答案】D。词义猜测题。单词 address 出现在文章第一段最后一句：If no major steps are taken to address the problem, the reefs may be headed for total extinction. address the



problem 在这里的意思是“解决这个问题”，因此 D 选项 deal with（解决，处理）最符合题意，故选 D。

8.【答案】A。文意理解题。第二段的第二句提到：They are often described as “the rainforests of sea”，because they provide shelter for a wide variety of sea life. 可知，A 选项最符合题意，故选 A。

9.【答案】D。文意理解题。文章第四段第三句：Then the corals turn white in a process called “bleaching”. 可知在“漂白”的过程中，珊瑚会变成白色，故选 D。

10.【答案】D。文意理解题。文章第五段的第一句提到：Although reefs face other threats from pollution, industrial activities, and overfishing, it is global climate change that most concerns scientists. 可知，即使环境污染、工业活动、过度捕鱼都是威胁珊瑚礁生存的重要因素，但是气候变化是最严重的因素。故选 D。

三、长难句分析

1. In addition, the reefs serve as barriers that protect coastlines from the full force of powerful storms. 而且，珊瑚礁可以起到屏障的作用，在狂风暴雨强力来袭时保护海岸线。

结构分析：serve as 意为“担任，充当，起……的作用”；that 引导定语从句修饰 barriers。

2. It is estimated that even under the best of conditions, many of these coral reefs will need decades to recover. 据估计，即使在最佳环境下，大多数遭此厄运的珊瑚礁也需要数十年去恢复。

结构分析：It 在这里充当形式主语，真正的主语为 that 引导的从句。

四、核心词汇

coral reef 珊瑚礁 survive 幸存，生存 extinction 灭绝，消失 recover 恢复，弥补 coastline 海岸线 permanent 永久的，永恒的 experiment 实验，尝试

五、全文翻译

在过去的三十年间，世界上有一半的珊瑚礁已经死亡了。现在，科学家们竞相确保剩下的珊瑚能够存活。即使现在全球变暖立即停止，科学家依然预测在 2050 年之前，超过百分之 90 的珊瑚将会死亡。如果不采取重大举措来解决这个问题，珊瑚礁可能会全部灭绝。

地球的健康依赖于珊瑚礁的存在。珊瑚礁经常被形容为“海洋的热带雨林”，因为它们可以为多种多样的海洋生物提供栖息地。而且，珊瑚礁可以起到屏障的作用，在狂风暴雨强力来袭时保护海岸线。

珊瑚在医学研究方面用来治疗疾病。同时，珊瑚礁能够吸引游客、发展渔业以及其他经济，带来数以亿计的收益，因此它们对于当地的经济发展也起着重要作用。

珊瑚对于温度变化尤其敏感。即使气温升高一到两度也可以迫使珊瑚将水藻排出。而后，珊瑚开始变白，这个过程被称为“漂白”。珊瑚可以很快从短暂的“漂白”中恢复，但是长期的“漂白”会对珊瑚造成永久破坏。1998 年，海平面的气温达到了史上最高，



全世界的珊瑚礁遭遇了最严重的“漂白”。据估计,即使在最佳环境下,大多数遭此厄运的珊瑚礁也需要数十年去恢复。

虽然珊瑚礁面临来自环境污染、工业活动、过度捕鱼等其他方面的威胁,但是全球气候变化才是让科学家们最为头疼的困扰。不过,科学家还是希望现在去拯救珊瑚礁还为时未晚,而且已经有一些人为了实现这个目标在进行实验了。

第三篇阅读

一、文章大意与结构分析

本文主要讲述了在大学开展的瓶装水禁令以及人们对待瓶装水的态度。

二、试题解析

11.【答案】A。主旨概括题。全文都在讲述在大学开展瓶装水禁令的话题,因此A选项最符合题意。B选项很多州都禁止或限制售卖瓶装水在文中并未提及;C选项瓶装水产业饱受销售低迷困扰在文中并未提及;D选项很多人反对瓶装水禁令在文中并无依据。故选A。

