

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

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2018 年 5 月真题

(考试时间 120 分钟)

**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 1**

**Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.**

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, (76) the bottle was found on an Australia 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. (77) 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 Illman'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 Germany 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 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in 2014                      B. in 2015                      C. in 2017                      D. in 2016

2. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. A sailor named Paula threw the old bottle into waters in 1866.
  - B. Kym found the old bottle first.
  - C. This oldest message was found in Germany.
  - D. The oldest message was 131 years old.
3. From the passage, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Tonya found the bottle first
  - B. Tonya and Kym contacted researchers in Germany for help
  - C. Illman's son broke the bottle to take out what was inside
  - D. the note was written in English
4. The word **damp** in Paragraph 4 is closet in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wet
  - B. dry
  - C. cool
  - D. hot
5. Which of the following is probably the best title for this passage?
- A. The Oldest-Known Message Found in Australia
  - B. The Oldest-Known Message Found in Germany
  - C. An Extraordinary Evidence of History
  - D. A Guinness Beer Bottle

## Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

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. (78) He was unable to give a cash tip, as a guest normally would. Instead he gave a **tip** on how to live 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 of 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(拍卖中的出价) 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.

(79) A second Einstein note was also sold at the auction. It went for more than \$ 200,000. "Where there's 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.

6. The word **tip** in Line 4, Paragraph 1 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advice                      B. trick                      C. news                      D. trend
7. The note was written in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. English                      B. Japanese                      C. German                      D. French
8. Albert Einstein went to Japan to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. visit some friends                      B. do some sightseeing  
C. receive the Nobel Prize                      D. give a series of lectures
9. The estimated sale value of the first note is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. \$ 2,000                      B. \$ 8,000                      C. \$ 200,000                      D. \$ 1.5 million
10. According to the passage, which of the following statement is NOT TRUE?  
A. Einstein gave the porter the note instead of a tip.  
B. The buyer of the second note was a Japanese businessman.  
C. Einstein learned that he had won the Nobel Prize during his trip to Japan.  
D. Einstein told the porter to keep the note since it might become valuable.

### Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

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 them 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.

Helena's father wanted her to be a doctor. But 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. (80) 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 take 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.

11. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Helena Rubinstein became the richest person in the world in 1950.
  - B. Helena's father helped her to start her business.
  - C. Helena was an energetic and ambitious person.
  - D. Helena's mother supported her with valuable business ideas.
12. From the passage, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Helena had 8 sisters
  - B. Helena was born in Poland
  - C. Helena's mother made skin cream for her daughter
  - D. Helena's father was a doctor
13. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Helena went to Australia to study medicine.
  - B. Helena went to Australia to do business.
  - C. Helena's uncle and cousin worked for her.
  - D. The weather in Australia is very bad for the skin.
14. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A. Helena was a hardworking businessman.
  - B. Helena saved all the money she made.
  - C. Helena could make a variety of creams.
  - D. Helena was in love with Edward Titus.
15. Which of the following is probably the best title for this passage?
- A. The Science of Beauty
  - B. The Story of Helena
  - C. A Story of Love
  - D. A Business Empire

## 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. She is more beautiful than \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.
- A. any girl
  - B. any other girl
  - C. all the girls
  - D. any girls
17. Please don't come here today. I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- A. came
  - B. will come
  - C. come
  - D. are coming
18. Tom and John seldom go to the library in the evening, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. do they
  - B. don't they
  - C. are they
  - D. aren't they
19. It was in this room \_\_\_\_\_ they had a meeting yesterday.
- A. which
  - B. there
  - C. that
  - D. where

20. \_\_\_\_\_ it is very late now, the researchers are still working in the lab.  
A. As                      B. When                      C. If                      D. Although
21. \_\_\_\_\_ and you will make it next time.  
A. Work hard                      B. To work hard  
C. Working hard                      D. Worked hard
22. Written in great haste, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jim made a lot of mistakes in the report  
B. there are plenty of mistakes in the report  
C. we found several mistakes in the report  
D. the report is full of mistakes
23. The number of primary schools in the rural areas \_\_\_\_\_ doubling in the past 50 years.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. have been                      D. has been
24. The key \_\_\_\_\_ success is hard work and persistence.  
A. on                      B. to                      C. for                      D. of
25. The train starts \_\_\_\_\_ 6:20, so you'd better get there before 6.  
A. on                      B. at                      C. in                      D. of
26. In the past we had only a day off for the whole week; we work every day \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.  
A. besides                      B. beside                      C. except                      D. on top of
27. Though Thomas is very busy, he \_\_\_\_\_ one evening a week to play with his kids.  
A. sets aside                      B. goes after                      C. sees through                      D. makes out
28. The top of that mountain is always covered \_\_\_\_\_ snow.  
A. of                      B. by                      C. with                      D. on
29. He does morning exercises every day \_\_\_\_\_ make himself strong.  
A. in order that                      B. in order to                      C. so that                      D. such that
30. The girl was not happy at the new school because she had \_\_\_\_\_ friends there.  
A. few                      B. a few                      C. little                      D. a little
31. Beijing, as the capital of \_\_\_\_\_ People's Republic of China, enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ diverse range of people and cultures.  
A. the; the                      B. a; a                      C. the; a                      D. a; the
32. Now I \_\_\_\_\_ to work by bike instead of by car as there are too many cars on the road in rush hours.  
A. go                      B. went                      C. am going                      D. was going
33. Generally, snakes won't attack humans \_\_\_\_\_ they are threatened with danger.  
A. if                      B. since                      C. unless                      D. while
34. An old man got badly \_\_\_\_\_ in the road accident yesterday.  
A. injure                      B. to injure                      C. injured                      D. injuring
35. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ James that his father is coming to see him this weekend?  
A. tell                      B. to tell                      C. telling                      D. told

