



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

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

- ★ 涵盖2004-2012年真题
- ★ 特别收录2012年5月最新考试真题
- ★ 全面剖析长难句、核心词
- ★ 提供精准参考译文

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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应试指南》从诞生至今已经有 8 年了。该书因其体例新颖，试题分析准确，对命题规律的分析 and 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 8 年里，先后有近 14 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，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》和《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 8 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。人大英语三级红宝书在考生中影响较大。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。

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@vip.sina.com。联系电话 010-62510353。

预祝考生金榜题名！

编 者
于中国人民大学
2012 年 5 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》是中国人民大学英语三级红宝书系列中的一本，该书最大的特点就是対真题的阅读理解 and 完形填空分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》。在此次改版中，还加入了2012年5月最新一次的考试真题。全书对2004年11月至2012年5月的英语试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方 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2004年11月至2012年5月的真题。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

2012年5月

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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)

Part I Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed 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.

The most famous collections of fairy tales (童话) are the ones by Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm. The Grimms published their first fairy-tale collection in 1812. They didn't think they were writing for children. They thought they were preserving disappearing German folk culture. Their first edition (版本) was a scholarly book that carefully recorded the oral tales. They were surprised when some of their early readers suggested that the stories might be interesting to children.

But the Grimms needed money. They had made a bad deal with their publisher and received little payment for their first book. At one point Wilhelm complained there wasn't a chair in his house one could sit on without worrying it would break. So he took the hint and set to work to make a book that would be suitable for children. He selected a few of the tales, made them much longer, and polished up the language. He didn't add morals, but he did slip in character judgements and moralizing comments wherever he could.

The Grimms' Fairy Tales also have one characteristic that would seem to make them unsuitable for children. Many of them include violent incidents. In *Hansel and Grete*, an old woman is burned to death in an oven, and in *Little Red Riding Hood* a child is eaten by a wolf. When he revised the tales for children, Wilhelm Grimm retained the violence. In fact, he sometimes even **ramped it up**. For example, in the first edition of the tales, Cindrella forgives her sisters at the end. It's only in the second edition, the one intended for children, that her birds peck (啄) out their eyes.

Why, then, have *The Grimms' Fairy Tales* become classic of children's literature, so much so that it is hard to imagine a child who doesn't know Cinderella's story or Snow White's?

One answer is that only a few of the tales survived into modern times. The first edition of *The Grimms' Fairy Tales* had 210 tales. By 1825 it was down to 50. And today only a dozen or so of the tales are often reprinted in children's collections.

(76) But the deeper answer is that the tales that have lasted are magical adventures that help children deal with the struggles and fears of their everyday lives.

1. Why did Wilhelm Grimm set out to adapt his book for children?
 - A. To deal with readers' complaints.
 - B. To improve his financial situation.
 - C. At the request of his publisher.
 - D. To preserve the ancient stories in print.
2. When revising the fairy tales, Wilhelm did all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. adding character judgments
 - B. making the tales much longer
 - C. deleting the violent scenes
 - D. polishing up the language
3. What does the expression "ramped it up" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
 - A. Started.
 - B. Allowed.
 - C. Classified.
 - D. Increased.
4. Which of the following statements about the Grimms' fairy tales is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. They were originally intended to be children's stories.
 - B. Generally speaking, the tales that have endured can help children deal with the challenges life bring to them.
 - C. A large number of the tales made it to the modern age.
 - D. They are less violent than the children's stories being written today.
5. What is the passage mainly concerned with?
 - A. History of fairy tales.
 - B. Ways to preserve the oral tradition.
 - C. The Grimms' fairy tales.
 - D. Violence in fairy tales.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

As the school year kicks off, parents are once again struggling to cajole (哄骗) and, if need be, drag their exhausted teens out of bed. That image may make you laugh, but lack of sleep is no joke. (77) Teenagers who don't get enough rest have more learning, health, behavior and mood problems than students who get at least nine hours a night. Long-term lack of sleep is tied to heart disease, overweight, depression and a shortened life span in adults, indicating the importance of establishing good sleep habits early in life. Lack of sleep can be especially deadly for teens; car accidents are the leading cause of death among teenagers, and safety experts believe sleepy driving is a major factor.

Unfortunately, few teenagers get the sleep they need. In a survey of middle-school and high-school students, University of Colorado researchers found that 82 percent said they woke up tied and unrefreshed, and more than half had trouble concentrating during the day at least once a week.

