

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 points)

Directions: In this part, there are three dialogues with three or four blanks, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter.

Dialogue One

Jessica: I'm so **excited** ! We have **two weeks off**! What are you going to do? 高兴、两周的假期

Natasha: C I **guess** I'll just stay home. Maybe I'll **catch up** on my reading. What about you? Any plans?
考虑、赶上

Jessica: Well, my parents have **rented** an apartment in California. I'm going to take long walks along the **beach** every day and do lots of swimming. 租、海滩

Natasha: D

Jessica: B My parents will be happy to have you with us.

Natasha: A I'd love to! 我很乐意

A. Do you mean it? 你是认真的吗?

B. Say, why don't you come with us? 说, 你为什么不和我们一起去

C. I'm not sure.

D. Sounds great! 听起来很棒!

Dialogue Two

Clerk: Good morning, Madam. May I help you?

Client: Good morning, I'd like to open a new account to **deposit** this money. 存储

Clerk: B

Client: A current account would be fine. 活期账户就可以了。

Clerk: OK. Please **fill** out this form. C

Client: Here's the form, my ID card and the money. And, I have another account which I'd like to clear today.
 A

Clerk: OK. I'll deal with these **one by one**. 一个接一个

A. Can you **draw out** all the money from this **bankbook** and put it into the new account? 取出、存折

B. A current account or fixed? 活期账户还是定期账户?

C. And give me your ID card. 把你的身份证给我

D. What do you like?

Dialogue Three

Speaker A: Good morning! Can I help you?

Speaker B: Yes, may I see your production manager, Mr. Smith, please?

Speaker A: I am sorry. C

Speaker B: Well, I'd like to make an appointment to see him sometime next week.

Speaker A: Let me check Mr. Smith's diary. **Just a moment.** Yes, Mr. Smith doesn't seem to be busy on Tuesday morning and Friday afternoon. 请稍等一会

Speaker B: Could I make an appointment for Tuesday morning?

Speaker A: B

Speaker B: Yes, that'll be fine.

Speaker A: I'll make note of that. A

Speaker B: Yes, this is my name card. You can contact me any day.

Speaker A: OK.

Speaker B: Thank you very much! Good-bye!

Speaker A: Good-bye!

A. May I have your name, please?

B. Would 9: 30 be convenient? 9 点 30 分方便吗?

C. Mr. Smith is out on business today. 史密斯先生今天出差了。

D. How long will it be? 要多长时间?

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter.

Passage One

Children in the **United States** are exposed to many influences other than that of their families. Television is the most **significant** of these influences, because the habit of watching television usually begins before children **start attending school**.

美国的孩子除了受到家庭的影响外, 还受到许多其他因素的影响。电视是这些影响中**最重要的**, 因为看电视的习惯通常在孩子**上学**之前就开始了。

Parents are **concerned** about the lack of quality in television programs for children. The **degree of violence** in many of these shows also **worries** them. Studies **indicate** that, when children are **exposed** to violence, they may become **aggressive** or **insecure**. Parents are also concerned about the **commercials** that their children see on television. Many parents would like to see fewer commercials **during** programs for children. And some parents feel that these shows should not have any commercials at all because **young minds** are **not mature enough** to deal with the claims made by **advertisers**.

家长们**担心**儿童电视节目质量低下。这些节目中的**暴力程度**也让他们感到**担忧**。研究表明, 当儿童**遭受暴力**时, 他们可能会变得**好斗**或**缺乏安全感**。父母也担心他们的孩子在电视上看到的**商业广告**。许多家长希望**在**儿童节目中看到更少的广告。一些家长认为这些节目根本不应该有任何广告, 因为**年轻人的思想还不够成熟**, 无法接受**广告主**的声明。

Educational television has no commercials and has programs for children that many parents **approve** of. The most famous of these is Sesame Street, which **tries** to give **preschool** children a head start in learning the alphabet (字母) and numbers. It also tries to teach children **useful things** about the world in which they live. 教育电视没有商业广告, 有许多家长**认可的**儿童节目。其中最著名的是《芝麻街》, 它**试图**让**学龄前**儿童在学习字母表方面领先(字母) 和数字。它还试图教孩子们关于他们生活的世界的**有用的东西**。

Even though most parents and educators give Sesame Street and shows like it high marks for quality, some critics argue that all television, whether educational or not, is harmful to children. These critics feel that the habit of watching hours of television every day turns children into bored and passive (被动的) consumers of their world rather than encouraging them to become active explorers of it.

