人大英语三级红宝书

北京地区

成人本科学士学位

英语统一考试

最新预测试卷

刘本政 主编

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统考命题研究委员会 审定

★ 全面体现新大纲精神
★ 直击所有考点
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图书在版编目（CIP）数据

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷 / 刘本政主编. —北京：中国人民大学出版社，2011.5

ISBN 978-7-300-13634-9

Ⅰ. ①北… Ⅱ. ①刘… Ⅲ. ①英语–成人高等教育–习题集 Ⅳ. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2011）第079629号

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Beijing Diqu Chengren Benke Xueshi Xuewei Yingyu Tongyi Kaoshi Zuixin Yuce Shijuan

出版发行	中国人民大学出版社		
社　　址	北京中关村大街31号	**邮政编码**	100080
电　　话	010–62511242（总编室）	010–62511398（质管部）	
	010–82501766（邮购部）	010–62514148（门市部）	
	010–62515195（发行公司）	010–62515275（盗版举报）	
网　　址	http:// www. crup. com. cn		
	http:// www. 1kao. com. cn（中国1考网）		
经　　销	新华书店		
印　　刷	北京东方圣雅印刷有限公司		
规　　格	185 mm × 260 mm 16开本	**版　　次**	2011 年 6 月第 1 版
印　　张	13.5	**印　　次**	2011 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
字　　数	274 000	**定　　价**	22.00 元

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中国人民大学成人英语三级
红宝书编委会

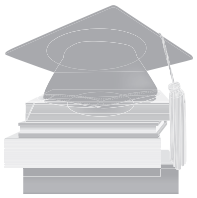
主　编　刘本政

副主编　龙　啸

编　者　贾文学　马小燕　孙绍艳　孟天依　庄　蔚
孔　喆　王承君

总 序

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷



《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试应试指南》从诞生至今已经有 7 年了。该书因其体例新颖，试题分析准确，对命题规律的分析和总结见解独到，极具指导性和权威性，因而成为众多考生必备的复习资料，并被考生誉为“人大英语三级红宝书”。在过去的 6 年里，先后有近 12 万考生成为该书的读者，并在当年的考试中直接受益于该书。

2011 年上半年，我们组织中国人民大学数十位专家，结合最新大纲对红宝书进行全面修订，推出中国人民大学英语三级红宝书系列，包括《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试应试指南》、《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试词汇必备》、《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试历年真题名家详解》、《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷》、《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试 20 天突破 1000 核心词汇》、《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试阅读专项突破》六册，以新的面貌在中国人民大学出版社出版，从而使红宝书对考生的帮助、辅导更趋全面。

通过我们多年来对考生的跟踪调查，考生选择人大英语三级红宝书作为复习资料大体有以下原因。

1. 教师推荐

大部分成人高校英语教师把人大英语三级红宝书作为必备的教学参考资料，有些老师直接用人大英语三级红宝书作为“授课讲义”。

2. 往届师兄师姐和同届考生的强力推荐

人大英语三级红宝书经过 7 年的修订和再版，在考生中有着良好的口碑。考生复习备考之初，在寻求师兄师姐的指导时，大部分

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会得到如下答复：用人大英语三级红宝书。一些考生甚至直接把人大英语三级红宝书的封面贴在学位英语论坛里，并告知考生在什么书店可以买到此书。

3. 编写阵容强大，资料权威

本套书的编写人员中，不但有了解考生需要的一线教师骨干，也有多年参与命题阅卷的专家。对大纲考点的准确把握，对命题趋势的敏锐洞悉，使本套书涵盖了历年考试和大纲的考点。《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试应试指南》是在考生中影响较大的一本。我们曾对该书的使用情况做过跟踪调查，结果发现以该书为辅导书的考生的通过率比平均通过率要高 30% 左右。很多考生都反映我们的题目设计十分接近真题，因而考生们在考试时得心应手，取得了满意的成绩。