12.【答案】D。文意理解题。文章第四段的第二句提到:The group claims that eight glasses of water a day costs each person 49 cents annually, while drinking from plastic containers costs \$1,400 per day. 故选D。

13.【答案】C。词义猜测题。controversy 这个单词出现在最后一段的第一句:The controversy over bottled or tap is not limited to the students and college administrations. 关于瓶装水和自来水的争论不仅限于学生和大学管理层之间。根据上下文语境,我们可以轻易推测出 controversy 在这里的意思为“争论,争议”,因此可排除A(选择)、B(控制)、D(声明)选项。只有C选项 argument 有“争论”的意思,最符合题意,故选C。

14.【答案】D。文意理解题。由文章最后一句 Plus, water is a healthy choice compared to some sodas and juices that are also sold at school 可知,瓶装水生产商用“瓶装水比苏打水和果汁更加健康”来为自己辩护。而选项A(瓶装水比自来水更干净)、B(学生有选择的自由)和C(瓶装水以更环保的方式生产)在文中并无依据,故选D。

15.【答案】B。文意理解题。文章第二段第一句提到:The bottled water ban, which started on just a few campuses, has now spread nationwide to more than 20 universities. 可知并非所有大学都禁止售卖瓶装水,因此A选项错误。由文中第四段最后一句 Plastic bottles contain antimony—a chemical that in low doses causes depression, but in large doses can even lead to death 可知,瓶装水的塑料瓶确实会对人体健康产生一定的危害,因此B选项符合题意。选项C(软饮料的销量会上升)在文中并未提及,因此不选。选项D称瓶装水便宜并环保,由文章第四段的第二句 The group claims that eight glasses of water a day costs each person 49 cents annually, while drinking from plastic containers costs \$1,400 per year 可知,瓶装水并不便宜;由文章第三段的第一句 Many people believe that



producing and using bottled water wastes money and harms the environment 可知，瓶装水并不环保，因此不选。故选 B。

三、长难句分析

1. The bottled water ban, which started on just a few campuses, has now spread nationwide to more than 20 universities. 刚开始只有少数几所大学实施了瓶装水禁令，如今这个禁令已经扩展到了全国二十多所大学。

结构分析: which 引导非限定性定语从句修饰 the bottled water ban ; more than 意为超过。

2. Plastic bottles contain antimony—a chemical that in low doses causes depression, but in large doses can even lead to death. 塑料瓶含有化学元素锑，这种元素小剂量可导致抑郁，大剂量会致人死亡。

结构分析: that 引导定语从句修饰 a chemical ; lead to 意为导致。

四、核心词汇

distribution 分配 completely 完全地，彻底地 partial 部分的 fountain 喷泉 reusable 可循环使用的，可再生的 antimony 锑 depression 沮丧，忧愁，抑郁 administration 管理，行政

五、全文翻译

多年来，大学生一直为他们所坚守的信念而一起奋斗，从民权运动、反战政策，到最近对财富分配不均的抗议。但是，历史上从来没有任何一个地方的学生禁止过瓶装水。直到现在。

刚开始只有少数几所大学实施了瓶装水禁令，如今这个禁令已经扩展到了全国二十多所大学。这些大学中有的完全禁止使用塑料瓶，有的则采取一种更有限的方法来部分禁止使用塑料瓶。

很多人认为生产和使用瓶装水不仅浪费钱，而且污染环境。他们认为瓶装水根本没必要，因为美国的公共供水系统是世界上最好的。使用喷泉式饮水机和可循环使用的瓶子的饮用水以及可轻易获取是一个更好的选择。

一个叫作“禁止瓶装水”的组织正在唤起人们对使用塑料瓶而造成的经济和环境代价的注意。这个组织声称，每个人一天喝八杯水的话，每年会花费 49 美分，但如果这些水全都使用塑料瓶装的话，每年会花费 1 400 美元。塑料瓶含有化学元素锑，这种元素小剂量可导致抑郁，大剂量甚至会致人死亡。

