**北京地区成人本科学士[学位英语](http://www.zikao365.com/xueweiyingyu/" \o "学位英语" \t "_blank)统一考试**

**2015.11.07**

**Part ⅠReading Comprehension (30%)**

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

**Passage 1**

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Jim Thorpe was a Native American. He was born in 1888 in an Indian Territory（印弟安人保护区）that is now Oklahoma. Like most Native American children then, he liked to fish, hunt, swim, and play games outdoors.（76）He was healthy and strong, but he had very little formal education. In 1950, Jim Thorpe was named the greatest American football player. He was also an Olympic gold medal winner. But Thorpe had many tragedies in his life.

Jim had a twin brother who died when he was nine years old. By the time he was 16, his mother and father were also dead. Jim then went to a special school in Pennsylvania for Native American children. There, he learned to read and write and also began to play sports. Jim was poor, so he left school for two years to earn some money. During this time, he played on a baseball team.（77）The team paid him $15 a week. Soon he returned to school to complete his education. Jim was a star athlete（运动员）in several sports, including baseball, running, and football. He won many awards for his athletic ability, mainly for football. In many games, he scored all or most of the points for his team.

In 1912, when Jim Thorpe was 24 years old, he became part of the U.S. Olympic team. He competed in two very difficult events: the pentathlon and the decathlon. Both require great ability and strength. The pentathlon has five track and field events, including the long jump and the 1,500-meter race. The decathlon has ten track and field events, with running, jumping, and throwing contests.

People thought it was impossible for an athlete to compete in both the pentathlon and the decathlon. So everyone was surprised when Thorpe won gold medals in both events. When the King of Sweden presented Thorpe with his two gold medals, he said, “Sir, you are the greatest athlete in the world.” Thorpe was a simple and honest man. He just answered, "Thanks, King."

1. From the passage we learn that Jim Thorpe was born in \_\_\_.c

A. India B. Pennsylvania C. Oklahoma D. Sweden

2. According to the passage, most American Indian children loved all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_.D

A. fishing B. hunting C. swimming D. singing

3. Jim Thorpe started to play sports \_\_\_B.

A. before he was nine years old B. when he was 16 years old

C. when he was 24 years old D. before his parents passed away

4. The word decathlon in Paragraph 3 probably means \_D\_\_\_.

A. jumping B. five track and field events

C. throwing D. ten track and field events

5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE? A

A. In 1912, Thorpe went back to finish his college education.

B. Thorpe won two gold medals in the 1912 Olympic Games.

C. Thorpe once played on a baseball team for money.

D. In 1950, Thorpe was named the greatest American football player.

**Passage 2**

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

It can be really frustrating（使人沮丧的）for an overweight person to go to a gym and work out with a positive attitude. All one has to do is walk by almost any nice gym and notice all the healthy, sweating, "skinny" members. Sometimes they stare at those of us who are, well, zaftig. It is easy to see the judgment behind their eyes. Who wants to put up with that?

Many people are self-conscious of their bodies and feel isolated when joining workout classes or while exercising, especially if they are larger than most of the others in the group. Now the fitness industry is finally paying attention. Popular gyms are catering（迎合）to overweight and weight conscious customers by dedicating areas where the "skinny" people are not allowed.

There are even gyms or programs that require members to be at least 50 pounds overweight to participate.

Trainers recommend functional fitness as a practical goal, rather than six-pack abs（六块腹肌）. (78)They often use text messages to stay in touch with customers.

Often at these specialized gyms, the trainers are overweight themselves, or working on their own weight goals, and this can help those people with anxiety caused by poor body image. The equipment has been designed for use by larger people. Wider seats, more cushioning, no mirrors, and tinted（有色的）windows for privacy, are all important changes.

(79) Hopefully these types of gyms will successfully grow in numbers in the future. The idea is a very simple and potentially popular one. If it helps those of us who are bigger exercise more and improve our fitness level, it's a step in the right direction.