Blame multitasking for some of this. Many students are **juggling** after-school activities, homework and part-time jobs. Even when they manage to fulfill these obligations by a reasonable hour, television, the internet, video games, phone calls and text message to friends often keep

them awake deep into the night. Taking soda and energy drinks late in the day and going to late-night parties on weekends add to sleep debt. Biology also works against teenagers' sleep. Their body's internal clock, which controls when a person starts to feel tired, shifts after puberty (青春期), making it hard for most teens to fall asleep before 11 pm. Class usually begins before 8:15 am., with many high schools starting at 7:15 am. To get to school on time, most teens have to get up by 6:30 am, guaranteeing they'll be sleep-deprived during the week. Teens often sleep much later on weekends to catch up, making it even harder to fall asleep on Sunday night and wake up Monday morning. Playing catch-up on weekends also doesn't help teens stay refreshed when they need it most: during the week at school.

Since the 1990s, middle and high school in more than two dozen states have experimented with later school start times. (78) The results have been encouraging: more sleep, increased attendance, better grades and fewer driving accidents. But most school still start early, meaning teens have their work cut out for them if they want to get enough sleep.

6. According to the passage, poor sleep can be linked to all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A. heart disease | B. car accidents |
| C. skin problems | D. poor concentration |
7. The main idea of Paragraph 3 is _____.
- A. how sleep deprivation (缺乏) can be treated
- B. what causes sleep deprivation
- C. who is most at risk for sleep deprivation
- D. why sleep deprivation is a serious concern
8. What does the word "juggling" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Dealing with at the same time | B. Striking a balance between |
| C. Weekend catch-up sleep | D. Healthy diet |
9. Which of the following is NOT to blame for teenager' lack of sleep?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Multitasking | B. Striking a balance between |
| C. Weekend catch-up sleep | D. Healthy diet |
10. According to the passage, what have some school done to help their students get enough sleep?
- A. Educating their students about the importance of sleep.
- B. Monitoring their students' late-night activities.
- C. Delaying school start times.
- D. Setting strict rules.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

As any middle-class parent knows, unpaid work experience can give youngsters a valuable

introduction to a secure job. The government has recognized it too, abandoning rules in 2011 that had formerly stopped 16 to 24-year-olds from doing unpaid work while claiming unemployment benefit. But moving from that to forcing them to work without pay in order to collect these benefits has proved a big step.

(79) More than one million young people in Britain are unemployed, the highest number since the mid-1980s. Keen both to cut the welfare bill and to avoid the depressed future wages that may result from early unemployment, the government has impressed future wages that may result from early unemployment, the government has introduced an ambitious program of reform to get youngsters off welfare and into work. A key part of it is ensuring that no one gets benefit from the government for long; ministers are keen to avoid what happened after the early-1980s recession (衰退), when unemployment continued in some parts of the country for a long time after the economy began to improve.

To help young people into work, ministers had persuaded lots of employers, including bakery chains, bookshops and supermarkets, to take on unemployed youths, who receive work experience but no pay, with the prospect of proper job for those who shine. (80) Some 35,000 youngsters participated last year; half found paid work soon after finishing the scheme.

The idea of getting young adults used to showing up for work is popular with voters: according to a survey published in February, about 60% of people support the program. Equally attractive was the option of compelling them to work: under the existing arrangements youngsters could choose whether or not to accept a place, but if they dropped out after the end of the first week, they stood to lose up to two weeks' benefits.

Yet the scheme has also polarized (两极分化的) opinion: a third of people are consistently opposed. Following a noisy "Right to Work" campaign that accused employers of co-operating secretly with this from getting worse, Chris Grayling, an employment minister, admitted that young people could leave their work experience at any time without being punished for doing so. This not only halted the flight of employers (for now, at least) but also enabled him to announce that new firms have agreed to take part in the program.

11. According to the passage, young people in Britain _____.
 - A. are used to showing up for work
 - B. value unpaid work very much
 - C. are always opposed to unpaid work
 - D. could learn something about job security through unpaid work.
12. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?
 - A. Most voters support the government's effort to help young people to work.
 - B. Some people protest against the government's attempt to force young people to work.
 - C. There are more than one million young people who took part in the program.
 - D. There are more than one million young people who are jobless.

