

黑龙江省成人高等教育本科毕业生

申请学士学位 英语三级统考 真题详解

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和黑龙江省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语统一考试大纲,同时分析了近几年统考的发展变化情况并结合教学与考生备考的实际,组织具有丰富教学与命题经验,熟悉三级统考特点和规律的专家和教师编写的。适合考生考前备考培训使用,希望它能对备考的同学有所帮助。

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前 言

近 10 年来,黑龙江省实行了成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语三级全省统一考试。哈尔滨工业大学出版社出版的由王少荣、关晓红主编《黑龙江省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语统考模拟试题集》,通过几年来的实际应用,受到广大考生的普遍欢迎和好评。这本《申请学士学位英语三级统考真题详解》是《申请学士学位英语统考模拟试题集》一书主编之一的关晓红副教授结合多年的教学经验,为广大考生精心编写的配套用书。

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》和黑龙江省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语全省统一考试的规定和标准,根据近几年的考试题型、考试思路、考试变化和考试趋势,结合教学实际编写的。

根据课堂教学实践,多位编者对三级考试历界真题进行了详解。通过本书学习,考生在学习和备考中遇到的困难和难点可以迎刃而解,省去了大量查字典和查阅其他资料的时间,相当于把多个富有经验的教师请回了家,随时请教,随时查阅。

本书共有九套考题,全部都是历年的曝光考题,每套考题后面备有答案和详解。建议考生把详解认真通读一遍,因为即使把某道试题作对了,但与此相关的其他问题,诸如错误的选项错在哪里、与考点相关的其他知识点是什么等,考生却不一定都清楚。这本书会帮你解决这个问题。

考生通过使用本书,不仅能够巩固英语的基础知识,而且还能够熟练地掌握语言技能;不仅能够自如地应对考试,而且还能够提高语言的的实际应用能力,对今后的英语学习有极大的促进作用。

本书是三级考试的必备用书,也可用于平时自测或阶段性学习,是提高英语水平和加强英语应试能力的良师益友。

本书由关晓红、高为公担任主编,王桂芝教授任主审。由于水平有限,时间短促,书中不妥之处,敬请专家和读者批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 1 月

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黑龙江省成人本科毕业生申请学士学位 英语考试试卷样题

Paper One

(80 minutes)

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20 points; 15 minutes)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

1. Ruth finally _____ to find what she was looking for.
A. tried B. managed C. succeeded D. achieved
2. What languages do you know _____ German and English?
A. except B. beyond C. besides D. above
3. My train was 20 minutes late in the morning and there was a _____ delay in the evening.
A. same B. similar C. likable D. likely
4. If you want to see a play in London, you should book well _____ preferably six weeks before.
A. in detail B. in advance C. in force D. in turn
5. There are indications that the two sides will soon reach an _____.
A. approach B. argument C. agreement D. ambition
6. A shower of rain _____ our day's outing.
A. damaged B. spoiled C. discouraged D. wasted
7. The doctor told him to go on a diet but he couldn't _____ the temptation of chocolate and other rich food.
A. resist B. persist C. insist D. consist
8. I was told to have a _____ photograph ready when I applied for my ID card to be renewed.
A. late B. modern C. fresh D. recent
9. It took her several weeks to _____ from the shock.
A. survive B. improve C. overcome D. recover
10. If the pressure is not _____ immediately, there may be an explosion.
A. released B. relieved C. revealed D. received
11. The boxer who was knocked out did not _____ until he was taken to hospital.
A. come to B. come back C. bring through D. bring back