关于瓶装水和自来水的争论不仅限于学生和大学管理层之间。瓶装水制造商将这个运动视为一种威胁。他们辩解说塑料瓶对于全国总的浪费来说只不过是很小的一部分。鉴于有相当多的商品使用了塑料包装，单独把瓶装水置于众矢之的有失公平。此外，相比学校里出售的苏打水和果汁，瓶装水是个健康的选择。



第二部分 词汇用法和语法结构

16.【答案】C。考查词汇辨析。put up 举起, 张贴, 建造; put on 穿上, 上演; put off 推迟; put forward 提出, 放出, 推举出。句意为“他们已经决定将会议推迟到下一周”。

17.【答案】D。考查固定搭配。ask for 请求, 寻找。句意为“如果你陷入麻烦, 不要犹豫, 去寻求帮助”。

18.【答案】C。考查动词搭配。take after 照顾; take notice of 注意到, 留意; take care of 照顾; take on 呈现。句意为“当我们度假的时候, 邻居帮我们照看了房屋”。

19.【答案】C。考查词汇辨析。attend 参加; follow 跟随。句意为“学生应该按时上课”。

20.【答案】D。考查词汇辨析。crowd 作名词意为“人群”; 作动词意为“拥挤, 塞满”; crowded 形容词, 意为“拥挤的”。此题为拥挤的汽车。

21.【答案】C。考查词汇辨析。effort 努力; habit 习惯; quality 质量, 品质; question 问题。句意为“诚实是一个人应该有的最重要的品质”。

22.【答案】B。考查词汇辨析。make up 组成, 弥补, 化妆, 整理; put up 举起, 张贴; rise 上升; arise 出现。句意为“每次我提问的时候, 这个学生都举手”。

23.【答案】D。考查固定搭配。take something for granted 将……视为理所当然。

24.【答案】A。考查词汇辨析。grateful 感谢的; agreeable 一致的; capable 有能力的; enjoyable 快乐的。句意为“我非常感谢你的帮助”。

25.【答案】B。考查词汇辨析。same 相同的; alike 相像的, 指人的长相; like 介词, 像……一样; same one 同一个。句意为“这两个女孩看起来长得极其相像”。

26.【答案】C。考查正在进行时。句意为“当老师进来的时候, 孩子们正在教室里愉快地聊天”。

27.【答案】B。考查时态语态。句意为“在几天前的那场交通事故中, 三个人被杀, 其中包括司机”。该句为被动语态, 并且 the other day 指“不久前某一天”, 应使用过去时态。

28.【答案】C。考查非谓语动词。keep sb. informed 意为“使某人被通知”, 用过去分词形式。

29.【答案】A。考查定语从句。该句中定语从句先行词是人, 并且引导词在定语从句中做主语因此应选 who。句意为“今天早上参观我们学校的那个年轻人是玛丽亚的哥哥”。

30.【答案】A。考查反义疑问句。Let's 句型中的反义疑问句用 shall we。

31.【答案】A。考查主语从句。句意为“经理是否会来不是很重要”。表示“是否”可用 whether 和 if, 但 if 不能和 or not 搭配。

32.【答案】C。考查词语辨析。join 参加; take 带走; share 分享, 共享。句意为“美国人和英国人共享许多社会习俗”; 即有许多共同的社会习俗。

33.【答案】A。考查词语辨析。bring 带来; take 带走; fetch 取来; put 放。句意为“马丁, 你明天参加会议的时候, 把你的平板电脑带来”。