6. The word zaftig in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_A\_\_.

A. fat B. healthy C. friendly D. polite

7. We can infer from the first two paragraphs that \_\_B\_\_.

A. most large gym chains really don't want members to show up frequently

B. overweight people are often frustrated and pushed away by traditional gym industry

C. regular gyms don't accept overweight people to participate in their programs

D. overweight people have to pay extra to work out in a gym

8. What is the training goal in the gyms catering to overweight members? A

A. To achieve functional fitness. B. To build six-pack abs.

C. To look like a fitness model. D To be able to run long distances.

9. As for the gyms catering to overweight members, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE? C

A. The machines are designed for larger people.

B. Tinted windows are used to ensure extra privacy.

C. There are large mirrors on the walls.

D. The training goals are more realistic.

10. Which of the following is the best title for the passage? D

A. Improving Women's Self-confidence through exercises

B. The traditional Gym Industry Is Losing Its Customers

C. The fitness Industry is looking for New Directions

D. Specialized Gyms Designed for Overweight People

**Passage 3**

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Since its founding in 1948, McDonald's has grown from a family burger（汉堡包）stand to a global fast-food chain, with more than 30,000 locations in 118 countries.

With 58 million daily customers worldwide, McDonald’s is now so ubiquitous around the globe that The Economist publishes a global ranking of currencies' purchasing power based on the prices charged at the local McDonald’s, called the Big Mac Index（巨无霸指数）. That’s not to say that every nation carries the same menu items: choices vary widely depending on location. Some Asian locations serve fried shrimp in a Big Mac roll, while McDonald’s in India doesn’t serve beef at all, relying instead on burgers made from vegetables, rice and beans.

Not everyone in the world has been happy to greet Ronald McDonald when he moves to town. Many see McDonald's as a symbol of American economic and cultural chauvinism（沙文主义）, and European nations in particular have viewed American-style fast food as an insult to their national food. A French farmer, Jose Bove, became something of a national hero in 1999 after he and a group of people destroyed a McDonald's under construction to protest globalization and "bad food." The next year, a bomb exploded in a French McDonald’s, killing a 27-year-old employee. (80) No one claimed responsibility.

But regardless of whether you like their food or their policies, McDonald’s is still widely seen as one of the true pioneers of peaceful globalization.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE? B
2. A. McDonald's was founded in 1948.

B. McDonald’s has opened its restaurants in every city of the world.

C. McDonald’s has over 30,000 locations in the world now.

D. McDonald’s was very small in scale in the beginning.

12. The word ubiquitous in Paragraph 2 is most likely to mean \_\_C\_\_.

A. very crowded B. very dean C. existing everywhere D. occurring frequently

13. From Paragraph 2, we can conclude that \_\_A\_\_.

A. McDonald’s designs its menu to suit the local people

B. millions of young adults got their first job with McDonald’s

C. the McDonald’s menu sticks to old-fashioned favorites such as the Big Mac

D. the low prices McDonald’s bring tens of millions of people through its doors every day

14. What did Jose Bove and his people do in 1999 to protest against McDonald's? D

A. They organized a strike.

B. They protested outside a McDonald’s.

C. They refused to go to a newly-built McDonald’s.

D. They destroyed a McDonald’s under construction.

15. In \_\_C\_\_, an employee died in a fatal bomb attack on a McDonald’s restaurant in France.

A. 1998 B. 1999 C. 2000 D. 2001

**Part ⅡVocabulary and Structure (30%)**

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

16. The \_\_C\_\_ edition of the dictionary is far better than the previous ones.

A. late B. lately C. latest D. lasting

17. Big waves turned \_\_B\_\_ the boat, causing many people to fall into water.

A. up B. down C. in D. over

18. On reaching home I discovered that I \_\_B\_\_ my keys at the office.

A. left B. have left C. was left D. had left

19. By the time she leaves the stage next month, she \_C\_\_ for sixty years.

A. will have performed B. has performed

C. will be performing D. will perform

20. I appreciate \_\_\_B\_ to your school to give a lecture.

A. to be invited B. to have invited

C. having invited D. being invited

21. \_C\_\_\_, follow the directions on the bottle carefully.