12. Five of those who got injured in the gas explosion were in _____ condition.
A. vital B. critical C. urgent D. decisive
13. Don't ask me about the new plan, for I'm quite _____ of it.
A. perceptive B. simple C. ignorant D. useless
14. Their cause is _____ of our continued support.
A. worth B. worthwhile C. worthy D. worthless
15. Some of the people fainted because of the tremendous heat _____ by the fire.
A. brought back B. handed in C. passed on D. given off
16. Three students were _____ for special praise at the class meeting.
A. pulled out B. pointed out C. singled out D. worked out
17. _____ I don't need to mention how important this project is.
A. Originally B. Obviously C. Favorably D. Constantly
18. _____ you may say, she'll not give up her plans to go abroad.
A. What B. However C. No matter what D. However hard
19. _____ it to rain, what should we do?
A. Should B. Will C. Have D. Were
20. _____ reviewing his lessons for the exam, he went to the bar and spent the whole evening drinking.
A. Instead of B. Because of C. But for D. Except for
21. _____ the result of his thoughtless action?
A. What do you think will be B. What will you think to be
C. What you think will be D. What do you think
22. Peter's family could not afford to eat in that restaurant; _____ they knew.
A. could anyone not B. could not anyone
C. neither anyone could D. nor could anyone
23. It was in poor health _____ the writer completed most of his great works.
A. that B. which C. how D. when
24. His sudden arrival that night must have been very _____ because most people at the party looked rather _____.
A. surprised/surprising B. surprising/surprised
C. surprised/ surprised D. surprising/surprising
25. A dozen ideas were considered _____ he decided on this plan.
A. because B. for C. before D. while
26. _____ a bad habit is formed, it will not be easy to get rid of it.
A. Since B. Because C. While D. Once
27. Mechanical energy is changed to electric energy, _____ in turn is changed to mechanical energy.
A. which B. that C. when D. who

28. It's pretty late. There is no point _____ for him any longer.
 A. in waiting B. that we will wait
 C. to wait D. we are waiting
29. The people of that country have waited too long for an end _____ the troubles with their neighbors.
 A. to B. toward C. of D. over
30. _____ their differences in characters, Jim and Gary are good roommates.
 A. Instead of B. Apart from C. In spite of D. In case of
31. You may pick _____ dessert you like best from this tray.
 A. whichever B. which C. what D. whatever
32. I'm trying _____. I don't remember _____ the document into the suitcase.
 A. thinking/putting B. to think / to put
 C. to think / putting D. thinking / to put
33. I think we'll have to talk it _____ with Mr. Long.
 A. about B. to C. on D. over
34. The student I'm teaching now is much more diligent than _____ I taught last year.
 A. that B. one C. the one D. one that
35. She always _____ her family should do everything for her.
 A. took for granted B. took it for grant that
 C. took that for grant D. took it for granted that
36. They decided to have the house _____ during the summer when they would be away for holiday.
 A. repainted B. repaint C. be repainting D. to be repainted
37. Jane's aim in reading books about nursery is not to become a nurse, _____ look after her sick parents.
 A. and to B. but rather to C. so as to D. in order to
38. _____ what the teacher had said that day, he was not at all pleased with his students' work
 A. Judged by B. To judge by C. To judge D. Judging by
39. They were fully aware that, _____, things would get worse.
 A. if not properly handled B. if no properly handling
 C. if no handling properly D. if not handle properly
40. I suggest that we three _____ together this evening and talk the thing over.
 A. will get B. must get C. could get D. get

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points; 40 minutes)

Directions: Each of the following passages is followed by some questions. For each question there are four choices. Choose the best answer to each question. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Psychology is the study of the mind and mental activities. For example, psychologists are interested in why some things make you sad, but others make you happy. They want to know why some people are shy, but others are quite talkative. They want to know why people do the things that they do. They also test intelligence.

Several people have been instrumental in the field of psychology. Wilhelm Wundt set up the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig, Germany in 1879. Ivan Pavlov, a Russian, is noted for his experiments with dogs in which he studied their reflexes and reactions. Around 1900, Sigmund Freud stated his theory that people try to repress (push out of the mind, hide) any memories of thoughts that they believed were not good.