尽管大多数家长和教育工作者对《芝麻街》及其类似节目的质量给予了很高的评价，但一些评论家认为，所有的电视节目，无论是否具有教育意义，都对儿童有害。这些评论家认为，每天看几个小时电视的习惯会让孩子们变得无聊和被动(被动的) 消费者，而不是鼓励他们成为世界的积极探索者。

11. Which of the following statements is NOT based on the passage? 以下哪项陈述不是基于文章?

- A. Parents are worried about the influence from television on their children. 家长们担心电视对孩子的影响。
- B. Television has much influence on children. 电视对孩子们有很大的影响。
- C. Both parents and their children like watching educational television. 父母和孩子都喜欢看教育电视。
- D. Some critics think that television is no good for children. 一些评论家认为电视对孩子没有好处。

2. In what ways do children suffer from television? 孩子们在哪些方面受到电视的影响?

- A. They become the victims of social violence. 社会暴力的受害者。
- B. They spend hours watching television instead of doing school work. 而不
- C. The programs make the children lose interest in the world. 对世界失去兴趣
- D. The programs make the children spend too much of their parents' money.

13. Parents would not like their children to see commercials because _____.

- A. they think that their children are not old enough to handle advertising. 他们认为他们的孩子还不够大，不适合处理广告。
- B. commercials teach children alphabet and numbers 字母表
- C. commercials help to sell products
- D. they don't like commercials

14. Educational television is widely appreciated because _____.

- A. it does have the same commercials as others 它确实有和其他一样的广告
- B. it offers programs for both children and their parents 它为孩子和他们的父母提供项目
- C. many parents like the programs it offers for their children 许多家长喜欢它为孩子提供的节目
- D. children can learn some school subjects before they go to school 孩子们可以在上学前学习一些学校科目

15. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Watching Too Much Television May Be Harmful to Young Minds
- B. Television Is More Harmful than Educational
- C. Television's Influence on Children
- D. More Educational Television

Passage Two

Today just as technology changed the face of industry, farms have undergone an "agricultural revolution". On the farm of today, machines provide almost all the power.

今天，正如技术改变了工业的面貌一样，农场也经历了一场“农业革命”。在今天的农场里，机器几乎

提供了所有的动力。

One of the most important benefits will be the farm computer. A few **forward-looking** farmers are already using computers to help them run their farms more **efficiently**. The computers help them keep more **accurate** records, so they can make better **decisions** on what crops to plant, how much **livestock** to buy, when to sell their products, and how much **profit** they can expect.

最重要的好处之一将是农场电脑。一些有**远见**的农民已经开始使用电脑来帮助他们更**有效地**经营农场。计算机帮助他们保持更**准确的**记录，这样他们就可以做出更好的**决定**在种植什么作物、购买多少**牲畜**、何时出售产品以及预期**利润**多少方面。

Many computer companies have been developing special computer programs just for farmers. Programs are being written for **hog** producers, **grain** farmers, potato farmers, and **dairy** farmers. In the future, farmers will be able to purchase computer programs made to their needs. Because of the growing importance of computers on the farm, students at agricultural colleges are required to take computer classes **in addition to** their normal agricultural **courses**. **There can be no doubt** that farmers will **rely** on computers even more in the future. While the old-time farm depended on **horse power**, and modern farms depend on machine power, farms of the future will depend on computer power.

