



成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

# 成人英语三级考试 模拟试题

成人英语三级考试命题研究组 编



中国石化出版社

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教·育·出·版·中·心



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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

成人英语三级考试模拟试题/成人英语三级考试命题  
研究组编

—北京:中国石化出版社,2007

ISBN 978-7-80229-210-9

I.成… II.成… III.英语-成人教育:高等教育-水平  
考试-习题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 133899 号

**中国石化出版社出版发行**

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com.cn

北京正阳久久科技开发有限公司排版

北京大地印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

\*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 9.75 印张 243 千字

2007 年 1 月第 1 版 2007 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定价:15.00 元

(购买时请认明封面防伪标识)

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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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through center.

### Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

The word *health* can be used in a number of ways. In the past, health meant only the absence of disease or illness. Today, though, health has a broader meaning. *Health* is the state of your well-being that includes how you feel physically, mentally, and socially. *Wellness* is another term that describes this broader view of health. (76) You can understand the need for a broader definition if you think about how health in your life is different from health in your grandparents' lives.

In 1900, the main causes of death were diseases that were spread by bacteria (细菌) and viruses (病毒). If you had lived then, the danger of your dying from pneumonia (肺炎) would have been three times greater than the danger of your dying from cancer.

(77) The diseases that were most common in 1900 affected people of all ages. It is not surprising, then that around 1900, the emphasis of health was on freedom from illness. Today many of the diseases that were common in 1900 can be prevented or cured by improved medicines and methods of sanitation (卫生). Most diseases now are likely to occur later in life. You as a teenager will probably not have to think about the same threats to your health as your grandparents did.

These improvements in health conditions mean that not only can you now enjoy a better life, but you also have a greater chance of having a longer life. Controlling diseases has increased the life expectancy in the United States. Generally, people born more recently have higher life expectancies. Since 1900, the life expectancy in the United States has increased by more than 27 years. It has increased from 47 years for those born in 1900 to 74 years 1981.

1. According to Paragraph 1, *health* and *wellness* \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can be used interchangeably on all occasions
- B. are different in that the latter has a broader sense

- C. had the same meaning in the past  
D. both refer to the state of your well-being
2. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Diseases caused by bacteria and viruses were incurable in 1900.  
B. Bacteria and viruses are the main causes of death today.  
C. Medicines for curing pneumonia were not available in 1900.  
D. Pneumonia caused as many deaths in 1900 as cancer does today.
3. "Life expectancy" in the last paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the kind of life that a person may expect to live  
B. the mode of life that a group of people have lived  
C. the length of time that a person or an animal has lived  
D. the length of time that people may expect to live
4. On an average, people in America who were born in 1900 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had a life-span of 74 years  
B. lived a shorter but better life than those born later  
C. lived to 47 years of age  
D. lived 27 years longer than those born in 1981
5. The intended readers of the passage are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teenagers  
B. the diseased  
C. adults  
D. aged people

## Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

We all associate colors with feeling and attitudes. In politics dark blue often means "tradition", and red means "social change". But blue can also mean sadness (I'm feeling blue). White is often for purity, although in China white is worn for funerals, and red is used to express the joy of a wedding, in Western Europe white is worn at weddings and black for funerals. (78) Advertisers are aware of the importance of selecting colors according to the way people react to them. Soap powders come in white and light blue packets (clean and cold, like ice); cereals often come in brown packets (like wheat fields), but cosmetics never come in brown jars (dirty)!

Where do these ideas come from? Maxi Luscher from the University of Geneva believes that in the beginning life was dictated by two factors beyond our control: night and day. Night brought passivity, and a general slowing down of metabolism (新陈代谢); day brought with it the possibility of action, and increase in the metabolic rate, thus providing us with energy and initiative. Dark blue, therefore, is the color of quiet and passivity, bright yellow the color of hope and activity.

In prehistoric times, activity as a rule took one of two forms: Either we were hunting and

attacking, or were being hunted and defending ourselves against attack. Attack is universally represented by the color red; self-preservation by its complement green.