本套书的出版和修订工作，多年来一直得到广大教师和考生的支持，希望您在使用本套书过程中继续给予更多的宝贵意见，以便进一步修订完善。反馈意见请发送至：liubenzheng@vip.sina.com。联系电话 010–62510353。

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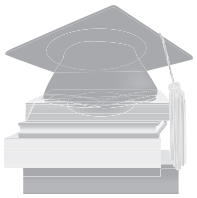
编　者

于中国人民大学

2011 年 5 月

前 言

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷



《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷》是中国人民大学英语三级红宝书系列中的重要的一本书，编者根据新大纲的考试要求和最新命题方向，精心编制了这 10 套模拟题，目的是帮助考生在夯实基础、强化提高的基础上检查复习效果，体验临场实战的感觉。

本书特点之一：

内容新，针对性强，选材广泛，关注历年真题常涉及领域。帮助考生模拟演练，检查复习效果，发现问题与不足，在最后阶段进行针对性的提高。

本书特点之二：

本书是根据考试大纲的要求，结合作者近几年辅导和命题研究的经验，在近几年考试情况的基础上，命制的 10 套与大纲要求完全一致的模拟试题。在编写这 10 套题时，既注重文章内容的深度和广度，使其覆盖更广的知识面，又注重了考题难度的要求，力求接近真题。

编　者

于中国人民大学

2011 年 5 月

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模拟试题一

Part Ⅰ Reading Comprehension (30%)

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

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

What exactly is a lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue? Or is it something more than that? For example, suppose a friend wants to borrow some money from you. You say "I wish I could help you but I'm short of money myself." In fact, you are not short of money but your friend is in the habit of not paying his debt and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. Is this really a lie ?

Professor Jerald Jellison of the University of Southern California has made a scientific study on lying. (76) According to him, women are better liars than men, particularly when telling a "white lie," such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks awful. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researchers say that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they have no intention of fulfilling. This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at: the lie from which the liar hopes to profit or gain in some way.

Research has also been done into the way people's behavior changes in a number of small, apparently unimportant ways when they lie. It has been found that if they are sitting down at the time, they tend to move about in their chairs more than usual. To the trained observer they are saying, "I wish I were somewhere else now." They also tend to touch certain parts of the face more often, in particular the nose. One explanation of this may be that lying causes a slight increase in blood pressure. The tip of the nose is very sensitive to such changes and the increased pressures make it itch.

Another gesture which gives liars away is what the writer Desmond Morris in his book *Manwatching* calls "the mouth cover."(77) He says there are several typical forms of this, such as covering part of the mouth with the fingers, touching the upper-lip or putting a finger of the hand at one side of the mouth. Such a gesture can be understood as an unconscious attempt on the part of the liar to stop himself or herself from lying.

Of course, such gestures as rubbing the nose or covering the mouth, or moving about in a chair cannot be taken as proof that the speaker is lying. They simply tend to occur more frequently in this situation. It is not one gesture alone that gives the liar away but a whole number of things, and in particular the context in which the lie is told.

1. According to the passage, a "white lie" seems to be a lie _____.
   A. that other people believe
   B. that other people don't believe
   C. told in order to avoid offending someone
   D. told in order to take advantage of someone
2. Research suggests that women _____.
   A. are better at telling less serious lies than men
   B. generally lie far more than men do
   C. lie at parties more often than men do
   D. often make promises they intend to break
3. Researchers find that when a person tells lies _____.
   A. his blood pressure increases measurably
   B. he looks very serious
   C. he tends to make some small changes in his behavior
   D. he uses his unconscious mind
4. One reason why people sometimes rub their noses when they lie is that _____.
   A. they wish they were somewhere else
   B. the nose is sensitive to physical changes caused by lying
   C. they want to cover their mouths
   D. they are trying to stop themselves from telling lies
5. The tone of this passage tells us that the writer _____.
   A. hates to lie
   B. enjoys lying
   C. often tells a lie
   D. tries to analyze lying

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Salt is as necessary to life as water. In many areas of Africa people once drank the urine (尿) of animals because they had no other source of salt. Without salt, human beings die.