36. David left \_\_\_\_\_ raincoat in the room and went out.  
A. his                      B. him                      C. theirs                      D. them
37. This is by far \_\_\_\_\_ of the games I have ever watched.  
A. the exciting                      B. the more exciting  
C. the most exciting                      D. as exciting
38. I can easily \_\_\_\_\_ him at golf.  
A. hit                      B. strike                      C. win                      D. beat
39. Janet \_\_\_\_\_ "Good morning!" to the teacher and then came in.  
A. said                      B. spoke                      C. told                      D. talked
40. Lucy doesn't like outdoor activities. Her only \_\_\_\_\_ is listening to classical music.  
A. custom                      B. hobby                      C. attitude                      D. tradition
41. These facts \_\_\_\_\_ show that he's not to be trusted.  
A. single                      B. sole                      C. alone                      D. lonely
42. The room was not tidy. Shoes, socks and books were seen \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.  
A. now and then                      B. here and there  
C. hand in hand                      D. side by side
43. She \_\_\_\_\_ her finger to her lips as a sign for silence.  
A. rose                      B. raised                      C. elevated                      D. arose
44. \_\_\_\_\_ coffee is coffee that you can prepare very quickly, for example by just adding hot water.  
A. Imaginary                      B. Instant                      C. Impatient                      D. Intentional
45. Even if parents no longer live together, they each continue to be \_\_\_\_\_ for their children in the eye of the law.  
A. reluctant                      B. tough                      C. responsible                      D. modest

### 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. If you had studied the problem carefully yesterday, you won't have any difficulty now.  
A                      B                      C                      D
47. Hardly they had got to the bus stop when the bus suddenly pulled away.  
A                      B                      C                      D
48. The mountain was really very high, but I tried hardly to climb it.  
A                      B                      C                      D
49. The reason I didn't attend the lecture was simply because I caught a bad cold that day.  
A                      B                      C                      D
50. Dr. Bell gave some lectures, visited the Great Wall and going shopping downtown in Beijing.  
A                      B                      C                      D
51. The first man swim across the river will receive a prize.  
A                      B                      C                      D



52. In the morning I got on the train, which arrived Shanghai at night.  
           A                                  B                                  C                                  D
53. Henry is not used to live in a noisy and crowded community though he grew up in New York.  
                                   A                                  B                                  C                                  D
54. Do you know the old English saying that a apple a day keeps the doctor away?  
           A                                  B          C                                  D
55. The harder he worked, the most troubles he had in his early days as a scientist.  
                                   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.

During a trip to observe wild animals in Africa, I encountered the least brave animal on earth, the wildebeest(角马). I sat on a riverbank for three hours watching a group of thousands build 56 the courage to drink water.

More than a million wildebeests 57 northward into the wetlands. It is a long, dry and difficult journey. Frequently, the only available water is the Grumeti River, 58 represents both life and death. Unlike some creatures that can take moisture 59 the grass they eat, wildebeests must drink from the river to live. The river supports other wildlife, including 60 that kill and eat other animals. Though thirsty 61 traveling, the wildebeests stand back from the water, sensing possible danger.

Moving slowly toward the bank can 62 hours, as an individual wildebeest steps forward, steps back and then carefully steps forward again. More wildebeests gather together and advance, gradually pushing the leaders to the river, 63 they want to go or not. It's been a long time 64 they drink last time, and you feel their anxiety for water.

Lions are possibly on the 65, saving energy as they wait for an opportunity for lunch. Once the large group moves to the river, lions could 66, making the group running in a wild and uncontrolled 67. The mad rush would raise a dust cloud that blocks the 68 of the wildebeests nearby. A kill is almost guaranteed.

Sitting on that riverbank, I noticed that a young wildebeest finally stepped ahead and drank while the 69 adults held back. Soon, others began drinking. But 70 lining up along the bank, taking turns, they gathered and pushed. Some had to walk farther into the water than they were 71 to go. Those pushed farther in water got frightened and in 72 frightened the others. They all retreated hastily and returned to their route. Only the few that were 73 enough got a drink. The others went 74. There was no danger that day. Only the wildebeests' fear and 75 of courage kept them from drinking.

56. A. up                                   B. out                                   C. in                                   D. over  
 57. A. visit                               B. travel                               C. see                               D. swim

- |                      |               |               |                |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 58. A. that          | B. which      | C. where      | D. when        |
| 59. A. above         | B. under      | C. from       | D. over        |
| 60. A. this          | B. those      | C. that       | D. them        |
| 61. A. among         | B. above      | C. from       | D. between     |
| 62. A. take          | B. pay        | C. spend      | D. charge      |
| 63. A. when          | B. where      | C. what       | D. whether     |
| 64. A. before        | B. because    | C. since      | D. though      |
| 65. A. watch         | B. sight      | C. shout      | D. walk        |
| 66. A. rescue        | B. join       | C. attack     | D. visit       |
| 67. A. solution      | B. way        | C. method     | D. role        |
| 68. A. fear          | B. shout      | C. jump       | D. view        |
| 69. A. fearful       | B. confident  | C. pleasant   | D. happy       |
| 70. A. regardless of | B. instead of | C. in case of | D. in spite of |
| 71. A. interesting   | B. pleasant   | C. willing    | D. reluctant   |
| 72. A. hope          | B. story      | C. step       | D. turn        |
| 73. A. short         | B. bold       | C. kind       | D. small       |
| 74. A. thirst        | B. hunger     | C. thirsty    | D. hungry      |
| 75. A. show          | B. grasp      | C. look       | D. lack        |

## 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. The bottle was found on an Australia island.
77. The bottle was partially filled with wet sand.
78. He was unable to give a cash tip, as a guest normally would.
79. A second Einstein note was also sold at the auction.
80. She worked 18 hours a day, seven days a week.