6. In Luscher's view, the association of colors with feeling and attitudes can be traced back to the association of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. day and night with passivity and action in ancient time  
 B. black with funerals in Western Europe  
 C. white with purity in some countries  
 D. red with joy in China
7. Which of the following is not true?  
 A. Dark blue brings tragedy.  
 B. Dark blue means tradition.  
 C. Dark blue represents night.  
 D. Dark blue indicates quietness.
8. Soap powders come in white and light blue packets to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. resemble ice  
 B. show quality  
 C. suggest purity  
 D. attract customers
9. In Luscher's view, which of the following colors is associated with defense?  
 A. Red.  
 B. Blue.  
 C. Dark.  
 D. Green.
10. According to the passage, what kind of people would probably favor yellow?  
 A. People who are passive and conservative.  
 B. People who are creative and aggressive.  
 C. People who are hopeful and active.  
 D. People who are ideal and dreamy.

### Passage 3

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:**

It seemed to me, and still does, that the system of American business often produces wrong, immoral and irresponsible decisions, even though the personal morality of the people running the businesses is often above reproach. The system has a different morality as a group than the people do as individuals, which permits it to willfully produce ineffective or dangerous products, deal dictatorially and often unfairly with suppliers, pay bribes for business, abrogate the rights of employees by demanding blind loyalty to management or tamper with the democratic process of government through illegal political contributions.

I am not a psychologist, so I can't offer a professional opinion on what happens to the freedom of individual minds when they are blended into the group management through process of business. (79) But my private analysis is this: morality has to do with people. If an action is viewed primarily from the perspective of its effect on people, it is put into the moral realm.

Business in America, however, is impersonal. This is particularly true of large American multi-national corporations. They are viewed by their employees and publics as faceless. They have no personality. The ultimate measure of success and failure of these businesses is not their effect on people but rather their earnings per share of stock. If earnings are high, the business is considered good. If they are low or in the red ink, it is considered a failure. The first question to greet any business proposal is how will it affect profits? (80) People do not enter the equation of a business decisions except to the extent that the effect on them will hurt or enhance earnings per share. In such a completely impersonal context, business decisions of questionable personal morality are easily justified. The unwavering devotion to the bottom line brings this about, and the American public until now has been more than willing to accept this. when someone is forced into early retirement in a management power-play or supplier is cheated out of sale by under-the-table dealings, the public reaction is generally, "Oh, well. That's business." And management's reaction is often, "it's what's on the bottom line that counts." A person who shoots and kills another is sentenced to life in prison. A business man who makes a defective product which kills people may get a nominal fine or a verbal slap on the hands, if he is ever brought to trial at all.

11. In the author's view, if an American business makes an immoral decision as a group, the managing individuals \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. may be excused from trial  
B. are often above reproach  
C. may differ in interpreting morality  
D. should not escape responsibility
12. What American business often do to the government is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. influence its administration  
B. contribute towards government democracy  
C. act in the government's name  
D. collaborate with government for the bottom line
13. From the passage we may well understand that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. appeals relentlessly to the law court for justice  
B. finds personal morality sometimes questionable  
C. knows much about immoral dealings of American businesses  
D. regards profit-making as a business's primary goal
14. The public attitude towards immoral business decisions is generally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tolerant                      B. indignant                      C. indifferent                      D. supportive
15. "A verbal slap on the hands" in the last sentence may be interpreted as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. punishment done physically but mildly  
B. punishment carried out without delay  
C. no punishment in fact  
D. a contradiction to the law



## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

16. His answer is \_\_\_\_\_ in the class, and the teacher praised him.  
A. the exactest                      B. most exact  
C. the most exact                  D. the more exact
17. \_\_\_\_\_ show her feeling, her love and her hatred.  
A. Hers poems                      B. Those poems of hers  
C. Those poems of her            D. Those her poems
18. \_\_\_\_\_ the wind blew, \_\_\_\_\_ the man held his hat and coat.  
A. Harder... tighter                B. Hard... tight  
C. The hard... tight                D. The harder... the tighter
19. Who was the gray-haired old woman \_\_\_\_\_ we saw at yesterday's ball?  
A. which                      B. who                      C. whom                      D. whose
20. I'll never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ I became a college student.  
A. when                      B. which                      C. at which                      D. on that
21. Who was the girl \_\_\_\_\_ just stood there?  
A. which                      B. whom                      C. that                      D. /
22. This is the town \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. for which                      D. where
23. Long long ago there lived a beautiful girl \_\_\_\_\_ name was Helen.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. whose                      D. that
24. We heard the famous singer \_\_\_\_\_ at the concert yesterday.  
A. singing                      B. to sing                      C. sing                      D. sang
25. The book \_\_\_\_\_ into many languages since it was first published.  
A. was translated                      B. has been translated  
C. has translated                      D. is translated
26. The excellent student \_\_\_\_\_ abroad to take part in the meeting next week.  
A. will send                      B. is sent                      C. will be sent                      D. was sent
27. The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the nursery.  
A. are well looked after                      B. look after well  
C. are looked well after                      D. look well after
28. The sentence \_\_\_\_\_ this way, or you will misunderstand it.  
A. can be analyzed                      B. needn't be analyzed  
C. can't be analyzed                      D. can't analyzed
29. The highest point of the earth is the peak of \_\_\_\_\_ Himalaya mountains.  
A. /                      B. a                      C. come                      D. the
30. This area is \_\_\_\_\_ that area.  
A. three times as large as                      B. three times no larger as  
C. three times large as                      D. as three times large as

31. The little boy kept \_\_\_\_\_ TV, which made his mother feel bored.  
A. watch            B. watched            C. watching            D. to watch
32. We were discussing \_\_\_\_\_ this new computer.  
A. how to use    B. how use            C. to use how            D. how use to
33. It was getting dark, but I \_\_\_\_\_ studying.  
A. won't stop    B. wouldn't stop    C. wouldn't stopping    D. shouldn't stop
34. This is \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to know.  
A. that            B. which            C. how            D. what
35. Your cold may \_\_\_\_\_ worse if you don't go to the doctor at once.  
A. get            B. find            C. grow            D. from
36. When we got there we found the crowd \_\_\_\_\_ us in the airport.  
A. welcome    B. to welcome    C. welcoming    D. welcomed
37. The monitor of the class showed us \_\_\_\_\_ the college.  
A. in            B. out            C. round            D. of
38. At the end of the term, our teacher will \_\_\_\_\_ examinations.  
A. tidy up    B. make out    C. knock down    D. make up
39. Before we left the room the chairman made sure \_\_\_\_\_ the lights were turned off.  
A. if            B. which            C. when            D. that
40. \_\_\_\_\_ to call us when you reach there.  
A. Make sure    B. Be sure    C. Make be sure    D. Sure
41. When spring comes, trees \_\_\_\_\_ blossoms.  
A. burst to    B. break into    C. burst into    D. break to
42. "\_\_\_\_\_!" shouted the father. "You failed in the exam!"  
A. For shame    B. On shame    C. Shame you    D. Shame for
43. The little girl was turned \_\_\_\_\_ by her stepfather and she had no place to go.  
A. on            B. off            C. out            D. away
44. —What's on tonight?  
—I have \_\_\_\_\_, but I can tell you after I read the newspaper.  
A. not idea    B. no idea    C. no ideas    D. not ideas
45. The government decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the expenses.  
A. cut down    B. cut short    C. cut off    D. cut away

### Part III Cloze (10%)

There was one true shark(鲨鱼) story that Jack could never forget. It happened \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ the Second World War. A British \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_, called the Nova Scotia, was going from the Red Sea to Burban in South Africa. It was \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ more than a thousand South African soldiers and Italian \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ of war. There was no \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ warship(护航舰), because the danger of enemy attack(攻击) seemed \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_. It was a long way from Europe. \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ a German submarine(潜艇) had \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ the Indian Ocean. It was waiting

outside Burban when the Nova Scotia appeared.

The submarine 54 the Nova Scotia to the 55 of the sea. Many men were 56 at once. Many others were badly hurt, and they died after a few minutes. But hundreds were 57. They were not greatly 58. The sea was 59 and warm they thought, "A ship will find us in the morning. We'll soon be saved." A ship did find them, but it saved only 83 men. The 60 had taken the rest.

