

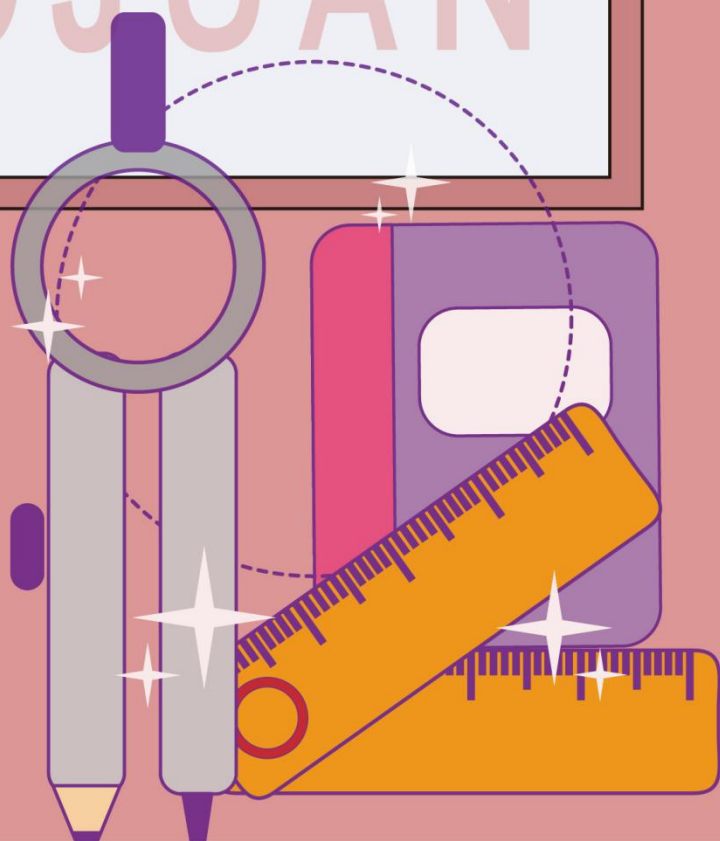


考前 五套卷

WUTAOJUAN

高级英语

2021



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2104-全国-高级英语-考前模拟卷-001**总分：100**

I .Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1point for each)

1、 Before the details had been worked out, they had to make a(n) () plan for the conference.(1分)

- A: unspecified
- B: transient
- C: tentative
- D: indeterminate

2、 Tom's hesitation led to his colleagues' () about his ability to handle the problem.(1 分)

- A: skepticism
- B: speculation
- C: confusion
- D: ignorance

3、 The new high-rise building () the design concept and aesthetic appeal of the architect.(1 分)

- A: comprised
- B: symbolized
- C: classified
- D: embodied

4、 Susan () knew that she had to work more diligently to be admitted into the masters program.(1分)

- A: impulsively
- B: instinctively
- C: arbitrarily
- D: simultaneous

5、 Jim was not () his maths teacher's explanation of the problem, for he was still puzzled about it.(1 分)

- A: aware of
- B: positive about
- C: impressed by
- D: content with

6、 Although Peter grew up in a () area, he turned out to be an accomplished engineer owing to his efforts.(1 分)

- A: run-down
- B: torn-up

C: worn-out

D: run-out

7、The owners of the company refused to talk with their partners unless two () requirements were met.(1 分)

A: preliminary

B: preparatory

C: precedented

D: predictable

8、The girl had lain awake all night, () by her failure in the computer science exam.(1 分)

A: insulted

B: tormented

C: irritated

D: agitated

9、All the writers on the panel agreed that John's book should be () for special praise.(1 分)

A: focused on

B: picked up

C: singled out

D: passed down

10、() we could find no sign of the man and the search had to be terminated.(1 分)

A: Possibly

B: Sensibly

C: Regrettably

D: Doubtfully

11、In time of prosperity, friends will be plenty; in time of _____, not one among twenty.(1 分)

A: dilemma

B: adversity

C: insomnia

D: deadlock

12、There will be live () of the concert on TV and radio.(1 分)

A: transaction

B: transition

C: transmission

D: transportation

13、In a () country like this, no one should go hungry.(1 分)

A: distant

B: populous

C: tyrannical

D: prosperous

14、The Irish government announced it was to () homosexuality.(1 分)

A: legalize

B: recognize

C: realize

D: idealize

15、Would you () some of your salary for more holiday time?(1 分)

A: raise

B: lose

C: sacrifice

D: donate

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding three items II, III,IV,

(1)In 2004, when Danny Meyer opened a burger stand named Shake Shack in Madison Square Park, it didn't look like the foundation of a global empire. There was just one location, and Meyer was known for high-end venues like Gramercy Tavern. But the lines became legendary, and in 2008 other outlets started appearing—first in New York, then in the rest of the country, then as far afield as Moscow and Dubai. Today, Shake Shack brings in at least a hundred million dollars a year and is planning an I.P.O. that could value the company at a billion dollars. That seems like a lot of burgers, but Meyer's venture was perfectly timed to capitalize on a revolution in the fast-food business, the rise of restaurants known in the trade as "fast-casual"—places like Panera, Five Guys, and Chipotle.

(2)Unlike traditional fast-food restaurants, fast-casuals emphasize fresh, natural, and often locally sourced ingredients. (Chipotle, for instance, tries to use only antibiotic-free meat.) Perhaps as a result, their food tends to taste better. It's also more expensive. The average McDonald's customer spends around five dollars a visit; the average Chipotle check is more than twice that. Fast-casual restaurants first appeared in serious numbers in the nineteen-nineties, and though the industry is just a fraction of the size of the traditional fast-food business, it has grown remarkably quickly. Today, according to the food-service consulting firm Technomic, it accounts for thirty-four billion dollars in sales. Since Chipotle went public, in 2006, its stock price has risen more than fifteen hundred per cent.

(3)The rise of Chipotle and its peers isn't just a business story. It's a story about income distribution, changes in taste, and advances in technology. For most of the fast-food industry's history, taste was a secondary consideration. Food was prepared according to a factory model, explicitly designed to maximize volume and reduce costs. Chains relied on frozen food and assembly-line production methods, and their ingredients came from industrial suppliers. They were able to serve enormous amounts of food quickly and cheaply, even if it wasn't that healthy or tasty, and they enjoyed enormous success in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The number of outlets septupled between 1970 and 2000.

(4)But, even as the big chains thrived, other trends were emerging. Most of the gains from the economic boom of the eighties and nineties went to people at the top of the income distribution. That created a critical mass of affluent consumers. These people led increasingly busy work lives.

They typically lived alone or in dual-income households, so they cooked less and ate out a lot. Michael Silverstein, a senior partner at the Boston Consulting Group and the co-author of the book “Trading Up,” has made a study of this kind of consumer. “These aren’t people with unlimited resources, but they have plenty of disposable income. One of the things they’re willing to spend money on is food away from home.” In the same period, affluent consumers developed a serious interest in food and became more discriminating in their tastes—a development often called “the American food revolution.” Wine consumption jumped fifty per cent between 1991 and 2005. After the U.S.D.A. started certifying food as organic, in 1990, sales of organic food rose steadily, and stores like Whole Foods expanded across the country.

(5) Traditional fast-food chains pretty much ignored these changes. They were still doing great business, and their industrial model made it hard to appeal to anyone who was concerned about natural ingredients and freshness. That created an opening for fast-casual restaurants. You had tens of millions of affluent consumers. They ate out a lot. They were comfortable with fast food, having grown up during its heyday, but they wanted something other than the typical factory-made burger. So, even as the fast-food giants focused on keeping prices down, places like Panera and Chipotle began charging higher prices. Their customers never flinched. (6) It might seem that the success of fast-casual was simply a matter of producing the right product at the right time. But restaurants like Chipotle and Five Guys didn’t just respond to customer demand; they also shaped it. As Darren Tristano, an analyst at Technomic, put it, “Consumers didn’t really know what they wanted until they could get it.” The archetype of this model is Starbucks. In 1990, the idea of spending two dollars for a cup of coffee seemed absurd to most Americans. But Starbucks changed people’s idea of what coffee tasted like and how much enjoyment could be got from it. The number of gourmet-coffee drinkers nearly quintupled between 1993 and 1999, and many of them have now abandoned Starbucks for even fancier options.

(7) As Starbucks did for coffee, Chipotle and Shake Shack have changed people’s expectations of what fast food can be. The challenge for the old chains is that new expectations spread. Millennials, for instance, have become devoted fast food customers. So McDonald’s is now experimenting with greater customization, and has said that it would like to rely entirely on “sustainable beef.” The question is whether you can inject an emphasis on taste and freshness into a business built around cheapness and convenience. After decades in which fast-food chains perfected the “fast,” can they now improve the “food”? (20 分)

II .In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、 According to Paragraph 1, which of the following can best describe Shake Shack? () (2 分)

- A: It was better liked abroad.
- B: It got unexpected success.
- C: It started in a suitable place.
- D: It was opened at a right time.

17、 Compared with traditional fast-food restaurants, fast-casuals () .(2 分)

- A: insist on using imported ingredients
- B: concentrate on making more money

- C: attract customers with new products
D: provide food of better taste at higher prices

18、 It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that the success of fast-food restaurants depends on ().(2 分)

- A: loyal customers and efficient service
B: higher technology and faster speed
C: more production and lower cost
D: good quality and authentic taste

19、 In Paragraph 4, the phrase"disposable income"means ().(2 分)

- A: money set aside for your personal use
B: money left after you have paid your bills
C: money left after you have paid your income tax
D: money got from the extra work you do in your spare time

20、 Which of the following is true about affluent customers? () (2 分)

- A: They can afford to dine out and are willing to do so.
B: They like to be part of"the American food revolution."
C: They believe that it is fashionable to eat away from home.
D: They choose to eat out because they hate to cook at home.

21、 In Paragraph 5, the word"flinched"means ().(2 分)

- A: looked out
B: passed out
C: drew back
D: gave in

22、 What does the author intend to show by citing the example of Starbucks? () (2 分)

- A: It takes time for consumers to accept new products.
B: Consumers' expectations can be shaped by business.
C: Providing tips for coffee-making can promote business.
D: Most consumers are ignorant about how to spend money.

23、 In Paragraph 6, the word"absurd" means ().(2 分)

- A: acceptable
B: mysterious
C: reasonable
D: ridiculous

24、 What is the author's purpose of writing this passage? () (2 分)

- A: To stand up for fast-casual restaurants.
B: To elaborate on the secret of fast-casuals' success.
C: To encourage people to choose fast-casual restaurants.

D: To compare traditional fast-food restaurants with fast-casuals.

25、 In which of the following might this passage most likely appear? () (2 分)

A: A magazine.

B: A novel.

C: An advertisement.

D: An encyclopedia.

第二部分 非选择题

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)

26、 Unlike traditional fast-food restaurants, fast-casuals emphasize fresh, natural, and often locally sourced ingredients.(2 分)

27、 The rise of Chipotle and its peers isn't just a business story. It's a story about income distribution, changes in taste, and advances in technology.(2 分)

28、 These people led increasingly busy work lives. They typically lived alone or in dual-income households, so they cooked less and ate out a lot.(2 分)

29、 It might seem that the success of fast-casual was simply a matter of producing the right product at the right time.(2 分)

30、 The question is whether you can inject an emphasis on taste and freshness into a business built around cheapness and convenience.(2 分)

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

31、 Write your answer on your Answer Sheet. What do you learn from the success of Shake Shack?(10 分)

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

Her heels clicked on the sidewalk in front of the cafe as we 32 , and she became agitated as 33 talked. "After all that trouble he got into 34 that protest at Custer when the 35 was burned, he was in jail for a year. He's still on parole and he will be on parole for 36 five years—and they didn't even prove anything against him!

As a very small child I used to 37 that I was, say, Robin Hood, and picture myself as the

38__ of thrilling adventures, but quite 39__ my “story” ceased to be narcissistic in a crude 40__ and became more and more a mere description of what I was doing 41__ the things I saw.

A little over a week ago we 42__ an investigation in Detroit where over 150 honorably discharged 43__, many of them highly decorated, 44__ to war crimes committed in 45__ —not isolated incidents, but crimes committed on a day-to-day 46__ with the full awareness of officers at all levels of command.

Problems large and small confront the elderly. They are 47__ targets for crime in the 48__ and in their homes, Because 49__ loneliness, confusion, hearing and visual 50__ they are prime victims of 51__ door-to-door salesmen and fraudulent advertising.

I suspected at the time and 52__ realize that the riots were perhaps the 53__ significant massive action 54__ by Northern Negroes. It was a watershed in the ghetto's 55__. Before the riots, the reach of the Negro movement in 56__ seemed within the province of a small civil rights leadership.

A. now B. easy C. difficulties D. history E. held F. hero G. courthouse H. left
I. way J. Indochina K. of L. taken M. basis N. she O. and P. testified
Q. during R. imagine S. veterans T. soon U. dishonest V. most W. another
X. America Y. streets

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、——一个人的成就与黑人区广大青年依靠自己的努力取得成功之间的可比性是极其微小的，并将继续如此。(2分)

58、显然，相比年轻人，老年人会更经常生病，而且更为严重，他们中 86%患有不同程度的慢性疾病。(2分)

59、这可能是人类的本能，当食物的味道像图书馆的浆糊一样时，就会不自觉一直吃，希望以此来满足失望的味蕾。(2分)

60、自从人类文明开始以来，就一直有人试图逃离，期望找到一种更加简单、田园和宁静的生活。(2分)

61、但是，性别成为主要问题是在四年后我参加国会议员竞选的时候。与我同属一党的成员们召开秘密会议，讨论阻挠我的办法。(4分)

62、进行这一调查并不是使老兵们可以吐露心声或者净化灵魂；调查的目的是为了证明美国在印度支那的政策与种族灭绝并无二致；对于所发生的一切不仅士兵有责任，而且每一个纵容这种残暴及泯灭人性的行为继续下去的人都难辞其咎。(8分)

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总分：100

一、单选题（共15题，共15分）

1、【考点】形容词辨析（Differentiation of Adjectives）

答案：C

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。unspecified：未说明的，不明确的；transient：短暂的，临时的；tentative：试验性的，暂定的（tentative plan 表示初步计划，试验性计划）；indeterminate：模糊的，难以识别的。句意：在细节尚未确定之前，他们必须为会议制定一个初步计划。故C选项符合题意。

2、【考点】名词辨析（Differentiation of Nouns）

答案：A

解析：本题考查名词辨析。skepticism：怀疑态度，怀疑主义；speculation：推测，猜测；confusion：困惑，混乱；ignorance：无知。句意：汤姆的犹豫不决使他的同事对他处理这个问题的能力产生怀疑。故A选项符合题意。

3、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析（Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases）

答案：D

解析：本题考查动词辨析。comprised：包含，组成；symbolized：象征；classified：分类；embodied：体现，呈现。句意：新的高层建筑体现了建筑师的设计理念和审美情趣。故D选项符合题意。

4、【考点】副词辨析（Differentiation of Adverbs）

答案：B

解析：本题考查副词辨析。impulsively：冲动地；instinctively：本能地，凭直觉地；arbitrarily：任意地，随意地；simultaneous：同时的，同步的。句意：苏珊本能地知道，她必须更加努力地学习才能进入硕士课程。故B选项符合题意。

5、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析（Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases）

答案：D

解析：本题考查词组辨析。aware of：意识到，知道；positive about：对...积极，确信；impressed by：留下深刻印象；content with：满足于。句意：吉姆不满足于数学老师对这个问题的解释，因为他仍然对这个问题感到困惑。故D选项符合题意。

6、【考点】固定搭配（Collocation）

答案：A

解析：本题考查词义辨析。run-down：破败的，失修的，衰败的（a run-down area 表示衰败的地区）；torn-up：磨损的；worn-out：破旧不堪的，磨损的，用坏的；run-out：被截杀出局。句意：虽然彼得在衰败的地区长大，但通过自身的努力，他最终成为了一名有成就的工程师。故A选项符合题意。

7、【考点】形容词辨析（Differentiation of Adjectives）

答案：A

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。preliminary：初步的，开始的；preparatory：预备的，筹备的；precedented：有先例的；predictable：可预见的，可预料的。句意：除非满足两个初步要求，否则该公司的所有者拒绝与合伙人谈判。故 A 选项符合题意。

8、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：B

解析：本题考查动词辨析。insult：侮辱，辱骂，损害；torment：折磨，纠缠，作弄，骚扰；irritate：刺激，使兴奋，激怒；agitated：摇动，骚动，使...激动。句意：女孩被计算机考试不及格这件事折磨了一夜都没睡着。故 B 选项符合题意。

9、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：C

解析：本题考查词组辨析。focus on：关注，聚焦于；pick up：拿起，拾起；single out：单独挑出，特别选出；pass down：一闪即逝，下达。句意：评委会的所有作家一致认为，约翰的书应该受到单独表扬。故 C 选项符合题意。

10、【考点】副词辨析 (Differentiation of Adverbs)

答案：C

解析：本题考查副词辨析。possibly ad. 可能地；sensibly ad. 明智地，得体地；regrettably ad. 遗憾地；doubtfully ad. 可疑地。副词可以用来修饰整句话。句意：很遗憾，我们找不到这个男人的踪迹，调查不得不中止。只有 C 选项最符合语境。

11、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：B

解析：本题考查英文习语的正确书写以及形近词的名词词义辨析。dilemma：进退两难；adversity：n. 逆境，不幸；insomnia：失眠症，失眠；deadlock：僵局，停顿。句意：富在深山有远亲，穷在闹市无人问。这里的“穷”指的是遭遇不幸。故 B 选项符合题意。

12、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：C

解析：本题考查名词的词义辨析以及形近词词义辨析。transaction：交易，事务；transition：n. 过渡，转变；transmission：传送，播送；transportation：运输。句意：音乐会将通过电视和广播进行现场直播。live transmission：现场直播。故 C 选项符合题意。

13、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：D

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。distant：遥远的，冷漠的，远隔的；populous：人口稠密的，人口多的；tyrannical：残暴的，暴君的，专横的；prosperous：繁荣的，兴旺的。句意：在这样一个繁荣的国家里，不应该有人挨饿。故 D 选项符合题意。

14、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词辨析。legalize：使合法化，公认；recognize：认出，识别，承认；realize：实现，认识到，了解；idealize：使...理想化。句意：爱尔兰政府宣布将要使同性恋合法化。

故 A 选项符合题意。

15、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：C

解析：本题考查动词辨析。raise：提高，升起；lose：遗失，错过；sacrifice：牺牲，献祭；donate：捐赠，捐献。句意：你愿意牺牲一部分薪水来换取更多的假期吗？故 C 选项符合题意。

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案：B

解析：本题考查关于 Shake Shack 最合适的描述。由文章第一段“it didn't look like the foundation of a global empire 和 But the lines became legendary 以及 Today, Shake Shack brings in at least a hundred million dollars a year and is planning an I.P.O. that could value the company at a billion dollars”可知，刚开始的 Shake Shack 看起来不像是一个全球帝国的基础，但这条线路成了传奇。如今，Shake Shack 每年至少能带来 1 亿美元的收入，并计划进行首次公开募股(ipo)，届时该公司的估值可能达到 10 亿美元。故 B 选项符合题意。

17、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案：D

解析：本题考查 fast-casuals 相较于传统快餐店的特点。由文章第二段“Unlike traditional fast-food restaurants, fast-casuals emphasize fresh, natural, and often locally sourced ingredients. Perhaps as a result, their food tends to taste better. It's also more expensive.”可知，和传统快餐店不同，fast-casuals 主张食材新鲜、自然、本地采集，所以它们的食物口感很好，价格也会高一些。故 D 选项符合题意。

18、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案：C

解析：本题考查快餐店能取得成功的原因。由文章第三段“Food was prepared according to a factory model, explicitly designed to maximize volume and reduce costs. They were able to serve enormous amounts of food quickly and cheaply, even if it wasn't that healthy or tasty, and they enjoyed enormous success in the last quarter of the twentieth century.”可知，快餐店利用冷冻食品和流水线生产方式，最大限度地增加产量和降低成本，并且他们能够快速廉价地提供大量的食物。故 C 选项符合题意。

19、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案：C

解析：本题考查第四段加粗短语的含义。disposable income 指的是可支配收入，它表示的是 the money a person has available to spend after paying taxes 一个人纳完税后剩下的钱。故 C 选项符合题意。