### Section B

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

81. 法国以葡萄酒而闻名。
82. 你离开教室的时候,请把灯关上。
83. 我每天六点起床。
84. 我们刚刚吃过午饭。
85. 学生们正在打扫教室。



## 2018 年 5 月真题参考答案及精析

### 第一部分 阅读理解

#### 第一篇 阅读

##### 【内容概要】

本文介绍了托尼亚·伊尔曼发现了世界上最古老的瓶子,也因此推翻了以前的吉尼斯世界记录。瓶子里面的内容及其重要性有待进一步的调查研究。

##### 【参考译文】学位英语包过q136471195

1866 年,在一艘名为宝拉的德国船只上,水手们把装有信息的瓶子扔进远离澳大利亚西海岸几百英里以外的水域里。131 年以后,人们在澳大利亚的一座岛屿上发现了该瓶子。

在此信息被写及被发现之间的时间上看,人们认为该瓶子里的信息是最古老的。在此发现之前,吉尼斯世界记录曾表明最古老的信息是 2015 年人们在德国发现的,有 108 年之久。澳大利亚和德国的研究人员一起去确认了信息的真实性。

一月,托尼亚·伊尔曼在海滩上散步时发现了这个古老的瓶子。“我捡起它是因为觉得在家里装饰会很好看”,伊尔曼说道。这来自于她在她丈夫网站上的陈述。该瓶子部分装满了湿沙。自那不久,伊尔曼儿子的女朋友把瓶子里的沙子倒出去时发现了用绳子紧捆的一卷纸。

通过伊尔曼的描述,我们知道起初由于潮湿,纸是没法打开的,他们就一直等着纸晾干。他们惊讶地发现纸上精心手写的德文。伊尔曼的丈夫金姆说:“吸引我眼球的是 1866 年,对我们来说,纸和瓶子是完全不可能保存这么长时间的。”

为了研究发现的信息,这对夫妇前往了西澳大利亚博物馆。“异乎寻常的发现当然需要异乎寻常的证据进行支撑,所以我们联系了德国的同事,希望能帮助我们发现更多信息,”负责博物馆工作的罗斯·安德森陈述道。

但是这个信息既不是求救信也不是情书。

##### 【精解精析】

1. B。【定位】第二段第二句话“Before this discovery, Guinness World Records said that the oldest was 108 years old, found in Germany in 2015.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“根据吉尼斯世界记录,第二古老的信息在哪年被发现?”根据定位句“在此发现之前,吉尼斯世界记录曾表明最古老的信息是人们在 2015 年的德国发现的,有 108 年之久。”故选 B。

2. D。【定位】第一段第二句话“One hundred and thirty-one years later, the bottle was found on an Australia island.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“下面哪一项是正确的?”定位句指出 131 年以后,人们发

现了这个最古老的瓶子,即最老的信息距今已有 131 年之久,故选 D。

3. A. 【定位】第三段第一句话“Tonya Illman was walking on the beach in January when she spotted the old bottle.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“根据文章,我们可以得知\_\_\_\_\_。”定位句指出托尼娅·伊尔曼在海滩上散步时发现了这个古老的瓶子,故选 A。

4. A. 【定位】第四段第一句话“Too damp to open initially...”

【答案详解】词汇题。题干问的是“第四段的 damp 与哪个词意思最为接近?”damp 意为“潮湿的”。A 项“湿的”;B 项“干的”;C 项“凉爽的”;D 项“热的”。由定位句可知,一开始纸是无法打开的,必须等它干,即可以得出 damp 是潮湿的意思,故选 A。

5. A. 【定位】第一段第二句话“One hundred and thirty-one years later, the bottle was found on an Australia island.”

【答案详解】综合分析题。题干问的是“下面哪一项是文章最好的标题?”根据定位句可以选出 A 项。B 项“最古老的漂流瓶是在德国发现的”,根据第一段可知瓶子是在澳大利亚发现的,B 错误;C 项“历史的异乎寻常的证据”,这只是博物馆工作人员提及的一句话,不能作为全文的主旨;D 项“一个吉尼斯的啤酒瓶”,文中只是表明吉尼斯世界纪录,而且侧重点也不是在于啤酒瓶。故选 A。

#### 【高频词汇】

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. waters <i>n.</i> 水域(water 作为“水域”解释才有复数形式) |                              |
| 2. in terms of 在...方面;关于...                  | 3. display <i>v.</i> 展览;陈列   |
| 4. account <i>n.</i> 叙述;陈述                   | 5. partially <i>adv.</i> 部分地 |
| 6. pour <i>v.</i> 倾倒;倒出                      | 7. contact <i>v.</i> 联系;接触   |
| 8. initially <i>adv.</i> 起初地;最开始地            |                              |

#### 【难句解析】

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.