Thirty-five years later, Jack spoke to one of these men. "I was on a raft(筏子)," the man said, "There were men all 61 me in the water. They were swimming, or 62 on to pieces of wood. Suddenly I heard a 63. It came from a man who was a few hundred meters away from me. He threw his arms 64 the air. Then he 65 beneath the water. He never came up again. That was the scene. The sharks had smelled the blood of the dead and the dying men. There seemed to be hundreds of them. Man after man gave a terrible shout and then disappeared. I even saw sharks attack men on the rafts. They jumped right out of the water."

- |                     |                |              |               |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 46. A. during       | B. before      | C. after     | D. between    |
| 47. A. officer      | B. official    | C. ship      | D. boat       |
| 48. A. controlled   | B. organized   | C. carrying  | D. containing |
| 49. A. people       | B. prisoners   | C. enemies   | D. weapons    |
| 50. A. protecting   | B. guarding    | C. repeating | D. preventing |
| 51. A. limited      | B. small       | C. unable    | D. little     |
| 52. A. So           | B. Therefore   | C. But       | D. Instead    |
| 53. A. attacked     | B. taken       | C. studied   | D. reached    |
| 54. A. called       | B. put         | C. forced    | D. sent       |
| 55. A. bottom       | B. depth       | C. water     | D. surface    |
| 56. A. killed       | B. murdered    | C. gone      | D. wounded    |
| 57. A. awaken       | B. suffering   | C. alive     | D. floating   |
| 58. A. disappointed | B. anxious     | C. worried   | D. eager      |
| 59. A. still        | B. calm        | C. quiet     | D. smooth     |
| 60. A. sharks       | B. men         | C. ship      | D. water      |
| 61. A. over         | B. around      | C. on        | D. below      |
| 62. A. catching     | B. grasping    | C. seizing   | D. holding    |
| 63. A. shout        | B. murmur      | C. voice     | D. whistle    |
| 64. A. to           | B. through     | C. in        | D. with       |
| 65. A. dived        | B. disappeared | C. returned  | D. went       |

## Part IV 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

66. The diamond is the hardest substance in the nature.  
A B C D
67. The nitrogen makes up over 78 percent of the Earth atmosphere, the gaseous  
A B C  
mass surrounding the planet.  
D
68. Proteins form the most of the structure of the body and also act as enzymes.  
A B C D
69. Researchers at the University of Colorado are investigating a series of indicators  
A B  
that could help themselves to predict earthquakes.  
C D
70. The continental divide refers to an imaginary line in the North American Rockies  
that divides the waters flowing into the Atlantic Ocean from it flowing into the  
A B C D  
Pacific.
71. In 1920 the presidential candidate Warren Harding coined the word "normalcy"  
A  
to express social and economic conditions they promised the nation.  
B C D
72. The sounds of jazz are not similar to them of traditional orchestra.  
A B C D
73. Many critics believe that Amy Lowell's most important work is not poetry, but his  
A B C  
biography, *John Keats*, published the year of her death.  
D
74. Although he is employed in the scientific and technical fields, the metric system is  
A B C  
not generally utilized in the United States .  
D
75. The human body contains more than six hundred muscles who account for ap-  
A B C  
proximately forty percent of the body weight.  
D

**Part V Translation (20%)****Section A**

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

76. You can understand the need for a broader definition if you think about how health in your life is different from health in your grandparents' lives.
77. The diseases that were most common in 1900 affected people of all ages.
78. Advertisers are aware of the importance of selecting colors according to the way people react to them.
79. But my private analysis is this: morality has to do with people.
80. People do not enter the equation of a business decisions except to the extent that the effect on them will hurt or enhance earnings per share.