20、【考点】推断题 (Inference Questions)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查对 affluent customers 的正确描述。由文章第四段“Most of the gains from the economic boom of the eighties and nineties went to people at the top of the income distribution. That created a critical mass of affluent consumers. These people led increasingly busy work lives. They typically lived alone or in dual-income households, so they cooked less and ate out a lot. One of the things they're willing to spend money on is food away from home.”可知, 这些富有消费者的工作和生活都很繁忙。他们通常都是独居或双薪家庭, 所以他们很少做饭, 经常在外面吃饭。他们愿意去购买外面的食物。故 A 选项符合题意。

21、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案: C

解析: 本题考查加粗单词的含义。由文章第五段“So, even as the fast-food giants focused on keeping prices down, places like Panera and Chipotle began charging higher prices. Their customers never flinched”可知, Panera 和 Chipotle 价格虽然高, 但他们的顾客从不退缩, 顾客仍然愿意购买, 这些消费者在意的是快餐本身而不是价格。故 C 选项符合题意。

22、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查以星巴克为例, 作者想说明什么。由文章第六段“But restaurants like Chipotle and Five Guys didn't just respond to customer demand; they also shaped it. As Starbucks did for coffee, Chipotle and Shake Shack have changed people's expectations of what fast food can be”可知, 但是像 Chipotle 和 Five Guys 这样的餐馆不仅对顾客的需求做出回应, 他们还塑造了顾客的需求。就像星巴克做的咖啡一样, 辣土豆条和奶昔屋改变了人们对快餐的期望。故 B 选项符合题意。

23、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案: D

解析: 本题考查加粗单词的含义。由文章第六段“Consumers didn't really know what they wanted until they could get it. The archetype of this model is Starbucks. In 1990, the idea of spending two dollars for a cup of coffee seemed absurd to most Americans. But Starbucks changed people's idea of what coffee tasted like and how much enjoyment could be got from it.”可知, but 后面表示转折, 星巴克改变了人们对咖啡味道和享受程度的看法, 所以前面所说的人们认为花两美元买一杯咖啡这件事是荒谬的。故 D 选项符合题意。

24、【考点】主旨大意题 (Gist Questions)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查作者写这篇文章的目。阅读文章可知, 第一段以 Shake Shack 为例, 描述了 fast-casual 的兴起, 第二段介绍了 Shake Shack 的食材来源, 以及 fast-casual 与传统快餐店的对比。第三、四、五段介绍了传统快餐店和 fast-casual 关于收入分配、品味变化和技术进步。第六段介绍了 fast-casual 的优势, 以及取得成功的原因。故 B 选项符合题意。

25、【考点】主旨大意题 (Gist Questions)

答案: A

解析：本题考查这篇文章最有可能在哪里出现。magazine：杂志；novel：小说；advertisement：广告；encyclopedia：百科全书。这篇文章主要给大众介绍了 traditional fast-food restaurants 和 fast-casuals 的发展，以及优缺点，最后通过 After decades in which fast-food chains perfected the “fast,” can they now improve the “food”? 引发大众对于快餐业的思考，故 A 选项符合题意。

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)

26、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：与传统的快餐店不同，休闲快餐店注重采用新鲜、天然、多为本地出产的食材。

解析：traditional fast-food restaurants：传统的快餐店；fast-casuals：休闲快餐店；emphasize：注重；ingredients：食材，材料。

27、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：Chipotle 及同类店的兴起不仅仅是一个商业故事，更是一个关于收入分配、口味改变及技术进步的故事。

解析：the rise of...：...的兴起；peer：同类，同辈；business story：商业故事；income distribution：收入分配；advances：进步。

28、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：这些人过着工作日益繁忙的生活。通常他们或者独居，或者生活在双收入家庭，因此较少自己做饭，多在外面吃。

解析：busy work：繁忙的工作；typically：通常，一般；live alone：独居；dual-income：双收入。

29、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：表面看来，休闲快餐的成功似乎只不过在于其在对的时间生产了对的产品。

解析：it might seem that：表面看来；the success of...：...的成功；at the right time：在对的时间。

30、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：问题是你能否将强调产品味道和新鲜的理念注入以低廉和方便为宗旨的企业中。

解析：whether：是否，能否；inject：添加，增加；taste and freshness：味道和新鲜；cheapness and convenience：低廉和方便。

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

31、答案：With the development of society and the progress of science and technology, people are willing to spend more time enjoying life. So people pay more and more attention to the quality of life, instead of using money to measure the value of things.

Young people are busy with their work, and most of them choose fast and convenient food. At the same time, they will not give up the pursuit of food quality.

For instance, Shake Shack fast-casuals emphasize fresh, natural, and often locally sourced ingredients. Perhaps as a result, their food tends to taste better. So young people are willing to pay

more for a healthier diet.

It is because of the contrast that people's pursuit of good things is constantly developing and progressing. Therefore, the expectation of consumers and the development and innovation of service industry promote each other. So no matter what we do, we must pay attention to quality. Only in this way can we break through ourselves and keep stable in the cruel competition.

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

32、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】良机 (A Good Chance)

答案: H

解析: as 在这里引导时间状语从句, 表示当...时候, 由主句 Her heels clicked on the sidewalk, 可知, 从句谓语也需要用一般过去时。所给词汇中的动词一般过去时有 held: 举行, left: 离开, testified: 作证, 证实。由前文提到的“咖啡屋前的人行道”, 故 left 更符合题意。句意: 我们离开时, 她的高跟鞋在咖啡屋前的人行道上发出清脆的响声。

33、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】良机 (A Good Chance)

答案: N

解析: as 在这里引导时间状语从句, 表示当...时候, 从句缺主语, 所以这里需要一个名词或者是代词来充当主语。所给词汇中的代词有: she, 且与主句结构保持一致。故 she 符合题意。句意: 当她又开口时, 变得焦虑不安。

34、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】良机 (A Good Chance)

答案: Q

解析: 由题干可知 he got into 是定语从句, into 宾语是前面的 trouble, 所以后面不缺宾语, 缺个状语, 故 during 符合题意。句意: 他在卡司特抗议期间, 因为法院被烧, 惹了麻烦, 被判入狱 1 年。

35、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】良机 (A Good Chance)

答案: G

解析: 由题干可知, 空格前是定冠词 the, 空格后是谓语 was burned, 所以这里需要一个单数名词来作主语。所给词汇中的单数名词有: history: 历史, hero: 主人公; courthouse: 法院; way: 方式, Indochina: 中南半岛, basis: 基础, America: 美国。句中谓语“burn 燃烧”, 故带入语境中 courthouse 更符合题意。句意: 他在卡司特抗议期间, 因为法院被烧, 惹了麻烦, 被判入狱 1 年。

36、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】良机 (A Good Chance)

答案: W

解析：由前文提到的 he was in jail for a year，可知入狱 1 年，与后文提到的 for...five years 结构一致，所以需要 another 来表示另一个，再一个。句意：他还在假释中，他的假释期还会再延长 5 年。

37、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我为什么写作 (Why I Write)

答案：R

解析：由题干中的 used to，可知 used to do 表示过去常常，这里需要填动词原形。所给词汇中的动词原形有：imagine：想象，设想。故 imagine 符合句意。句意：当我还是一个小孩子的时候，我就总爱把自己想像成惊险传奇中的主人公，例如罗宾汉。

38、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我为什么写作 (Why I Write)

答案：F

解析：由题干中的 the....of 结构可知，这里需要一个名词，且 Robin Hood 是 thrilling adventures 中的主人公。所给词汇中的单数名词有：history：历史，hero：主人公；way：方式，Indochina：中南半岛，basis：基础，America：美国。故带入语境中 hero 更符合题意。句意：当我还是一个小孩子的时候，我就总爱把自己想像成惊险传奇中的主人公，例如罗宾汉。

39、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我为什么写作 (Why I Write)

答案：T

解析：由题干中的 quite 可知，可以用副词来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句。所给词汇中的形容词有：easy：容易的，dishonest：不诚实的；副词有：now：现在，soon：不久，most：最多。后文提到“story” ceased to be narcissistic“故事”不再是自我欣赏了，可知是随着时间改变了，故带入语境中 soon 更符合题意。句意：但不久，我的故事不再是粗糙简单的自我欣赏了。

40、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我为什么写作 (Why I Write)

答案：I

解析：由题干给出的 a crude...，可知这里缺少用 crude 来修饰的中心名词，且 a 是不定冠词，所以需要填单数名词。所给词汇中的单数名词有：history：历史，way：方式，Indochina：中南半岛，basis：基础，America：美国。in a crude way 笼统地，粗略地。故带入语境中 way 更符合题意。句意：但不久，我的故事不再是粗糙简单的自我欣赏了。

41、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我为什么写作 (Why I Write)

答案：O

解析：由题干中的 what I was doing 和 the things I saw 可知这是两个相似的结构，所以需要 and 来连接两个并列结构。句意：它开始趋向描写我的行动和我所见所闻的人和事。

42、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案：E

解析：由题干中的时间状语 A little over a week ago，可知主语 we 后面缺少谓语，且谓语动词要使用一般过去时。所给词汇中的动词一般过去时有：held：举行，testified：作证，证实。后文提到了地点状语“in Detroit”，故 held 更符合题意。句意：一个多星期以前，我们在底特律进行了一次调查。

43、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案：S

解析：由题干中的 150 honorably discharged 以及 many of them highly decorated，可知 them 指代的是上文出现的名词复数。所给词汇中的复数名词有：difficulties：困难，veterans：老兵，streets：街道。“many of them highly decorated 许多人都获得了很高的荣誉”可知指的是人，故 veterans 更符合题意。句意：在那里，有 150 多名光荣退伍的老兵，其中许多人曾被授予各种高级勋章。

44、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案：P

解析：由题干中的 to 可知，to 前面缺动词，来构成不定式结构，且整个句子的时态是一般过去时。所给词汇中的动词一般过去时有：testified：作证，证实。

句意：在那里，有 150 多名光荣退伍的老兵，其中许多人曾被授予各种高级勋章，他们为在中南半岛犯下的战争罪行作证。

45、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案：J

解析：由前文__in Detroit 的提示，可知，这里出现的 in 后面也需要一个地点。所给词汇中表示地点的词有：Indochina：中南半岛，America：美国。由课文 I Would Like to Tell You Something，可知 Indochina 符合题意。句意：在那里，有 150 多名光荣退伍的老兵，其中许多人曾被授予各种高级勋章，他们为在中南半岛犯下的战争罪行作证。

46、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案：M

解析：由题干中的 a day-to-day，可知，不定冠词 a 与形容词复合词 day-to-day 用来修饰单数名词。所给词汇中的单数名词有：history：历史，basis：基础，America：美国。on a day to day basis 表示一天到一天的基础上，故带入语境中 basis 更符合题意。句意：这些罪行并不是孤立的事件，而是每天都在发生，并且各级军官对此都十分清楚。

47、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案：B

解析：由题干中的 They are...targets，可知 targets 前面缺形容词修饰。所给词汇中的形容词有：easy：容易的，dishonest：不诚实的。这里用来修饰 targets 目标，故带入语境中 easy

更符合题意。句意：不论在街上还是家里，他们都是犯罪分子易于得手的目标。

48、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案：Y

解析：由题干中的 in the...and in their homes，可知 and 前后的结构具有一致性，所以与 their homes 相对应名词复数 streets 符合题意。句意：不论在街上还是家里，他们都是犯罪分子易于得手的目标。

49、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案：K

解析：由题干中的 Because...loneliness, confusion, hearing 可知，because 一般加句子，because of 一般加词组。故 of 符合题意。句意：由于孤独，糊涂，头晕眼花，他们是不诚实的挨门挨户推销商品的人和骗人的广告的主要受害者。

50、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案：C

解析：由前文提到的老人的特征，可知在 hearing 和 visual 方面，老人的状况是不乐观的。hearing and visual difficulties 表示听觉和视觉障碍。故带入语境中 difficulties 符合题意。句意：由于孤独，糊涂，头晕眼花，他们是不诚实的挨门挨户推销商品的人和骗人的广告的主要受害者。

51、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案：U

解析：由题干可知 door-to-door salesmen，是诱导老人受骗的人，所以需要表达贬义的内容词来修饰。故带入语境中 dishonest 符合题意。句意：由于孤独，糊涂，头晕眼花，他们是不诚实的挨门挨户推销商品的人和骗人的广告的主要受害者。

52、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：A

解析：由题干中的 at the time and...realize 可知，and 前后连接并列结构，at the time 指的是那时，且 realize 使用的是一般现在时，故带入语境中 now 符合题意。句意：当时我猜想，现在则更加认识到暴乱也许是北方黑人采取的最有意义的大规模行动。

53、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：V

解析：由题干中的 the...significant，可知 significant 表示有重大意义的，是形容词，且前面有定冠词 the，所以这里其实是 significant 的最高级形式，the most significant 指的是最有意义的。故带入语境中 most 符合题意。句意：当时我猜想，现在则更加认识到暴乱也许是北

方黑人采取的最有意义的大规模行动。

54、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: L

解析: 由题干 massive action...by Northern Negroes, 可知, action 和 Negroes 之间是被动关系, 所以这里需要过去分词表示被动。take action 表示采取措施, 故带入语境中 taken 符合题意。句意: 当时我猜想, 现在则更加认识到暴乱也许是北方黑人采取的最有意义的大规模行动。

55、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: D

解析: 由题干中的 the ghetto's 可知, 是形容词性物主代词, 所以这里应该填一个名词。history 表示历史, 故带入语境中 history 符合题意。句意: 当时我猜想, 现在则更加认识到暴乱也许是北方黑人采取的最有意义的大规模行动, 是黑人区历史的分水岭。

56、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: X

解析: 题干中的 the Negro movement 表示黑人运动, 这种历史事件发生在美国, 所以 in America 表示在美国, 故带入语境中 America 符合题意。句意: 在此之前美国黑人运动的规模似乎只局限于狭小的民权运动领导范围之内。

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: The parallel between a single individual's success and the bootstrap effort of the mass of ghetto youth is and remains too tenuous to comport with reality.

58、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: It is obvious that the old get sick more frequently and more severely than the young, and 86 percent have chronic health problems of varying degree.

59、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: When food has the flavor of library paste, it may be the instinct of mankind to go on eating in the unconscious hope of finally satisfying the frustrated taste buds.

60、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: Ever since civilization began, certain individuals have tried to run away from it in hopes of finding a simpler, more pastoral, and more peaceful life.

61、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: But it was four years later, when I run for Congress, that the question of my sex became a major issue. Among members of my own party, closed meetings were held to discuss ways of

stopping me.

62、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: The investigation was not staged so that veterans could spill out their hearts or purge their souls; it was done to prove that the policy of the United States in Indochina is tantamount to genocide, but that everyone here in America who has allowed the brutalization and depersonalization to go on is responsible.

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总分：100

I .Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1point for each)

1、 Any manufacturer who does not conform to the standards could be () under the Consumers Protection Act, 1987.(1 分)

- A: prosecuted
- B: criticized
- C: executed
- D: blamed

2、 Women still have to overcome many () to gain equality.(1 分)

- A: bumps
- B: obstacles
- C: conflicts
- D: blockades

3、 The new president was a very strong, () character and one of the most inspiring people I've ever seen.(1 分)

- A: obscure
- B: impressive
- C: odd
- D: ruthless

4、 Company losses were 50 percent worse than in the () period last year.(1 分)

- A: equivalent
- B: corresponding
- C: relative
- D: parallel

5、 The doctors have () the cause of the illness to an unknown virus.(1 分)

- A: led
- B: directed
- C: given
- D: attributed

6、 Her approach is highly () and may not be suitable for everyone.(1 分)

- A: private
- B: selfish
- C: individualistic
- D: independent

7、Given the () of modern machines, there is little that cannot be successfully washed at home.(1 分)

- A: sophistication
- B: automation
- C: support
- D: efficiency

8、Nancy was so abstracted that she () noticed that the train had stopped.(1 分)

- A: immediately
- B: eventually
- C: incidentally
- D: scarcely

9、It is desirable to () the chemicals before the plant is seriously damaged.(1 分)

- A: splash
- B: spill
- C: pour
- D: spray

10、It is () for adults to forget how hard and dull and long school is.(1 分)

- A: habitual
- B: customary
- C: strange
- D: infrequent

11、It seems () to assume that all the drugs for sale have been tested.(1 分)

- A: judicious
- B: sensitive
- C: shrewd
- D: reasonable

12、The landlord may be () in charging for any additional work that needs to be done.(1 分)

- A: justifiable
- B: justified
- C: impossible
- D: impressive

13、Harry S Truman, personally decent, was damaged by an () loyalty to corrupt associates.(1 分)

- A: unreasoning
- B: unreasonable
- C: reasonable
- D: reasoning

14、He is an outstanding goalscorer who doesn't get the () he deserves.(1 分)

- A: recognition
- B: affection
- C: identification
- D: realization

15、The first priority for a government is to enable its citizens to live in peace and () .(1 分)

- A: tranquility
- B: altitude
- C: complexity
- D: attitude

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding three items II, III,IV,

(1)The family is only one of the variety of agencies of socialization. By socialization we mean the process by which cultural, social and moral values and beliefs are transmitted from one generation to the next. In other words, through the socialization process we learn the basic facts necessary for the performance of a variety of social roles in the society in which we grow up.

(2)The socialization function of the family is a generalized one, and is aimed at preparing us for membership of the kinship group and the community. The way in which the process operates will depend largely upon the views taken by the parents of what their children ought to be like when they are grown up. This, in turn, will depend on the environment of the home and the community in which it is established. For example, an agricultural village family is likely to be living in a very different setting from a professional family in the city.

(3)In the rural community emphasis will be placed upon values such as group solidarity and the belief in the natural superiority of the male. The family will transmit these values to the children in order to prepare them for their future roles as adults. Thus the child will grow up placing greater value upon the family as a unit than upon himself as an individual; more emphasis upon a segregation of the roles of husband and wife than upon equality, and so on.

(4) In the case of the city family educated to professional standards, the process is likely to take a different form. The child is more likely to be taught the values necessary for success in a world dominated by individual achievement. He will be taught that hard work is necessary to bring about academic success, which is the forerunner to occupational success. To make the best of occupational success he will be taught the value of having an educated wife who can share in this, either by working at her own trained profession to contribute to the material status of his marriage or by entertaining his friends and colleagues and maintaining his home to level of high social standing

(5)But the family cannot hope to socialize the child in every aspect of life and this is where the other agencies come in. Of these, school is perhaps the most important. The family is concerned with socializing its members into the group while the school is concerned with socializing its pupils into the wider society. School is very closely linked with our participation in the economic system, in other words, there is a very close link between school and the occupation we take up in adult life.

(6)The peer group also operates as an agency of socialization. In the peer group we associate with

others who are approximately of our own age and social status. Peer group associations can be particularly influential at college and university level and are often carried through to adult working life. This means that the peer group takes over in influence where the family and school leave off.

(7) No matter how strong the family influence it cannot hope to provide all the necessary material for socialization into an occupational citizenship because it will not have all the technical and social knowledge necessary to cope with all situations in life. This is very obvious in areas where rapid change is a characteristic feature of life, as in the developing world where technological and industrial advances have shifted populations from their traditional communities, and the strict moral and religious values of the family or tribe are no longer accepted as the natural norms.

(8) For these reasons, and many others, there are those who say that the day of the family as it has been traditionally known is now over: that the institution of the family as the only "natural" basic unit of society is in the process of breaking up because of rapidly changing economic conditions as well as the reluctance of the younger generation to accept the strict religious and social morality of the past. But the family itself has undergone considerable changes over the years and there is no doubt that it will have to face more changes in the future. Thus, although the family may not continue to exist in precisely the form the traditionalists would like, there is no reason to think that it will become obsolete. (20 分)

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、What does "This" in Paragraph 2 refer to? () (2 分)

- A: What functions the family has in socialization.
- B: How the family's socialization process operates.
- C: What the parents think their children should be like when they grow up.
- D: How the family prepares their children for membership of the wider society.

17、In Paragraph 3, the word "segregation" means () . (2 分)

- A: division
- B: diversion
- C: integration
- D: coordination

18、According to Paragraphs 3-4, what is the fundamental difference in socialization between rural and urban families? () (2 分)

- A: The preference for the wealth of the child's future wife.
- B: The divide between the existing different social classes.
- C: The stress on group solidarity or individual achievement.
- D: The emphasis on academic performance or material success.

19、The child in a professional city family is taught early on that to get a good job, he must () . (2 分)

- A: find a good wife
- B: rely on his family
- C: elevate his social status
- D: work hard at school

20、 According to Paragraph 5, why is school a very important agency of socialization? () (2 分)

- A: Because it can socialize us into every aspect of life.
- B: Because it is able to prepare us for our future careers.
- C: Because it can make children work well in various agencies.
- D: Because it is able to recommend children to economic institutions.