A. When taken drugs B. When taking drugs

C. When one takes drugs D. When to take drugs

22. Mr. Smith\_\_C\_\_ be in the bookstore because I saw him in his office a moment ago.

A. must not B. can't C. may not D. needn't

23. The plants would have grown all right if she \_A\_\_\_ them properly.

A. had watered B. watered C. has watered D. waters

24. All the evidence pointed to the conclusion \_\_C\_\_ he was guilty.

A. which B. that C. as D. so

25. \_\_C\_\_ she likes the present is not clear to me.

A. If B. What C. Which D. Whether

26. When Bill came in, I \_\_\_C\_ with my friends.

A. will talk B. talk C. was talking D. have talked

27. John made her \_\_\_B\_ him everything about her plan for the trip.

A. to tell B. tell C. told D. tells

28. Lucy goes to school by bike every day, \_B\_\_\_ she?

A. does B. doesn't C. is D. isn't

29. I can’t help \_\_\_D\_ whether we should go without raincoats.

A. wonder B. to wonder C. wondering D. wondered

30. Never in her life \_\_\_D\_ in such an important party, where she saw so many pop stars.

A. Lisa took part B. did Lisa take part

C. Lisa was taken part AD. was Lisa taken part

31. The young man, \_\_A\_\_ met us at the station yesterday, will show us around the campus this morning.

A. who B. that C. which D. whose

32. I am not sure whether New York is \_\_B\_\_ biggest city in \_\_\_\_ world or not.

A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a

33. Believe it or not, Mike runs \_\_B\_\_ than all the other boys in his class.

A. fast B. faster C. fastest D. more fast

34. They left London for New York \_D\_\_\_ the morning of September 10.

A in B. on C. at D. of

35. Jim can’t go to school today \_\_\_A\_ his illness.

A. in spite of B. in front of C. because of D. far from

36. With the\_C\_\_\_ of a computer, one can do what was impossible in the past.

A. age B. air C. aid D. aim

37. I immediately \_D\_\_\_ Luke's father from the crowd because they two looked like each other so much.

A. researched B. recognized C. reported D. reduced

38. A friendly relationship between two countries is often based on\_\_D\_\_ respect, trust and understanding.

A. lovely B. mutual C. bold D. strict

39. Mr. Brown isn't in the office now, but you can \_\_A\_\_ a message for him.

A. give B. hand C. tell D. leave

40. The boy gave an exciting \_\_D\_\_ of his adventures on the island, which attracted a large audience.

A. opinion B. idea C. account D. appearance

41. Get in the car. There's enough \_\_B\_\_ for you.

A. room B. seat C. spot D. area

42. His face looks \_B\_\_\_ but I can't remember where I met him.

A. alike B. familiar C. like D. similar

43. We must make \_\_A\_\_ our minds where to go for our vacation this winter.

A. out B. up C. for D. in

44. China is rich in natural resources, but they are not evenly \_A\_\_\_.

A. dismissed B. contributed C. disturbed D. distributed

45. Taken in time, the medicine can be quite \_\_D\_\_.

A. effective B. affected C. efficient D. sufficient

**Part Ⅲ Identification (10%)**

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

46. Fred, together with his friends, are planning a trip to the beach at the vacation.

A B C D

47. Reading the novel, he returned it to the library and borrowed another one.

A B C D

48. Though Dick is five years old this coming week, but he is still unable to speak.

A B C D

49. It is very important for the strong man to know that whatever strong he is, he cannot be the strongest.

A B C D

50. I'm still unable to make myself understand in the discussion, which worries me a lot.

A B C D

51. The more learned a man is, and more modest he usually is.

A B C D

52. The reason I cannot go with you is because I am really busy.

A B C D

53. I don't feel like going out now: I'm not used to have a walk after dark.

A B C D

54. I don't know what was happened to him when he went home alone.

A B C D

55. We think that impossible for them to work out those math problems within such a short time.

A B C D

**Part Ⅳ Cloze (10%)**

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

Some people think of life as a game. There are similarities between life and games: both can be played, both have rules, and both turn out winners and losers. There are differences \_\_56\_\_ the two, however. Games make you \_\_57\_\_ away from life; the more you play, the less you pay \_\_58\_\_ to the more important things in life.

