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北京地区

成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2017年5月6日

上午 9:00—11:00

◇注意事项

- 一、 考生须从本页左上角取下试卷类型条形码, 粘贴到答题卡指定位置, 并务必在本页右上角填写考生姓名和准考证号。
- 二、 凡因不按规定粘贴条形码、不正确填写(涂)个人信息而影响评卷的, 一律不计成绩。
- 三、 答案必须按要求填涂或者作答在答题卡的规定位置, 在试卷上作答的一律无效。
- 四、 答题时, Part I 至 Part IV 部分用 2B 铅笔按答题卡示例填涂; Part V 部分必须用黑色字迹的签字笔在答题卡规定区域内作答, 超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

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:

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.

1. According to the passage, Howard Hughes was not _____.
A. good-looking
B. wealthy
C. friendly
D. powerful
2. Which of the following about Hughes' father is NOT TRUE?
A. He started the Hughes Tool Company.
B. He liked to spend money.
C. He worked hard.
D. He drank alcohol a lot.
3. Howard Hughes' parents died _____.
A. when he was 16 years old
B. before he was 19 years old
C. after he got married
D. after he moved to California
4. The word **obsessed** in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. troubled
B. reduced
C. related
D. informed
5. From the passage, we learn what Mr. Hughes lacked in his life was _____.
A. education
B. love
C. money
D. good looks

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Half of the world's coral reefs (珊瑚礁) have died in the last 30 years. Now scientists are racing to ensure that the rest survive. Even if global warming were to stop right now, scientists predict that more than 90% of corals will die by 2050. If no major steps are taken to address the problem, the reefs may be headed for total extinction (灭绝).

(78) The planet's health depends on the survival of coral reefs. They are often described as “the rainforests of the sea”, because they provide shelter for a wide variety of sea life. In addition, the reefs serve as barriers that protect coastlines from the full force of powerful storms.

Corals are used in medical research for cures to diseases. They are key to local economies as well, since the reefs attract tourists, the fishing industry, and other businesses, bringing in billions of dollars.

(79) Corals are particularly sensitive to changes in temperature. A rise of just 1 to 2 degrees can force the corals to drive out the algae (水藻). Then the corals turn white in a process called “bleaching”. Corals can recover from short-term bleaching, but long-term bleaching can cause permanent damage. In 1998, when sea surface temperatures were the highest in recorded history, coral reefs around the world suffered the most severe bleaching. It is estimated that even under the best of conditions, many of these coral reefs will need decades to recover.

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
A B C
both side of the street.
D
48. You'd better to go home now because it's going to rain in no time.
A B C D

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 fresh 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？