21、 The peer group, as a socialization agency, exerts particular pressure on () .(2 分)

- A: senior citizens
- B: college students
- C: teenagers
- D: pupils

22、 In Paragraph 7, the word "norms" refers to () .(2 分)

- A: the even and organized patterns of a particular society
- B: the same features and qualities of people in a particular society
- C: the values and ways of behaving accepted in a particular society
- D: the situations in which a particular society functions in the normal way

23、 What can be learned from the last paragraph about the traditionalists? () (2 分)

- A: They lament the younger generation's moral decline.
- B: They hold strict religious and social values of the past.
- C: They think rapid economic and social changes are evil.
- D: They believe society is created by man and thus unnatural.

24、 In the last paragraph, the word "obsolete" means () .(2 分)

- A: prosperous
- B: complete
- C: absolute
- D: outdated

25、 Which of the following might be the best title for this passage? () (2 分)

- A: The Socialization Function of the Family
- B: How Your Family Makes You Successful
- C: Families, Schools and Peer Groups
- D: Ever-Changing Families

第二部分 非选择题

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)

26、 By socialization we mean the process by which cultural, social and moral values and beliefs are transmitted from one generation to the next.(2 分)

27、 In the rural community emphasis will be placed upon values such as group solidarity and the belief in the natural superiority of the male.(2 分)

28、 In the case of the city family educated to professional standards, the process is likely to take a different form.(2 分)

29、 This means that the peer group takes over in influence where the family and school leave off.(2 分)

30、 No matter how strong the family influence, it cannot hope to provide all the necessary material for socialization into an occupational citizenship because it will not have all the technical and social knowledge necessary to cope with all situations in life.(2 分)

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

31、 How do major agencies of socialization function respectively?(10 分)

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

The trouble with television is that it ____32____ concentration. Almost anything interesting and rewarding in life requires some ____33____, consistently applied effort. The dullest, the ____34____ gifted of us can achieve things that seem ____35____ to those who never concentrate on anything. But television encourages us to apply no effort. It sells us instant ____36____. It diverts us only to divert, to make the time pass without pain.

Moreover the exercise of choice is in itself ____37____. Except to people with unusual initiative it is positively agreeable to be told what to do at each hour of the day, ____38____ the orders are not too unpleasant. Most of the idle rich ____39____ unspeakable boredom as the price of their freedom from ____40____. At times they may find relief by hunting big game in Africa, or by flying round the world, but the number of such sensations is limited, ____41____ after youth is past.

The ____42____ between a single individual's success and the bootstrap effort of the mass of ghetto youth is and remains too ____43____ to comport with reality. This was made clear to me during the discussions of the Harlem riots on those hot summer days in Vienna. It ____44____ the notion that my individual progress could be hailed as an advance for all Negroes. Regrettably, it was an advance ____45____ for me. Earlier I had thought the success I had won satisfied an ____46____ I had to all Negroes.

This is a matter which has been too little considered, ____47____ by moralists and by social

reformers. The social reformers are of the opinion that they have more serious things to ____ 48 _____. The moralists, on the other hand, are immensely impressed ____ 49 _____ the seriousness of all the permitted outlets of the love of excitement; the seriousness, however, in their ____ 50 _____ is that of Sin. Dance halls, cinemas, this age of jazz are all, if we may believe our ears, ____ 51 _____ to Hell, and we should be better employed sitting at home contemplating our sins.

The value of snobbery in general, its humanistic "point", ____ 52 _____ in its power to ____ 53 _____ activity. A society with plenty of snobberies is like a dog with ____ 54 _____ of fleas: it is not likely to become comatose. Every snobbery demands of its devotees ____ 55 _____ efforts, a succession of sacrifices. The society-snob must be ____ 56 _____ lion-hunting: the modernity-snob can never rest from trying to be up-to-date.

- A. only B. consider C. minds D. shattered E. tiresome
F. especially G. parallel H. miraculous I. perpetually J. both
K. suffer L. gateways M. stimulate N. drudgery O. obligation
P. tenuous Q. constructive R. consists S. least T. plenty
U. with V. provided W. unceasing X. discourages Y. gratification(25 分)

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、他妈妈进到屋里，把他的女儿抱出来，孩子身上裹着条蓝色的毯子。(2 分)

58、如今，胡萝卜何时成熟、大小和形状是否匹配，比起它们尝起来像胡萝卜这一事实更重要。(2 分)

59、正在这时，一个男孩和一个女孩走了过来，然后坐在了刚才那对老夫妻坐过的地方。(2 分)

60、跟所有的艺术家一样，这些摇滚音乐家们在其作品中也反映了自己的情感与信仰，而这些也帮助我们看到并形成自己的情感与信仰。(2 分)

61、老年职业妇女的收入水平一般低于男性；许多妇女直到子女长大成人之后才出去工作，而且只能做些无需技能报酬很低的工作。(4 分)

62、这个问题会以某种形式再次出现。语言的问题更加微妙，而且要花很长时间讨论。我只想说，近年来我在写作时尽量做到轻描摹重精确。无论如何，我发现一旦你的写作风格臻于完美时，你总是已经超越了这一风格。(8 分)

2104-全国-高级英语-考前模拟卷-002

总分：100

I .Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1point for each)

1、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词辨析。prosecuted：起诉，告发，检举；criticized：批评，评论；executed：实行，执行，处死；blamed：责备，归咎于。句意：对任何不遵守标准的生产商都可依据1987年通过的《消费者保护法》予以起诉。故A选项符合题意。

2、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：B

解析：本题考查名词辨析。bumps：肿块，隆起物，撞击；obstacles：障碍，干扰，妨碍（阻碍前进的东西或状况）；conflicts：冲突，矛盾；blockades：包围，封锁，障碍物（阻碍整个通道的阻塞物）。句意：妇女要获得平等仍需克服重重障碍。故B选项符合题意。

3、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：B

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。obscure：昏暗的，朦胧的，晦涩的；impressive：感人的，令人钦佩的，给人以深刻印象的；odd：奇数的，古怪的，剩余的；ruthless：无情的，残忍的。句意：新总统性格坚强，令人钦佩，是我见过的最能鼓舞人心的人物之一。故B选项符合题意。

4、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：B

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。equivalent：相等的，等价的，等效的；corresponding：相当的，相应的，一致的（the corresponding period 表示同期）；relative：相对的，有关系的，成比例的；parallel：平行的，类似的，相同的。句意：与去年同期相比，公司亏损增加了50%。故B选项符合题意。

5、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：D

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。led：带路，领路，引领；directed：把...对准，管理，监督，指导；given：交给，赠送；attributed：把...归因于，认为...是由于，认为是...所为。句意：医生们把这种疾病的起因归于一种未知的病毒。故D选项符合题意。

6、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：C

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。private：私人的，私有的，私下的，秘密的；selfish：自私的；individualistic：个人主义的；independent：独立的，单独的。句意：她的方法是高度个人主义的，可能不适合每个人。故C选项符合题意。

7、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查名词辨析。sophistication: 先进, 尖端, 复杂精密; automation: 自动化; 自动操作; support: 支持, 拥护, 鼓励, 资助; efficiency: 效率, 效能, 功效。句意: 鉴于现代机器的先进程度, 几乎没有什么东西是在家里洗不了的。故 A 选项符合题意。

8、【考点】副词辨析 (Differentiation of Adverbs)

答案: D

解析: 本题考查副词辨析。immediately: 立即, 立刻, 直接地; eventually: 最后, 终于; incidentally: 顺便地, 偶然地, 附带地; scarcely: 几乎不, 几乎没有, 决不, 刚刚。句意: Nancy 想得出了神, 几乎没有注意到火车已经停了。故 D 选项符合题意。

9、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案: D

解析: 本题考查动词辨析。splash 意为泼溅; spill 意为溢出; pour 意为倾倒; spray 意为喷 (液体)。根据句意, 空格处的动作对象是化学品, 所以 D 选项最符合句意。句意: 最好在植物受到严重损害之前喷洒化学药品。

10、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案: B

解析: habitual: 形容人习惯形成的品质或行为。customary: 指有特色的, 形容通常的或流行的做法、传统、用法等。strange: 奇怪的。infrequent: 罕见的, 稀少的。根据句意判断这应该是很常见的行为, 故选 B。句意: 成年人习惯于忘记学校的漫长和沉闷。

11、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案: D

解析: 本题考查形容词辨析。judicious: 明智的, 有见识的; sensitive: 敏感的, 易受影响的; shrewd: 精明的, 奸诈的, 有眼光的, 精于盘算的; reasonable: 合理的。句意: 所有待售药物都经过测试的假设似乎是合理的。故 D 选项符合题意。

12、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查形容词辨析。justifiable: 指在法律和道义上可证明为正当的, 无可非议的, 情有可原的。justified: 指有理由, 合情合理的, 正当的。impossible: 不可能的。impressive: 令人钦佩的; 给人以深刻印象的。be justified in doing 固定搭配。故选 B。句意: 地主可能有理由对任何需要做的额外工作收费。

13、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查形容词辨析。unreasoning: 没根据的, 缺乏理性的, 无缘无故的。unreasonable: 不合理的, 不公正的, 期望过高的。reasonable: 合理的, 公道的; 通情达理的。reasoning: 推理的。句意: 哈里·杜鲁门, 个人品行端正, 却因为对腐败同伙的盲目忠诚而受到迫害。故 A 选项符合题意。

14、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查名词辨析。recognition 认可, 认出。affection 喜爱。identification 鉴定, 确认。realization 实现。根据句中的“outstanding”和“deserves”可以推断, 他没有获得相应的(), 所以 A 选项“认可”最符合句意。句意: 他是一个出色的射手, 但却没有得到应有的认可。

15、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查名词词义辨析。and 前后连接的成分具有一致性, peace 表示和平, 和谐。而 altitude 意为高度; complexity 意为复杂性; attitude 意为态度。所以 tranquility 表示安静, 安宁, 符合题意。句意: 政府的首要任务是使公民生活得和平与安宁。

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案: C

解析: 本题考查文中加粗单词指代的含义。

由文章第二段“This”的前后文, 家庭的社会化这一过程的运作方式将在很大程度上取决于父母们对子女长大后应该是什么样子的看法。这又取决于家庭的环境和它所处的社区。可知, C 项符合原文。

17、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查文中加粗单词指代的含义。

division: 分开, 分隔; diversion: 转移, 分散; integration: 集成, 综合; coordination: 协调, 调和。

由文章第三段, “segregation”的前后文, 在农村社区, 重点将放在群体团结和相信男性的自然优势等价值观上。因此孩子在成长过程中会把家庭作为一个整体看得比自己作为一个个体更重要, 更强调丈夫和妻子角色的分离, 而不是平等。所以 A 项符合原文。

18、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案: C

解析: 本题考查农村和城市家庭社会化的根本区别。

由文章第 3 和 4 段可知, 在农村社区, 重点将放在集体团结和相信男性天生优越等价值观上; 就受过专业教育的城市家庭而言, 孩子将被教导, 努力工作是有必要的, 以带来学术上的成功, 这是先驱者的职业成功。所以强调集体团结或个人成就, C 项符合原文。

19、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案: D

解析: 本题考查城市家庭里, 孩子想找到一份好工作的做法。

由文章第四段, 可知在城市家庭接受专业教育的情况下, 孩子更有可能接受成功所必需的价

价值观教育。他将被教导，努力学习是取得学术成功的必要条件，而学术成功是职业成功的先行者。所以 D 项符合题意。

20、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案：B

解析：本题考查学校成为社会化的一个非常重要机构的原因。

由文章第五段，可知家庭关心的是让成员融入集体，而学校关心的是让学生融入更广泛的社会。学校与我们在经济体系中的参与密切相关，换句话说，学校与我们在成人生活中从事的职业有着非常密切的联系。所以 B 项符合原文。

21、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案：B

解析：本题考查同伴群体中被施加特殊压力的群体。

由文章第 6 段，可知同辈群体协会在学院和大学级别的影响力尤其大，并经常贯穿到成年人的工作生活中。所以 B 项符合原文。

22、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案：C

解析：本题考查文中加粗单词指代的含义。

由文章第 7 段 "norms" 的前后文，可知在发展中世界，技术和工业进步使人口从传统社区转移，家庭或部落的严格道德和宗教价值观不再被接受为自然准则。所以推断出 C 项特定社会所接受的价值观和行为方式符合原文。

23、【考点】推断题 (Inference Questions)

答案：B

解析：本题考查关于传统主义的正确说法。

由文章最后一段提到的，作为社会唯一“自然”基本单位的家庭制度正在解体，由于经济环境的迅速变化以及年轻一代不愿接受过去的严格的宗教和社会道德。所以传统主义指的就是严格的宗教和社会道德。所以 B 项符合原文。

24、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案：D

解析：本题考查文中加粗单词指代的含义。

prosperous: adj. 繁荣的，兴旺的；complete: adj. 完整的，完全的；absolute: adj. 绝对的，完全的；outdated: adj. 过时的，旧式的。

由文章最后一段，可知因此，虽然家庭可能不以传统主义者所希望的形式继续存在，但没有理由认为它会过时。所以 D 项符合原文。

25、【考点】主旨大意题 (Gist Questions)

答案：A

解析：本题考查给文章起题目。

由文章每一段的段首句，可知主要描述的是家庭的社会化，以及家庭与其他机构的联系，家庭在未来的发展趋势等等，所以家庭的社会化功能是文章的中心，所以 A 项符合原文。

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)

26、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：社会化是指文化、社会 and 道德的价值观念与信仰从一代人传递到下一代人的过程。

解析：socialization：社会化；cultural：文化的；social：社会的；moral values and beliefs：道德的价值观念与信仰；one generation to the next：一代人到下一代人。

27、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：乡村社区所重视的价值观包括团结一致和信奉男性生而优越。

解析：the rural community：乡村社区；emphasis：重视；group solidarity：团结一致；the natural superiority of the male：男性生而优越。

28、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：对于以职业标准进行教育的城市家庭而言，这一过程很可能以一种不同的形式存在。

解析：In the case of：在...的情况下，对于...而言；the city family：城市家庭；professional standards：职业标准；a different form：不同的形式。

29、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：这就意味着同龄群体在家庭和学校之后继续发挥（社会化）影响。

解析：means：意味着；the peer group：同龄群体；the family and school：家庭和学校。

30、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：无论家庭的影响有多大，它都不可能提供使个人成为职业公民所必需的一切社会化物质条件，原因在于，家庭不具备应对生活中一切情况的技术和社会知识。

解析：No matter how：无论；the family influence：家庭的影响；the necessary material：必要的材料；all the technical and social knowledge：一切的技术和社会知识；cope with：应对。

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

31、【考点】回答问题 (Answering Question)

答案：【参考范文】

Human beings are social animals. Everyone is in a social community. Family, school and peers are three important agencies of people's socialization, each of which plays an irreplaceable role.

Family is the first community people come into contact with. Family instills us with values, lets us learn to develop close relationships with people, and learns some necessary social skills to prepare for the recognition of roles in the future.

The school is the second community. Teachers are responsible for teaching and educating people. In school, we can learn scientific and cultural knowledge, and can exercise social interaction ability.

At every stage of our lives, there will be some peers around us. By interacting with them, we can get in touch with the latest trends as soon as possible, and keep our thinking avant-garde. At the same time, their way of doing things will also affect us.

Families, schools and peers all play an irreplaceable role in the growth of each of us. Only

when every medium plays its due role, can everyone in the society grow up healthily.

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

32、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)

答案：X

解析：本句中包括一个that引导的表语从句。空格前是从句的主语it,后面是宾语concentration,所以这里应该选一个动词的单三形式。所给词汇中的单三形式的动词有：minds, consists, discourages。带入语境之后发现discourages：阻止；使气馁，最符合题意。故选X。句意：电视的毛病在于它分散了人们的注意力。

33、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)

答案：Q

解析：空格后面的逗号在这里是表示并列，连接两个并列的形容词修饰后面的effort,所以这里应该选一个形容词。所给词汇中形容词有：shattered, tiresome, parallel, miraculous, tenuous, constructive, plenty, provided, unceasing。根据上下文句意分析，constructive最符合语境。constructive：建设性的。句意：生活中几乎一切有趣的、能给人以满足的事都需要一定的建设性的、持之以恒的努力。

34、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)

答案：S

解析：空格前是定冠词the,后面是形容词gifted,所以这里应该填一个副词。所给词汇中副词有：only, especially, perpetually, least。带入语境中可知least最符合题意。句意：即使是我们中间那些最迟钝、最没有天才的人也能做出一些事来。

35、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)

答案：H

解析：空格前是系动词seem,所以这里应该填名词或者形容词作表语。根据句意选填形容词miraculous：不可思议的，奇迹的。句意：我们中最迟钝、最没有天赋的人，能成就那些从不专注于任何事情的人看来不可思议的事情。

36、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)

答案：Y

解析：空格前是形容词instant,这里应该选一个名词作表语。根据句意选填gratification：满意；喜悦；使人满意之事。句意：它向我们兜售马上即得的满足。

37、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】工作(Work)

答案: E

解析: 空格前的 in itself 是状语, 所以前面的实际成分是系动词 is, 所以这里应该填一个名词或者形容词作表语。根据句意选填形容词 tiresome: 烦人的, 无聊的; 令人讨厌的。句意: 何况作出选择本身就是件令人厌烦的事。

38、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】工作 (Work)

答案: V

解析: 逗号前已经是一个完整的句子, 空格后也是一个完整的句子, 所以这里需要选填一个连词引导从句。根据句意选填 provided: 倘若, 假如。句意: 除了那些具有非凡主动性的人, 其他的人肯定有人乐于被告知一天中的每时每刻该做什么, 当然命令他们做的事不能太令人厌烦。

39、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】工作 (Work)

答案: K

解析: 空格前是本句的主语 rich, 后面是宾语 unspeakable boredom, 所以这里需要填一个动词作谓语。根据句意选填 suffer: 经受, 经历。句意: 多数无所事事的阔佬免遭从事单调乏味工作之苦, 但代价是莫名其妙的无聊。

40、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】工作 (Work)

答案: N

解析: 空格前是介词 from, 所以这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填名词 drudgery: 苦工, 苦差事。句意: 多数无所事事的阔佬免遭从事单调乏味工作之苦, 但代价是莫名其妙的无聊。

41、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】工作 (Work)

答案: F

解析: 空格前是完整的句子, 后面是时间状语, 所以这里可以填一个副词。根据句意选填副词 especially: 尤其, 特别。句意: 有时他们去非洲猎取巨兽或环绕世界飞行来解闷, 但这类刺激的数量有限, 尤其到了中年以后更是如此。

42、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: G

解析: 空格前是定冠词 the, 后面是介词 between, 所以这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填 parallel: 平行线; 对比。句意: 个人的成就与广大黑人区青年依靠自己的努力取得成功之间的可比性极其微小, 很不现实。

43、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: P

解析: too...to: 太.....以至于。这里应该填一个形容词。根据句意选填 tenuous: 纤细的,

微小的。句意：个人的成就与广大黑人区青年依靠自己的努力取得成功之间的可比性极其微小，很不现实。

44、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：D

解析：空格前是主语 it，后面是宾语 the notion，所以这里应该填一个动词。根据句意选填动词 shattered：粉碎。句意：它粉碎了我认为自己个人的发展能够被视作所有黑人的进步的想法。

45、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：A

解析：本句已经是一个完整的句子，所以这里应该填一个副词。根据句意选填副词 only：只是，仅仅。句意：令人遗憾的是，这就只是我个人的进步。

46、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：O

解析：空格前是不定冠词 an，所以这里应该填一个可数名词单数。根据句意选填名词 obligation：义务；职责，责任。句意：过去我认为我取得的成功使我能履行自己对所有黑人的责任。

47、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案：J

解析：both...and...：两者都。句意：在这件事上，道德家和社会改革家都考虑得太少了。

48、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案：B

解析：空格前是不定式的标志 to，所以这里应该填动词原形。have sth. to do：有.....要做。根据句意选填动词 consider：考虑。句意：社会改革家们认为他们有更重要的事情要考虑。

49、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案：U

解析：本题考查固定搭配 be impressed with：对...印象深刻。句意：另一方面，道德家们强烈感到所有允许存在的、发泄追求刺激欲望的途径都十分令人担心。

50、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案：C

解析：空格前是形容词性物主代词 their，后面是系动词 is，所以这里应该填一个名词。根据

句意选填名词 minds: 想法。句意: 然而他们心目中担心的是罪恶。

51、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: L

解析: 空格前的 if we may believe our ears 是插入语, 所以空格前的实际句子成分是系动词 are 和形容词 all, 所以这里应该选一个名词复数。根据句意选填名词 gateways: 门户; 通道。句意: 舞厅, 电影院, 这个爵士乐时代, 如果我们能相信自己的耳朵的话, 都是通向地狱之门, 我们最好坐在家思过。

52、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】精选装逼犯 (Selected Snobberies)

答案: R

解析: 空格前的 its humanistic "point" 是插入语, in general 是状语, 所以空格前的实际句子成分是主语 snobbery, 这里应该选择一个动词作谓语。根据句意选填 consists。consist in: 在于; 存在于。句意: 总的来说, 势利感的价值, 即它与人相关的意义在于它有能刺激行动的能力。

53、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】精选装逼犯 (Selected Snobberies)

答案: M

解析: 空格前是名词 power, 以及不定式的标志 to, 所以这里是不定式做后置定语。根据句意这里选填一个动词 stimulate: 刺激, 活动。

句意: 总的来说, 势利感的价值, 即它与人相关的意义在于它有能刺激行动的能力。

54、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】精选装逼犯 (Selected Snobberies)

答案: T

解析: 本题考查固定用法 plenty of: 大量的, 许多的。句意: 一个充斥着势利感的社会就像一只许多跳蚤的狗。

55、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】精选装逼犯 (Selected Snobberies)

答案: W

解析: 空格前是动词短语 demand of: 要求, 以及做宾语的名词 devotees: 信徒, 后面是名词 efforts, 所以这里应该填一个形容词。根据句意选填 unceasing: 不断的, 不停的。

句意: 每种势利感都要求其信徒作出不懈的努力, 一个接一个的牺牲。

56、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】精选装逼犯 (Selected Snobberies)

答案: I

解析: 本句句子成分完整, 空格前是系动词 is, 后面是动名词 lion-hunting, 所以这里应该填一个副词。根据句意选填 perpetually: 永恒地, 持久地。句意: 对社会地位, 势利者必须不停地巴结社会名流。

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: His mother went into the house and brought back his daughter, wrapped in a blue blanket.

