



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 历年真题名家详解

(第五版)

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

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中国人民大学出版社

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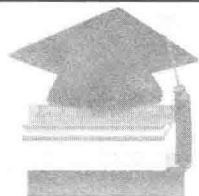
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总序

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”系列图书从诞生至今已经有 12 年了。本套书体例新颖，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，不仅针对北京地区，也适用于全国三级英语考试，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 12 年里，先后有近 20 万考生成为本套书的读者，并在当年的考试中直接受益于本套书。

2015 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，推出最新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（第二版）》、《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（第五版）》、《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》和《全国成人本科学士学位英语统一考试词汇周计划》，共七册，以全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主要有以下原因。

1. 教师推荐

大部分成人高校以及各地网络教育学院的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 12 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自己学校的学位英语论坛里, 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, 也有多年参与命题以及阅卷的专家。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。并且本套书不仅针对北京地区, 也适用于全国三级英语考试。因此, 人大英语三级红宝书在考生中影响较大。我们曾对本套书的使用情况做过跟踪调查, 结果发现以本套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。

红宝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@rucet.com。联系电话 010-62519136 或 010-62513200。

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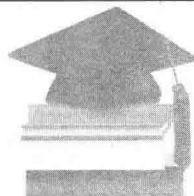
编 者

于中国人民大学

2015 年 8 月

前言

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历年真题名家详解(第五版)》是中国人民大学英语三级红宝书系列中的一本,本书最大的特点就是对真题的阅读理解 and 完形填空等五部分进行了全面剖析,其中有广大考生关注的长难句分析以及全文翻译。

英语的复习需要记忆词汇,需要单项练习,需要模拟训练,而各种复习方法都离不开一点:研究真题。为帮助考生充分体会历年考题的命题思路,对自己面临的任务和需要解决的问题获得清醒的认识,提高应试能力,我们特别编写了这本《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(第五版)》。在此次改版中,我们加入了2014年11月和2015年5月最新两次的考试真题。全书对2007年11月至2015年5月的考试真题进行了详细的解析,解题中注重揭示命题角度,注意总结归纳一些应试技能及理解文章和题意的办法。同时,为了帮助考生全面、透彻地理解文章与句子,还为阅读理解、完形填空部分提供了全文翻译。我们认为,本书是考生在开始复习时应该首先阅读的书之一,更是考生在整个复习过程中需要始终参考的一本书。

在整个复习中认真研究真题,从真题中找方法、找差距,是英语三级复习中不可忽视的一个重要方法。本书汇集了2007年11月至2015年5月的真题。并且应广大考生的要求,提供了全国著名学位英语考试辅导专家在中国人民大学录制的今年最新真题的视频讲解,供广大读者免费收看。另外,还将通过亚马逊、当当、京东等平台以电子书的形式单独销售最新的真题及解析,为广大考生提供更加灵活的购买方式。由于时间仓促,书中难免有谬误之处,希望读者指正。

编者

于中国人民大学

2015年8月

目 录



北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2015 年 5 月真题 1

答案与解析 10

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2014 年 11 月真题 21

答案与解析 30

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2014 年 5 月真题 40

答案与解析 49

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2013 年 11 月真题 60

答案与解析 69

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2013 年 5 月真题 80

答案与解析 89

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2012 年 11 月真题 102

答案与解析 111

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2012 年 5 月真题 (A 卷) 127

答案与解析 136

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2011 年 11 月真题 (A 卷) 146

答案与解析 155

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2011 年 5 月真题 (A 卷) 164

答案与解析 174

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2010 年 11 月真题 (A 卷) 185

答案与解析 195

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2010 年 5 月真题 (A 卷) 206

答案与解析 216

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2009 年 11 月真题 (A 卷) 227

答案与解析 237

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2009 年 4 月真题 (A 卷) 250

答案与解析 260

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2008 年 11 月真题 (A 卷) 272

答案与解析 282

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2008 年 4 月真题 (A 卷) 294

答案与解析 303

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2007 年 11 月真题 (A 卷) 315

答案与解析 324

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

2015年5月真题

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.