本句是个简单句,主句为“sailors threw a bottle with a message into waters”。该句中包含着一个过去分词作后置定语修饰“ship”以及一个名词短语修饰“waters”。

## 第二篇 阅读

#### 【内容概要】

本文介绍了拍卖爱因斯坦便条的事件。文中提到,爱因斯坦的两张便条在拍卖会上都以高价出售,但是人们对买家或卖家的了解甚少。

#### 【参考译文】

阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦手写的便条在一次拍卖会上卖出了高达 150 万的价格。1922 年,他把此便条给了日本一个饭馆的行李生。行李生来到爱因斯坦房间的时候,爱因斯坦身上并没有钱。他不能像平常的客人那样给现金做小费。相反的是,他给出了如何生活的建议。

“与追求成功路上无休止的不安相比,安定且谦逊的生活可以带来更多的快乐,”爱因斯坦写道。该便条是用德语写的,并且所用的便条纸来自于他发表一系列演讲的位于东京银座的

帝国酒店。

当他通过电报得知自己获得诺贝尔物理奖的时候。他正在亚洲旅游。爱因斯坦无法参加斯德哥尔摩的颁奖典礼。

加尔·维纳是一家位于以色列耶路撒冷拍卖行的负责人,也就是在这家拍卖行里便条被拍卖。他说爱因斯坦曾叫行李生保存此便条,因为“它的价值肯定高于一般的小费”。

便条在拍卖中的出价是 2000 美元起步。人们对它的预期成交价格不超过 8000 美元。但是,25 分钟以后,拍卖行进行了一笔很大的交易。

爱因斯坦的第二张便条也在拍卖会上被卖出,其价格超过了 20 万美元。便条上写着“有志者,事竟成”。

人们不知道有关卖便条的个人或者团体的身份信息。对那些买家们也是一无所知。

#### 【精解精析】

6. A. 【定位】第一段第四行“Instead he gave a tip on how to live life.”

【答案详解】词汇题。题干问的是“第一段第四行的 tip 是什么意思?” tip 意为“建议;小费;末端”。由定位可知,此处 tip 意为“建议”。A 项“建议”;B 项“玩笑;恶作剧”;C 项“消息;新闻”;D 项“趋势”。由于下文便条上的内容是富有哲理性的,能够引人深思,故选 A。

7. C. 【定位】第二段第二句“The note was written in German.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“便条是用哪种语言写的?”根据定位句“该便条是用德语写的”。故选 C。

8. D. 【定位】第二段第三句话“It was written on notepaper from the Imperial Hotel in Ginza, Tokyo, where Einstein was delivering a series of lectures.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“爱因斯坦去日本\_\_\_\_\_。”根据定位句“所用的便条纸来自于他发表一系列演讲的位于东京银座的帝国酒店”可知,他来日本主要是为了发表一系列的演讲,故选 D。

9. B. 【定位】第五段第二句话“It was expected to sell for no more than \$8,000.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“第一张便条的预估价是多少?”根据定位句可知,人们认为便条的拍卖价格不超过 8000 美元,这也表明了便条的估价。故选 B。

10. B. 【定位】最后一段第二句话“Nor has that of the buyer or buyers.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“根据全文,以下哪项表述不正确?”根据定位句“人们对买家的身份也是不清楚。”可知 B 项“第二张便条的买家是日本商人”与原文内容不符。故选 B。

#### 【高频词汇】

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. handwritten <i>adj.</i> 手写的                 | 2. auction <i>n.</i> 拍卖会;拍卖   |
| 3. normally <i>adv.</i> 正常地;普通地                | 4. deliver <i>v.</i> 发表;派送;分娩 |
| 5. tip <i>n.</i> 建议;小费;末端                      | 6. expect <i>v.</i> 期望;期待     |
| 7. Where there's a will, there's a way 有志者,事竟成 |                               |

#### 【难句解析】

He was traveling to Asia when news that he had won the Nobel Prize for Physics reached him

via telegraph.

本句包含了两个从句。第一个从句是 when 引导的时间状语从句,解释说明具体的时间点。第二个从句是 that 引导的同位语从句,补充说明 news 的内容。同位语从句中又带有 via 引导的状语。

### 第三篇 阅读

#### 【内容概要】

本文介绍了赫莲娜·鲁宾斯坦护肤事业的发展。文中提到了她的个人信息以及她父母对她的影响,同时,更进一步地指出赫莲娜自己及其公司后期发展。

#### 【参考译文】

1950年,赫莲娜·鲁宾斯坦是世界上最富有的女士之一。她白手起家。她没有钱,没有接受过教育,没有人帮助她。她所拥有的只是12罐面霜,满腔能量和热血。她把这些东西变成了价值数百万的化妆品王国。

1870年,赫莲娜·鲁宾斯坦出生在波兰的克拉科夫。她是家里八个女孩中最大的一个。赫莲娜的母亲认为美非常重要。她使用一种特别的护肤霜,是外国的化学家为她特别制造的。赫莲娜的母亲让她的女儿们都使用它。

赫莲娜的父亲想要她成为一名医生。但是她讨厌医学,因此离开了学校。她的父亲非常生气。然后,他想要她结婚,赫莲娜拒绝了。1992年,她去了澳大利亚的墨尔本,与堂兄妹和叔叔生活在一起。她只带了她的衣服和12罐面霜。

赫莲娜并不会说英语。她没有钱也没有什么规划。她到达之后,每个人都注意到了她极好的皮肤。在澳大利亚,干燥炎热的天气对皮肤有一些坏的影响。她告诉一些女性关于面霜的知识,她们都想要一些。赫莲娜卖给她们一些自己的面霜,并且预定了更多。

赫莲娜借了1500美元,开了一家店卖面霜。她一天工作18个小时,一周工作7天。她过得非常节俭,节约开支。她也学会了怎么去生产不同的面霜,并且向其他女士展示怎样保养皮肤。这是世界上第一家关于护肤的店。