58、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: Ripening time and identity of size and shape are, nowadays, more important in carrots than the fact that they taste like carrots.

59、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: Just at that moment a boy and a girl came and sat down where the old couple had been.

60、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: Like all artists, these rock musicians mirror feelings and beliefs that help us see and form our own.

61、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: The income levels of older working women are generally lower than those of men; many never worked outside the home until their children were grown and then only at unskilled, low-paying jobs.

62、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: In one form or another this problem comes up again. The problem of language is subtler and would take too long to discuss. I will only say that of late years I have tried to write less picturesquely and more exactly. In any case I find that by the time you have perfected any style of writing, you have always outgrown.

2104-全国-高级英语-考前模拟卷-003

总分：100

I. Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1 point for each)

1、 It was so noisy that I could not hear a () word of what he said.(1 分)

- A: singular
- B: solitary
- C: sole
- D: unique

2、 He uttered a cry of () at the news of his best friend's shipwreck.(1 分)

- A: ecstasy
- B: anger
- C: anguish
- D: exasperation

3、 It is universally acknowledged that the human memory is highly () .(1 分)

- A: picky
- B: optional
- C: choosy
- D: selective

4、 With the () evidence, she was definitely to be convicted of shoplifting.(1 分)

- A: compelling
- B: conflicting
- C: anecdotal
- D: vague

5、 The price of the farm produce () between 50 pence and £1 per kilo on this island.(1 分)

- A: waves
- B: floats
- C: changes
- D: fluctuates

6、 Thanks to Shirley's encouragement, my confidence began to () later in life.(1 分)

- A: burgeon
- B: decrease
- C: shake
- D: waver

7、 We are all delighted that our company has produced a () performance this year.(1 分)

- A: specific

B: creditable

C: lackluster

D: disastrous

8、Unfortunately, he () the truth that he hated formal dinners just as his hostess walked in.(1 分)

A: blurted out

B: held back

C: approved of

D: shrugged off

9、The spectators flocked into the stadium to witness the () match between England and New Zealand.(1 分)

A: fury

B: grudge

C: resentment

D: indignation

10、These pious pilgrims gather around this holy temple every year to show their () nature.(1 分)

A: allegiance to

B: illusions about

C: reverence for

D: compliments on

11、This month's amount of deposits in the bank () last month's by fifteen percent.(1 分)

A: exceeds

B: surpass

C: excel

D: transcend

12、The soldiers are () with a dignified gait in the Grand Square.(1 分)

A: strolling

B: striding

C: walking

D: pacing

13、People judge you by the () you keep.(1 分)

A: company

B: companion

C: accompany

D: compassion

14、Being accused of the theft was the () he suffered under his last employer.(1 分)

A: indignity

- B: indignation
- C: indignant
- D: indigenous

15、The budget () for each country is below what is needed.(1 分)

- A: allotment
- B: distribution
- C: division
- D: assignment

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding three items II, III,IV,

(1) If Ron Scott was in any doubt about the effect of being unhappy at work, he needed only to ask his family. The usually easy-going, good-humored husband and father of three had become an irritable man who was working his way through "a minimum six beers a night. Some nights I'd have wine as well". Any little thing that went wrong at home got under his skin. "I'd go off. My son wouldn't put his school bags away and I'd be yelling at him or I'd be yelling at the girls for something."

(2) It wasn't work itself that was getting to Ron, far from it. He's always worked and doesn't like to be idle. At 16 he left school and applied for a job at a nearby steelworks. He had wanted to become a carpenter but instead was offered an apprenticeship as a fitter and machinist—the same job that his father had had. "I didn't enjoy metalwork at school, but I said, 'Yeah, that'll do.'" He shrugged off the disappointment and made the best of things, working hard during his four-year apprenticeship and for three years after that, until a restructure made his position redundant.

(3) He bought a car with the small payout he received, gave himself seven weeks' holiday, then started a new job as a mechanical engineer for a major international airline. This involved a commute of an hour or so each way, but that was manageable. The new role, fixing military then civilian aircraft engines, was satisfying. "It was interesting and I liked learning a new job. It was good."

(4) Eighteen months into the new position at the airline, Ron married Sharon and 18 months after that their first child was born. He was working his way up the ladder, getting pay-rises as he went, and the conditions suited family life—rather than the 24/7 shifts of the steelworks, he was able to work five days a week on day-shift.

(5) As his children reached school age, Ron volunteered to help out at their sporting activities especially at junior lifesaving, where his sense of fun and endless patience made him a firm favorite with kids and parents. He was by now an engine marshal, an administrative role that involves supervising the acquisition of parts and the repair and assembly of huge jet engines.

(6) "I loved it," he says, explaining with a self-deprecatory chuckle that despite having been a fitter and engineer all those years, "I'm not very patient when it comes to putting things together. If it doesn't go right I get annoyed. So it was good just being able to chill a little bit more."

(7) Life was good, but 15 years into the job, things started to change.(8) First Ron's team was moved to a much smaller building where they were cramped amid the engine parts. Characteristically, he made the best of it, but he wasn't enjoying work as he once had. Then, without consultation, he was put back on a rolling shift roster. "I hated it because of all the things I was missing out on," he says, "I was coaching my son Harry's soccer team and was involved at the

surf club but I had to stop all that because I was back on shift work.”

(9) Rumors began to circulate about redundancies. Ron told Sharon that if they were offered he was considering applying. "She was pretty happy because I was coming home so cranky". Over the next few weeks they discussed the kinds of things Ron might move on to. One idea just wouldn't leave him alone. "I said, 'How about I go and teach swimming? I love water. I love kids. I could probably do that.'"

(10) After 20 years with the airline Ron took voluntary redundancy, received a five-figure payout and walked away without a second glance. He completed swimming-teacher training, and then arranged to volunteer at a swim school to build up his practical experience. Soon the school was employing him for a shift a week, and his hours built up from there.

(11) Coming from a job where the results were immediate and obvious took some adjustment for Ron. "It was different from what I thought it would be, he says, "I thought it was going to be so easy. But you're trying to teach the kids something and half the time they're looking at you and you don't even know if they're listening. Then weeks or months later they will put it into action and you'll realize that they were listening all along." Ron's easy manner with both children and parents soon paid off and he became a full-time employee at the swim school.

(12) The 40 hours he works a week takes in weekends and split shifts, to cover morning and afternoon children's classes. He has "no body hair left because of the warm water and chlorine". He earns around 25% less than he did in engineering. And, at 49, he says he has never been happier.

(13) "I've had a drop in pay, but I've cut back on expenses, too. I'm driving half the distance to work so don't have to pay as much for petrol. I don't drink nearly as much. I go walking in my lunch break and I've lost 20 kilos. I love going to work. The whole family is a lot happier."

(14) He admits it was scary, making such big leap when there was the mortgage to pay and teenagers to clothe and feed but in the end he feels it is a simple choice. "If you're in a job you don't like, get out. Money's not everything. You might have to stop doing a few things, but you do adjust. If you don't like it, change—find something you're going to be happy with."(20 分)

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、 According to Paragraph 1, Ron was drinking beer or wine at night because () .(2 分)

- A: he had no other ways to relax himself after work
- B: he didn't feel happy about his present situation
- C: he believed that alcohol could help him sleep well
- D: he wanted to avoid conflicts with his family members

17、 What can we learn about Ron from Paragraph 2? () (2 分)

- A: He was forced to accept the job.
- B: He didn't like the job he was offered.
- C: He was waiting for a chance to change his job.
- D: He refused to do the same job his father had done.

- 18、 In Paragraph 2, the word "redundant" means ().(2 分)
 A: unnecessary
 B: inferior
 C: neglected
 D: crucial
- 19、 Which of the following can best describe Ron according to Paragraph 4? () (2 分)
 A: His new position made it possible for him to meet Sharon.
 B: His marriage and his first child brought him good luck.
 C: He was making progress and satisfied with his work.
 D: The day-shift was what he was dreaming of.
- 20、 Which of the following is true about Ron based on Paragraph 5? () (2 分)
 A: He was proud of his reputation in sporting activities.
 B: He was hardly admired for his voluntary work.
 C: He was popular with kids and their parents.
 D: He was well known as a professional lifesaver.
- 21、 In Paragraph 8, the word "cramped" means ().(2 分)
 A: not easy to talk to
 B: not hard to spot
 C: not having enough time
 D: not having enough space
- 22、 In Paragraph 9, the word "cranky" means ().(2 分)
 A: annoyed
 B: excited
 C: hopeless
 D: optimistic
- 23、 According to Paragraph 10, Ron left his job ().(2 分)
 A: with regret
 B: with shame
 C: without compensation
 D: without hesitation
- 24、 Which of the following is true about Ron's new job based on Paragraph 11? () (2 分)
 A: It was hard to meet the needs of kids and their parents.
 B: It was more challenging than his previous jobs.
 C: It took some time for him to see the results.
 D: It demanded more efforts to be successful.
- 25、 What message does the author want to get across to the reader? () (2 分)
 A: It's better to do what you really enjoy than to do what you are good at.

- B: People should be aware of the importance of earning a good income.
C: Job hopping quite often brings about potentially great chances.
D: It's usually very hard to tell what job suits you best.

第二部分 非选择题

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)

- 26、 This involved a commute of an hour or so each way, but that was manageable. The new role, fixing military then civilian aircraft engines, was satisfying.(2 分)
- 27、 I'm not very patient when it comes to putting things together. If it doesn't go right I get annoyed. So it was good just being able to chill a little bit more.(2 分)
- 28、 Over the next few weeks they discussed the kinds of things Ron might move on to. One idea just wouldn't leave him alone.(2 分)
- 29、 He completed swimming-teacher training, then arranged to volunteer at a swim school to build up his practical experience.(2 分)
- 30、 He earns around 25% less than he did in engineering. And, at 49, he says he has never been happier.(2 分)

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

- 31、 What is your opinion on changing jobs?(10 分)

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences.①The elderly clerk spoke again. He said, "I'm ___32___. I've got the right to speak. We are going the ___33___ way about all this. Everyone must ___34___ lots. This isn't the last draw we shall have, and picture to yourselves what it will be ___35___ in this cell if we have a privileged ___36___—the ones who are left to the end. The rest of you will soon begin to hate us. We shall be left out of your fear..."②But what this country doesn't know is that ___37___ has created a monster in the form of millions of ___38___ men who have been taught to deal in ___39___, and who have been given a change to die for the ___40___ nothing in history. We have returned to this country with a ___41___ of anger and betrayal which nobody has yet grasped.③ I wonder if this blandness of our diet doesn't explain ___42___ so many of us are ___43___ and even dangerously so. When

things had ___44___, we knew what we were ___45___ all the while—and it satisfied us. A teaspoonful of my mother-in-law wild strawberry ___46___ will entirely satisfy for your jam desire.④I was especially intrigued by a ___47___ in Watts because it was supposed to be ___48___. I wanted to demonstrate that it could be done more than anything ___49___. I recall a moment during a city-wide high school oratorical ___50___ when one of the judges asked ___51___ anything good could come out of Watts.⑤What is serious about excitement is that so many of its ___52___ are destructive. It is destructive in those who cannot ___53___ excess in alcohol or gambling. It is destructive when it takes the form of mob violence. And ___54___ all it is destructive when it leads to ___55___. It is so deep a need that it will find ___56___ outlets of this kind unless innocent outlets are at hand.

- A. overweight B. violence C. married D. forms E. contest F. eating
G. biggest H. draw I. class G. whether K. else L. above
M. jam N. America O. like P. war Q. impossible R. harmful
S. career T. why U. resist V. sense W. wrong X. fighting Y. flavor(25分)

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、但是直到那时，我们仍需要更多的女性从政，因为我们可以做出特殊的贡献。(2分)

58、就算他死了，她可能几个星期都不会注意到；她根本就不在意。(2分)

59、她吸引我，因为她就像我从来没有亲自遇到过的那种人。(2分)

60、埃斯一把车开上通向他家的大道，就打开了收音机。(2分)

61、商人有几种：批发商，接着是零售商，代理商等等。结果原本可以食用的产品，经过运输，成了枯萎的叶子和干瘪的块茎。(4分)

62、一个通过与顾客的紧密关系提供价值的公司可以同顾客建立一种类似好邻居一样的联系。顾客紧密型公司并不提供市场所需，而是满足特定顾客的需求。顾客紧密型公司致力于了解服务对象和他们所需的产品和服务。它以合理的价格为顾客量身定制产品和服务。(8分)

2104-全国-高级英语-考前模拟卷-003

总分：100

I. Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1 point for each)

1、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：B

解析：本题考查形容词词义辨析。singular: adj. 单数的，非凡的；solitary: adj. 独立的，单个的，独居的；sole: adj. 仅有的，唯一的；unique: adj. 独特的，独一无二的。由题干可知，一个词也听不到，可知 B 项符合题意。句意：太吵了，我一个字也听不到他说的话。

2、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：C

解析：本题考查名词词义辨析。ecstasy: n. 狂喜，入迷，忘形；anger: n. 怒，愤怒；anguish: n. 痛苦，苦恼；exasperation: n. 恼怒，恶化。由题干 his best friend's shipwreck 他最好朋友的沉船事故，可知这个消息是悲痛的，所以 C 项符合题意。句意：听到他最好的朋友遭遇海难的消息，他发出一声痛苦的喊叫。

3、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：D

解析：本题考查形容词词义辨析。picky: adj. 挑剔的，吹毛求疵的；optional: adj. 可选择的，随意的；choosy: adj. 好挑剔的；selective: adj. 选择性的，讲究的。由题干可知 the human memory 人类的记忆，可知 D 项符合题意。句意：众所周知，人类的记忆是具有高度选择性的。

4、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：A

解析：本题考查形容词词义辨析。compelling : adj. 引人注目的，令人信服的；conflicting: adj. 冲突的，相矛盾的，不一致的；anecdotal: adj. 轶事的，多轶事的；vague: adj. 模糊的，不明确的。由题干 definitely to be convicted 肯定会被定罪，可知是有证据的。所以 A 项符合题意。句意：有了令人信服的证据，她肯定会被判入店行窃罪。

5、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：D

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。wave: 挥手，挥舞；float: 飘浮；change: 变化，改变；fluctuates: 波动，涨落，动摇。由题干 50 pence and £1 可知，价格是在这个区间波动，所以 D 项符合题意。句意：在这个岛上农产品的价格在每公斤 50 便士和 1 法郎之间波动。

6、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。burgeon: v. 萌芽，萌发，迅速增长；decrease: v. 减少，降低；shake: v. 动摇，摇动，震动；waver: v. 摇曳，踌躇，摆动。由题干的 my confidence

自信心以及 encouragement 鼓励, 可知自信心逐渐萌生, 所以 A 项符合题意。句意: 由于雪莉的鼓励, 我的自信心在以后的生活中开始萌发。

7、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查形容词词义辨析。specific: adj. 特定的, 明确的, 详细的; creditable: adj. 声誉好的, 值得称赞的, 应当认可的; lackluster: adj. 无光泽的, 无趣味的, 单调的; disastrous: adj. 灾难性的, 损失惨重的, 悲伤的。由题干 all delighted 很高兴可知, 是好的表现, 所以 B 项符合题意。句意: 我们都很高兴我们公司今年取得了令人称道的成绩。

8、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查短语辨析。blurted out: 开始说话, 脱口而出; held back: 隐瞒, 阻止; approved of: 赞成; shrugged off: 摆脱, 不屑理睬。由题干 his hostess walked in 女主人走了进来以及修饰词 unfortunately, 可知他说出来了, 所以 A 项符合题意。句意: 不幸的是, 当女主人走进来时, 他就脱口而出他讨厌正式晚宴的事实。

9、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查名词词义辨析。fury: n. 狂怒, 暴怒, 激怒者; grudge: n. 怨恨, 恶意; resentment: n. 愤恨, 怨恨; indignation: n. 愤慨, 愤怒, 义愤。A、C、D 选项都是指的情绪上的怨恨, 不能修饰比赛, 而 a grudge match 可以指“你死我活”的比赛。所以只有 B 项符合题意。句意: 观众成群结队地涌进体育场, 观看英格兰和新西兰之间的那场恶战。

10、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案: C

解析: 本题考查短语辨析。allegiance to: 效忠于……; illusions about: 幻想; reverence for: 对……尊敬, 对……敬畏; compliments on: 对人赞美。由题干 pious pilgrims 虔诚的朝圣者, 可知 C 项符合句意。句意: 这些虔诚的朝圣者每年都聚集在这座圣殿周围, 以表达他们对自然的崇敬。

11、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查关于“超过”的动词辨析。exceed 既可指超出权利、权力的限度、管辖范围, 或超过规定的时间范围, 又可在数量、程度或大小等方面的超过。surpass 多用以强调优点、长处、技能或质量等方面的超过。excel 指在成绩、成就或学识上胜过他人。transcend v. 超出或超越, 一般指超越经验、常识、普通能力等, 强调难以为大众理解。句意: 这个月银行存款超过上月的百分之十五。

12、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查动词辨析。stroll 多指走走停停, 步子缓慢, 悠闲自得, 漫无目的。stride 着重指步子大而且节奏有力, 流露出匆忙、烦恼、得意等情绪。walk 最常用词, 中性词, 指除跑、跳之外所有移步的动作。pace 指踱步, 走步。主语是“士兵”, 所以只有 B 选项最符

合语境。句意：士兵们在广场上迈着庄严的步伐大步前进。

13、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：A

解析：本题考查名词辨析。company 陪伴，同伴，侧重指人。companion n. 同伴，朋友，侧重指伙伴关系。accompany 陪伴，伴随。既可指人也可指物。用于人时，侧重关系紧密或同时发生。compassion n. 同情；怜悯。句意：人们根据你所交往的人来判断你的为人。

14、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：A

解析：本题考查名词和形容词辨析。indignity：指对个人尊严或自尊心的伤害。indignation：指基于某种道义谴责的愤怒。indignant：形容词，愤愤不平的；indigenous：本土的，土著的。句意：被指控偷窃是他在最后一个雇主手下遭受的侮辱。

15、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：A

解析：本题考查关于“分配”的名词辨析。allotment：意为“分配，配给，份儿，拨款”，即分配给某人的份额。distribution：指事物按计划、有规划地分布、分散、分发。division：普通用词，侧重将某物分成若干份分配给他人，当某物一分为二时，含平均分配之意。assignment：指按照某种原则进行的硬性分配，也不一定是公平的。句子中提到了 budget，跟钱有关，所以 A 选项最符合题意。句意：每个国家的预算拨款都低于需要。