许多电脑公司一直在为农民开发特殊的电脑程序。目前正在为**猪**生产者、**粮食**种植者、马铃薯种植者和**奶牛场**种植者编写程序。在未来，农民将能够购买到适合他们需要的电脑程序。由于计算机在农场上的重要性日益增加，农业学院的学生被要求在正常的农业课程**之外**学习计算机课程。**毫无疑问**，将来农民将更加**依赖**计算机。旧时代的农场依靠**马力**，现代农场依靠机器，而未来的农场将依靠计算机。

Another technological advance which is still in the **experimental stage** is the robot, a real "mechanized hired hand" that will be able to move and, in some ways, **think like a human being**. Agricultural engineers believe that computer-**aided** robots will make **startling changes** in farming before **the end of the century**. Unlike farmers of the **present**, farmers of the future will find that many **day-to-day tasks** will be done for them.

另一项仍处于**实验阶段**的技术**进步**是机器人，一个真正的“机械化雇工”，它将能够移动，在某些方面，**像人类一样思考**。农业工程师相信，计算机**辅助**机器人将在**本世纪末**之前使农业发生**惊人的变化**。与**现在的**农民不同，未来的农民会发现许多**日常工作**都将由他们来完成。

Scientists are now developing robots that will be able to **shear** sheep, drive **tractors**, and **harvest** fruit. Even **complex jobs** will be done by robots. For example, in order to milk their cows, farmers must first **drive** them into the **barn**, then connect them to the milking machines, watch the machines, and disconnect them when they are finished. In the future, this will all be done by robots. In addition, when the milking is completed, the robots will **automatically** check to make sure that the milk is pure. The complete **mobilization** of the farm is far in the future, but engineers **expect** that some robots will be used **before long**.

科学家们正在开发能够**剪羊毛**、开**拖拉机**和**收获**水果的机器人。即使是**复杂的工作**也将由机器人来完成。例如，为了给奶牛挤奶，农民们必须先把奶牛**赶到谷仓**里，然后把它们连接到挤奶机上，看着机器，然后在机器完成后断开它们。在未来，这些都将由机器人来完成。此外，当挤奶完成后，机器人会**自动**检查以确保牛奶是纯净的。农场的完全**动员**是遥远的未来，但工程师们**预计**，一些机器人将在**不久的将来**使用。

16. Which sentence is the main idea of the whole passage? 哪句话是整篇文章的中心思想? A

- A. The first sentence of the first paragraph.
- B. The first sentence of the second paragraph.
- C. The first sentence of the third paragraph.
- D. The last sentence of the second paragraph.

17. According to the passage, computers can not help farmers decide __C_____.

- A. how much money they can **earn** from their products. 他们能从产品中**赚**多少钱。
- B. whether to plant a certain kind of crop 是否种植某种作物
- C. what **livestock** to raise 养什么**牲畜**
- D. when to sell their products 什么时候销售他们的产品

18. Which of the following statements is true? C

- A. Farmers in the future will depend **totally** on computers. 未来的农民将**完全**依赖计算机。
- B. Both computers and robots have been in use on today's farms. 计算机和机器人都已在当今的农场中使用。
- C. Farmers **mainly** use machines on their farms at **present**. **目前**农民在农场**主要**使用机器。
- D. Students at **agricultural colleges** must take computer classes because they **can do nothing** without the help of computers on today's farms. **农业大学**的学生必须上计算机课，因为在今天的农场里，如果没有计算机的帮助，他们**什么都做不了**。

19. According to the engineers, __A_____ will be done by robots **in the near future**. 在不久的将来

- A. most of the farm work 大部分的农活
- B. milking cows 挤奶的奶牛
- C. all farm work 所有的农活
- D. all the work 所有的工作

20. What is the best title for the whole passage? D

- A. Computer, Farmers' best Friend 电脑，农民最好的朋友
- B. Farmers in the Future 未来的农民
- C. Computers and Robots
- D. The Agricultural **Revolution** 农业**革命**

Passage Three

An idea that started in Seattle's public library has **spread throughout** America and **beyond**. The **concept** is simple: help to build a **sense** of community in a city by getting everyone to read the same book at the same time.