**Section B**

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

81. 我们用的最多的能的形式是电,而且用量与日俱增。
82. 但是电也需要生产,要生产电就需要大量的燃料,如石油、煤、天然气等。
83. 今天人们担心的问题是:这些燃料能维持多久? 这一点谁也无法确知。
84. 许多世纪以来,长江三峡受到中国人民的赞美。
85. 但现在,经过十几年的研究、计划和准备,中国政府即将在三峡上修筑最大的混凝土大坝。

## 模拟试题(一)参考答案

### Part I Reading Comprehension (30%)

#### Passage 1

1. D 根据原文第一段 *Wellness* is another term that describes this broader view of health 一句可知 *health* 与 *wellness* 都可以表示广义的“健康”,因此选 D。A 项意为“可以在任何场合下交替使用”,过于绝对;B 项意为“两者不同,因为后者意义更广泛”;C 项意为“在过去意义相同”,均不符合原文意义。
2. C 由原文 If you had lived then, the danger of your dying from pneumonia(肺炎) would have been three times greater than the danger of your dying from cancer. 和 Today many of the diseases that were common in 1900 can be prevented or cured by improved medicines and methods of sanitation (卫生). 两句可知 C 正确。A 项过于绝对。由 In 1900, the main causes of death were diseases that were spread by bacteria(细菌) and viruses(病毒)。可知 B 项错误。由 If you had lived then, the danger of your dying from pneumonia(肺炎) would have been three times greater than the danger of your dying from cancer 可知 D 项错误。
3. D 由原文最后一句可知 Life expectancy 是指“预期寿命”,因为很显然 1981 年出生的大部分人现在还并未死亡。
4. C 由原文最后一句 It has increased from 47 years for those born in 1900 to 74 years 1981(寿命从 1900 年出生的人的 47 岁增长到 1981 年出生的人的 74 岁)可知 C 正确。
5. A 根据原文第三段最后一句 You as a teenager will probably not have to think about the same threats to your health as your grandparents did. 可知本文的预期读者为 teenagers。

#### Passage 2

6. A 据第二段得知, Lüscher 的研究认为,颜色与感觉和态度有关系。  
这主要有两个因素:黑夜给人们带来消极,而白天给人们带来行动。
7. A 全文没提黑色带来灾难。
8. D 从该文章第五句可知,颜色对顾客的重要性。因此洗衣粉的包装以白色和浅蓝色为最佳,这样会使人们联想到洁净。
9. D 据文章中的最后一句话,红色代表进攻,绿色代表自卫。
10. C 据第二段最后一句得知,黄色是表示希望和活动的颜色,所以爱活动、对未来充满希望的人喜欢黄色。

**Passage 3**

11. B 文章第一句话 It seemed to me, and still does... is often above reproach. 所以答案应该是 B。
12. A 文章中提到 tamper with the democratic process of government through illegal political contributions. 所以答案应该是 A。
13. C 文章中虽然没有直接提到美国商业中的不道德交易,但是从文章的描写及作者的分析中可以看出,作者非常了解这些不道德交易。A 在文章中没有提到;B 与文章的提法刚好相反;D 是美国商人们的看法,作者是否定这一看法的,所以用排除法也可以得出答案是 C。
14. A 由文中 the public reaction is generally... “Oh, well. That’s business.” 可知公众对此持比较宽容,容忍的态度。根本谈不上支持这种商业对人的漠视态度。American public until now has been more than willing to accept this. 只是说与原来那种根本反对的态度相比变得比较愿意接受了,也就是比较能容忍这种现象了,所以正确答案应为 A。
15. C A verbal slap on the hands 有名无实的惩罚。

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

16. A 本题应选用形容词的最高级比较形式,exact 的最高级构成应为:exactest。
17. B those poems of hers 她的那些诗词,物主代词的绝对形式,如 mine, yours, his, hers 等等,可与 of 连用构成短语,表示“某一个的”。
18. D the harder... the tighter,这是英语比较级的一种特殊用法,由“the + 比较级 + 句子,the + 比较级”构成,表示“愈……愈……”。
19. C whom 引导一个定语从句,whom 代表 the old woman 在从句中作宾语,A which 指代物,不指人;B who 作主语用;D whose 作定语。
20. A when 引导定语从句,在从句中作状语,表时间相当于 on which。
21. C that 引导定语从句,在从句中作主语,可代表人,而 A which 只代表东西。
22. D where 引导定语从句,在从句中作地点状语。
23. C whose 引导定语从句,在从句中作定语,等于 the girl’s。
24. C hear sb. do sth. 听见某人做某事,而 hear sb. doing sth. 听见某人正在做某事,注意二者区别。
25. B 现在完成时的被动语态,have (has) been + done。
26. C 一般将来时的被动语态,will be + done。
27. A 词组的被动语态,注意 well 的位置。
28. C 情态动词的否定形式的被动语态。
29. D 江河,海洋,山脉名称前要加 the。
30. A 注意这种表示比较的方法,倍数 + as + adj. + as。
31. C keep doing sth. 不断地做某事。
32. A how/where/when/what/which + to + 动词原形是常用词组,须牢记。
33. B would 在这里含有“愿意”、“乐意”之意。
34. D what 在此相当于 the thing (which/that)。