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：B

解析：由文中第一段可以看见看出，Ron 工作不开心，经常喝酒，之前随和幽默的男人变得暴躁易怒，很小的事情都会引来他的大发雷霆，他对自己目前的生活状况是非常不满意的，所以会借酒浇愁，经常喝酒。A 选项没有别的方式来在工作后放松是错误的，文中没有提到。C 选项他认为酒精可以使他睡得好也没有提到。D 选项他想通过喝酒来避免和家人之间的冲突也没有提到，只是说他现在暴躁易怒，和孩子们发脾气。

17、【主考点】推断题 (Inference Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：B

解析：第二段中提到，他想成为一名木匠，但是被提供了一个做钳工和机械师的学徒的工作，虽然并不喜欢金属加工，他还是接受了这份跟他父亲一样的工作。根据文中的 disappointment 可以看出 B 选项正确，他不喜欢这份工作。A 选项表述错误，没有人强迫他。C 选项文中没有提到他在等待机会换工作。D 选项描述错误，他的这份工作跟他父亲是一样的。

18、【主考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：A

解析：文中第二段末尾提到，Ron 一直努力工作了七年，直到一次重组使得他的职位变得 redundant。根据下文中提到的他换了工作可以看出来，他是被解雇了，所以 redundant 应该是“多余的，不重要的”的意思。unnecessary：不重要的；inferior：差的，下等的；neglected：被忽视的；crucial：重要的，决定性的。

19、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：C

解析：由第四段可知，在航空公司任职 18 个月后，他结婚生子，升职加薪，每周只需要工作五天，家庭生活质量提高了，所以 He was working his way up the ladder，他不断进步，对工作也很满意。

20、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：C

解析：第五段中提到，his sense of fun and endless patience made him a firm favorite with kids and parents. 所以他很受孩子和家长们的欢迎，C 选项正确。A 选项他因为他在体育活动中的名声而骄傲，文中并未提到，不选；B 选项说他的志愿工作很难受到尊敬，不正确，文中提到孩子和家长都很喜欢他；D 选项说他是一个出名的专业救生员，不正确，文中说他是志愿做孩子们的救生员的，所以 D 选项不正确。

21、【主考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：D

解析：第八段中提到，他们搬到了一个较小的建筑里，他们不得被 cramped 在一堆引擎中间，由此可见，应该是很挤，没有足够的空间。所以 D 选项正确。

22、【主考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：A

解析：annoyed：恼怒的，烦闷的；excited：兴奋的，激动的；hopeless：绝望的，不可救药的；optimistic：乐观的。前文提到公司要裁员，所以 Ron 应该是很苦恼烦闷，所以 A 选项符合题意。

23、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：D

解析：第十段第一句提到，After 20 years with the airline Ron took voluntary redundancy, received a five-figure payout and walked away without a second glance. 可见 Ron 主动提出了辞职，得到了五位数的赔偿金，然后他没有再看一眼就离开了，所以可以看出来他并没有犹豫，得到了赔偿金，并没有后悔和羞愧，所以 D 选项正确。

24、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案: C

解析: 第 11 段中第一句提到, Coming from a job where the results were immediate and obvious took some adjustment for Ron. 之前的工作是立刻就能看到明显的结果的, 而现在这份工作使得他做出了调整, 所以这份工作是不能立刻就看到结果的。第 4 句提到, Then weeks or months later they will put it into action and you'll realize that they were listening all along. 几周或者几个月之后孩子们开始付诸行动, 他看到了自己努力的成果。

25、【主考点】主旨大意题(Gist Questions)**【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)**

答案: A

解析: 本文介绍了 Ron 的一生, 从开始做自己不喜欢的工作, 到后来高薪且擅长的工作, 再到后来工资不高但是自己乐在其中的工作, 可以看出只有最后的这份工作让他感到了真正的快乐, 找到了人生的乐趣, 作者就是要告诉我们最好要从事自己喜欢的工作, 而不是自己擅长的。

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)**26、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)**

答案: 这个工作需要单程一小时通勤, 而这是可以应付的。维修军用和民用飞机发动机的新角色令他满意。

27、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案: 当我把东西组装起来的时候, 不是很耐心。如果进展不顺利, 我就会心烦。因此, 只要能再冷静一点也是好的。

28、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案: 后来的几个星期他们讨论罗恩可能从事的一些工作。一个想法一直让他无法割舍。

29、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案: 他完成了游泳教师的培训, 然后被安排在一个游泳学校做志愿者, 以积累实践经验。

30、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案: 他的收入比做工程师工作的时候少了大约百分之二十五。然而, 现年 49 岁的他说自己比任何时候都快乐。

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)**31、【考点】回答问题 (Answering Question)**

答案: In my humble opinion, it is reasonable to change your job if you have a better opportunity. Changing jobs is a method that provides you with chances to adjust yourself to new job and new environment. Besides, if you don't enjoy your work, you'd better find one you really like. Without enthusiasm, you can't work well. But once you have found a position where you can fully show your ability, it is advisable to settle down to it and put all your efforts into it. Only in this way can

you get the true joy of achieving your goal.

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

32、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案: C

解析: 空格前是系动词 am, 所以这里应该填一个名词或者形容词作表语。根据句意选填 married: 结婚了的。句意: 老职员又说了一遍。他说:“我结婚了, 我有说话的权利。”

33、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案: W

解析: 空格前是定冠词 the, 后面是名词 way, 所以这里应该填一个形容词, 根据句意选填 wrong: 错误的。句意: 我们在这方面走错路了。

34、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案: H

解析: 空格前是情态动词 must, 所以这里应该填一个动词原形, 根据句意选填 draw: 抽签。句意: 每个人都必须抽签。

35、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案: O

解析: 空格前是谓语动词 will be, 所以这里可以填一个形容词或名词或副词, 根据句意选填 like: 像...一样。句意: 如果我们中有特权阶层, 由于种种原因能活到最后的人, 那么这个牢房里情况会怎么样。

36、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案: I

解析: 空格前是形容词, 所以这里应该填一个名词, 根据句意选填 class: 阶级。句意: 如果我们中有特权阶层, 由于种种原因能活到最后的人。

37、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案: N

解析: 空格前面是主语和系动词 is, 缺表语, 这里有连词 that, 所以这里应该是 that 引导的表语从句, 根据句子结构可以看出从句中缺主语, 所以这里应该填一个名词, 根据句意选填 America: 美国。句意: 他们也成了美国自己制造的可怕力量。

38、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案：X

解析：空格前是数词，后面是名词 men，所以这里应该填一个形容词，根据句意选填 fighting 战斗的；好战的。句意：数以百万计的战斗人员。

39、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案：B

解析：空格前是介词 in，这里应该填一个名词，根据句意选填 violence 暴力。句意：数以百万计的战斗人员被教导要使用暴力。

40、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案：G

解析：空格后是名词，前面是定冠词 the，所以这里应该填一个形容词，根据句子结构可以判断这里应该是最高级，故选填 biggest：最大的。句意：但是这个国家不知道它将几百万个战斗人员制造成一种可怕的力量，他们受过从事暴力的训练，并被赋予一个为人类历史最大的虚无而死的机会。

41、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】我想告诉您(I Would Like to Tell You Something)

答案：V

解析：空格前是不定冠词 a，所以这里应该填一个名词，根据句意选填 sense：感觉。句意：我们重返家园，充满了愤怒和被出卖的感觉，却无人知晓。

42、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】科学毁了我的晚餐 (Science Has Spoiled My Supper)

答案：T

解析：空格前是谓语动词 explain，后面是完整的句子，所以这里应该填一个连词引导从句，根据句意选填 why：为什么。句意：我在想不知道我们饮食的这种淡而无味的状况，是不是造成我们之中这么多人过于肥胖的原因，有的甚至胖到了危险的程度。

43、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】科学毁了我的晚餐 (Science Has Spoiled My Supper)

答案：A

解析：空格前面是系动词 are，后面的 and 连接的是形容词，所以这里也应该填一个形容词，根据句意选填 overweight：超重的，肥胖的。句意：我在想不知道我们饮食的这种淡而无味的状况，是不是造成我们之中这么多人过于肥胖的原因，有的甚至胖到了危险的程度。

44、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】科学毁了我的晚餐 (Science Has Spoiled My Supper)

答案：Y

解析：空格前是谓语动词 had，所以这里应该填一个名词做宾语，根据句意选填 flavor：味

道，滋味。句意：当食物有滋味的时候，我们从头到尾都知道自己吃的是什么，从中得到满足。

45、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】科学毁了我的晚餐 (Science Has Spoiled My Supper)

答案：F

解析：空格前是系动词 were，所以这里应该填形容词或者名词，根据句意选填 eating：吃。

句意：当食物有滋味的时候，我们从头到尾都知道自己吃的是什么，从中得到满足。

46、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】科学毁了我的晚餐 (Science Has Spoiled My Supper)

答案：M

解析：空格后面是谓语，所以这里应该是名词做主语，根据句意选填 jam：果酱。句意：尝一茶匙我岳母做的草莓酱就能完全满足你的果酱欲。

47、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：S

解析：空格前是不定冠词 a，所以这里应该填一个名词，根据句意选填 career：事业。句意：我对在瓦茨做一番事业特别感兴趣。

48、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：Q

解析：空格前是系动词 be，所以这里应该填一个名词或者形容词，根据句意选填 impossible：不可能的。句意：我对在瓦茨做一番事业特别感兴趣，因为人们认为这是件不可能的事。

49、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：K

解析：空格前是名词 anything，所以这里应该填一个形容词，根据句意选填 else：其他的。

句意：我想证明它比其他任何事情都能做得更多。

50、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：E

解析：空格前是形容词 oratorical，所以这里应该填一个名词，根据句意选填 contest：比赛，竞赛。句意：我想起有一次全市中学演讲比赛.....

51、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案：G

解析：空格前是谓语动词 ask，后面是完整的句子，所以这里应该填一个连词引导从句，根据句意选填 whether：是否。句意：我想起有一次全市中学演讲比赛，一个评委问是否有什

么好东西能出自瓦茨。

52、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: D

解析: 空格前是形容词性物主代词, 后面是系动词 are, 所以这里应该填一个名词做主语, 根据句意选填 forms: 形式。句意: 追求刺激的严重性在于它的许多形式是有破坏性的。

53、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: U

解析: 空格前是情态动词 cannot, 所以这里应该填一个动词原形, 根据句意选填 resist: 抵制, 抵抗。句意: 对那些抵制不住过度饮酒或赌博的人来说, 它是有破坏性的。

54、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: L

解析: above all: 最重要的是。句意: 最重要的是, 当它导致战争时, 它是有破坏性的。

55、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: P

解析: 空格前是动词短语 leads to: 导致, 所以这里应该填一个名词, 根据句意选填 war: 战争。句意: 最重要的是, 当它导致战争时, 它是有破坏性的。

56、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: R

解析: 空格后面是名词 outlet, 所以这里应该填一个形容词, 根据句意选填 harmful: 有害的。句意: 寻找刺激是如此强烈的需要, 如果身边没有无害的途径, 它便会找到这类有害的途径来发泄。

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: But until that happens, what we need is more women in politics, because we have a very special contribution to make.

58、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: If he'd been dead she mightn't have noticed for weeks; she wouldn't have minded.

59、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: She appealed to me because she was like people I had never met personally.

60、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: No sooner did his car touch the boulevard heading home than Ace flicked on the radio.

61、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: There are merchants of several sorts — wholesales before the retailers, commission men, and so on. With the result that what were once edible products become, in transit, mere leaves and withered tubers.

62、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: Company that delivers value via customer intimacy builds bonds with customers like those between good neighbors. Customer-intimate companies don't deliver what the market wants but a specific customer wants. The customer-intimate company makes a business of knowing the people it sells to and the products and services they need. It continually tailors its products and services does so at reasonable prices.

2004-全国-高级英语-考前模拟卷-004

总分：100

一、单选题（共 15 题，共 15 分）

1、The government's annual () on arms has been reduced.(1 分)

- A:expenditure
- B:consumption
- C:revenue
- D:income

2、The newspaper printed a (an) () for their previous error.(1 分)

- A:copy
- B:publication
- C:retraction
- D:advertisement

3、The accident was the () consequence of carelessness.(1 分)

- A:inevitable
- B:feasible
- C:workable
- D:invisible

4、The police have warned the public that the killer could () again.(1 分)

- A:stride
- B:strike
- C:strive
- D:stray

5、You seemed a bit () about recommending that restaurant—is something wrong with it?(1 分)

- A:excited
- B:superstitious
- C:hesitant
- D:determined

6、A surprising percentage of the population are computer () .(1 分)

- A:illegal
- B:irritable
- C:illiterate
- D:irregular

7、In the past 10 years, () measures have radically reduced levels of tooth decay in children.(1 分)

- A:primitive

B:preventive
C:predictable
D:premature

8、 In recent years there has been a noticeable decline in such () British institutions as afternoon tea and the Sunday roast.(1 分)

A:venerable
B:vulnerable
C:vulgar
D:vigorous

9、 They have always regarded a man of () and fairness as a reliable friend.(1 分)

A:pride
B:integrity
C:arrogance
D:temperament

10、 I've been trying all day to reach him on the telephone, but he's very () .(1 分)

A:evasive
B:inclusive
C:elusive
D:invasive

11、 Diamonds have little () value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.(1 分)

A:extinct
B:intrinsic
C:surplus
D:nominal

12、 She wondered what she had done to () his displeasure this time.(1 分)

A:deliver
B:conceal
C:express
D:incur

13、 These weapons add a new () to modern warfare.(1 分)

A:view
B:function
C:method
D:dimension

14、 I arrived early for the meeting so I was () my thumbs for half an hour.(1 分)

A:turning
B:touching

C:twisting
D:twiddling

15、Traffic will be () through the side streets while the main road is resurfaced.(1 分)

A:taken
B:diverted
C:drawn
D:moved

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding three items II, III,IV,

(1) If Ron Scott was in any doubt about the effect of being unhappy at work, he needed only to ask his family. The usually easy-going, good-humored husband and father of three had become an irritable man who was working his way through "a minimum six beers a night. Some nights I'd have wine as well". Any little thing that went wrong at home got under his skin. "I'd go off. My son wouldn't put his school bags away and I'd be yelling at him or I'd be yelling at the girls for something."

(2) It wasn't work itself that was getting to Ron, far from it. He's always worked and doesn't like to be idle. At 16 he left school and applied for a job at a nearby steelworks. He had wanted to become a carpenter but instead was offered an apprenticeship as a fitter and machinist—the same job that his father had had. "I didn't enjoy metalwork at school, but I said, 'Yeah, that'll do.'" He shrugged off the disappointment and made the best of things, working hard during his four-year apprenticeship and for three years after that, until a restructure made his position redundant.

(3) He bought a car with the small payout he received, gave himself seven weeks' holiday, then started a new job as a mechanical engineer for a major international airline. This involved a commute of an hour or so each way, but that was manageable. The new role, fixing military then civilian aircraft engines, was satisfying. "It was interesting and I liked learning a new job. It was good."

(4) Eighteen months into the new position at the airline, Ron married Sharon and 18 months after that their first child was born. He was working his way up the ladder, getting pay-rises as he went, and the conditions suited family life—rather than the 24/7 shifts of the steelworks, he was able to work five days a week on day-shift.

(5)As his children reached school age, Ron volunteered to help out at their sporting activities especially at junior lifesaving, where his sense of fun and endless patience made him a firm favorite with kids and parents. He was by now an engine marshal, an administrative role that involves supervising the acquisition of parts and the repair and assembly of huge jet engines.

(6) "I loved it," he says, explaining with a self-deprecatory chuckle that despite having been a fitter and engineer all those years, "I'm not very patient when it comes to putting things together. If it doesn't go right I get annoyed. So it was good just being able to chill a little bit more."

(7) Life was good, but 15 years into the job, things started to change.

(8) First Ron's team was moved to a much smaller building where they were cramped amid the engine parts. Characteristically, he made the best of it, but he wasn't enjoying work as he once had. Then, without consultation, he was put back on a rolling shift roster. "I hated it because of all the things I was missing out on," he says, "I was coaching my son Harry's soccer team and was involved at the surf club but I had to stop all that because I was back on shift work."

(9) Rumors began to circulate about redundancies. Ron told Sharon that if they were offered he was considering applying. "She was pretty happy because I was coming home so cranky". Over the next few weeks they discussed the kinds of things Ron might move on to. One idea just wouldn't leave him alone. "I said, 'How about I go and teach swimming? I love water. I love kids. I could probably do that.'"

(10) After 20 years with the airline Ron took voluntary redundancy, received a five-figure payout and walked away without a second glance. He completed swimming-teacher training, and then arranged to volunteer at a swim school to build up his practical experience. Soon the school was employing him for a shift a week, and his hours built up from there.

(11) Coming from a job where the results were immediate and obvious took some adjustment for Ron. "It was different from what I thought it would be, he says, "I thought it was going to be so easy. But you're trying to teach the kids something and half the time they're looking at you and you don't even know if they're listening. Then weeks or months later they will put it into action and you'll realize that they were listening all along." Ron's easy manner with both children and parents soon paid off and he became a full-time employee at the swim school.

(12) The 40 hours he works a week takes in weekends and split shifts, to cover morning and afternoon children's classes. He has "no body hair left because of the warm water and chlorine". He earns around 25% less than he did in engineering. And, at 49, he says he has never been happier.

(13) "I've had a drop in pay, but I've cut back on expenses, too. I'm driving half the distance to work so don't have to pay as much for petrol. I don't drink nearly as much. I go walking in my lunch break and I've lost 20 kilos. I love going to work. The whole family is a lot happier."

(14) He admits it was scary, making such big leap when there was the mortgage to pay and teenagers to clothe and feed but in the end he feels it is a simple choice. "If you're in a job you don't like, get out. Money's not everything. You might have to stop doing a few things, but you do adjust. If you don't like it, change—find something you're going to be happy with." (20 分)

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、 According to Paragraph 1, Ron was drinking beer or wine at night because (). (2 分)(单选)

A: he had no other ways to relax himself after work

B: he didn't feel happy about his present situation

C: he believed that alcohol could help him sleep well

D: he wanted to avoid conflicts with his family members

17、 What can we learn about Ron from Paragraph 2? () (2 分)(单选)

A: He was forced to accept the job.

B: He didn't like the job he was offered.

C: He was waiting for a chance to change his job.

D: He refused to do the same job his father had done.

18、 In Paragraph 2, the word "redundant" means (). (2 分)(单选)

- A:unnecessary
- B:inferior
- C:neglected
- D:crucial

19、 Which of the following can best describe Ron according to Paragraph 4? () (2 分)(单选)

- A:His new position made it possible for him to meet Sharon.
- B:His marriage and his first child brought him good luck.
- C:He was making progress and satisfied with his work.
- D:The day-shift was what he was dreaming of.

20、 Which of the following is true about Ron based on Paragraph 5? () (2 分)(单选)

- A:He was proud of his reputation in sporting activities.
- B:He was hardly admired for his voluntary work.
- C:He was popular with kids and their parents.
- D:He was well known as a professional lifesaver.

21、 In Paragraph 8, the word "cramped" means () .(2 分)(单选)

- A:not easy to talk to
- B:not hard to spot
- C:not having enough time
- D:not having enough space

22、 In Paragraph 9, the word "cranky" means () .(2 分)(单选)

- A:annoyed
- B:excited
- C:hopeless
- D:optimistic

23、 According to Paragraph 10, Ron left his job () .(2 分)(单选)

- A:with regret
- B:with shame
- C:without compensation
- D:without hesitation

24、 Which of the following is true about Ron's new job based on Paragraph 11? () (2 分)(单选)

- A:It was hard to meet the needs of kids and their parents.
- B:It was more challenging than his previous jobs.
- C:It took some time for him to see the results.
- D:It demanded more efforts to be successful.

25、 What message does the author want to get across to the reader? () (2 分)(单选)

- A:It's better to do what you really enjoy than to do what you are good at.
- B:People should be aware of the importance of earning a good income.

C:Job hopping quite often brings about potentially great chances.

D:It's usually very hard to tell what job suits you best.