不到两年的时间,鲁宾斯坦还清了贷款并且挣了5万美元。她每年挣的钱越来越多。这段时间,她想的只是工作和成功。一位名为爱德华·泰特斯的新闻报道员爱上了她。但是赫莲娜对他并不感兴趣。她离开澳大利亚,前往欧洲学习更多关于美的科学。

#### 【精解精析】

11. C. 【定位】第一段第四句话“All she had were 12 jars of face cream and a lot of energy and ambition.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“下列哪一项是正确的?”根据定位句“她所拥有的只是12罐面霜,满腔能量和热血”可知,得出赫莲娜是一个充满活力、拥有远大抱负的人。故选C。

12. B. 【定位】第二段“Helena Rubinstein was born in 1870 in Krakow, Poland. She was the oldest of eight girls...”和第三段第一句“Helena’s father wanted her to be a doctor.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“根据文章,我们可以得知\_\_\_\_\_。”根据定位可知赫莲娜出生在波兰,她有7个妹妹,护肤品是别人制作给她妈妈的,她爸爸想要她当医生。故

选 B。

13. D. 【定位】倒数第三段第四句话 “In Australia, the hot and dry weather is very bad for the skin.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“下列哪一项是正确的?”根据定位句“澳大利亚的干燥炎热天气对皮肤有害”,故选 D。

14. D. 【定位】最后一段第四、五句话 “A newspaper reporter named Edward Titus was in love with her. But she was not interested in him.”

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“下面哪一项表述不正确?”根据定位句“一位名为爱德华·泰特斯的新闻报道员爱上了她。但是赫莲娜对他并不感兴趣。”可知,赫莲娜对这个新闻报道员并不感兴趣,故选 D。

15. B. 【定位】全文。

【答案详解】综合分析题。题干问的是“下面哪一项是最好的标题?”本文首段总述了赫莲娜个人的成功之处,接着指出赫莲娜的出生、成长信息及其如何走上护肤事业,最后讲赫莲娜事业的成功及未来发展。所以,全文总体上围绕赫莲娜的故事展开论述。故选 B。

#### 【高频词汇】

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. start with nothing 白手起家 | 2. ambition <i>n.</i> 抱负;雄心  |
| 3. order <i>v.</i> 预定;订购   | 4. jar <i>n.</i> 罐           |
| 5. face cream 面霜;洁面霜       | 6. cosmetic <i>n.</i> 化妆品;美容 |

#### 【难句解析】

She used a special skin cream that a foreign chemist made for her.

本句句子结构为主谓宾,主语为 she, 谓语动词为 used, 宾语为 a special skin cream。该句又带有一个 that 引导的定语从句,解释说明宾语 a special skin cream。从句中有个固定搭配 make sth. for sb. “制造…给…”。

## 第二部分 词语用法和语法结构

16. 【答案】B

【译文】她比班里别的女孩都要好看。

【解析】本题考查比较级用法。any other 表示其他之中的任意一个,一般是在特定范围之内进行比较。句中 in the class 就是所指的范围。故选 B。

17. 【答案】A

【译文】请你今天不要来。我更希望你明天来。

【解析】本题考查虚拟语气。would rather + 从句,谓语一般用过去时表示现在或将来,意为“宁愿…,还是…好些”,故选 A。

18. 【答案】A

【译文】汤姆和约翰晚上很少去图书馆,不是吗?

【解析】本题考查反义疑问句。反义疑问句的陈述部分与疑问句部分的动词时态和动词性



质应保持一致。但是肯定和否定形式相反,即陈述部分为肯定式时,疑问句部分用否定式;陈述部分为否定式时,附加部分用肯定式。本题陈述部分谓语动词是 go,不是 be 动词,还用了否定副词 seldom,所以疑问句动词部分采用助动词 do 的肯定形式 do they。故选 A。

19. 【答案】C

【译文】他们昨天是在这个房间里开会的。

【解析】本题考查强调句。强调句型为 It is/was + 被强调部分(通常是主语、宾语或状语) + that/who(当强调主语且主语指人) + 其他部分。在强调句中,去掉 It is...that..., 句子不缺少成分。由于该句完整,有明显的 It was 标志,且修饰成分不是人,故选 C。

20. 【答案】D

【译文】虽然现在很晚,但是研究人员仍在实验室里工作。

【解析】本题考查连词辨析。A 项“随着”;B 项“当...时”;C 项“如果”;D 项“虽然,尽管”。根据句意可知,此处连词应该起着转折的作用,与天很晚形成对比,故选 D。

21. 【答案】A

【译文】努力工作,你下次就会取得成功。

【解析】本题考查祈使句固定用法。do sth. and you will do sth. “这样做,你才会...”,故选 A。

22. 【答案】D

【译文】由于写的很快,这份报告里满是错误。

【解析】本题考查分词用法。现在分词表主动,过去分词表被动,且只有主语一致时才能省略。因为 written 是被动的形式,所以是被写,那么只有报告是被写,所以后面的主语只能是 report;如果用 Jim、we 作主语,前面要用 writing,表主动。故选 D。

23. 【答案】D

【译文】在过去的 50 年内,乡村小学的数量成倍增长。

【解析】本题考查主谓一致与时态。The number of“...的数量”,其谓语动词用单数形式;in the past 50 years“在过去的 50 年内”,动词应使用完成时态,且这种动作很有可能会持续下去,应用现在完成时。故选 D。

24. 【答案】B

【译文】成功的关键就是努力工作,坚持不懈。

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。the key to 是固定搭配,表示“...的关键”,故选 B。

25. 【答案】B

【译文】火车 6:20 开动,所以你最好 6 点前到达那里。

【解析】本题考查介词辨析。由于空格后是时间,介词应与时间搭配。A 项“on”后面跟的是具体的日期;B 项“at”后面跟的是具体的时间点;C 项“in”后面一般跟的是未来的时间;D 项“of”一般不用于时间,常用于所属关系。因为 6:20 是一个时间点,故选 B。