41. A good title for this selection is _____.

- Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:**

• 4 •

Tom's the invitation to go with him. Tom was going to introduce the guest speaker and that evening we went to the library to meet him. Since he had not yet arrived, I left Tom and went into the reading room where a large audience had already gathered. I was disappointed to find that I did not know a single person there. Just before the talk was due to begin, I saw Tom waving to me from the doorway. I went to him immediately, as he looked very worried. He explained that he had just received a telephone message from the writer's secretary. Our guest speaker had missed the train and would be unable to come! While we were thinking about the problem, Tom suddenly asked me if I would mind acting as speaker. I hardly had time to think about the matter when I found I was being led into the reading room to address the waiting audience!

46. The author's old friend, Tom Clark, was _____.
A. a member of a club named Local Council
B. a secretary of the local government
C. a distinguished writer
D. a local councilor
47. Who was supposed to be the guest speaker by Tom's arrangement?
A. The writer of this passage. B. An outstanding writer.
C. The writer's secretary. D. Tom's secretary.
48. What happened to the writer of this passage when he left Tom and went into the reading room?
A. He was greeted by a large audience.
B. He met many old friends there.
C. He felt sorry because he was a stranger there.
D. He found many unfamiliar couples except one man who was single.
49. Just before the talk was due to begin, Tom looked very worried because _____.
A. the writer of the passage was disappointed
B. he couldn't find the writer of the passage
C. he failed to make a telephone call to his secretary
D. the guest speaker was absent
50. The last sentence of the passage implies that _____.
A. the author of the passage had to make a speech without preparation
B. he refused to mention anything before the audience
C. Tom had a very difficult time explaining the situation
D. the waiting audience wouldn't listen to him because they knew he was not the right person to address them

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet very young child—or even an animal, such as a pigeon—can learn to recognize faces. We all take this ability for granted.

We can also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person," you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon Allport, an American psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms, conservatives, military types—people are described with such terms.

People have always tried to "type" each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the villain's (坏人) or the hero's role. In fact, the words "person" and "personality" come from the Latin persona, meaning "mask".

Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the "good guys" from the "bad guys" because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

51. By using the example of fingerprints, the author tells us that _____.
A. people can learn to recognize faces
B. people have different personalities
C. people have difficulty in describing the features of fingerprints
D. people differ from each other in facial features
52. According to this passage, some animals have the gift of _____.
A. telling people apart by how they behave
B. typing each other
C. telling good people from bad people
D. recognizing human faces
53. Who most probably knows best how to describe people's personality?
A. The ancient Greek audience.
B. The movie actors.
C. Psychologists.
D. The modern TV audience.
54. According to the passage, it is possible for us to tell one type of person from another because _____.
A. people differ in their behavioral and physical characteristics
B. human fingerprints provide unique information
C. people's behavior can be easily described in words
D. human faces have complex features

55. Which of the following is the major point of the passage?

- A. Why it is necessary to identify people's personality.
- B. Why it is possible to describe people.
- C. How to get to know people.
- D. How best to recognize people.

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Let us begin by saying what does not cause dream. Our dreams do not come from "another world". They are not messages from some outside source. They are not a look into the future, either.

All our dreams have something to do with our emotions, fear, longings, wishes, needs and memories. But something on the "outside" may affect what we dream, if a person is hungry, or tired, or cold, his dreams may include a feeling of this kind. If the covers on your body, such as a quilt or a blanket, have slipped off your bed, you may dream that you are sleeping or resting on the ice and snow. The material for the dream you will have tonight is likely to come from the experiences you have today.

So the subject of your dream usually comes from something that has effect on you while you are sleeping (feeling of cold, a noise, a discomfort, etc.) and it may also use your past experiences and the wishes and interests you have now. This is why very young children are likely to dream of fairies, older children of school examinations, hungry people of food, homesick soldiers of their families, and prisoners of freedom.

To show you how what is happening while you are asleep and your wishes or need can all be joined together in a dream, here is the story of an experiment. A man was asleep and the back of his hand was rubbed with a piece of absorbent cotton (脱脂棉). He would dream that he was in a hospital and his charming girl friend was visiting him, sitting on the bed and feeling gently his hand.