The human body demands that the amount of salt in the blood always stay the same. When the body does not get enough salt, it protects itself by letting less salt leave the body in urine and sweat. But it cannot reduce this output to zero. Some salt is always escaping. On a completely saltless diet, like that of some people in Africa, the body steadily loses small amounts of salt through the kidneys (肾) and sweat glands (腺). It then tries to adjust to this loss by speeding up its secretion (分泌) of water. (78) In this way, the body attempts to keep the amount of salt in the blood at the necessary level. The result is a slow drying up of body and, finally, death. The person dies of thirst.

In cases where there is little or no water to drink, the body tries to do the opposite thing. Again, it must keep the salt level in the blood *constant*. Because it has little water, it attempts to stop water from leaving the body and to increase its secretion of salt. But, as with the escaping salt, it cannot be completely successful. Some water still leaves and the person eventually dies of thirst. In short, the body's normal needs for salt and for water are both parts of the same important need to keep the salt level in the blood constant.

6. Some African people once drank animal urine _____.
   A. when they were going to die
   B. because they were thirsty
   C. because there was little salt
   D. because they were short of water
7. In order to adjust to the loss of salt, the body _____.
   A. loses some blood
   B. speeds up its secretion of water
   C. speeds up its secretion of salt
   D. is drying up slowly
8. Which of the following statements is NOT the result of a lack of salt in the body?
   A. The body secretes more water.
   B. The body dries up.
   C. The person dies of thirst.
   D. The person gets fatter.
9. What does the word "constant" (Line 2, Para. 3) mean in the passage?
   A. The same.
   B. Amount.
   C. Going up and down.
   D. Changing.
10. What is the main idea of the passage?
   A. Salt is very important.

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B. If their blood salt level is not constant, human beings may die.

C. The amount of salt in the body is secreted.

D. People can die of thirst.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Many of the most damaging and life threatening types of weather, such as torrential rains and severe thunderstorms, begin quickly, strike suddenly, and disappear rapidly, destroying small regions while leaving neighboring areas untouched. (79) Conventional (普通) computer models of the atmosphere have limited value in predicting short-lived local storms because the available weather data are generally not detailed enough to allow computers to see clearly the small atmospheric changes that come before these storms. In most nations, for example, weather-balloon observations are taken just once every twelve hours at location typically separated by hundreds of miles. With such limited data, conventional forecasting models do a much better job predicting general weather conditions over large regions than they do forecasting specific local events.

Until recently, the observation-intensive approach needed for accurate, very short range forecasts, or "nowcasts", was impracticable. The cost of equipping and operating many thousands of conventional weather stations was extremely high, and the difficulties involved in rapidly collecting and processing the raw weather data from such a network were beyond overcoming. Fortunately, scientific and technological advance have overcome most of these problems. Radar systems, automated weather instruments, and satellites are all capable of making detailed, nearly continuous observations over large regions at a relatively low cost. Communication satellites can transmit data around the world cheaply and immediately, and modern computers can quickly compile and analyze this large volume of weather information. (80) Meteorologists (气象学家) and computer scientists now work together to design computer programs and video equipment capable of transforming raw weather data into words, symbols, and vivid graphic displays that forecasters can interpret easily and quickly. As meteorologists have begun using these new technologies in weather forecasting offices, nowcasting is becoming a reality.

11. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Severe Thunderstorms and Damages.