When Bill de Blasio ran for New York City mayor last year, he promised to end a controversial (有争议的), citywide cell-phone ban (禁令) in public schools, which is not equally enforced in all schools. Now, under his leadership, the city is preparing to end the ban. It will be replaced by a policy that allows phones inside schools but tells students to keep them packed away during class.

Many schools have a rule about enforcing the ban that says, "If we don't see it, we don't know about it." That means teachers are OK with students bringing in cell phones, as long as they stay out of sight and inside bags and pockets.

But at the 88 city schools with metal detectors, the ban has been strictly enforced. The detectors were installed to keep weapons out of schools, but the scanners (扫描器) can also detect cell phones. So students at these schools must leave their phones at home or pay someone to store it for them.

The ban was put into place in 2007 under mayor Michael Bloomberg. Ending the ban will also likely end an industry that has sprung up near dozens of the schools that enforce the ban. Workers in vans (厢式货车) that resemble food trucks store teens' cell phones and other devices for a dollar a day.

(76) Critics of the ban say cell phones are important safety devices for kids during an emergency. They also say that enforcement of the ban is uneven and **discriminatory**. Where the ban is enforced, it puts a disadvantage on students who can't afford to pay to store their phones.

Before putting an official end to the cell-phone ban, city education officials are working on creating a new policy. (77) It will include rules about not using the phones during class or to

cheat on tests.

1. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. New York City will give financial aid to poor students.
 - B. New York City plans to restrict cell phone use in libraries.
 - C. New York City plans to install metal detectors in all public schools.
 - D. New York City will soon end a ban on cell phones in schools.
2. Students pay _____ a day to leave their cell phones in a van parked near their school.
 - A. a dollar
 - B. Two dollars
 - C. Five dollars
 - D. Ten dollars
3. Metal detectors were installed in 88 city schools, mainly to keep _____ out of Schools.
 - A. cell phones
 - B. weapons
 - C. alcohol
 - D. drugs
4. The word **discriminatory** in Paragraph 5 probably means _____.
 - A. necessary
 - B. tough
 - C. strict
 - D. unfair
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. After the cell-phone ban is ended, students can use their phones during class.
 - B. The cell-phone ban is equally enforced in all public schools.
 - C. The cell-phone ban was put into place in 2008 under mayor Bill de Blasio.
 - D. A phone-storage industry has appeared outside the 88 metal-detector campuses.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Maggie Walker was born in 1867 in Richmond, Virginia. Her mother was once a slave in a rich woman's house. When Maggie was very young, a thief killed her father. Her family was **impoverished**, so Maggie's mother started doing laundry in her home. Maggie had to help her. She washed clothes every day, but she continued to go to school. She was a very good student, especially in math.

After Maggie graduated from high school, she got a job as a teacher. In 1886, she married Armistead Walker. They had two sons and Maggie stayed home to care for them. She also volunteered to help a social organization called the Order of St. Luke. This organization helped

African Americans take care of the sick and bury the dead. Maggie Walker loved the work of the organization. The organization believed that African Americans should take care of each other.

Over the years, Maggie Walker had more and more responsibilities with the organization. In 1895, she suggested that St. Luke begin a program for young people. (78) This program became very popular with schoolchildren. In 1899, Walker became Grand Secretary Treasurer of the St. Luke organization. However, because she was a woman, she received less than half the salary of the man who had the job before her.

The Order of St. Luke had a lot of financial difficulties when Walker took over. It had a lot of unpaid bills and only \$31.61 in the bank. But soon Maggie Walker changed all of that. (79) Her idea was to get new members to join the organization. In just a few years, it grew from 3,400 members to 50,000 members. The organization bought a \$100,000 office building and increased its staff to 55. Now Walker was ready for her next big step.

6. Maggie's father died_____.

- A. when she finished high school
- B. before she was born
- C. when she was very young
- D. after she got married

7. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. Maggie had two children.
- B. Maggie was once a slave.
- C. Maggie was good at math.
- D. Maggie taught for a while.

8. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Maggie loved to help other African Americans.
- B. Maggie was very popular with schoolteachers.
- C. Maggie was the founder of the Order of St. Luke.
- D. Maggie was better paid than men as Grand Secretary Treasurer.

9. The word **impoverished** in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. difficult
- B. rich
- C. famous
- D. poor

10. After Paragraph 4, the author will probably talk about Maggie's_____.

- A. education
- B. next project
- C. pay

D. childhood

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Babies who are breast-fed may be more likely to be successful in life, a new study published Tuesday suggests. The study followed more than 3,000 babies into adulthood in Brazil. The researchers found those who were breast-fed scored slightly higher in intelligence tests in their 30s stayed in school longer and earned more money than those who were given formula (配方奶粉).

“Breast-feeding not only has short-term benefits, but also breast-feeding has long-term benefits,” says Bernardo Lessa Horta of the Federal University of Pelotas in Brazil, who led the study being published in the *Lancet Global Health*.

(80) Doctors have long known that breast-feeding can be good for a baby's health. This is especially true in poor countries, where water can be **contaminated**. For instance, a baby given formula in developing countries is 14 times more likely to die in the first six months than one who's breast-fed. In the U.S., some research has suggested that breast-feeding may raise a baby's IQ (智商) by a few points. But a recent study with siblings (兄弟姊妹) found little advantage to breast-feeding.

Horta says these previous studies didn't follow children into adulthood to see if breast-feeding had long-term effects. So Horta analyzed data collected from 3,493 volunteers he and his colleagues have been following since birth. They are now in their 30s. First, the researchers gave the subjects IQ tests. Those who were breast-fed for 12 months or more had IQ test scores that were 3.76 points higher than those who were breast-fed for less than one month, the team found.

When Horta and his colleagues looked at how much education the subjects had gotten and how much money they were making, they also found a clear difference: Those who were breast-fed stayed longer in school for about an extra year and had monthly salaries that were about a third higher.

11. From the passage, we learn that Horta _____.

- A. is from Brazil
- B. conducts his research in the U.S.
- C. has 30 researchers on his team
- D. is well-known in developing countries

12. Which of the following about those who were breast-fed is NOT mentioned?

- A. They stayed longer in school.
- B. They were happier.
- C. They were smarter.

- D. They made more money.
13. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Doctors don't understand the benefits of breast-feeding.
B. Horta is concerned with water contamination in poor countries.
C. Horta's research project lasted about 30 years.
D. Breast-feeding is the only way to improve a baby's health.
14. The word **contaminated** in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. finished B. interested C. cleared D. polluted
15. Which of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?
- A. Researchers Have Pointed Out the Disadvantages of Breast-feeding
B. Researchers Have Found Out the Shortcomings of Formula
C. Breast-feeding Improves Chances of Success
D. Breast-feeding Benefits Both Mother and Baby

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. The man next door has a good _____ of going to bed at 10 p.m. every day.
A. habit B. custom C. tradition D. thing
17. I got the news _____ your call, but thank you just the same.
A. due to B. used to C. senior to D. prior to
18. Alan sold most of his belongings. He has scarcely _____ left in the house.
A. everything B. something C. anything D. nothing
19. The president promised to keep all the board members _____ of how the talks were going on.
A. inform B. informing C. be informed D. informed
20. _____ got on the train when it started to move.
A. I rarely had B. Scarcely had I
C. No sooner I had D. No sooner had I
21. It's _____ day and I'd like to go for a walk in the park.
A. so a beautiful B. a so beautiful
C. such beautiful a D. such a beautiful
22. Tom, more than anyone else, _____ anxious to go there again.
A. are B. were C. is D. being