26. 【答案】C

【译文】过去,我们一周只有一天休息。除星期天外,我们每天都在工作。

【解析】本题考查近义词辨析。A、C 都是“除了”的意思。A 项强调的是一种包括的关系;

C项强调的是一种排除的关系;B项“在…旁边”;D项“除…之外”,强调的也是一种包括关系,故选C。

27. 【答案】A

【译文】虽然托马斯很忙,他一周仍会留出一晚和孩子们玩。

【解析】本题考查短语辨析。A项“留出,拨出”;B项“追求,寻找”;C项“彻底明白,看穿”;D项“理解;假装;填写表格”。根据句意应该是留出时间玩耍,故选A。

28. 【答案】C

【译文】山顶总是白雪皑皑。

【解析】本题考查固定用法。cover by一般都用于被动语态 be covered by,意为“被…所覆盖”,强调被覆盖的动作;be covered with不是被动语态,而是系表结构,注重于事物的状态,意为“到处都是”。根据句意,这里应该强调的是一种状态,故答案选C。

29. 【答案】B

【译文】为了变得强壮,他每天晨练。

【解析】本题考查固定用法。四个选项都是引导目的状语,意为“为了”。A、C、D项后面应跟从句;B项后面直接跟短语。由于空格后不是完整的句子,而是一个动词短语,故选B。

30. 【答案】A

【译文】女孩在新的学校里并不开心,因为她在那儿几乎没有什么朋友。

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。A、B用于可数名词;C、D用于不可数名词。A项强调几乎没有,B项强调数量少。由于friend是可数名词,同时,句意想表达几乎没有,故选A。

31. 【答案】C

【译文】作为中华人民共和国的首都,北京有着多样化的文化和人们。

【解析】本题考查冠词用法。a一般是泛指一个;the一般指的是特定的、唯一的东西。世界上只有一个中华人民共和国,应特指用the;diverse range是泛指,应与a搭配,意为“各种各样的”。故选C。

32. 【答案】A

【译文】因为高峰期马路上有很多的车,我现在骑自行车上班而不是开车。

【解析】本题考查时态。A项一般现在时;B项一般过去时;C项现在进行时;D项过去进行时。由于题中给出了明显的时间点“now”,应用一般现在时。分析句意,now在这里强调的是目前的状态,而不是此刻正要做的事,故选A。

33. 【答案】C

【译文】一般来说,蛇不会攻击人类,除非它们受到威胁。

【解析】本题考查连词辨析。A项“如果”;B项“自从”,常引导时间状语从句;C项“除非”;D项“当…时”,引导时间状语从句。根据句意,故选C。

34. 【答案】C

【译文】一位老人在昨天的交通事故中受了严重的伤。

【解析】本题考查固定用法。get done表示“(主语)被…”,是被动含义,指主语是done所指动作的承受者。故选C。



35. 【答案】C  
【译文】你介意告诉詹姆斯他的父亲这周来看他吗？  
【解析】本题考查固定用法。mind doing sth. “介意做某事”，故选 C。
36. 【答案】A  
【译文】大卫把他的雨衣留在了房间里，然后出去了。  
【解析】本题考查形容词性物主代词。raincoat 是个名词，应该用形容词修饰，B、D 是宾格，常作宾语；C 项名词性物主代词，theirs = their raincoat。故选 A。
37. 【答案】C  
【译文】这是迄今为止我见过的最令人激动的游戏。  
【解析】本题考查形容词最高级。由后半部分“I have ever watched”划定比较范围，可知此处应用最高级形式，最高级是“the + 形容词的最高级”形式，故选 C。
38. 【答案】D  
【译文】打高尔夫我可以轻而易举地胜他。  
【解析】本题考查动词辨析。A 项“打，打击”；B 项“打击；罢课”；C 项“赢，获胜”，其宾语是游戏、活动等名词；D 项“打败，胜过”，其宾语是人或团体名词。故选 D。
39. 【答案】A  
【译文】詹妮向老师打招呼“早上好”，随后走进教室。  
【解析】本题考查近义词辨析。四个选项都有“说”的意思。A 项强调内容，常用于 say sth. to sb.；B 项强调说的动作，常常加某种语言作为宾语；C 项意为“讲述、告诉”，常跟双宾；D 项一般为不及物动词，着重强调两者之间的相互说话。故选 A。
40. 【答案】B  
【译文】露西不喜欢室外运动。她唯一的爱好就是听古典音乐。  
【解析】本题考查名词辨析。A 项“习俗，传统”；B 项“爱好”；C 项“态度”；D 项“传统”。故选 B。
41. 【答案】C  
【译文】仅仅这些事实就表明了他不值得被信任。  
【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。A 项“单个的；单身的”；B 项“唯一的”，用法较为正式；C 项“单独的”；D 项“孤独的”，常带感情色彩。故选 C。
42. 【答案】B  
【译文】房间一点都不整洁。鞋子、袜子、书在地板上到处堆放着。  
【解析】本题考查短语搭配。A 项“不时地”；B 项“到处，遍地”；C 项“手拉手”；D 项“并肩地，并行地”，故选 B。
43. 【答案】B  
【译文】她举起手指到嘴唇边，示意安静。  
【解析】本题考查近义词辨析。四个选项都有“举起、上升”之意。A 项常指具体的或抽象的事物由低向高移动；B 项“举起，抬起，使伸起”，常指把事物从低处升到高处；C 项强调高于水平面的高度；D 项为书面用词，多用于诗歌或比喻中，起特殊的修辞作用。故选 B。