一个始于西雅图公共图书馆的想法已经**传遍**了整个美国和**其他地方**。这个**概念**很简单:通过让每个人在同一时间阅读同一本书，帮助在城市中建立一种社区**意识**。

In addition to encouraging reading as a pursuit (追求) to be enjoyed by all, the **program** allows **strangers** to communicate by **discussing** the book on the bus, as well as **promoting** reading as an experience to be shared in families and schools. The idea came from Seattle **librarian** Nancy Pearl who **launched** the "If All of Seattle Read the Same Book" project in 1998. Her **original program** used author **visits**, study **guides** and book discussion groups to bring people together with a book, but the idea has **since** expanded to many other American cities, and even to Hong Kong.

除了鼓励将阅读作为一种追求为了让所有人都能享受，该**项目**允许**陌生人**交流在公交车上**讨论**这本书，以及**促进**将阅读作为一种在家庭和学校中分享的经验。这个想法来自西雅图**图书管理员**南希·珀尔，她在1998年**发起**了“如果所有西雅图人都读同一本书”项目。她**最初的计划**使用作者**访问**，学习**指南**和书籍讨论小组将人们聚集在一起通过一本书，但这个想法**后来**扩展到许多其他美国城市，甚至香港。

21. What is the **purpose** of the project **launched** by Nancy? 意图、发起

- A. To invite authors to **guide** readers. 邀请作者**指导**读者。
B. To **encourage** people to read and share. **鼓励**人们阅读和分享。
C. To **involve** people in community service. 让人们**参与**社区服务。
D. To **promote** the **friendship** between cities. **促进**城市之间的**友谊**。

In Chicago, the **mayor** appeared on television to **announce** the choice of To Kill a Mockingbird as the first book in the "One Book, One Chicago" **program**. As a result, reading **clubs** and neighborhood groups **sprang up** around the city. Across the US, stories **emerged** of parents and children reading to each other at night and **strangers chatting away** on the bus about the **plot** and **characters**.

在芝加哥，**市长**出现在电视上，**宣布**选择《杀死一只知更鸟》作为“一本书，一个芝加哥”**计划**的第一本书。因此，读书**俱乐部**和邻里团体在城市周围**兴起**。在美国各地，**出现**了父母和孩子在晚上互相读书，**陌生**人在公交车上聊**故事情节**和**人物**的故事。

The only problem **arose** in New York, where local readers could not decide on one book to **represent** the huge and **diverse** population. This may show that the **idea works** best in medium-sized cities or large towns, where a greater **sense of unity** can be **achieved**. Or it may show that New Yorkers rather **missed the point**, putting all their energy and **passion** into the choice of the book **rather than** discussion about a book itself.

唯一的问题出**现在**纽约，当地读者无法决定一本书来**代表**庞大而**多样**的人口。这可能表明，这种**思想工作**在中等城市或大城镇最有效，在那里可以**实现**更大的**团结意识**。或者，这可能表明纽约人**没有**抓住**要点**，他们把所有的精力和**激情**都放在了书籍的选择上，**而不是**讨论一本书本身。

22. Why was it difficult for New Yorkers to **carry out** the project? 为什么纽约人很难**实施**这个项目？

- A. They had **little** interest in reading. 他们对阅读没有**什么**兴趣。
B. They were **too busy** to read a book. 他们**太忙**了，没时间看书。
C. They came from many different backgrounds. 他们来自许多不同的背景。
D. They lacked support from the local government. 他们缺乏当地政府的支持。

Ultimately, as Nancy **points out**, the level of success is not **measured** by how many people read a book, **but** by how many people are **enriched** by the process or have enjoyed speaking to someone with whom they would not **otherwise** have shared a word.