23. If he _____ to this project, we will not go on to carry it out.
A. will object B. objects C. had objected D. objected
24. It was during his stay in the countryside _____ he began to learn English.
A. when B. that C. which D. what
25. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____.
A. make up for B. keep up with C. come up with D. put up with
26. Frank moved to California last summer and _____ there since then.
A. has stayed B. stayed C. is staying D. stays
27. The airplane _____ to have sunk to the bottom of the Indian Ocean.
A. suppose B. supposes C. has supposed D. is supposed
28. The management have spent the whole day discussing the schedule of the meeting _____ next year.
A. hold B. held C. to hold D. to be held
29. His car got stuck in the mud, so he _____ get off and asked the villagers nearby for help.
A. can B. had to C. used to D. may
30. It was _____ winter night and a pale moon hung low in _____ sky.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
31. When Jack came in, I _____ dinner with my parents.
A. was having B. had C. am having D. have
32. Would you mind _____ quiet for a little while? I am doing my course work.
A. keep B. to keep C. kept D. keeping
33. If you had come five minutes earlier, you _____ him. It's a pity you were late!
A. would meet B. would have met
C. met D. had met
34. My friend Peter, _____ had been on a visit to America, returned yesterday.
A. which B. that C. who D. whose
35. It takes at least five to ten years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.
A. before B. since C. after D. when
36. A: Excuse me, sir. But can you tell me if there is a hotel near here?
B: Eh. . . there is one at the street corner, two blocks away.
A: Thank you very much.
B: _____!



- A. Nice to see you B. Pardon me
C. You're welcome D. I agree
37. It often takes some time for a new couple to _____ to each other's way of life.
A. refer B. listen C. amount D. adjust
38. Milk turns _____ easily in summer, so it is often kept in a refrigerator.
A. sour B. sweet C. bitter D. delicious
39. The prime minister had to _____ because he was believed to have done something bad against his people.
A. release B. resign C. reform D. regard
40. Last Sunday when Mr Wang was leaving Beijing for Canada, a number of his friends _____ at the airport.
A. found him out B. put him up
C. knocked him down D. saw him off
41. Bob doesn't work hard _____ in school. He is playing all the time!
A. at all B. in all C. after all D. above all
42. I want to buy a new tie to go _____ this brown suit.
A. into B. with C. after D. by
43. Amy is very afraid of dogs, _____?
A. is she B. does she C. isn't she D. doesn't she
44. The engine gives _____ smoke and steam.
A. up B. in C. away D. off
45. Please turn the radio _____. The baby is sleeping.
A. up B. over C. off D. around

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. Yesterday Ted didn't go to school and his brother didn't go, too.
A B C D

47. I try to avoid to go shopping at weekends because the stores are so crowded.
A B C D

48. As they use energy only for motion, a snake can live longer without food than a human being.
A B C D

49. The teacher had three students in this English speech contest, and all of which won the
A B C

first prize.
D

50. The war was broken out in 1937, which led to great losses of lives.
A B C D

51. He got to the station in a hurry only be told that the train had just gone.
A B C D

52. According to this morning's news, about two-thirds of the people in this village was made homeless after the storm.
A B C D

53. House prices are more higher in Beijing than in many other places in China.
A B C D

54. I am wondering when does the next train leave for Shanghai.
A B C D

55. He welcomed the new students and then went on to explaining the college rules.
A B C D

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and 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.

Rowan Torrez will never be able to hear his late (已故的) father tell him that he loves him, but yesterday he 56 received his dad's love in writing, a postcard 57 by his father nearly eight years ago.

On March 7, just days before the two-year anniversary (纪念日) of the 58 of Joseph Torrez, his wife Julie and his ten-year-old son Rowan, received a postcard in the mail from Joseph. The postcard was 59 June 10, 2007. When Joseph Torrez was 60 and working, he would often send postcards to them from 61 places, which he had been to for business 62. And one of them arrived in their mailbox nearly eight years 63 he sent it.

"Hello from Boston," the postcard 64. "I love you and I 65 you so much. See you soon. Love, Daddy."

Rowan and his mother have no 66 how the postcard just showed 67 at their home in Littleton, Colorado. But they are thankful 68 one more gift from Joseph, 69 died on March 13, 2013 from a rare brain disease. Such a disease usually 70 a person after he is sixty years old, 71 Joseph died when he was only forty-one.

The latest postcard is now one of the most 72 gifts that Rowan has received from his father. He will 73 it, adding it to his scrapbook (剪贴簿) 74 he keeps all the other postcards from him. They help Rowan 75 his father after losing him at such a young age.