44. 【答案】B

【译文】速溶咖啡可以很快就泡好,只要加热水就行了。

【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。A项“想象的”;B项“立即的,及时的”;C项“没有耐心的”;D项“故意的,蓄意的”。由于 instant 与食物连用,常常表明速食的,故选 B。

45. 【答案】C

【译文】即使父母不在一起生活,根据法律,他们对小孩仍肩负责任。

【解析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。A项“不情愿的”;B项“艰难的”;C项“负责的”;D项“谦逊的”。根据句意,父母应该是对小孩负责的。故选 C。

### 第三部分 挑错

46. 【答案】C

【译文】如果你昨天仔细地研究了该问题,你现在就不会有任何困难了。

【解析】本题考查虚拟语气。该句是个错综虚拟句,从句是对过去事实的虚拟,主句则是对现在的虚拟,一般用 would + 动词原形,改为 wouldn't have。

47. 【答案】A

【译文】他们一到站台公共汽车就突然开走了。

【解析】本题考查倒装。否定副词 hardly 放于句首构成倒装句,hardly + had + 主语 + done when...did...是固定的句式,改为 had they。

48. 【答案】D

【译文】这山真的很高,但是我从未尝试着去爬它。

【解析】本题考查频率副词位置。频率副词放在系动词之后、助动词或情态动词之后、实义动词之前,由于 tried 是实义动词,故改为 hardly tried。

49. 【答案】C

【译文】我没有参加讲座的原因仅仅是因为我那天感冒了。

【解析】本题考查同位语从句。同位语从句由 that 引导,是个完整的句子,解释说明先行词 reason,且 that 不可省略。又由于 the reason is that...是个固定用法,改为 that。

50. 【答案】C

【译文】贝尔博士在北京发表了演讲、参观了长城、在市中心购物。

【解析】本题考查并列谓语。该句是个由 and 引导的并列句,动词时态应保持一致,前面两个动词都是过去时,故应将 going 换成 went。

51. 【答案】B

【译文】第一个游过这条河的人会得奖。

【解析】本题考查非谓语形式。现在分词可以作定语修饰名词,句子中真正的谓语应为 will receive,所以 swim 应用非谓语形式,应更改为 swimming。

52. 【答案】C

【译文】早上,我搭上了晚上到达上海的火车。

【解析】本题考查动词用法。arrive 表到达某地常常跟介词连用, arrive in + 大地点; arrive at + 小地点, 上海是大城市, 故改成 arrived in。

53. 【答案】A

【译文】亨利不习惯生活在吵闹、拥挤的社区, 虽然他在纽约长大。

【解析】本题考查固定用法。be used to doing 意为“习惯于做某事”; used to 意为“过去常常”。由于此处用的是 be used to doing 句型, 故改成 living。

54. 【答案】C

【译文】你知道一句古老的英语谚语“每天一个苹果让你远离医生”吗?

【解析】本题考查冠词用法。a/an + 名词, 表示“一个...”。不定冠词 a 用在辅音字母开头的单词前; 不定冠词 an 用在元音开头的单词前。由于 apple 以元音开头, 故改成 an。

55. 【答案】B

【译文】他工作越努力, 在成为科学家的早期就不会有更多的麻烦。

【解析】本题考查固定用法。the + 比较级, the + 比较级, 意为“越...就越...”。根据句意越努力工作就不会有更多的麻烦, 故改成 the less。

## 第四部分 完形填空

### 【内容概要】

本文讲述了作者在一次观察野生动物的旅途中发现了一种缺乏勇气的动物——角马的经历。它们宁愿渴着也不敢冒险去喝水。

### 【参考译文】

在非洲观察野生动物的旅途中, 我遇到了地球上最不勇敢的动物——角马。我坐在河岸三个小时, 看着千千万万只角马(56)鼓起勇气喝水。

超过一百万只角马向北(57)迁徙进入湿地。这是一段漫长、干涸、充满困难的旅程。往往, 唯一可以喝水的地方就是格鲁梅蒂河, 这代表了生命和死亡。不像那些可以从吃的草中(59)获取水分的生物, 角马必须靠河水生存。河水也支撑着其他生物的存活, 包括(60)那些猎杀吞食其他动物的动物。虽然口渴(61)大于迁徙, 角马感受到危险时会在水中后退。

当单个的角马向前进、向后退然后又特别小心地再次前进时, 朝向河岸移动常常(62)花上好几个小时。更多的角马在一起前进时, (63)不管他们想不想, 都会逐渐地把领导者向河边推去。(64)自从他们上一次喝水, 已经过去了很长时间了, 你可以感受到他们对水的渴望。

狮子们很有可能在(65)留心着, 储存能量, 等待捕食午餐的时机。一旦一大群角马向河移动, 狮子们可以(66)发起袭击, 使得这群角马们以一种不受控的(67)方式四处逃窜。疯狂的逃窜会带起一阵灰尘, 以致于阻碍了附近角马的(68)视线。猎杀势在必行。

坐在河岸上, 我注意到一只小角马最终还是前进饮水, 然而(69)害怕的成年角马一直犹豫不决。很快, 其他的角马也开始喝水了。但是他们(70)并不是沿着河岸排队, 依次喝水, 它们聚在一起相互推挤着。比起那些它们(71)愿意到达的地方而言, 一些角马会走更远去饮水。那些被推挤着走去更远水域的角马常常会害怕, (72)反过来, 它们也会使别的角马害怕。它们