最终，正如南希所**指出**的，**衡量**成功程度的标准不是有多少人读了一本书，**而是**有多少人在这个过程中变得**丰富**，或者喜欢与一个他们**本来**不会与之分享一句话的人交谈。

23. According to the passage, where would the project be more easily carried out?

- A. In large communities with **little sense of unity**. 在**没有团结意识**的大社区。
B. In large cities where libraries are far from home. 在图书馆离家很远的大城市里
C. In medium-sized cities with a **diverse** population. 在人口**多样化**的中等城市。
D. In large towns where **agreement** can be quickly **reached**. 在**共识**能很快**达成**的大城镇。

24. The **underlined** words "shared a word" in the last paragraph probably mean _____. 下划线

- A. **exchanged** ideas with each other 互相**交换**意见
B. discussed the meaning of a word 讨论一个单词的意思
C. **gained** life experience **获得**生活经验
D. used the same language

25. According to Nancy, the **degree of success** of the project is **judged** by _____. **成功程度**、**判断**

- A. the **careful selection** of a **proper** book **精心挑选**一本**合适**的书

- B. the growing popularity of the **writer** 这位**作家**越来越受欢迎
C. the number of people who benefit from reading 从阅读中受益的人数
D. the number of books that each person reads 每个人读的书的数量

Passage Four

Diana Jacobs **thought** her family had a **workable** plan to pay for college for her 21-year-old twin sons: a **combination** of savings, income, **scholarships**, and a **modest amount of borrowing**. Then her husband **lost** his job, and the plan **fell apart**.

戴安娜·雅各布斯**认为**，她的家人有一个**可行**的计划来支付她 21 岁的双胞胎儿子的大学学费：将储蓄、收入、**奖学金**和**适度借款金额****相结合**。然后，她的丈夫**失去了**工作，这个计划也**破裂**了。

"I have two kids in college, and I want to say 'come home', but at the **same time** I want to provide them with a good education," says Jacobs.

雅各布斯说：“我有两个孩子在上大学，我想说‘回家吧’，但**同时**我也想给他们提供良好的教育。”

The Jacobs family **did work out** a **solution**: They **asked** and received more aid from the schools, and each son increased his borrowing to the **maximum amount** through the federal loan program. They will each **graduate** with \$20, 000 of **debt**, but **at least** they will be able to finish school.

雅各布斯一家**做出了**一个**解决方案**：他们向学校**申请**并得到了更多的援助，每个儿子都通过联邦贷款计划将借款增加到**最高限额**。他们每个人**毕业**都将带着 2 万美元的**债务**，但**至少**他们能够完成学业。

With unemployment rising, financial aid administrators **expect** to hear more families like the Jacobs. More students are applying for aid, and more families **expect** to need student loans. College administrators are **concerned** that they will not have enough aid money to go **around**.

随着失业率的上升，财政援助管理人员**预计**会听到更多像雅各布斯这样的家庭的声音。越来越多的学生正在申请助学金，越来越多的家庭**预计**需要助学贷款。大学管理人员**担心**他们将没有足够的援助资金来**分配**。

At the same time, tuition (学费) continues to rise. **A report** from the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education found that college tuition and fees increased 439% **during the past** 20 years, while average family income **rose** just 147%. Student borrowing has more than doubled in the **last decade**, "If we go on this way for another 25 years, we won't have an **affordable** system of higher education," says Patrick M. Callan, **president** of the center. "The **middle class families** have been **financing** it through debt. They will send kids to college **whatever it takes**, even if that means **a huge amount of debt**."

同时，学费(持续上升)。国家公共政策和高等教育中心的一份**报告**发现，**在过去** 20 年中，大学学费增长了 439%，而家庭平均**收入**仅增长了 147%。**在过去的十年里**，学生借款增加了一倍多，“如果我们再这样下去 25 年，我们将会有一个**负担不起**的高等教育体系，”该中心**主席**帕特里克·M·卡兰说。“**中产阶级家庭**一直在通过**债务融资**。他们会**不惜一切代价**送孩子上大学，即使这意味着**巨额债务**。”

Financial aid administrators have been having a hard time as many companies decide that student loans are not **profitable** enough and have stopped making them. The good news, however, is that **federal loans** account for about **three quarters of** student borrowing, and the government says that money will flow **uninterrupted**.