35. A get 在这里作系动词,后接形容词,表示变得,相当于 become。  
36. C find sb. doing sth. 表示“发现某人在做某事”。  
37. C show sb. round 领某人各处参观。  
38. B make out examinations 出考试题; A. tidy up 整理; C. knock down 拆毁; D. make up 组成、构成。  
39. D make sure 表示“弄清楚”,后常接 that 引导的宾语从句。  
40. B 本题主要是考 make sure 与 be sure to do 的区别,后者指“别忘了,千万要”。  
41. C burst into blossom(花)突然开放。  
42. A For shame! 真不像话!  
43. D turn away 赶走; A. turn on 接通; B. turn off 关闭; C. turn out 打扫,生产。  
44. B I have no idea 我不知道。  
45. A cut down expenses 削减经费。

### Part III Cloze (10%)

46. A 文章讲述的是“二战期间”发生的鲨鱼吃人的一幕惨剧。  
47. C 后面能看出这不是一艘小船(boat)。  
48. C carry“装载”,而用 D 项“包含”,意义不当。  
49. C 大家知道,二战中意大利是“轴心国”成员,是交战敌方。enemies 在这儿实际上指战俘。  
50. B guard 是“护卫”之意。如果用 A 或 D 项,意思恰恰相反。  
51. B “敌人来攻击的危险性很少”。A 项的 limited 是指“有限的(且不能改变)”,实际上德国海军是非常强大的。  
52. C 根据上一句的意思应是 But。  
53. D 要根据上文和下文来确定。  
54. C force 有“施之暴力”之意,在此处与下文联系,是指“击沉”。  
55. A 既是“击沉”,所以应选 bottom。  
56. A 下一句说“很多人受了重伤”,所以这一句应该是“当场死亡”。  
57. C alive“活着”、“没有死”。  
58. A 因为 B、C 两项同义,和文意不符。  
59. B calm 可作形容词,常指天气“无风的”、“风平浪静的”。  
60. A 本句的 take 一词是 eat 或 kill 的一种含蓄的说法。  
61. B around“在……周围”。  
62. B 这四个词很难取舍。C 项一词指“不讲道理地或不正当地夺取”,它同 A 项一词都是非延续性动词,不能用来指正在发生的情景。B 项一词指“用力抓住”。这对于在茫茫大海中想逃生的人来说是很恰当的。  
63. A shout“喊叫”。  
64. B “双臂在空中来回摆动。”  
65. A dive 指跳入水中。



**Part IV Identification (10%)**

66—75 DAADD DCCAB

**Part V Translation (20%)****Section A**

76. 如果你想想对你说的健康与对你的祖父辈说的健康是如何的不同的话,你就可以明白一个更广义的对健康的概念是多么的必要。
77. 那场在 1900 年的疾病几乎传染到每一个年龄段的人。
78. 广告商意识到根据人们对颜色的反应来选择颜色的重要性。
79. 但是据我个人的分析,道德与人息息相关。
80. 人们并不能在商业中做出一个对等的决定,除非那个决定的后果会让他们提高或降低利润。

**Section B**

81. The form of energy we use most is electricity, and everyday more is needed.
82. But electricity has to be made, too, and to make it huge quantities of fuel, such as oil, coal, gas, etc. are required.
83. The question which worries everyone is how long these fuels will last. Nobody knows it for sure.
84. For several centuries, the Three Gorges of Yangtze River has been admired by the Chinese people.
85. But now, after over ten years of study, plan and preparation, the Chinese Government will build the largest concrete dam on the Three Gorges.