- 34.【答案】A。考查词语辨析。表示“一楼”的意思应用 ground floor。
- 35.【答案】B。考查动词词组。come up with 提出; look forward to 期待; make up for 弥补; get rid of 去除, 摆脱。句意为“孩子们特别期待即将到来的圣诞节, ……”。
- 36.【答案】D。考查数量词。thousand 之间有具体数字修饰时应用单数形式。
- 37.【答案】B。考查时态。look 在此为系动词, 意为“看起来”, 应用一般现在时。
- 38.【答案】A。考查独立主格。导游 (guide) 引路, 是主动关系, 所以用现在分词 leading。
- 39.【答案】B。考查非谓语动词。用不定式表意料之外的结果。句意为“我撕开盒子, 只发现丢失了一些纸”。
- 40.【答案】B。考查主谓一致。either...or... 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词应遵循就近原则, 所以本句谓语动词与 my elder brother 一致, 用第三人称单数 is。
- 41.【答案】B。考查宾语从句。从句中应使用陈述句语序。
- 42.【答案】A。考查连词。although (虽然) 和 but (但是) 不能同时使用。
- 43.【答案】B。考查冠词。具体地名前不加冠词; 在那趟火车上, 表示特指去上海的那趟火车上, 我遇见了一个明星。
- 44.【答案】A。考查代词。“两者都”用 both, “(两者以上)都”用 all, “(两者中的)每一个”用 either, “(两者以上)每一个”用 each。
- 45.【答案】A。考查形容词。not so...as 不如……, 修饰可数名词用 many, 不用 much。句意为“一班的学生不如二班多”。

第三部分 挑错

- 46.【答案】C。动词词组用法。在动词 + 副词构成的动词词组中, 宾语若为代词, 则要放中间。正确形式为 gave it up。
- 47.【答案】D。单复数搭配。both 表示“两者都”, 其后应接复数形式句词, 所以是 sides。
- 48.【答案】A。谓语动词用法。would better + 动词原形表示“你最好……”。
- 49.【答案】C。形容词用法。正确形式为 hungry, 形容词, 与 thirsty 并列。句意为“他们到达山顶后, 感到极其饿和渴”。
- 50.【答案】B。主谓一致。as well as 是插入语, 真正的主语是 Tom's father, 所以谓语动词用第三人称单数形式 asks。
- 51.【答案】C。非谓语动词。介词后动词用 -ing 形式。
- 52.【答案】C。主谓一致。主语是 Robert, and 连接的前后两句话是并列关系, 所以 love 也是 Robert 的谓语动词, 应该用第三人称单数形式。
- 53.【答案】A。倒装句。hardly 用在句子开头表示倒装, 所以应该是 had I。
- 54.【答案】C。表语从句。excuse 和 why 不应同时出现, 应该用 that。
- 55.【答案】B。虚拟语气。表示对过去情况的虚拟时, 从句中的谓语动词应使用过去完成时 had finished。



第四部分 完形填空

一、文章大意与结构分析

本文是一篇记叙文，讲述作者帮助爷爷的爱犬改变“偷吃鸡蛋”这个坏习惯的亲身经历。文章共分为三个部分：第一、二段为第一部分，讲述爷爷的爱犬开始闯入鸡笼偷吃鸡蛋，爷爷没有办法应对，又不忍心射杀自己的爱犬。第三段为第二个部分，讲述作者告诉爷爷自己想尝试来帮他的爱犬改掉这个坏习惯。最后一段是第三部分，讲述作者如何运用巧妙的方法来成功地使爷爷的爱犬改掉了坏毛病。