第二部分 非选择题

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)

26、 This involved a commute of an hour or so each way, but that was manageable. The new role, fixing military then civilian aircraft engines, was satisfying.(2 分)

27、 I'm not very patient when it comes to putting things together. If it doesn't go right I get annoyed. So it was good just being able to chill a little bit more.(2 分)

28、 Over the next few weeks they discussed the kinds of things Ron might move on to. One idea just wouldn't leave him alone.(2 分)

29、 He completed swimming-teacher training, then arranged to volunteer at a swim school to build up his practical experience.(2 分)

30、 He earns around 25% less than he did in engineering. And, at 49, he says he has never been happier.(2 分)

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

31、 What is your opinion on changing jobs?(10 分)

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

Not a move. Even her expression hadn't changed. Her breaths, however, were coming faster and faster. Then the ___32___ began. I had to do it. I had to have a ___33___ culture for her own protection. But first I told the ___34___ that it was entirely up to them. I ___35___ the danger but said that I would not insist on a throat ___36___ so long as they would take the responsibility.

Only two people shared her "special" seat: a fine old man in a velvet coat, his hands clasped over a huge carved walking-stick, and a big old woman, sitting upright, with a ___37___ of knitting on her embroidered apron. They did not speak. This was ___38___, for Miss Brill always looked ___39___ to the conversation. She had become really quite ___40___, she thought, at listening as though she didn't ___41___, at sitting in other people's lives just for a minute while they talked round her.

Accordingly, I was considered one of ___42___ ones. My scholarship to college was a ticket.

People did not expect me to ___43___. Understanding this, I can understand the ___44___ in the minds of those in Watts when I was home last summer, working in the ___45___ poverty program. Rumors spread quickly that I was a FBI ___46___. I was suspect because I was not supposed to return.

When white men first effect contact with some unspoilt race of savages, they offer them ___47___ kinds of benefits, from the light of the Gospel to ___48___ pie. These, however, much as we may regret it, most savages ___49___ with indifference. What they really value among the gifts that we bring to them intoxicating liquor, which enables them, for the first ___50___ in their lives, to have the illusion, for a few brief moments, that it is better to be ___51___ than dead.

At the flower market she walked up and down in front of the stalls, and saw more clearly because of her decision, so she thought. She looked at the flowers. She looked at the people. There was a ___52___ at the farthest stand. The woman's face was ___53___. But her hands were beautiful. She was ___54___ a baby. Marian wanted ___55___ grand flowers, only the soft and touchable. She bought a big wheel of ___56___ carnations, and some little gentle-petalled primroses with shiny dark green leaves.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| A. lucky | B. receive | C. sad | D. pumpkin | E. forward |
| F. explained | G. disappointing | H. agent | I. alive | J. time |
| K. finally | L. all | M. nursing | N. no | O. return |
| L. P. local | Q. listen | R. throat | S. parents | T. expert |
| U. puzzlement | V. examination | W. red | X. battle | Y. roll (25 分) |

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、在我最好的朋友中有些曾是革命者，其中的一些人生活得还相当满意。(2 分)

58、她把每个字都说得那么清楚，我确信即使不懂英语的外国人也能听懂。(2 分)

59、在大多数工作中，成功与否是以收入来衡量的。只要资本主义社会继续存在，这就不可避免。(2 分)

60、据估计，至少 30%的老年人住房低于标准。更多的人为了修缮住房，只得牺牲一些必需品。(2 分)

61、这种想法值得真正的科学探究。迄今为止，这只是我个人的假设。但十亿多年以来，人们一直根据味道选择食物，对味觉需求的满足也许是天生的、至关重要的。(4 分)

62、顾客亲近型公司追求的不是一次性的交易，而是要培养关系。通过一种密切的关系，他们专门满足顾客的独特需求，而这些需求只有他们才能发现。他们对顾客的承诺是：无论购买哪种产品，我们都为您提供最佳解决方案和您所需要的全方位支持，以实现最佳效果和最大价值。(8 分)

2104-全国-高级英语-考前模拟卷-004

总分：100

I. Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1 point for each)

- 1、 While a ship is in distress, rescuing passengers from danger is a heroic (). (1 分)
A: act
B: action
C: deed
D: behavior

- 2、 Somehow his reputation survived the scandal (). (1 分)
A: intact
B: innate
C: indicate
D: initiative

- 3、 Far sooner than anyone thought possible, the Russians () an atomic bomb. (1 分)
A: exploded
B: exploited
C: explore
D: explain

- 4、 David () his company's success to the unity of all the staff and their persevering hard work. (1 分)
A: contributed
B: attributed
C: distributed
D: disputed

- 5、 The photos sent back from the satellite support the () that possibly there is life on Mars. (1 分)
A: theory
B: hypothesis
C: imagination
D: dream

- 6、 She is a () person and does not want to live on charity. (1 分)
A: proud
B: snobbish
C: arrogant
D: haughty

- 7、 After he won the championship, he was () with a lot of honors.(1 分)
A: loaded
B: burdened
C: criticized
D: considered
- 8、 Filled with great () for their integrity and courage, he was determined to be a man like them.(1 分)
A: adulation
B: admiration
C: grudge
D: appreciation
- 9、 A () person is one who is happy with what he has.(1 分)
A: contented
B: content
C: arrogant
D: contact
- 10、 The poor, sick man is () by the policeman's endless interrogations.(1 分)
A: abused
B: tormented
C: abutted
D: exhilarated
- 11、 Colleges and universities can no longer take () the learning that should be occurring on their campuses.(1 分)
A: for granted
B: for pride
C: for example
D: for instance
- 12、 I took what he said (), but afterwards it became clear that he really meant something else.(1 分)
A: literally
B: freely
C: randomly
D: seriously
- 13、 She has born a () against me ever since I turned down her application.(1 分)
A: grudge
B: malice
C: mood
D: appreciation

14、Spoiled children will not manage to live against ().(1 分)

- A: difficulty
- B: adversity
- C: risk
- D: opportunity

15、He wanted a () of the report to show to his friends.(1 分)

- A: description
- B: transcript
- C: direction
- D: prescription

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding three items II, III,IV,

(1) They gathered in an office building behind closed doors, a dozen executives of Alaska native corporations (ANCs) considering how to proceed in the face of threats to a government program that had given them a shortcut to billions in income from federal contracts. For years, the leaders of ANCs had maintained a united front of support for the ANC program, despite news accounts and audits that turned up allegations of abuses.

(2) In August 2009, just weeks after an especially critical congressional hearing, officials from three of the ANCs proposed a major break in the long-held habit of keeping native problems to themselves. They wanted the group to acknowledge the problems and adopt radical reforms. The room went silent when the officials announced their key proposal: a cap on contracts that would end their ability to get deals of any size without competition.

(3) “The reaction was surprisingly muted, ” said a person who was there that day who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the nature of the meeting. “It was obvious there was discomfort, but no one raised their voices or pounded the table.”

(4) One of the reformers, Tara Sweeney, a vice president at Arctic Slope based in Barrow, said in a recent interview that advocating a position with implied criticism of Alaska natives was “not an easy path to take.” But she said that she and others could not stand by and do nothing. “We need to do the right thing, ” she said.

(5) Executives at Doyon Limited and Cook Inlet Region Inc. joined those at Arctic Slope in calling for fundamental changes in the program, which has opened the way for \$29 billion to Alaska native corporations over the past decade, most of it through set-aside deals or contracts awarded without competition.

(6) In a proposal handed over to the Small Business Administration (SBA) last month, the three companies called for better tracking and reporting of benefits to Alaska native shareholders and their communities. They reiterated their call for limits on the size of contracts awarded without competition, requiring additional justification for contracts of more than \$100 million. They called for new limits on how ANC subsidiaries could operate and for better enforcement “of program rules to ensure the integrity” of small-business contracting.

(7) “Our proposed reforms will improve the program by increasing accountability, decreasing the potential for abuse while continuing to encourage the growth of sustainable businesses that raise the standard of living for Alaska native people,” the three reformers said in a letter to the SBA.

- (8) In the Alaska native community, the proposals are a source of intense, debate.
- (9) Sarah Lukin, executive director of the Native American Contractors Association; said the ANC program as it currently is benefits Alaska natives and taxpayers. She said the three reformers, who are not members of her association, “can afford to do business” without the set-aside program because of their natural resources and real estate holdings.
- (10) Lukin said critics have taken ANC problems out of context, ignoring the fact that the same issues, such as the use of contracts without competition, are widespread across the government. “The scrutiny on ANCs is disproportionate,” she said.
- (11) An unlikely set of allies has joined the reformers.
- (12) In an interview, Sen. Lisa Murkowski, one of the most adamant ANC boosters, applauded the idea of more transparency and accountability. “In order to continue the good for which this program was intended, we have to pursue the reforms that allow for appropriate oversight,” she said. “I have defended this program, but I do not defend the program unconditionally.”
- (13) Sen. Claire McCaskill, chairman of a contracting oversight subcommittee that held the ANC hearing last year, said the contracting privileges ought to be rescinded altogether. “If you really understand what is going on with Alaska native corporations, your heart breaks for the many poor natives who are suffering still. They’re being used,” she said. “Two groups of people are getting screwed by the program. Many Alaska natives who are not getting their fair share, and the American taxpayers.”
- (14) She suggested that the government make direct payments to the native shareholders. “I would much prefer that the American government help Alaska natives directly than through ridiculously over-priced, noncompete government contracts,” she said.
- (15) Sheri Buretta, chairman of the board of the Chugach Corp., said that the government needs to keep giving ANCs room to improve and grow. “There’s no doubt in my mind there are abuses.” Until now, native executives have been afraid to speak up because of fears “it will be used against us. We’re trying as hard as we can,” she said. “It’s an evolutionary process.”(20 分)

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

- 16、 The purpose of the ANC program reforms is to () .(2 分)
A: encourage the growth of sustainable businesses
B: compete with large joint ventures
C: enhance taxpayers’ confidence in ANCs
D: get deals of any size without competition
- 17、 The officials of Alaska native corporations gathered to () .(2 分)
A: discuss the reform proposals
B: find ways to help native Alaska people
C: improve corporate competition
D: protest against the Pentagon
- 18、 The main proposal of officials from three of the ANCs is to () .(2 分)

- A: acknowledge the problems and call for federal support
- B: keep native problems to themselves
- C: limit the size of contracts
- D: stand by and do nothing

19、The word “anonymity” in the third paragraph means ().(2 分)

- A: holding a negative attitude
- B: alling for public attention
- C: keeping one’s name untold
- D: holding back one’s opinions

20、The corporation headquartered in Barrow is ().(2 分)

- A: Doyon Limited
- B: Cook Inlet Region Inc.
- C: Chugach Corp.
- D: Arctic Slope

21、The word “reiterated” in the sixth paragraph means ().(2 分)

- A: responded
- B: reviewed
- C: reconsidered
- D: restated

22、In the ninth paragraph, Sarah Lukin’s attitude toward the reform proposals is ().(2 分)

- A: tolerant
- B: supportive
- C: negative
- D: conservative

23、The word “disproportionate” in the tenth paragraph means ().(2 分)

- A: unfair
- B: unknown
- C: undone
- D: uneasy

24、According to Sen. Claire McCaskill, the victims of the ANC program are ().(2 分)

- A: Alaska officials and corporation executives
- B: American officials and Alaska taxpayers
- C: Alaska natives and American taxpayers
- D: American citizens and corporation executives

25、The sentence “It’s an evolutionary process.” in the fifteenth paragraph implies that ().(2 分)

- A: it takes courage
- B: it takes time

- C: it is an easy path to take
D: it is the right thing to do

第二部分 非选择题

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)

- 26、 It was obvious there was discomfort, but no one raised their voices or pounded the table.(2 分)
- 27、 In the Alaska native community, the proposals are a source of intense debate.(2 分)
- 28、 In order to continue the good for which this program was intended, we have to pursue the reforms that allow for appropriate oversight.(2 分)
- 29、 If you really understand what is going on with Alaska native corporations, your heart breaks for the many poor natives who are suffering still.(2 分)
- 30、 She suggested that the government make direct payments to the native shareholders.(2 分)

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

- 31、 What is your attitude to reforms? Illustrate your point of view with one or more appropriate examples.(10 分)

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

①From that point the odds seemed to move toward Chavel with a dreadful 32: nine to one, eight to one; they were like a 33 finger. The men who were left drew more 34 and more carelessly: They seemed to Chavel to have some 35 information to know that he was the one. When his time came to draw there were only three 36 left, and it appeared to Chavel a monstrous injustice that there were so few choices left for him.

②It is a success in so far as more women retain their youthful 37 to a greater age than in the past. "Old ladies" are 38 becoming rare. In a few years, we may well believe, they will be 39. White hair and wrinkles, a bent back and hollow cheeks will come to be 40 as mediievally old-fashioned. The 41 of the future will be golden, curly and cherry-lipped, neat-ankled and slender.

③Calculate for a moment what could be done with even a part of those hours. Five thousand hours, I am told, are 42 a typical college undergraduate spends working on a bachelor's 43. In 10,000 hours you could have learned 44 to become an astronomer or engineer. You could have learned several languages 45. If it appealed to you, you could be reading Homer in the 46 Greek or Dostoyevsky in Russian. If it didn't, you could have walked around the world and written a book about it.

④Age discrimination in employment is unrestrained, with arbitrary retirement practices and 47 against hiring older people for available jobs. Social Security 48 the old by reducing their income checks as soon as they 49 more than \$2,400 a year. Job-training programs don't want the 50 (or the middle-aged, for that matter), so there is no opportunity to learn new skills. Employers rarely make 51 for the possible physical limitations of otherwise valuable older employees, and instead they are fired, retired or forced to resign.

⑤Another solitary man was fishing further along the canal, but Arthur knew that they would 52 each other in peace, would not even call out 53. No one bothered you: you were a hunter, a dreamer, your own boss, 54 from it all for a few hours on any day that the 55 did not throw down its rain. Like the corporal in the 56 who said it was marvelous the things you thought about as you sat on the lavatory.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| A. greetings | B. elderly | C. extinct | D. quickly |
| E. inevitability | F. appearance | G. slips | H. original |
| I. bias | J. leave | K. earn | L. weather |
| M. fluently | N. regarded | O. already | P. pointing |
| Q. what | R. degree | S. away | T. inner |
| U. crone | V. army | W. penalizes | X. enough Y. concessions |

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、在我最好的朋友中有些曾是革命者，其中的一些人生活得还相当满意。(2分)

58、她把每个字都说得那么清楚，我确信即使不懂英语的外国人也能听懂。(2分)

59、在大多数工作中，成功与否是以收入来衡量的。只要资本主义社会继续存在，这就不可避免。(2分)

60、据估计，至少 30%的老年人住房低于标准。更多的人为了修缮住房，只得牺牲一些必需品。(2分)

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62、顾客亲近型公司追求的不是一次性的交易，而是要培养关系。通过一种密切的关系，他们专门满足顾客的独特需求，而这些需求只有他们才能发现。他们对顾客的承诺是：无论购买哪种产品，我们都为您提供最佳解决方案和您所需要的全方位支持，以实现最佳效果和最大价值。(8分)

2104-全国-高级英语-考前模拟卷-004

总分：100

I. Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1 point for each)

1、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：B

解析：本题考查关于“行为”的名词辨析。act 用作名词时，可表“行为”，“举动”，指时间较短的个人行动或行为，强调结果。action 较正式，往往指不止包含一个步骤，且持续时间较长的行为或行动，强调行为的过程。deed 为正式用语，多指伟大的，显著的，感人的行为。behavior：侧重指某人在特定场合对他人或在他人面前的行为、举止。句意：当一艘船遇险时，营救乘客脱离危险是一项英勇的行动。

2、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：A

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。intact：完整的，原封不动的，侧重未受损伤。innate：先天的；固有的；与生俱来的。indicate：表明；指出；预示；象征。initiative：主动的；自发的；起始的。句意：不知怎的，他的名声在丑闻中完好无损。

3、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词辨析。explode：使爆炸；爆炸；推翻。exploite：开发，开拓；剥削；开采。explore：探索；探测。explain：解释。所选动词后面对应的宾语是 atomic bomb“原子弹”，所以 A 选项最符合句意。句意：俄罗斯人比任何人想象的都更快地引爆了一枚原子弹。

4、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：B

解析：本题考查动词辨析。contribute：捐助，贡献，促进，投稿。attribute：把...归于...。distribute：分配；散布；分开。dispute：辩论；怀疑；阻止；抗拒。句意：大卫把公司的成功归功于全体员工的团结和他们坚持不懈的努力。

5、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：B

解析：theory：理论，原理。hypothesis：指有待作进一步检验或证实的假设。imagination：想象。dream：梦想。“火星上可能有生命”尚未被证明，是一个假设，故选 B。句意：卫星发回的照片支持火星上可能有生命的假设。

6、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：A

解析：proud：自豪的，得意的，自负的。含义广，普通用词。褒义指自豪和荣耀以及强烈的自尊；贬义则指傲慢，自以为是或自鸣得意。snobbish：势利的。arrogant 用于贬义，指过高估计自己，以致骄傲自大或傲慢无礼，目中无人。haughty 较正式用词，多用于贬义。

指对身份或地位比自己低的人采取冷淡、轻视或鄙互的态度。根据后面的“不想靠救济”判断应该是表示自尊心强，故选 A。句意：她是个骄傲的人，不想靠救济生活。

7、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：A

解析：load 普通用词，含义广泛，指人、畜、车、船等负载的东西，指精神负担时，可与 burden 换用，但无感情色彩。burden 指沉重、令人不快的负担；指精神负担时常有不堪忍受的意味。criticized：批评。considered：被认为，不和 with 连用。句中是“荣誉”而不是“精神负担”，所以选择 A 选项。句意：他赢得冠军后，获得了许多荣誉。

8、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：B

解析：adulation：奉承，谄媚。指夸赞的对象并不值得这样的夸奖。admiration：钦佩，赞赏。指对夸赞的对象由衷的尊重和喜爱。grudge：忌恨积怨，长期潜藏心底的愤恨和恶意。appreciation：感谢。句意：他们对他们的正直和勇气充满了钦佩，决心成为他们那样的人。

9、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：A

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。contented：指安于现状已无他求，有“知足”的意味。用作表语或定语。content：甘心的，甘愿的。多用作表语，后面可接不定式。arrogant：自大的，傲慢的。contact：接触。这里要选一个形容词作定语修饰 person，首先排除 BD 选项。根据句意可知应该是“知足的”，而不是“傲慢的”，故选 A。句意：知足的人是对自己拥有的东西感到满意的人。

10、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：B

解析：本题考查动词辨析。abuse：用残忍和暴力的方式对待某人，尤指性虐待。torment：强调烦恼或痛苦的长期性，尤指精神上的。abut：接触，倚靠。exhilarate：使高兴，使兴奋。对这个人施加的是“审问”，所以是精神折磨，选择 B 选项。句意：警察没完没了的审问折磨着那个可怜的病人。

11、【考点】介词和介词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Prepositions)

答案：A

解析：本题考查关于 take 和 for 的固定搭配辨析。take for granted：认为……理所当然；take for pride：以……为傲；take for example：以……为例；take for instance：例如，以……为例。根据句意判断，我们不能再（ ）在学校里学习是（ ）的，BCD 选项带入均不符合语境，故选 A。句意：我们不能再理所当然地认为大学里是必须在学校里进行学习的。

12、【考点】副词辨析 (Differentiation of Adverbs)

答案：A

解析：literally：照字面理解；freely：随意地，直率地；randomly：随意地；seriously：认真地。根据后面的“表达的是另一回事”，结合四个选项，A 选项最符合语境。句意：我从字面上理解了他说的话，但后来，很明显，他表达的是另一回事。

13、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查关于情绪的名词辨析。grudge: 忌恨积怨, 长期潜藏心底的愤恨和恶意。malice: 恶意, 发自内心又无法解释地希望别人痛苦; 或只是短暂无缘无故的调皮冲动。mood: 情绪。appreciation: 感谢。根据句意应该是怨恨情绪。句意: 自从我拒绝了她的申请, 她就对我怀恨在心。

14、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案: B

解析: difficulty: 指任何困难。adversity: 通常指严重的或连续的不幸, 厄运或灾难。risk: 危险。opportunity: 机会。CD 不符合语境, 首先排除。被宠坏的孩子可能应对不了大的困难, 但不是所有的困难都不能解决, 所以 B 选项最符合题意。句意: 被宠坏的孩子将无法抵抗逆境。

15、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案: B

解析: description: 描述, 描写。transcript: 打印稿, 手抄稿, 副本, 强调可以复制成多份。direction: 方向; 指导。prescription: 药方; 指示; 惯例。这里强调的应该是报告的复印件, 故选 B。句意: 他想要一份报告的副本给他的朋友看。

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、【考点】主旨大意题 (Gist Questions)