There are some scientists who have made a special study of why we dream, what we dream and what those dreams mean. Their explanation of dreams, though a bit reasonable, is not accepted by everyone, but it offers an interesting approach to the problem. They believe that dreams are mostly expressions of wishes that did not come true. In other words, a dream is a way of having your wishes carried out.

56. According to some scientists, our dreams are _____.

- A. simply messages from another world
- B. a curious look into the future
- C. an exact expression of our daily experiences
- D. a way of having our wishes realized

57. Which of the following has nothing to do with our dreams?

- A. Our feelings.
- B. Our experiences, present or past.

- C. Something affecting our sleep.
 - D. Messages from some outside source.
58. When the back of a man's hand was rubbed with a piece of absorbent cotton in the experiment, he would dream that _____.
- A. his girl friend was going to take him home
 - B. his girl friend was giving him medicine
 - C. he was having a pleasant experience
 - D. he was having horrible experience
59. If a sleeping person is subjected to cold, he is likely to dream of _____.
- A. staying in cold weather
 - B. the experience he had during the day
 - C. his covers slipping of his bed
 - D. having cold food and drink
60. Some scientists' explanation of dreams _____.
- A. is not reasonable
 - B. fails to give an interesting approach to the problem
 - C. offers a meaningful answer to the problem
 - D. is agreed upon by everyone

Part III Cloze Test (10 points; 15 minutes)

Directions: Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C or D for each blank in the passage. Blacken the corresponding letter of the word or phrase you have chosen on the Answer Sheet.

Henry's job was to examine cars which crossed the frontier to make sure that they were not smuggling anything into the country. Every evening except at weekends, he 61 see a factory worker coming up the hill towards the frontier, 62 a bicycle with a big load of old straw on it. When the bicycle 63 the frontier, Henry used to stop the man and 64 him take the straw off and 65 it. Then he would examine the straw very carefully to see 66 he could find anything, after which he would look in all the man's pockets 67, he let him tie the straw again. The man would then put it on his bicycle and go off down the hill with it. Although Henry was always 68 to find gold or jewelry or other valuable things 69 in the straw, he never found 70, even though he examined it very carefully. He was sure that the man was 71 something, but he was not 72 to imagine what it could be.

Then one evening, after he had looked 73 the straw and emptied the factory worker's pockets 74 usual, he 75 to him, "Listen I know that you are smuggling things 76 this frontiers. Won't you tell me what it is that you're bringing into the country so successfully? I'm an old man, and today's my last day on the 77. Tomorrow I am going to 78 I promise that I shall not tell 79 if you tell me what you've been smuggling." The factory worker did not say anything for 80. Then he smiled, turned to Henry and said quietly, "Bicycle!"

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 61. A. should | B. would | C. might | D. must |
| 62. A. pushing | B. pulling | C. filling | D. carrying |
| 63. A. arrived | B. appeared | C. made | D. reached |
| 64. A. force | B. order | C. make | D. call |
| 65. A. show | B. load | C. untie | D. loose |
| 66. A. that | B. where | C. how | D. whether |
| 67. A. before | B. thus | C. first | D. go |
| 68. A. lucky | B. expecting | C. suspecting | D. insisting |
| 69. A. appearing | B. presented | C. fallen | D. hidden |
| 70. A. nothing | B. something | C. everything | D. anything |
| 71. A. cheating | B. smuggling | C. stealing | D. pushing |
| 72. A. capable | B. possible | C. able | D. clever |
| 73. A. through | B. thoroughly | C. upon | D. up |
| 74. A. then | B. more | C. as | D. like |
| 75. A. cried | B. said | C. ordered | D. told |
| 76. A. cross | B. past | C. across | D. into |
| 77. A. job | B. work | C. case | D. duty |
| 78. A. return | B. retreat | C. retire | D. rest |
| 79. A. everyone | B. someone | C. no one | D. anyone |
| 80. A. long time | B. period | C. a moment | D. nine time |