二、试题解析

56.【答案】D。上下文逻辑，句意为“在我毕业的那个夏天，我又去看望了我的爷爷奶奶”。

57.【答案】C。词汇辨析，family crisis 家庭危机，peace 和平，stress 压力，miracle 奇迹。

58.【答案】A。词汇辨析，habit 习惯，pattern 模式，custom 风俗，crime 罪行。

59.【答案】D。固定搭配，break into... 表示“闯入……” begin doing 表示该行为有很强的持续性。

60.【答案】A。上下文逻辑，句意为“一旦狗开始偷吃鸡蛋了，就没什么办法治好它们了”。

61.【答案】C。固定搭配，no way to do... 表示“没有什么办法”。

62.【答案】D。固定搭配，to be done with... 对……做什么。

63.【答案】B。固定搭配，the sooner the better 意思是“越快越好”。

64.【答案】C。上下文逻辑，句意为“爷爷肯定不想射杀自己的爱犬”。

65.【答案】A。上下文逻辑，句意为“卖鸡蛋的钱是奶奶的私房钱，你可以想象她对这件事是怎么想的”。

66.【答案】B。固定搭配，with... 表示伴随。

67.【答案】D。固定搭配，have a chance to do... 有机会尝试做某事。

68.【答案】A。上下文逻辑，句意为“至少我有机会拯救 Rusty 的生命，使爷爷不会因失去爱犬而伤心”。

69.【答案】B。词语辨析，right 在此处用作副词，意思是“正好”，表强调语气。

70.【答案】C。固定搭配，came along 意思是“走过来”。

71.【答案】D。上下文逻辑，该意为“它快速地吃完鸡蛋，开心地走开去打盹了”。

72.【答案】B。上下文逻辑，句意为“第二天早上，我做了同样的事”。

73.【答案】C。地点状语从句，引导词应用 where，同前面的农舍修饰。

74.【答案】A。上下文逻辑，句意为“每天我都把狗食盆放得与后门更近一点，里面放更多的狗粮和更少的鸡蛋”。

75.【答案】A。固定搭配，become accustomed to... 习惯……。



三、长难句分析

In the eyes of the local farmers, once dogs started stealing eggs, there was no way to cure them. 在当地农民看来，一旦狗开始偷吃鸡蛋了，就没有什么方法能治好它们了。

结构分析：once 引导条件状语从句，表示“一旦……就……”。

四、核心词汇

crisis 危机 cure 治愈 accustomed 习惯的

五、全文翻译

在我小的时候，我会在爷爷奶奶的农场里度过暑假。在我大学毕业的那年夏天，我又去看望了他们。当我到那儿时，我发现有一场家庭危机正在发生。

爷爷的爱犬，也是他打猎的伙伴 Rusty，在它年老时养成了一个坏习惯。它开始闯入鸡笼偷吃鸡蛋。在当地农民看来，一旦狗开始偷吃鸡蛋了，就没有什么方法能治好它们了。人们认为对这样的狗只能采取一种办法，那就是射杀它并且越快越好。

Rusty 和爷爷是老朋友了。爷爷当然不想射杀它，但是他知道他需要这么做。卖鸡蛋的钱是奶奶的私房钱，所以你可以想象她对这件事是怎么想的。带着年轻时缺乏经验的自信，我告诉爷爷我认为自己可以治好这只偷吃鸡蛋的狗。我想至少我有机会拯救 Rusty 的生命，使爷爷不会因失去爱犬而伤心。

第二天早上，我打开六个新鲜的鸡蛋并把它们放在 Rusty 的狗食盆里，把狗食盆正好放在鸡笼的门口。它走过来，注意到了鸡蛋。它快速地吃完鸡蛋，开心地走开去打盹了。第二天早上，我做了同样的事。但是我把装鸡蛋的狗食盆放得离鸡笼的门远了一些，离爷爷经常喂它的后门近了一些。接下来的一天，我又把狗食盆放得离屋子更近了一些，并且在鸡蛋里面加了一些狗粮。每天我都把碗放得与后门更近一些，里面放更多的狗粮和更少的鸡蛋。等到狗食盆被放在后门的那一天，里面都是狗粮，没有一点儿鸡蛋了。Rusty 已经再次习惯了去屋子的后门处觅食，并且再也不去鸡笼了。

第五部分 翻译

一、英译汉

76. 在他那个时代，他是最富有且最有权力的人物之一。
77. 她害怕细菌和疾病。
78. 地球的健康依赖于珊瑚礁的存活。
79. 珊瑚对温度的变化尤其敏感。
80. 他们辩解说塑料瓶只占全国所有浪费的一小部分。

二、汉译英

81. Do not give up hope.



- 82. I will pick you up at the train station.
- 83. I can not go to the party, because I have to prepare for an exam.
- 84. We went for a walk just now.
- 85. Do you like pop music?