答案: A

解析: 文章主题句一般在开头段, 第一句就说了 They gathered in an office building behind closed doors, a dozen executives of Alaska native corporations (ANCs) considering how to proceed in the face of threats to a government program that had given them a shortcut to billions in income from federal contracts. 因此 ANC program reforms 的目的就是为了业务的可持续发展。

17、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案: A

解析: 参照第二段前两句 In August 2009, just weeks after an especially critical congressional hearing, officials from three of the ANCs proposed a major break in the long-held habit of keeping native problems to themselves. They wanted the group to acknowledge the problems and adopt radical reforms. 官员们希望组织正视这些问题并采取根本变革。接下来讲了一些官员的提议, 因此答案是 A。

18、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案: C

解析: 根据题干关键词定位到第 6 段 In a proposal handed over to the Small Business Administration (SBA) last month, the three companies called for better tracking and reporting of

benefits to Alaska native shareholders and their communities. They reiterated their call for limits on the size of contracts awarded without competition, requiring additional justification for contracts of more than \$100 million. 可以选出答案 C。

19、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案: C

解析: anonymity n. 匿名; 匿名者; 无名之辈; 因此选 C。holding a negative attitude 持消极态度; calling for public attention 寻求公众关注; holding back one's opinions 保留个人观点。

20、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案: D

解析: One of the reformers, Tara Sweeney, a vice president at Arctic Slope based in Barrow, 不难得出答案 D。

21、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案: D

解析: reiterate 重申; 反复地做; 重说, 因此选 D, restate 重述。respond 回答; review 复习; reconsider 重新考虑。

22、【考点】态度题 (Attitude Question)

答案: C

解析: 题干让看到第 9 段, 重点看第二句 She said the three reformers, who are not members of her association, "can afford to do business" without the set-aside program because of their natural resources and real estate holdings. 这句说这三个改革者自身就可以利用他们的自然资源和财产来发展经济, 不需要补贴项目。说明她并不看好这些改革请求。

23、【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

答案: A

解析: disproportionate 不成比例的; 比例失调的; 参照选项 unfair 不公平的, 不公正的

24、【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

答案: C

解析: 根据人名 Sen. Claire McCaskill 定位到第 13 段, 参照最后两句 she said. "Two groups of people are getting screwed by the program. Many Alaska natives who are not getting their fair share, and the American taxpayers." get screwed 是上当受骗的意思。

25、【考点】推断题 (Inference Questions)

答案: B

解析: 题干中 It's an evolutionary process. 这是一个进化的过程。显然, 进化是要花时间的。A 这需要勇气; C 这是捷径; D 这需要做的。只有 B 这是花时间的最佳。

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)

26、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：显然，有人感到不快，但没有人提高嗓门或者拍桌子。

27、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：在阿拉斯加本土地区，这些建议引发了激烈的辩论。

28、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：为了让这一项目继续给人们造福，我们必须进行可以实施适当监管的改革。

29、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：如果真正了解阿拉斯加本土公司的情况，你就会为许多仍在遭受苦难的当地穷人而心碎。

30、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案：她建议，政府应该向本地股东直接付款。

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

31、【考点】回答问题 (Answering Question)

答案：Reform is the driving force for social development. Reform aims at solving various contradictions that exist in society, and reforms can make progress. For those things that are outdated and no longer adapt to the historical trend of society, we must adjust our thinking in a timely manner, and learn to take the best of it to seek social progress in reform. In 1978, Deng Xiaoping put forward the concept of reform and opening up.

China has always been closed before that and now it has begun to open its doors to the world. Through economic and trade links with countries around the world, China's economic strength has been continuously enhanced and its overall national strength has been greatly enhanced.

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

32、【考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案：E

解析：空格前为不定冠词 a 和形容词 dreadful，所以这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填名词 inevitability：必然性，不可避免性。句意：从那时起，对查维尔来说，抽中死签的可能性似乎以一种不可避免的可怕趋势发生着变化。

33、【考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案：P

解析：空格前为不定冠词 a，后面为名词 finger，所以这里应该填一个形容词。根据句意选填分词 pointing 作定语表示“指向的”。句意：抽中死签的可能性好像指向了他。

34、【考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案：D

解析：空格前有动词 drew，且 and 连接相同的句子结构，后面对应的是副词 carelessly，所

以这里也应该填一个副词。根据句意选填 quickly: 迅速地; 很快地。句意: 剩下的人抽得越来越快, 越来越随便。

35、【考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案: T

解析: 空格前为表示数量的形容词 some, 后面是名词 information, 所以这里应该填一个形容词。根据句意选填形容词 inner: 内部的。inner information: 内部信息, 秘密。句意: 在查维尔看来, 他们似乎都知道了某种秘密, 知道他会抽到死签。

36、【考点】第十个人 (The Tenth Man)

答案: G

解析: 空格前为数词 three, 所以这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填名词 slips: 纸条。句意: 轮到他抽签时, 只剩下了 3 张纸, 留给他的机会这么少, 在他看来真是不公平。

37、【考点】美容业 (The Beauty Industry)

答案: F

解析: 空格前是形容词性物主代词 their 和形容词 youthful, 所以这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填名词 appearance: 外貌, 外观。句意: 从更多的女人比过去更长久地保持年轻外貌这一点看, 这是个成功。

38、【考点】美容业 (The Beauty Industry)

答案: O

解析: 空格位于谓语动词 are coming 中间, 所以这里应该填一个副词做状语。根据句意选填 already: 已经。句意: “老太太”已经很少见了。

39、【考点】美容业 (The Beauty Industry)

答案: C

解析: 空格前为系动词 will be, 所以这里应该填一个名词, 代词或者形容词。根据句意选填形容词 extinct: 灭绝的, 绝种的。句意: 我们可以相信, 几年后她们将绝迹。

40、【考点】美容业 (The Beauty Industry)

答案: N

解析: 本题考查固定搭配 be regarded as: 被认为是; 被当做是。句意: 满头白发、满脸皱纹、弯腰曲背、两颊深陷会被看作是中世纪般的过时。

41、【考点】美容业 (The Beauty Industry)

答案: U

解析: 空格前为定冠词 the, 所以这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填名词 crone: 老太婆。句意: 未来的老太婆将有卷曲的金发, 樱桃红唇, 优雅脚踝, 苗条身材。

42、【考点】电视的毛病 (The Trouble with Television)

答案: Q

解析: 本替考查从属连词。本句的谓语是 are, 但是后面又出现了可以用作谓语的 spends, 所以后半句应该是从句。所以这里应该选填一个从属连词引导表语从句, 且在从句中充当成

分，所以选填 what。句意：听说一个大学生仅用 5000 小时就可以获得学士学位。

43、【考点】电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)

答案：R

解析：空格前为属格形式 bachelor's，所以这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填名词 degree：学位。句意：听说一个大学生仅用 5000 小时就可以获得学士学位。

44、【考点】电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)

答案：X

解析：空格前是动词 learned，后面是不定式 to become an astronomer or engineer 做目的状语，所以这里应该填一个副词修饰动词。根据句意选填 enough：足够。句意：在 1 万个小时内你足够掌握更多的知识以期成为一个天文学家或工程师。

45、【考点】电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)

答案：M

解析：空格前为一个完整的句子，不缺成分，所以这里可以填一个副词做状语。根据句意选填副词 fluently：流利地；通畅地。句意：足够你流利掌握几门外语。

46、【考点】电视的毛病(The Trouble with Television)

答案：H

解析：空格前为定冠词 the，后面是名词 Greek，所以这里应该填一个形容词。根据句意选填 original：原始的；最初的。句意：如果你感兴趣的话，你可能读希腊原文的荷马史诗或俄文版的陀思妥耶夫斯基的作品。

47、【考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案：I

解析：and 连接相同的句子成分，and 之前和空格处对应的是名词 practices，所以这里也应该选填一个名词。根据句意选填 bias：偏见。句意：就业方面的年龄歧视是不受任何限制的，规定退休的具体做法很随意。在雇佣人时对上年纪的人有歧视。

48、【考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案：W

解析：空格前后均为名词且句子中缺谓语动词，所以这里应该填一个动词。根据句意选填 penalizes：处罚，惩罚；处刑。句意：一旦老年人工作一年挣得 2400 美元以上，社会福利便用减低福利金的办法来惩罚他们。

49、【考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案：K

解析：本句中 as soon as 引导状语从句，空格前是从句的主语 they，从句缺谓语，所以这里应该填一个动词。根据句意选填动词 earn：挣。句意：一旦老年人工作一年挣得 2400 美元以上，社会福利便用减低福利金的办法来惩罚他们。

50、【考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案：B

解析：本题考查固定用法 the elderly：老年人。句意：职业训练项目不愿接收老年人（连中

年人也不要), 因此他们没有机会学新技能。

51、【考点】美国老年的悲剧(The Tragedy of Old Age in America)

答案: Y

解析: 空格前是动词 make, 后面是介词 for, 所以这里可以填一个名词。make concessions for: 做出让步。句意: 雇主对于那些除了可能有体力上的局限外其它方面很有用的年长职工很少做出让步。

52、【考点】星期六的晚上和星期日上午(Saturday Night and Sunday Morning)

答案: J

解析: 空格前为情态动词 would, 所以这里应该填一个动词原形。根据句意选填动词 leave。句意: 阿瑟知道他俩可以互不干扰各钓各的鱼, 甚至没必要相互打招呼问候。

53、【考点】星期六的晚上和星期日上午(Saturday Night and Sunday Morning)

答案: A

解析: call out: 喊, 呼唤。空格前为动词短语, 所以这里可以填一个名词做宾语或者填一个副词做状语。根据句意选填名词 greetings: 问候。句意: 阿瑟知道他俩可以互不干扰各钓各的鱼, 甚至没必要相互打招呼问候。

54、【考点】星期六的晚上和星期日上午(Saturday Night and Sunday Morning)

答案: S

解析: 本题考查固定用法 away from: 远离, 离开; 避开痛苦。句意: 没人打扰你: 你是猎人、梦想家, 是自己的老板, 在不下雨的日子里, 你可以有几个小时的时间摆脱所有的烦恼。

55、【考点】星期六的晚上和星期日上午(Saturday Night and Sunday Morning)

答案: L

解析: 空格前为定冠词 the, 所以这里应该填一个名词。根据句意选填名词 weather: 天气。句意: 没人打扰你: 你是猎人、梦想家, 是自己的老板, 在不下雨的日子里, 你可以有几个小时的时间摆脱所有的烦恼。

56、【考点】星期六的晚上和星期日上午(Saturday Night and Sunday Morning)

答案: V

解析: 空格前为定冠词 the, 所以这里应该填一个名词。根据前面的 corporal 可知, 应该是和“军队”有关。故选填名词 army: 军队。句意: 像军队里的那位下士所说, 坐在马桶上想到的事情真是太奇妙了。

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: Some of my best friends had been revolutionists and a few of them have led reasonably satisfying lives.

58、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: She spoke each word with such clarity that I was certain a foreigner who didn't understand

English could have understood her.

59、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: In most work success is measured by income and while our capitalistic society continues, this is inevitable.

60、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: It has been estimated that at least 30 percent of the elderly live in substandard housing. Many more must deprive themselves of essentials to keep their homes in repair.

61、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: That thought is worthy of genuine scientific investigation. It is merely a hypothesis, so far, and my own. But people have been eating according to flavor for upwards of a billion years. The need to satisfy the sense of taste may be innate and important.

62、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: Customer-intimate companies do not pursue one-time transactions; they cultivate relationships. They specialize in satisfying unique needs, which often only they recognize, through a close relationship with the customer. Their proposition to the customer: we have the best solution for you and we provide all the support you need to achieve optimum results, or value from whatever products you buy.

2104-全国-高级英语-考前模拟卷-005

总分：100

I. Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1 point for each)

- 1、 Although the main characters in the novel are so true to life, they are (). (1 分)
A: imaginary
B: imaginative
C: imaginable
D: imagination

- 2、 Turkey is expecting an () of several thousand refugees over the next few days. (1 分)
A: influx
B: import
C: output
D: overview

- 3、 The experts disliked the acting but enjoyed the play (). (1 分)
A: as a whole
B: on the whole
C: in a whole
D: as the whole

- 4、 The two great tennis players together make a(n) () combination. (1 分)
A: sizeable
B: affordable
C: perishable
D: formidable

- 5、 His arrival () new life and energy into the team. (1 分)
A: drenched
B: animated
C: infused
D: saturated

- 6、 The number-one principle for being a good colleague is to () your emotions from the working relationship. (1 分)
A: prevent
B: save
C: extricate
D: disengage

- 7、 He wrote to me last week regarding a business () he thought might interest me.(1 分)
A: implication
B: indication
C: proposition
D: explanation
- 8、 I find it hard to () that women were treated so unfairly a hundred years ago.(1 分)
A: conceive
B: detect
C: remember
D: propose
- 9、 The number of staff we can take on will be () by how much money we're allowed to spend.(1 分)
A: suggested
B: controlled
C: determined
D: navigated
- 10、 Dad will be angry if you () him while he is reading.(1 分)
A: dislike
B: disturb
C: disappoint
D: dissatisfy
- 11、 There were several colonial houses to choose from, ranging from the modest to the () .(1 分)
A: proud
B: docile
C: lavish
D: credible
- 12、 In the end she left home just to escape the () rule of her mother.(1 分)
A: political
B: tyrannical
C: social
D: official
- 13、 The Civil Rights Act was needed to () some ethnic groups.(1 分)
A: induce
B: enlarge
C: seduce
D: empower
- 14、 Some people in the West are () spilling salt on the table.(1 分)

- A: excited about
- B: cautious of
- C: superstitious about
- D: conscious of

15、It's a minor earthquake. There were no injuries and the damage to the building was (). (1 分)

- A: minimal
- B: lasting
- C: accidental
- D: disastrous

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding three items II, III, IV,

(1) When I started working from home some months ago, I had not anticipated the challenges involved.

(2) The first was to tell people that I am working from home. I've had to explain my work arrangement to my neighbors, who wondered why I was raking leaves or shoveling snow in the mid-afternoon. I've described it to door-to-door canvassers, relatives, friends, the gas meter reader, the mail carrier and the parents of children in the kindergarten school yard.

(3) The people who've had the most difficulty in understanding my new work setup are my family. My five-year-old twins, Claire and Alexander, keep asking, with some apprehension, "Daddy, why don't you go to work?" My response, "But I am working, just from home" completely baffles them and they gaze at me with an expression unique to children: Daddy says the funniest things."

(4) The second challenge has been the additional demands, mostly from my wife. Her phone calls from her office invariably begin with the four words I've come to dread: "Since you're at home ..." Her assumption, and that of others, is that since I'm at home between 9 and 5, I can easily take care of last-minute shopping, arrange for deliveries and drop-offs, orchestrate play dates for the twins, and respond to financial, medical, educational and home maintenance matters for our family.

(5) The result is that by working from home I've taken on a host of new duties, in addition to those mandated by my employer. Over the past six months, our home has acquired a new roof - an upgraded electrical system and a long list of interior and exterior home improvements.

(6) The third and most complex challenge is the expectations of my children. Claire and Alexander seem unable to grasp that having a stay-at-home dad is not the same as having a gainfully employed stay-at-home dad. Invariably they need to consult with me on any disagreement or matter that arises after returning home from their daily 2.5 hours of morning senior kindergarten.

(7) I imagined that a few words of wisdom from me would quickly settle them back to their routine with our caregiver. However, I came to realize that resolving a dispute over the ownership of a particular pencil is akin to taking a case to the Supreme Court of Canada. It takes a lot of time, and any outcome can and will be appealed.

(8) The fourth challenge, at first trivial but less so as time passed, is that my basement office, which was to be my sacrosanct work space, became a storage room. My real office (as everyone in my family calls it) at York University is a marvel of cleanliness and organization. My home office

which I suppose everyone saw as not being real—is now a warren of not-quite discarded or returned items: boxes of old books and clothes, long-forgotten toys, diseased plants, sports equipment and sundry unused or defective home-repair materials.

(9) Claire and Alexander see the space as an extension of their playroom, especially suited for hide-and-seek, with the added feature of expensive electronic equipment.

(10) Over the months, I have met others working from home. We've crossed paths at the local coffee shop, seeking human contact after spending hours alone in our respective homes. From them, I learned different strategies.

(11) One is to act as though you are still working at the “real” office. Those who practice this approach dress in business attire in the morning, carry briefcases and use their BlackBerrys at all times, making it quite clear to everyone in their vicinity that “I’m working, so don’t bother me.” I tried to ask them if this strategy was effective with family members, like young children, but they’ve never given me the opportunity for such idle chatter.

(12) Although appealing, for me this strategy takes away one of the biggest advantages of working from home. Before starting this arrangement, I had imagined a host of benefits including increased productivity, more flexibility and fewer interruptions.

(13) In reality, few advantages materialized other than being able to avoid commuting and spending less time on my personal appearance each morning. Therefore, I’m loath to switch from my old sweat pants and sneakers to a tie and suit, or to shave every day, in order to look like I’m working.

(14) Another strategy is to begin any conversation with “I’m working from home. This ensures the listener, and everyone around, knows. I tried this, but found it had unintended consequences. The follow-up question is always, “What are you working on?” I reply that I am writing a scholarly book on retirement and pension policies in South Korea. This swiftly terminates any conversation and leaves me standing alone.

(15) I’ll leave this approach for those writing—at home—the next blockbuster Hollywood screenplay.

(16) The strategy I’ve settled on is what many others working at home also gravitate toward; namely, a vague and generic, “Well, you know, I’m doing some work at home. Any follow-up questions are skillfully deflected by witty observations about the weather, politics or sports. This leaves a mysterious aura around my activities.

(17) Now that I'm preparing to return to my “real” office next week, the most important lesson I've learned is that when I'm next given the opportunity to work from home, I'll make sure no one knows I'm working ... from home.(20 分)

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、The kids felt () when their father told them that he was working from home.(2 分)

A: curious

B: confused

C: excited

D: apprehensive

- 17、The children expect their father () (2 分)
 A: to settle their disputes
 B: to arrange for their play dates
 C: to buy some new toys for them
 D: to respond to their education matters
- 18、The author describes his office at home as a place () .(2 分)
 A: which is clean and tidy
 B: which is special and inviolable
 C: which is crowded with waste items
 D: which is long forgotten by the family
- 19、Which of the following is NOT a challenge that the author confronted? () (2 分)
 A: The author had to deal with some domestic chores.
 B: The author had to take on more duties than at work.
 C: The author had to explain to his neighbors about what he does.
 D: The author had to dress in business attire when working from home.
- 20、Before he started working at home, the author expected () .(2 分)
 A: to gain more benefits with less efforts
 B: to work efficiently in spite of interruptions
 C: to produce more in a flexible way of working
 D: to work with few interruptions though less productivity
- 21、The word “loath” in Paragraph 13 means () .(2 分)
 A: hesitant
 B: unwilling
 C: afraid
 D: pleased
- 22、The word “blockbuster” in Paragraph 15 means () .(2 分)
 A: a successful book or movie
 B: a popular TV
 C: a well-known study
 D: a brief biography
- 23、It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the author () .(2 分)
 A: prefers to work from home regularly
 B: will never choose to work from home
 C: will always work in the real office in the future
 D: might have another chance to work from home in the future
- 24、The tone of this passage is () .(2 分)
 A: humorous

- B: approving
C: aggressive
D: contemptuous

25、 Which of the following might be the best title of the passage? () (2 分)

- A: Working from Home---One's Best Choice.
B: Working from Home Brings Pleasant surprises.
C: Working from Home Isn't All It's Cracked up to Be.
D: Working from Home Is as Interesting as It Can Be.

第二部分 非选择题

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)

26、 I've had to explain my work arrangement to my neighbors, who wondered why I was raking leaves or shoveling snow in the mid-afternoon. (2 分)

27、 The second challenge has been the additional demands, mostly from my wife. Her phone calls from her office invariably begin with the four words I've come to dread: "Since you're at home..."(2 分)

28、 Over the past six months, our home has acquired a new roof, an upgraded electrical system and a long list of interior and exterior home improvements. (2 分)

29、 However, I came to realize that resolving a dispute over the ownership of a particular pencil is akin to taking a case to the Supreme Court of Canada. (2 分)

30、 Claire and Alexander see the space as an extension of their playroom, especially suited for hide-and-seek, with the added feature of expensive electronic equipment. (2 分)

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

31、 Why do you think some people choose to work from home? (10 分)

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

Not a move. Even her expression hadn't changed. Her breaths, however, were coming faster and faster. Then the ___32___ began. I had to do it. I had to have a ___33___ culture for her own protection. But first I told the ___34___ that it was entirely up to them. I ___35___ the danger but said that I would not insist on a throat ___36___ so long as they would take the responsibility.