In life, you get only one chance to play. When your life is over, the game is over. Life is not a game. Life is the \_\_59\_\_ thing. Life is unpredictable（不能预测的）; you can play it right and still \_\_60\_\_. Life is not always fair; one wrong move or one bad choice may \_\_61\_\_ too many such moves or choices in life. Take a chance with your life and it could be the last chance you get. Life isn't always fun, but it can be if you decide to make it that \_\_62\_\_.

\_\_63\_\_, the advice is "Enjoy your life; take risks, but don't engage \_\_64\_\_ risky behavior." Think \_\_65\_\_ the things you do and the things you shouldn't do. Don’t play with your life in the following points.

Don't play with your safety. Don't ignore proven safety measures. Safety measures and safety equipment have one purpose: to \_\_66\_\_ you safe. \_67\_\_ your seat belt when you drive a car; wear a helmet（头盔）when you \_\_68\_\_ a motorcycle. Your safety is in your \_\_69\_\_.

Don't play with money. You can make your money \_70\_\_ or you can throw it all away. Don't pay with a credit card if you don't have the money to pay \_\_71\_\_ the bill when it comes. Save some of your money. Think twice before \_\_72\_\_ a purchase, no matter how \_\_73\_\_ it is. Skip（省去）the cup of coffee or the can of soda each day, and save the money you would have spent. In just a few years, you will have saved thousands of dollars. Save more, and you'll have more. The habits you \_\_74\_\_ today will affect you financially for the rest of your life. Learn how to \_\_75\_\_ your money.

56. A. beyond B. besides C. between D. among

57. A. engage B. turn C. change D. think

58. A. attention B. resistance C. importance D. vacation

59. A. proud B. short C. false D. real

60. A. lose B. succeed C. pass D. earn

61. A. awake B. permit C. cause D. arise

62. A. energy B. trip C. hope D. way

63. A. Besides B. Thus C. Also D. But

64. A. at B. out C. in D. to

65. A. about B. with C. beside D. down

66. A. turn B. keep C. gain D. reach

67. A. fasten B. prevent C. protect D. resist

68. A. get B. sit C. move D. ride

69. A. gloves B. areas C. hands D. sights

70. A. intend B. shorten C. grasp D. grow

71. A. at B. for C. with D. out

72. A. make B. take C. making D. taking

73. A. small B. short C. high D. big

74. A. develop B. extend C. instruction D. offend

75. A. promote B. manage C. consider D. overlook

**Part Ⅴ Transltion (20%)**

**Section A**

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

1. He was healthy and strong, but he had very little formal education.

他健康且强壮，但是却几乎没有受过正规教育。

1. The team paid him only $15 a week.

这个团队每周只支付他15美元

1. They often use text messages to stay in touch with customers.

没有人宣称对此事负责

1. Hopefully these types of gyms will successfully grow in numbers in the future.
2. 他们经常使用短信与顾客进行联系
3. No one claimed responsibility.

这类健身房在未来有望成功，数量会大量增加。

**Section B**

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

1. 同学们都在忙着准备考试。

Thestudentsareallbusypreparingfortheexam.

1. 你应该听[老师](http://www.zikao365.com/webhtml/teacher/" \t "_blank" \o "老师)的话。

Yououghttolistentotheteacher

1. 请带把雨伞以防下雨。

Pleasetakeanumbrellaincaseofrain.

1. 汤姆每天下午打篮球。

Tomplaysbasketballeveryafternoon.

85. 足球是一项培养孩子跟别人合作的运动。

Footballisasporttotrainchildrentocooperatewithothers.