很快地全部撤退了,回到原来的路线。只有一些足够(73)胆大的才能喝到水。其他的只能(74)渴着。那天并没有危险。阻止角马们喝水的只有它们的畏惧和勇气的(75)缺乏。

**【精解精析】**

56. A. 【答案详解】固定搭配。build up 意为“增进,增强;逐渐积聚”,勇气常常和积聚、鼓起搭配。故选 A。
57. B. 【答案详解】动词辨析。A 项“参观”;B 项“移动、旅行”;C 项“看见”;D 项“游泳”。根据后文的 journey 及 travel 提示,B 项最符合句意。故选 B。
58. B. 【答案详解】关系词辨析。该句是个非限制性定语从句。A 项常引导限制性定语从句;B 项引导非限制性定语从句,意为“这”;C 项和 D 项分别引导时间状语从句和地点状语从句。只有 B 符合原文,故选 B。
59. C. 【答案详解】介词辨析。A 项“在…上方”;B 项“在…下方”;C 项“从…”;D 项“超过”。take...from...“从…得到…”,故选 C。
60. B. 【答案详解】代词辨析。A 项“这个”;B 项“那些”;C 项“那个”;D 项“它们”,用作宾语。空格后是一个 that 引导的定语从句,且谓语动词为复数形式,所以主语应该是复数形式,故选 B。
61. A. 【答案详解】介词辨析。A 项“在…中间;在…之中”;B 项“在…上方”,两者不接触,不一定垂直;C 项“来自”;D 项“在…之间”,指两者之间。根据句意,故选 A。
62. A. 【答案详解】动词辨析。A 项“花费,用了”,常常是 sth. 作主语;B 项“花费,付钱”,常常是人作主语;C 项“花费”,常常是与金钱连用;D 项“收费,收钱”。此处指的是朝前移动这件事花上好几个小时,故选 A。
63. D. 【答案详解】固定搭配。whether or not 意为“不管是不是…”,故选 D。
64. C. 【答案详解】连词辨析。A 项“之前”;B 项“因为”;C 项“自从”;D 项“虽然,即使”。根据句意,应该是自从上一次喝水已经过去很长时间了,故选 C。
65. A. 【答案详解】固定搭配。on the watch“留心,注意,提防”,故选 A。
66. C. 【答案详解】动词辨析。A 项“援救”;B 项“加入”;C 项“袭击”;D 项“参观”。根据句意,狮子应该是袭击角马,故选 C。
67. B. 【答案详解】名词辨析。A 项“解决方案,办法”;B 项“方式”;C 项“方法”;D 项“角色”。根据句意,这里应该指以一种不受控制的方式逃窜,故选 B。
68. D. 【答案详解】名词辨析。A 项“害怕”;B 项“呼喊、大叫”;C 项“跳”;D 项“视线”。根据句意,灰尘常常会导致视线受阻,故选 D。
69. A. 【答案详解】形容词辨析。A 项“害怕的”;B 项“自信的”;C 项“美妙的”;D 项“开心的”。根据句意,一些角马退后了,通常只有那些害怕的才会退后,故选 A。
70. B. 【答案详解】词组辨析。A 项“不管,不顾”;B 项“相反的是,代替”;C 项“以防万一”;D 项“尽管”。由于排队依次轮流与后面的拥挤是一种相反的关系,故选 B。
71. C. 【答案详解】形容词辨析。A 项“有趣的”;B 项“美妙的”;C 项“愿意的”;D 项“不情愿

的”。根据句意,走的更远应该是与乐意的旅程相比,故选 C。

72. D。【答案详解】固定搭配。in turn 是固定搭配,表示“反过来,转而;依次,轮流”。故选

73. B。【答案详解】形容词辨析。A 项“短的”;B 项“勇敢的,胆大的”;C 项“友好的,和的”;D 项“小的”。根据句意,只有胆大的才会走得更远喝到水,故选 B。

74. C。【答案详解】词义辨析。A 项名词“渴,口渴”;B 项形容词“饿的”;C 项形容词“饥的”;D 项形容词“饥饿的”。前一句指出那些胆大的可以喝到水,此句与上一句对比,其的角马只能忍受饥渴。由于 go + 形容词,故选 C。

75. D。【答案详解】词义辨析。A 项“展示,表现”;B 项“抓住,掌握”;C 项“看”;D 项“缺乏与空前 and 引导的成分意思相似,前文指是害怕,所以后文应该是缺乏勇气,故选 D。

#### 【高频词汇】

1. encounter v. 遭遇;遇到

2. riverbank n. 河岸

3. courage n. 勇气

4. available adj. 可得到的;有效的

5. sense v. 感觉到

6. advance v. 前进;向前

7. anxiety n. 渴望

8. uncontrolled adj. 不受控制的

10. block v. 阻碍;阻塞

#### 【难句解析】

Lions are possibly on the watch, saving energy as they wait for an opportunity for lunch.

此句为简单的主系表结构,主语 lions,谓语 are,表语 on the watch。现在分词 saving 表伴随状态。as 引导时间状语从句。本句中还有一个固定搭配 on the watch,表示“留心,注意提防”。

## 第五部分 翻译

### A、英译汉

76. 人们在澳大利亚的一座岛屿上发现了该瓶子。

77. 该瓶子部分装满了湿沙。

78. 他不能像平常的客人那样给现金做小费。

79. 爱因斯坦的第二张便条也在拍卖会上被卖出。

80. 她一天工作 18 个小时,一周工作 7 天。

### B、汉译英

81. France is famous for its wine.

82. Please turn off the light when you leave the classroom.

83. I get up at six every day.

84. We had lunch just now.

85. Students are cleaning the classroom.