由于许多公司认为学生贷款**利润**不足，已经停止发放，财政援助管理人员一直处境艰难。然而，好消息是，**联邦贷款**约占学生借款的**四分之三**，政府表示资金将**不间断地**流动。

26. According to the first paragraph, why did the plan of Jacobs family fail? 为什么雅各布斯家族的计划失败了?

- A. The twins **wasted** too much money. 这对双胞胎**浪费**了太多的钱。
B. The father was **out of work**. 父亲**失业**了。
C. Their saving **ran out**. 他们的积蓄**用完了**。
D. The family **fell apart**. 这个家庭**分崩离析**。

27. How did the Jacobs **manage to solve** their problem? 雅各布斯一家是如何解决他们的问题的?

- A. They **asked** their kids to come home. 他们**要求**孩子们回家。
B. They **borrowed** \$20,000 from the school. 他们向学校**借**了2万美元。
C. They **encouraged** their twin sons to do **part-time jobs**. 他们**鼓励**双胞胎儿子做**兼职**。
D. They got help from the school and the **federal** government. 他们得到了学校和**联邦**政府的帮助。

28. Financial aid administrators believe that _____.

- A. more families will face the same problem as the Jacobses 更多的家庭将面临和雅各布斯一家一样的问题
B. the government will **receive** more **letters of complaint** 政府将**收到**更多的**投诉信**
C. college **tuition fees** will double **soon** 大学**学费** **即将**翻倍
D. America's **unemployment** will fall 美国的**失业率**将会下降

29. What can we learn about the **middle class families** from the text? 中产阶级家庭

- A. They **blamed** the government for the tuition increase. 他们把学费上涨**责备**于政府。
B. Their **income remained steady** in the last **decade**. 在过去的**十年**里, 他们的**收入**保持**稳定**。
C. They will **try their best** to send kids to college. 他们会**尽最大努力**送孩子上大学。
D. Their debts will be **paid (pay) off within** 25 years. 他们的债务将在 25 年**内还清**

30. According to the last paragraph, the government will _____.

- A. provide most students will **scholarships** 大多数学生将提供**奖学金**
B. **dismiss** some financial aid **administrators** **解雇**一些财政援助**管理人员**
C. stop the companies from **making** student loans 阻止这些公司**发放**学生贷款
D. go on providing financial support for college students 继续为大学生提供经济支持

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter.

31. **Scientific research results** can now be quickly _____ **B** _____ to factory production.

- A. Used B. applied C. tried D. Practiced

本题考查固定搭配。句意: **科学研究成果**如今可以很快地应用到工厂生产中。

Be applied to 为固定搭配, 意为“被应用到.....”, 故答案为 B。

used 在这里不符合用法, 因为 be used to do sth. 的意思才是“被用来.....”, 故排除。tried 意为“试图, 想要”; practiced 意为“练习, 实习”。

32. **During** the summer holiday **season** it is difficult to find a _____ **B** _____ room in the hotels here.