B. Weather Forecasting and Life-threatening.

C. Science Advances and Nowcasts.

D. Available Data and Nowcasts.

12. Nowcasts are _____.

A. local forecasts

B. short-range forecasts

C. medium-range forecasts

D. long-range forecasts

13. Nowcasts used to be impracticable because _____.

A. there were no conventional computers

B. the cost of the equipping and operating was sky-high

C. there were no difficulties in data processing

D. there were not enough meteorologists

14. Things have been changed by the following EXCEPT _____.

A. the use of radar systems and automated instruments

B. the use of communication satellites and modern computers

C. the joint work of meteorologists and computer scientists

D. weather information volume is large enough to compile and analyze

15. The dream of nowcasts will come true when _____.

A. the cost is lowered

B. people need it to reduce damages

C. meteorologists can make full use of the new technologies

D. conventional weather forecasts are got rid of

Part Ⅱ Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

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

16. We must cherish experience _____ at the cost of blood.

A. enquired B. inquired C. acquired D. required

17. I objected _____ the meeting without him.

A. to have B. to having C. having D. have

18. There was no sense _____ him to come early since everything was ready.

A. to ask B. to have asked

C. in asking D. being asking

19. _____ her inexperience, she has done quite a good job.

A. Provided B. Given C. Seen D. Suppose

20. The movie star _____ with your sister, didn't he?

A. was used to dance　　B. used to dancing

C. used to dance　　D. was used to dancing

21. Every means _____ since then.

A. has been trying　　B. have been trying

C. have been tried　　D. has been tried

22. —I'd like to buy an expensive camera.

—Well, we have several models for you _____.

A. to be chosen from　　B. of choice

C. to choose from　　D. for choosing

23. There is _____ that well-educated citizens should devote their knowledge and skills to their own country and people.

A. no deny　　B. no denying　　C. not deny　　D. not denied

24. Doris's success lies in the fact _____ she is co-operative and eager to learn from others.

A. which　　B. that　　C. when　　D. why

25. Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt _____ lonely.

A. nothing but　　B. anything but　　C. all but　　D. everything but

26. _____, the new electronic device they designed is now in regular operation.

A. With the solved problem　　B. With this problem being solved

C. With the problem solved　　D. With this problem to solve

27. We are looking forward to _____ to the lecture by the famous professor.

A. send　　B. be sent　　C. being sent　　D. sending

28. I suddenly realized that he was trying to _____ quarrelling with me.

A. consider　　B. enjoy　　C. avoid　　D. prevent

29. It was not a serious accident; our car needs only some _____ repairs.

A. major　　B. secondary　　C. minor　　D. primary

30. We've _____ sugar. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.

A. run away with　　B. run down

C. run off　　D. run out of

31. It is necessary that an efficient worker _____ his work on time.

A. accomplishes　　B. can accomplish

C. accomplish　　D. has accomplished

32. Mother insisted that _____.

A. they are to be back before nine in the evening

B. they ought to be back before nine in the evening

C. they be back before nine in the evening

D. they had to be back before nine in the evening

33. _____ can be judged from her eyes, she has no personal hostility to us.

A. It B. As C. Which D. That

34. The politician urged that all citizens _____ to the polls on election day.

A. had gone B. went C. must go D. go

35. No one doubts _____ he is the best leader in the company.

A. whether B. if C. what D. that

36. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.

A. didn't do B. haven't C. didn't D. have done

37. Henry looked very much _____ when he was caught cheating in the biology exam.

A. discouraged B. embarrassed

C. disappointed D. bewildered

38. The Anti-Japanese War _____ in 1937 and it _____ eight years.

A. was broken out...lasted B. broke out...lasted

C. broke...remained D. had been broken out...kept

39. Hardly had he finished his speech _____ the audience started cheering.

A. then B. when C. than D. as

40. I'm not _____ to lift the heavy box.

A. short enough B. enough tall C. health enough D. strong enough

41. I did not choose any of the three ways, because I found _____ satisfactory.

A. neither of them B. either of them

C. none of them D. none of it

42. How we _____ a chance to visit your great country！

A. looked for B. longed for C. waited for D. went for

43. Don't _____ to let me know if there is anything I can do for you.

A. reject B. prevent C. hesitate D. refuse

44. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.