Paper Two

(40 minutes)

Part IV Translate the Following Sentences into English (20 points; 25 minutes)

Directions: *In the following, there are 10 Chinese sentences which you are asked to translate into English, according to the given requirement or the given words in the brackets.*

81. 调查研究表明老年人戒烟比年轻人要容易些。

82. 这本小说的吸引力主要在于它的真实性。

83. 杰克的数学不好。但要说到体育,他却是班上最好的。

84. 无论他如何努力,他似乎永远学不好英语。

85. 老师建议我们每个人制定一份详细的学习计划。
86. 如果没有空气,地球上就不可能产生任何生命。
87. 你觉得什么时候最有可能在家里找到他?
88. 太阳发出光和热,这是地球上人们的主要能源。
89. 就业余爱好而言,珍妮和她的妹妹几乎没有什么共同之处。
90. 不言而喻,科学技术的发展对中国现代化是至关重要的。

Part V Translation from English into Chinese (10 points; 15 minutes)

Directions: *In this passage, there are 4 underlined sentences which you should translate into Chinese. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation.*

(91) Parents have to do much less for their children today than they used to do, and home has become much less of a workshop. Clothes can be bought ready made, washing can go to the laundry, food can be bought cooked, canned or preserved, bread is baked and delivered by the baker, milk arrives on the doorstep, meals can be had at the restaurant, the works' canteen, and the school dining-room. (92) It is unusual now for father to pursue his trade or other employment at home. And children rarely, if ever, see him at his place of work. Boys are therefore seldom trained to follow their father's occupation, and in many towns they have a fairly wide choice of employment and so do girls. (93) The young wage-earner often earns good money, and soon acquires a feeling of economic independence. In textile areas it has long been customary for mothers to go out to work, but this practice has become so widespread that the working mother is now a not unusual factor in a child's home life, the number of married women in employment having more than doubled in the last twenty-five years. (94) With mother earning and his older children drawing substantial wages father is seldom the dominant figure that he still was at the beginning of the century. When mother works economic advantages become more, but children lose something of great value if mother's employment prevents her from being home to greet them when they return from school.

样题参考答案

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. C	6. B	7. A	8. D	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. B	13. C	14. C	15. D	16. C	17. B	18. C	19. D	20. A
21. A	22. D	23. A	24. B	25. C	26. D	27. A	28. A	29. A	30. C
31. A	32. C	33. D	34. C	35. D	36. A	37. B	38. D	39. A	40. D
41. A	42. B	43. C	44. B	45. A	46. D	47. B	48. C	49. D	50. A
51. D	52. D	53. C	54. A	55. B	56. D	57. D	58. C	59. A	60. C
61. B	62. A	63. D	64. C	65. C	66. D	67. A	68. B	69. D	70. D
71. B	72. C	73. A	74. C	75. B	76. C	77. A	78. C	79. D	80. C

81. Research indicates that old people find it easier than young people to give up smoking.
82. The attraction of the novel lay largely in its reality.
83. Jack is not good at math, but when it comes to sports he's the best in the class.
84. No matter how hard he tries, he never seems able to study English well.
85. The teacher suggested that each of us make a detailed plan for study.
86. Without air, there should not have had any life on the earth.
87. What do you think is the likeliest time to find him at home?
88. The sun gives off light and heat. It is the major source of energy for people living on the earth.
89. As far as hobbies are concerned, Jane and her sister have little in common.
90. It is self-evident that the development of science and technology is vital to the modernization of China.
91. 今天做父母的不必像以往那样为他们的孩子做那么多事情了,而家庭已远远不像一个作坊了。
92. 现在做父母的在家里干手艺活或做其他生意是不多见的。
93. 挣工资的年轻人往往收入可观,因此很快就产生了要经济独立的念头。
94. 由于母亲挣钱和大一点的孩子们也能拿到相当可观的工资,做父亲的很少再像本世纪初那样是顶梁柱了。