13. According to the author, the British government is trying to _____.
 A. punish young people if they are not cooperating with it
 B. reform the unemployed youngsters
 C. the economic slowdown
 D. reduce welfare spending
14. The word “shine” in Paragraph 3 means “_____”.
 A. do well
 B. reflect light
 C. look happy
 D. produce light
15. Which of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?
 A. Enjoy Work Without Pay
 B. Can Work, Won't Work
 C. Should Work, Shouldn't Play
 D. Hate Work or Love Work

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choice 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. Please give Jim the schedule for tomorrow's conference when he _____ back. He is to chair the conference.
 A. will come
 B. come
 C. comes
 D. came
17. _____ five minutes earlier, you would not have missed the last train for Shanghai, but you were late.
 A. Had you come
 B. Do you come
 C. Did you come
 D. Should you come
18. After he worked out the solution, _____ appeared a smile on his face.
 A. it
 B. here
 C. what
 D. there
19. _____ the former president's supporters went out in the streets to express their anger and dissatisfaction.
 A. A small amount of
 B. A large number of
 C. A little bit of
 D. A great deal of
20. To be honest, today's dinner was just so-so. It wasn't such a good one _____ promised by the boss.
 A. that
 B. which
 C. as
 D. what

21. So many people _____, the meeting had to be put off.
A. being absent B. to be absent
C. were absent D. had been absent
22. We often advise him not to drink more _____ is good for his health.
A. as B. that C. than D. but
23. —Did Charles vote in the last election?
—No, he wasn't _____.
A. enough old then B. then enough old
C. ole then enough D. old enough then
24. By no means _____ look down on those who are less lucky in life than we are.
A. we should B. should we
C. we should not D. should we not
25. He didn't feel like _____ that day so he stayed indoors reading.
A. working B. works C. to work D. worked
26. No sooner had we started on the road _____ it began to rain.
A. when B. than C. then D. whenever
27. He decide to go for a sailing holiday _____ the fact that he was usually seasick (晕船) .
A. because of B. in spite of C. in case of D. as a result of
28. What you do in your spare time is your own _____. However it should not be harmful to others.
A. business B. purchase C. bargain D.sale
29. As a gardener, Jim has to water the flowers and _____ the grass in the garden every morning.
A. trim B. improve C. refine D. repair
30. The firemen are still _____ the small fires started by the plane crash.
A. taking off B. setting aside C. getting along with D. putting out
31. He didn't live up to _____ had been expected of him.
A. that B. what C. which D. all
32. The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three of their own.
A. adapt B. bring C. receive D. adopt
33. The relationship between employers and employees has been studied _____.
A, originally B. extremely C. violently D. intensively
34. The car _____ halfway for no reason.
A. broke off B. broke down C. broke up D. broke out
35. The police _____ that he committed a series of crimes in the north of the city.
A. swelled B. submitted C. surveyed D. suspected
36. The manger lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
A. mood B. temper C. mind D. passion

37. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came _____ view.
A. from B. in C. before D. into
38. I have kept that portrait _____ I can see it every day, as it always reminds me of my university days in London.
A. which B. where C. whether D. into
39. The room is in a terrible mess; it _____ cleaned.
A. can't have been B. mustn't have been
C. shouldn't have been D. wouldn't have been
40. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
A. the instant B. for an instant
C. on the instant D. in an instant
41. _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
A. Believe B. To believe C. Believing D. Believed
42. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
A. other B. some C. certain D. any
43. Your hair wants _____. You'd better have it done tomorrow.
A. cut B. to cut C. cutting D. being cut
44. I don't think it advisable that Tom _____ to the job since he has no experience.
A. be assigned B. will be assigned
C. is assigned D. has been assigned
45. The goals _____ he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.
A. after which B. with which C. for which D. at which

Part III Identification (10%)

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

46. The sun gives off light and warmth, that makes it possible for pants to grow.

A B C D

47. Sand painting has also called dry or earth painting and is practiced by several

A B C

American Indian artists.

D

48. Humans, like many other animals, are warm-blooded with a fairly constantly body

A B C D

temperature.

49. Now that the stress of examinations and interviews are over, we can all relax for a while.

A B C D

50. The tallest of the twins used to search for the missing jewels, the picture of which you saw in
A B C D
today's newspaper.
51. They are going to have the serviceman to be installed an electric fan in the office tomorrow.
A B C D
52. Only under special circumstances freshmen are permitted to take make-up test.
A B C D
53. It's already 5 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time we are going home?
A B C D
54. Despite the wonderful action and well-developed plot, the three-hours' movie could not hold
A B C D
our attention.
55. People appreciate to have worked with him because he has a good sense of humor.
A B C D

Part IV Cloze (10%)