- A. blank B. vacant C. free D. Deserted

本题考查形容词辨析。句意:在暑假时期,很难在这里的旅馆找到一个空房间。

vacant 意为“空着的,未被占用的”,符合句意,故答案为 B。

bank 意为“空白的”;free 意为“自由的”;deserted 意为“被抛弃的,被遗弃的”。

33. I arrived at the airport so late that I _____D_____ miss the flight.

A. almost B. quite C. hardly D. Seldom

本题考查副词辨析。句意:我到机场太晚了,差点错过了航班。

almost 意为“几乎,差点”,符合句意,故答案为 A。

quite 意为“颇,相当”;hardly 意为“几乎不,几乎没有”;seldom 意为“不常,很少”。

34. He made a quick _____B_____ from his illness.

A. relief
B. recovery
C. survival
D. Relaxation

题考查名词辨析。句意:他很快从疾病中恢复过来了。

recovery 意为“恢复,痊愈”,符合句意,故答案为 B。

relief 意为“轻松,解脱”;survival 意为“存活,幸存”;relaxation 意为“放宽,放松”。

35. By the time you graduate, we _____B_____ in Australia for one year.

A. will be staying B. will have stayed C. would have stayed D. have stayed

本题考查动词的时态。句意:等你毕业的时候,我们就已经在澳大利亚生活一年了。

从句由 by the time 引导时,主句多用完成时,根据句意,本句需要与将来完成时连用,故答案为 B。

36. Just as relaxation is an important part of our lives, _____A_____ stress.

A. so is B. as it is C. and so is D. the same is

本题考查固定句型。句意:正如放松是我们生活的一部分,压力也是。

just as..., so... 是固定句型,意为“如同..., ...也...”。

so+助动词/情态动词/be 动词+主语为部分倒装表示“...也是”,符合句意,故答案为 A。

37. Fool _____B_____ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing.

A. who B. as C. that D. like

本题考查倒装句。句意:简再笨也不可能做这种事。

as 作“虽然”解,引导让步状语从句时,句子应倒装,需要将表语、状语或动词原形提到 as 前面,故答案为 B。

38. _____A_ for the fact that she broke her leg, she might have passed the exam.

A. Had it not been B. Hadn't it been C. Was it not D. Were it not

本题考查虚拟语气。句意:要不是摔断了腿,她或许已经通过了考试。

主句中使用了 might have done 结构,说明此句表示的内容与过去事实相反,故从句中一般使用 had done。当虚拟条件句的谓语动词含有 were/should/had, if 可以省略,这时条件从句要用倒装语序,即把 were/should/had 等词置于句首;若条件从句为否定句,否定词 not 应置于主语之后,而不能与 were/should/had 等缩略成 weren't/shouldn't/hadn't 而置于句首。故答案为 A。

39. You should know better than _____A_____ your little sister at home by herself.

A. to leave B. leaving C. to be left D. Left

本题考查固定句型。句意:你应该知道不该把你小妹妹一个人留在家里。

Know better than to do sth. 是一个常见的表示责备的句型,意为“明事理而不至于做某事”,故答案为 A

40. They ____D____ have arrived at lunchtime but their flight was delayed.

A. will B. can C. must D. Should

本题考查虚拟语气。句意:他们本该午饭时到达,但他们的航班延误了。

should have done 表示“本来应该做某事,而实际没做”,符合句意,故答案为 D。

will have done 表示“将来可以完成”;can 一般不与完成时态连用,而 could have done 表示“本可以做,但没有做”;must have done 表示“一定做过某事”,是对过去事情的肯定推测。

41.-Where are the children? The dinner's going to be completely ruined.

- I wish they ____A____ always late.

A. weren't B. hadn't
C. wouldn't be D. wouldn't have been

本题考查虚拟语气。句意:-孩子们哪儿去了?这顿饭快要吃不成了。-我但愿他们不要老是迟到。

虚拟语气通常用于 wish 后的宾语从句中,表示与事实相反或不大可能实现的愿望。通常有三种形式:①对将来发生的事情表示祝愿或愿望,主语+wish(that)+从句主语+would/could/might+动词原形;②表示与现在事实相反的愿望,主语+wish(that)+从句主语+动词过去式;③对过去发生的事情表示遗憾或后悔,主语+wish(that)+从句主语+would have done/could have done/had done。本句表示与现在事实相反的愿望,因此从句应用一般过去时,其中系动词用 were,故答案为 A。

42. Knowledge and learning are important if we want to be successful, but they may also ____B____ our thinking.

A. direct B. limit C. change D. Improve

本题考查动词辨析。句意:如果我们想要获得成功,知识和学习很重要。但是它们或许会限制我们的思维。

limit 意为“限制”,符合句意,故答案为 B。

direct 意为“指示,指引”;change 意为“改变”;improve 意为“提高,改善”。

43. She showed the visitors around the museum, the construction ____C____ had taken more than three years.

A. for which B. with which C. of which D. to which

本题考查定语从句。句意:她带领游客们参观了博物馆,博物馆的建设花了三年多的时间。

定语从句的先行词是 the museum,介词 of 表示属于关系,which 指代先行词且在句中作 of 的宾语,故答案为 C。

44. ____B____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.