A. hang up B. hang about C. hang on D. hang onto

45. The preservation of embryos and juveniles is a _____ occurrence in the fossil record.

A. scarce B. lack C. rare D. short

Part Ⅲ Identification (10%)

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

46. If you take a ten- or fifteen-minutes (A) vacation into (B) the realm of imagination each day (C), you may add much to (D) the excitement and enjoyment of your life.

47. Susan, together with (A) her husband and two sons (B), are (C) to arrive on (D) the evening flight.

48. Only (A) in this way (B) we can (C) win the match (D).

49. Scientists and economists believe (A) that human being can never (B) use away (C) all the mineral (D) resources on Earth.

50. When I got to (A) the cinema, the film had already started (B); I ought to get (C) there earlier (D).

51. Nothing (A) but (B) two chairs are (C) in (D) the room.

52. I can't help to think (A) it would be (B) fun to play (C) such an exciting (D) game with them.

53. Riding on the swings (秋千) and playing (A) with the ducks in the pond was (B) our children's (C) greatest pleasure when we took them (D) to the park.

54. Paul suggested that they meet (A) in the front (B) of the school gate at (C) one o'clock Friday afternoon (D).

55. Smith sold most of (A) his belongings (B). He has hardly nothing (C) left in (D) the house.

Part Ⅳ Cloze (10%)

Directions: *There are* 20 *blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are four choices marked* A, B, C *and* D *at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fit into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work they must read letters, reports, trade publications, interoffice communications, not to mention newspapers and magazines: a never-ending flood of words. In __56__ a job or advancing in one, the ability to read and comprehend __57__ can mean the difference between success and failure. Yet the

unfortunate fact is that most of us are __58__ readers. Most of us develop poor reading __59__ at an early age, and never get over them. The main deficiency __60__ in the actual stuff of language itself—words. Taken individually, words have __61__ meaning until they are strung together into phrased, sentences and paragraphs. __62__, however, the untrained reader does not read groups of words. He laboriously reads one word at a time, often regressing to __63__ words or passages. Regression, the tendency to look back over __64__ you have just read, is a common bad habit in reading. Another habit which __65__ down the speed of reading is vocalization—sounding each word either orally or mentally as __66__ reads.

To overcome these bad habits, some reading clinics use a device called an __67__, which moves a bar (or curtain) down the page at a predetermined speed. The bar is set at a slightly faster rate __68__ the reader finds comfortable, in order to "stretch" him. The accelerator forces the reader to read fast, __69__ word-by-word reading, regression and subvocalization, practically impossible. At first __70__ is sacrificed for speed. But when you learn to read ideas and concepts, you will not only read faster, __71__ your comprehension will improve. Many people have found __72__ reading skill drastically improved after some training. __73__ Charles Au, a business manager, for instance, his reading rate was a reasonably good 172 words a minute __74__ the training, now it is an excellent 1,378 words a minute. He is delighted that how he can __75__ a lot more reading material in a short period of time.

56. A. applying	B. doing	C. offering	D. getting
57. A. quickly	B. easily	C. roughly	D. decidedly
58. A. good	B. curious	C. poor	D. urgent
59. A. training	B. habits	C. situations	D. custom
60. A.lies	B. combines	C. touches	D. involves
61. A. some	B. a lot	C. little	D. dull
62. A. Fortunately	B. In fact	C. Logically	D. Unfortunately
63. A. reuse	B. reread	C. rewrite	D. recite
64. A. what	B. which	C. that	D. if
65. A. scales	B. cuts	C. slows	D. measures
66. A. some one	B. one	C. he	D. reader
67. A. accelerator	B. actor	C. amplifier	D. observer
68. A. then	B. as	C. beyond	D. than
69. A. enabling	B. leading	C. making	D. indicating
70. A.meaning	B. comprehension	C. gist	D. regression
71. A. but	B. nor	C. or	D. for

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