Only two people shared her "special" seat: a fine old man in a velvet coat, his hands clasped

over a huge carved walking-stick, and a big old woman, sitting upright, with a ___37___ of knitting on her embroidered apron. They did not speak. This was ___38___, for Miss Brill always looked ___39___ to the conversation. She had become really quite ___40___, she thought, at listening as though she didn't ___41___, at sitting in other people's lives just for a minute while they talked round her.

Accordingly, I was considered one of ___42___ ones. My scholarship to college was a ticket. People did not expect me to ___43___. Understanding this, I can understand the ___44___ in the minds of those in Watts when I was home last summer, working in the ___45___ poverty program. Rumors spread quickly that I was a FBI ___46___. I was suspect because I was not supposed to return.

When white men first effect contact with some unspoilt race of savages, they offer them ___47___ kinds of benefits, from the light of the Gospel to ___48___ pie. These, however, much as we may regret it, most savages ___49___ with indifference. What they really value among the gifts that we bring to them intoxicating liquor, which enables them, for the first ___50___ in their lives, to have the illusion, for a few brief moments, that it is better to be ___51___ than dead.

At the flower market she walked up and down in front of the stalls, and saw more clearly because of her decision, so she thought. She looked at the flowers. She looked at the people. There was a ___52___ at the farthest stand. The woman's face was ___53___. But her hands were beautiful. She was ___54___ a baby. Marian wanted ___55___ grand flowers, only the soft and touchable. She bought a big wheel of ___56___ carnations, and some little gentle-petalled primroses with shiny dark green leaves.

A. lucky B. receive C. sad D. pumpkin E. forward F. explained G. disappointing
H. agent I. alive J. time K. finally L. all M. nursing N. no O. return P. local
Q. listen R. throat S. parents T. expert U. puzzlement V. examination W. red X. battle
Y. roll

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、我说明了危险性，但同时提出，只要他们承担责任，我就不会坚持做这次喉咙检查。(2分)

58、如果我们把行动本身看作是好的，那么就必须把一切势利行为当作好的，因为它们全都能引起行动。(2分)

59、这次来墨西哥就是为了让她们找到自我，重新站起，抚平创伤后回到他身边。(2分)

60、家庭设施越是齐备，就越要依赖于冷漠的大公司和人数日益减少的服务人员。(2分)

61、一个国家的妇女通过她们在生活中的行为来塑造这个国家的道德、宗教和政治。目前，我们国家在政治上也许比其他任何地方都更需要妇女的理想主义和决心。(4分)

62、有些人抽出他们手指碰到的第一张纸条；其他人似乎怀疑命运企图将某一张纸条强加于他们，所以他们刚刚从鞋里抽出一张就又扔回去，再另换一张。时间过得惊人的慢，那个叫 Voisin 的人靠墙坐着，嘴里叼着尚未点燃的香烟，对他们毫不在意。(8分)

2104-全国-高级英语-考前模拟卷-005

总分：100

I. Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1 point for each)

1、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：A

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。true to life：逼真的。这些都是和想象有关的单词。imaginary 假想的，虚构的。imaginative 富于想象力的。imaginable 可以想象得到的。imagination 名词，想象。所选的形容词要修饰的名词是“main characters”，故 A 选项“虚构的”最符合句意。句意：虽然小说中的主要人物如此逼真，但却是虚构的。

2、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：A

解析：本题考查名词词义辨析。influx：流入，汇集；import：进口，进口货，输入；output：输出，输出量，产量；overview：综述，概观。由题干可知数千名难民涌入，所以 A 项更符合。句意：涌入土耳其的难民预计会达几千人。

3、【考点】介词和介词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Prepositions)

答案：A

解析：本题考查介词短语辨析。as a whole：总的来说，表示作为一个整体，强调把个体综合来看。on the whole：基本上，大体上，指总的来看，把几个放到一起，但强调个体。in a whole：总而言之。as the whole 没有这种用法。句意：专家们不喜欢表演，但整体上喜欢这个剧本。

4、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：D

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。sizeable 意为相当大的，指尺寸；affordable 意为负担得起的；perishable 意为易枯萎的；formidable 意为强大的；formidable combination，强大的联合。句意：这两位伟大的网球运动员组成了一个强大的组合。

5、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：C

解析：本题考查动词辨析。

drench v. 使湿透。animate v. 使具有活力。infuse v. 具有，注入。infuse new life into the workers 为工人注入力量。saturate v. 浸透 例：The rain had saturated the soil. 雨水渗入土壤了。根据句子中的“new life and energy”和介词“into”可知，C 选项“注入”最符合句意。句意：他的到来给队伍注入了新的活力和能量。

6、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：D

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。prevent：预防，防止，阻止；save：节省，保存，储蓄；extricate：使解脱，解救，使游离，extricate sb.；disengage：脱离，解开，解除，disengage sth.。由题

干可知，释放情绪，所以 D 项更符合。句意：成为好同事的一个首要原则是把你的情绪从工作关系中释放出来。

7、【考点】名词辨析 (Differentiation of Nouns)

答案：C

解析：本题考查名词词义辨析。implication：含义，牵连，影响；indication：指出，迹象，象征；proposition：命题，提议，主题；explanation：说明，解释，辩解。题干说让我感兴趣，所以是一个很好的提议，C 项更符合。句意：上周，他写信给我，谈了一个他认为可能引起我兴趣的商业提议。

8、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。conceive：想象，设想；detect：察觉，发现，探测；remember：记得，牢记，纪念；propose：建议，打算，计划。由句意可知 A 项更符合。句意：我很难想象一百年前妇女会受到如此不公平的待遇。

9、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：C

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。suggest：建议，显示，暗示；control：控制，管理；determine：决定，确定，限定；navigate：导航，航行，驾驶。由句意可知钱的多少决定雇佣员工的多少，所以 C 项更符合。句意：我们能雇用多少员工将取决于我们能花多少钱。

10、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：B

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。dislike：不喜欢，厌恶；disturb：打扰，妨碍；disappoint：使失望；dissatisfy：不满足。由句意可知，爸爸在阅读时，所以是打扰到他更符合。句意：如果你在爸爸阅读时打扰他，他会生气的。

11、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：C

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。proud 自豪的，得意的；docile 温顺的，驯服的；lavish 浪费的，奢华的，丰富的；credible 可靠的，可信的。根据句意用来形容房子用 lavish 最合适。句意：有好几间殖民时期的房子可供选择，从简朴到奢华不等。

12、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案：B

解析：本题考查形容词词义辨析。political：政治的，党派的；tyrannical：残暴的，暴君的，专横的；social：社会的，社交的，群居的；official：官方的，正式的，公务的。由题干的 escape 逃跑，可知，逃离不好，消极的，所以 B 项符合。句意：最后，她离开家只是为了逃避母亲的专制统治。

13、【考点】动词和动词短语辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs and Verb Phrases)

答案：D

解析：本题考查动词词义的辨析。induce：诱导，引起，引诱；enlarge：扩大，详述，扩展；

seduce: 引诱, 诱惑; empower: 授权, 允许, 使能够。由题干《民法法》可知, 应该是遵照法律赋予人民权利, 所以 D 项合适。句意: 《民法法》需要赋予少数民族一些权力。

14、【考点】固定搭配 (Collocation)

答案: C

解析: 本题考查对词组搭配的辨析。excited about: 对……兴奋; cautious of: 谨慎的; superstitious about: 迷信; conscious of: 意识到。由题干可知, 把盐洒在桌子上, 这个行为很奇怪, 所以 C 项更符合。句意: 有些西方人迷信把盐洒在桌子上。

15、【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查形容词词义辨析。minimal: 最低的, 最小限度的; lasting: 持久的, 永恒的; accidental: 意外的, 偶然的; disastrous: 灾难性的, 损失惨重的, 悲伤的。由题干可知地震很小, 对建筑的破坏也小, 所以 A 项更符合。句意: 这是一次小地震。没有人受伤, 建筑物受到的破坏也很小。

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案: B

解析: 根据“told them that he was working from home.”定位到原文第三段 My response, “But I am working, just from home” completely baffles them and they gaze at me with an expression unique to children: Daddy says the funniest things.” 由 baffle v. 使困惑。可知, 孩子们对父亲在家工作这件事感到困惑。故选 B。

17、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案: A

解析: 根据“expect”定位到原文第六段“The third and most complex challenge is the expectations of my children...Invariably, they need to consult with me on any disagreement or matter that arises after returning home from their daily 2.5 hours of morning senior kindergarten.” 由 disagreement 可知, 双胞胎希望爸爸可以解决他们在幼儿园里产生的分歧。同时, 第七段也有暗示 “However, I came to realize that resolving a dispute over the ownership of a particular pencil is akin to...”
故选 A 解决分歧。

18、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案: C

解析: 由“office at home”定位到原文第八段 “My home office which I suppose everyone saw as not being real—is now a warren of not-quite discarded or returned items:”
根据 warren 兔子窝, 狭小拥挤的地方, 可知, 作者在家的办公室比较拥挤, 由“not-quite

discarded or returned items”可知，这里堆着许多扔掉的东西。故选 C。

19、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：D

解析：根据 D 选项“dress in business attire”定位到原文第 11 段。11 段大意是说有一种策略可以让你感觉在真正的办公室工作，有的人在家里穿上商务正装来实践这种策略，但作者想知道的是这个策略对孩子是否管用，并未提及这是个在家工作的挑战，因此 D 不是挑战，故选 D。

20、【主考点】细节题 (Factual Information Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：C

解析：根据 Before 定位到第 12 段。划线句子表明作者认为在家工作有三大好处：更有效率，更加灵活，更少打扰。综合来看，C 选项：在灵活工作中更加高效最切题。故选 C。

21、【主考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：B

解析：上文说在家工作仅有的好处就是避免通勤和不用花时间打理自己的外表。

根据原文语境 I'm loath to switch from my old sweat pants and sneakers to a tie and suit；推断 loath 是作者对打扮自己的一种否定态度，故选 B。

Loath a. 不情愿的

22、【主考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：A

解析：根据原文 blockbuster Hollywood screenplay. 选择 A。Hollywood 好莱坞（美国电影业）
blockbuster n. 一鸣惊人的书或电影

23、【主考点】推断题 (Inference Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：D

解析：根据最后一段 I'm next given the opportunity to work from home，意思是下次如果我再有在家工作的机会的话……，判断正确答案为 D。

24、【主考点】态度题 (Attitude Question)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案：A

解析：全文的语气是诙谐幽默的，如第四段的描写。

故选 A。approving 赞成的，满意的。aggressive 侵略性的；好斗的；有进取心的；有闯劲的。
contemptuous a. 蔑视的。

25、【主考点】主旨大意题 (Gist Questions)

【副考点】第二节 教材外 (Proficiency Part)

答案: C

解析: 纵观全文, 作者对在家工作的感受并不全都是好的。所以 A、B、D 在态度上与作者不一致。故选 C。crack up 使大笑

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet(10 points, 2 points for each)**26、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)**

答案: 我不得不跟邻居们解释我的工作安排, 他们不明白为什么我会在下午有时间扫落叶或者铲雪。

27、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案: 第二个挑战是一些额外的要求, 这些要求大多来自我的妻子。她从办公室打来的电话无一例外地会以我渐渐害怕起来的那几个字开始: “既然你在家……”

28、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案: 在过去的六个月中, 我们家换了新屋顶, 升级了电路系统, 并且屋内屋外做了一系列的改进。

29、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案: 然而, 我逐渐意识到解决一支铅笔归属的争论就跟把案件提交到加拿大最高法院去审理差不多。

30、【考点】英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

答案: 克莱尔和亚历山大把这个地方当作了自己游戏室的延伸, 多了一些昂贵的电子设备, 这里尤其适合玩捉迷藏。

IV. Answer the following essay question In English within 80-100 words. write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)**31、【考点】回答问题 (Answering Question)**

答案: If I am given an opportunity of working at home, I will not hesitate for a moment about taking it. Millions of reasons can explain my choice and I found three of them particularly appealing. First, avoiding commuting is sheer bliss to anyone who has to spend two torturing hours on subway each day. Second, when working at home, one can enjoy a quiet environment with which more work can be done. Third, a more flexible way of work can be applied when working in one's own house, which to a large extent will increase one's productivity.

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)**32、【主考点】选词填空 (Gap Filling)**

【副考点】使用武力 (The Use of Force)

答案: X

解析: 空格前为定冠词 the, 故本空应填一个名词。该句意思是, 接着一场战斗开始了。根据句意判断, 选 X。battle 意为“战斗”。

33、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】使用武力 (The Use of Force)

答案: R

解析: 空格前为冠词 a, 空格后为名词 culture (培养), 故本空应填一个名词与 culture 组成名词词组。该句意思是, 为了保护她, 我必须做咽喉分泌物培养 (以便确诊病情)。根据句意判断, 选 R。throat culture 意为“咽喉细菌培养”。

34、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】使用武力 (The Use of Force)

答案: S

解析: 空格前为定冠词 the, 故本空应填一个名词。该句意思是, 可是我首先告诉家长这完全取决于他们。根据句意判断, 选 S。parents 意为“父母, 家长”。

35、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】使用武力 (The Use of Force)

答案: F

解析: 分析句子结构可知, 该句缺谓语, 故本空应填一个动词。该句意思是, 我说明了其危险性。根据句意判断, 选 F。explained 意为“解释, 说明”。

36、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】使用武力 (The Use of Force)

答案: V

解析: 结合上文可知, 本空应填表示检查的名词。该句意思是, 但我说只要他们承担责任我就不会坚持做这次喉咙检查。根据句意判断, 选 V。examination 意为“检查”。

37、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】布里尔小姐 (Miss Brill)

答案: Y

解析: 空格前为冠词 a, 空格后为 of, 故本空应填一个名词。该句意思是, 只有两个人分享了她的“专座”: 一位是精神矍铄的穿着天鹅绒大衣的老头, 他的手叠放在一根很大的有着雕饰的拐杖上; 另一位是一个大块头的老太太, 她坐得笔直, 绣着花的围裙上放着一卷编织物。根据句意判断, 选 Y。roll 意为“卷”。

38、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】布里尔小姐 (Miss Brill)

答案: G

解析: 空格前为系动词 was, 故本空应填一个形容词。该句意思是, 这令人失望。根据句意判断, 选 G。disappointing 意为“令人失望的”。

39、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】布里尔小姐 (Miss Brill)

答案: E

解析: 空格前为 looked, 空格后为介词 to, 故本空所填词语应与 look 和 to 构成固定短语。该句意思是, 因为布里尔小姐总是期待着别人谈话。根据句意判断, 选 E。look forward to 意为“期待……”。

40、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】布里尔小姐 (Miss Brill)

答案: T

解析: 空格前为动词 become 和副词 quite, 故本空应填一个形容词。该句意思是, 她认为自己在听别人说话方面真的已变得非常在行。根据句意判断, 选 T。expert 意为“熟练的, 在行的”。

41、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】布里尔小姐 (Miss Brill)

答案: Q

解析: 空格前为 didn't, 故本空应填一个动词。该句意思是, 她会若无其事地听, 而且她已善于通过倾听身边的人讲话去体会别人的生活。根据句意判断, 选 Q。listen 意为“倾听”。

42、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: A

解析: 空格前为定冠词 the, 空格后为 ones, 故本空应填一个形容词。该句意思是, 我也因此被认为是幸运儿之一。根据句意判断, 选 A。lucky 意为“幸运的”。

43、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: O

解析: 空格前为不定式标志 to, 故本空应填一个动词。该句意思是, 人们不指望我能回来。根据句意判断, 选 O。return 意为“返回”。

44、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: U

解析: 空格前为定冠词 the, 故本空应填一个名词。该句意思是, 明白了这一点, 对于去年夏天我回到家乡为当地扶贫计划而工作时瓦茨人的迷惑, 我就能理解了。根据句意判断, 选 U。puzzlement 意为“迷惑, 困惑”。

45、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: P

解析: 空格前为定冠词 the, 空格后为名词词组 poverty program, 故本空应填一个形容词。该句意思是, 明白了这一点, 对于去年夏天我回到家乡为当地扶贫计划而工作时瓦茨人的迷惑, 我就能理解了。根据句意判断, 选 P。local 意为“当地的”。

46、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永不脱离黑人区 (I'll Never Escape the Ghetto)

答案: H

解析: 空格前为冠词 a 和政府机构 FBI, 故本空应填一个表示人员的名词。该句意思是, 很快, 关于我是联邦调查局官员的谣言就传播开来。根据句意判断, 选 H。agent 意为“政府特工人员”。

47、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: L

解析: 空格后为名词词组 kinds of benefits, 故本空应填一个形容词。该句意思是, 当白人刚开始同那些尚未开化的野蛮种族开始交往时, 前者给后者带来了各种好处。根据句意判断, 选 L。all 意为“全部的, 各种的”。

48、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: D

解析: 空格前为介词 to, 空格后为名词 pie, 故本空应填一个和食物相关的词语。该句意思是, 从圣经福音的教导到南瓜馅饼。根据句意判断, 选 D。pumpkin 意为“南瓜”。

49、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: B

解析: 分析句子结构可知, 该句缺少谓语, 故本空应填一个动词。该句意思是, 但是令我们很遗憾的是, 大多数野蛮人都是很冷淡地接受了这一切。根据句意判断, 选 B。receive 意为“接受”。

50、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: J

解析: 空格前为形容词 first, 故本空应填一个名词。该句意思是, 在我们带来的众多礼物中, 他们最看重的是会令人陶醉的烈酒, 正是这种烈酒, 使他们生平第一次在一小段时间内有一种活着比死了好的幻觉。根据句意判断, 选 J。time 意为“次数”。

51、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】论人性和政治 (On Human Nature and Politics)

答案: I

解析: 空格前为系动词 be, 故本空应填一个形容词。该句意思是, 在我们带来的众多礼物中, 他们最看重的是会令人陶醉的烈酒, 正是这种烈酒, 使他们生平第一次在一小段时间内有一种活着比死了好的幻觉。根据句意判断, 选 I。alive 意为“活着的”。

52、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永恒的证据 (The Everlasting Witness)

答案: K

解析：空格前为冠词 a，故本空应填一个名词。该句意思是，在最远处的花摊有一家人。根据句意判断，选 K。family 意为“家庭”。

53、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永恒的证据 (The Everlasting Witness)

答案：C

解析：空格前为系动词 was，故本空应填一个形容词。该句意思是，那个妇女看起来满面忧伤。根据句意判断，选 C。sad 意为“忧伤的”。

54、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永恒的证据 (The Everlasting Witness)

答案：M

解析：空格前为 be 动词 was，空格后为 a baby，此处应表示过去进行时，故本空应填动词的现在分词形式。该句意思是，她正在给一个婴儿喂奶。根据句意判断，选 M。nursing 意为“喂奶”。

55、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永恒的证据 (The Everlasting Witness)

答案：N

解析：分析句子结构可知，该句不缺成分，故本空应填一个副词。该句意思是，玛丽安不想要那些惹人注目的花儿，只想要一些温和而又可触摸的花儿。根据句意判断，选 N。no 意为“不”。

56、【主考点】选词填空(Gap Filling)

【副考点】永恒的证据 (The Everlasting Witness)

答案：W

解析：空格后为名词 carnations，故本空应填一个形容词。该句意思是，她买了一个红红的康乃馨大花环和一些花瓣很嫩的樱草花，这种花的周围带有深绿色、闪着光辉的叶子。根据句意判断，选 W。red 意为“红色的”。

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案：I explained the danger but said that I would not insist on a throat examination so long as they would take the responsibility.

58、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案：If we regard activity as being in itself a good, then we must count all snobberies as good; for all provoke activity.

59、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案：The trip to Mexico was for her to find herself, get back on her feet, return to him healed.

60、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: The more efficiently self-contained the home seems to be, the more dependent it is on the great impersonal corporations, as well as a diminishing army of servitors.

61、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: The women of a nation mold its morals, its religion, and its politics by the lives they live. At present, our country needs women's idealism and determination, perhaps more in politics than anywhere else.

62、【考点】汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

答案: Some men drew the first slip which touched their fingers; others seemed to suspect that fate was trying to force on them a particular slip and when they had drawn one a little way from the shoe would let it drop again and choose another. Time passes with incredible slowness, and the man called Voisin sat against the wall with the unlighted cigarette in his mouth paying them no attention at all.