A. In spite of B. But for C. Because of D. As for

本题考查短语辨析。句意:要不是英语考试,我上周日就去听音乐会了。

but for 意为“若非,要不是”,句子一般要用虚拟语气,故答案为 B。

In spite of 意为“不管,尽管”;because of 意为“因为,由于”;as for 意为“关于,至于”。

45. This watch is ____A____ to all the other watches on the market.

A. superior B. advantageous C. super D. Beneficial

本题考查形容词辨析。句意:这个手表比市面上的所有其他手表都要好。

superior 意为“(在品质上)更好的,占优势,更胜一筹”,符合句意,故答案为 A。

advantageous 意为“有利的,有好处的”;super 意为“极好的,超级的”;beneficial 意为“有利的,有裨益的”。

46. When the **entire class** **worked together** they finished the project __B____.

A. in no way B. in no time C. on no account D. in no case

本题考查短语辨析。句意:如果**全班** **齐心协力、相互合作**,他们一定能很快完成这个项目。

in no time 意为“立即,马上”,符合句意,故答案为 B。

in no way 意为“决不”;on no account 意为“决不,绝对不”; in no case 意为“决不”。

47. When I arrived in this country, I had to start learning the language from __A____.

A. scratch B. scrap C. snatch D. scrape

本题考查固定短语。句意:当我来到这个国家的时候,不得不重头学习语言。

start from scratch 为固定短语,意为“从头开始,白手起家”,故答案为 A。

48. Those successful **deaf** dancers think that dancing is an **activity** ____D__ **sight** matters more than hearing.

A. when B. whose C. which D. where

本题考查定语从句。句意:那些成功的**盲人**舞蹈家认为舞蹈是一项**视觉**比听觉更为重要的**活动**。

空格处为定语从句的引导词,先行词是 activity,表示地点,定语从句中不缺少成分,因此应用表示地点的关系副词 where,故答案为 D。

49. ____B____, I can see that those terrible events **shaped** me into the person I am today.

A. Having looked back B. Looking back
C. Looked back D. To be looking back

本题考查非谓语动词。句意:回首过往,我发现那些糟糕的事情**造就**了今天的我。

空格所填的内容与主语 I 是主动关系,与谓语 see 同时发生,是伴随状语,因此应用现在分词形式,故答案为 B。

50. We hurried all the way to the airport, only ____B____ that the flight had been **called** off because of the **foggy weather**.

A. being told B. to be told C. having told D. to have told

本题考查固定用法。句意:我们匆匆忙忙赶到机场,结果**被告知**航班因为**大雾**取消了。

only+动词不定式表示结果,动词不定式的逻辑主语就是句子的主语,它们之间存在逻辑上的被动关系,故用动词不定式的被动式。故答案为 B。

试卷二

Part IV Translation (15 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

Online shopping promotes excessive household consumption, and non-consumerism is gradually on the rise. This trend is also spreading to the circle of cyber celebrities. Some YouTube celebrities are calling on their fans to take on the challenge of not spending for a year. Two friends from Canada completed the challenge, who only spend their money on food in a year. In the first three months, they learned not to spend their money on any household appliances, clothes, daily necessities. In the next phase, they give up the expenditure on service such as haircuts, eating out and filling cars, which saved them \$55, 000 in a year.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 120 words on the topic of "Health and Happiness". You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet.

-
1. 人人都希望过上幸福的生活;
 2. 身心健康是幸福生活的重要因素;
 3. 我是如何保持身心健康的。