



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1992~2007年真题
全面剖析长难句、核心词
提供精准参考译文



 中国人民大学出版社

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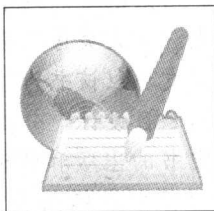
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北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试历年真题名家详解

《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5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”。在过去的五年里，先后有近9万考生成为该书的读者，并在当年的考试中直接受益于该书。

2007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》四册，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。

在本套书出版之际，恰逢学位英语考试成绩公布，许多考生向编辑部发来电子邮件或打电话报喜，并对该书的修订提出建议。

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五年的修订和再版，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。

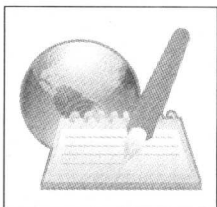
红宝书的出版和修订工作，多年来一直得到广大教师和考生的支持，希望您在使用本套书过程中继续给予更多的宝贵意见，以便进一步修订完善。反馈意见请发送至：liubenzheng@vip.sina.com。联系电话 010—62510353。

预祝考生金榜题名！

编者

于中国人民大学

2007年5月



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对真题的阅读理解和完形填空进行了五部分的全面剖析，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》。全书对1992年至2007年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办法。同时，为了帮助考生全面、透彻理解文章与句子，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。

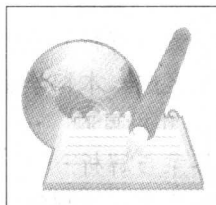
在整个复习中认真研究真题，从真题中找方法、找差距，是英语三级复习中不可忽视的一个重要方法。本书汇集了1992年至2007年的真题。由于篇幅所限，本书略去了1992年~2003年4月的完形填空部分。因为根据最近几年的出题情况，完形填空的重复率较低，请考生谅解。

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

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北京地区成人本科学士学位英语

统一考试 2007 年 4 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.

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. (76) I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a freelance (自由栏目) writer, I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that I barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write, I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering: What if? (77) I would keep putting my dream to the test even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

1. The passage is meant to _____.

- A. warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
- B. advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
- C. show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
- D. encourage young people to pursue a writing career

2. What can be concluded from the passage?
 - A. Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
 - B. A writer's success depends on luck rather than on efforts.
 - C. Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
 - D. The chances for a writer to become successful are small.
3. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?
 - A. He wasn't able to produce a single book.
 - B. He hadn't seen a change for the better.
 - C. He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
 - D. He thought that he lacked imagination.
4. "... people who die wondering: What if?" (Line 3~4, Para. 3) refers to "those _____".
 - A. who think too much of the dark side of life
 - B. who regret giving up their career halfway
 - C. who think a lot without making a decision
 - D. who are full of imagination even upon death
5. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.
 - A. the wonderland one often dreams about
 - B. the bright future that one is looking forward to
 - C. the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
 - D. a world that exists only in one's imagination

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Man is a land animal, but he is also closely tied to the sea. Throughout history the sea has served the needs of man. The sea has provided man with food and a convenient way to travel to many parts of the world. Today, experts believe that nearly two-thirds of the world's population live within eighty kilometers of the seacoast.

(78) In the modern technological world the sea offers many resources to help mankind survive. Resources on land are beginning to grow less. The sea, however, still offers hope to supply many of man's needs in the future.

The riches of the sea yet to be developed by man's technology are impressive. Oil and gas explorations have existed for nearly thirty years. Valuable amounts of minerals such as iron, copper and so on exist on the ocean floor.

Besides oil and gas, the sea may offer new sources of energy. For example, warm temperature of the ocean can be used as the steam in a steamship. Sea may also offer a source of energy as electricity for mankind.

Technology is enabling man to explore even deeper under the sea. It is obvious that the technology to harvest the sea continues to improve. (79) By the year 2050, experts believe



that the problems to explore the food, minerals and energy resources of the sea will have been largely solved.

6. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Needs of Man
 - B. Sea Harvest and Food
 - C. Sea and Sources of Energy
 - D. Sea Exploring Technology
7. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. man hasn't completely made use of the riches of the sea
 - B. technology for exploring the sea has been solved
 - C. harvesting rice in the sea will be made possible
 - D. in the near future man can live on the ocean floor
8. Why does the author mention a steamship?
 - A. To illustrate that man can make use of sources of energy from the sea.
 - B. To show that a steamship is better than other kinds of ships.
 - C. To argue that man should use steamships.
 - D. To indicate that it is warmer in the ocean than on land.
9. According to the author, technology is important because _____.
 - A. resources on land are running short in ten years
 - B. man can use it to explore the deeper sea
 - C. it is a lot of fun diving into the sea
 - D. ancient people used it to explore the sea
10. According to the author, when will the problems to explore the deeper sea largely be solved?
 - A. In the next generation.
 - B. By the end of the 20th century.
 - C. In the near future.
 - D. By the middle of the 21st century.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Today, cigarette smoking is a common habit. About forty-three percent of the adult men and thirty-one percent of the adult women in the United States smoke cigarettes regularly. It is encouraging to see that millions of people have given up smoking.

It is a fact that men as a group smoke more than women. Among both men and women the age group with the highest proportion of smokers is 24~44.

Income, education, and occupation all play a part in determining a person's smoking habit. City people smoke more than people living on farms. Well-educated men with high incomes are less likely to smoke cigarettes than men with fewer years of schooling and lower incomes. On the other hand, if a well-educated man with a higher income smoked at all, he is likely to smoke more packs of cigarettes per day.

The situation is somewhat different for women. (80) There are slightly more smokers among women with higher family income and higher education than among the lower income and lower educational groups. These more highly educated women tend to smoke more heavily.

Among teenagers the picture is similar. There are fewer teenaged smokers from upper-income, well-educated families, and fewer from families living in farm areas. Children are most likely to start smoking if one or both of their parents smoke.

11. What do we know from the first paragraph?
 - A. More and more people take up the habit of smoking.
 - B. There are more smoking women than smoking men in the U. S. A.
 - C. It is good news that more people have given up smoking.
 - D. The U. S. has more smoking people than any other country.
12. What factors determine a person's smoking habits?
 - A. Age, income and education.
 - B. Age, sex and income.
 - C. Occupation, income and sex.
 - D. Occupation, income and education.
13. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. City people are less likely to smoke.
 - B. People in rural areas are more likely to smoke.
 - C. Men with higher income tend to smoke.
 - D. Well-educated men with high incomes are generally less likely to smoke.
14. What is the smoking situation for women?
 - A. The situation is quite the same for women as for men.
 - B. Better-educated women are likely to smoke heavily.
 - C. There are more women smokers with low incomes.
 - D. Women with higher incomes and higher education do not tend to smoke.
15. What can we say about teenaged smokers?
 - A. The picture about the teenage smokers is similar to that of women smokers.
 - B. The situation among teenagers is quite the same with men.
 - C. High school students are more likely to smoke than college students.
 - D. Farmers' children tend to smoke more.

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. If you go to the movie tonight, so _____ I.

- A. will B. do C. am D. can
17. You don't know about the difficulty I had _____ the work then at all.
A. done B. to do C. for doing D. in doing
18. _____ is well-known, the environment in China is badly in need of improvement.
A. It B. That C. As D. What
19. Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computers.
A. to invent B. inventing C. to have invented D. having invented
20. With oil prices keeping _____, people are hesitating whether to buy a car or not.
A. rising B. arising C. raising D. arousing
21. I walked out of the cinema, _____ to return to see the wonderful film the next Sunday.
A. determine B. being determined C. determined D. to be determined
22. We were very disappointed at the _____ to our advertisement, and our products didn't sell well.
A. replies B. response C. answers D. words
23. My suggestion yesterday was that a meeting _____ to discuss the matter.
A. should hold B. must be held C. would be held D. be held
24. Before the guests come, I must get the glasses _____.
A. washed B. to be washed C. being washed D. to wash
25. Who would you rather have _____ the computer, Mr. Lin or Mr. Chen?
A. repaired B. repair C. repairing D. to repair
26. It turned out that the man was an excellent policeman working in New York, _____ had contributed a lot to the case.
A. that B. which C. who D. where
27. _____ you don't know the rule won't be a sufficient excuse for your failure.
A. It is B. That C. Because D. What
28. She is very _____ to ring me tonight. I can sense that.
A. liable B. possible C. likely D. likeable
29. Small talk is a good way to kill time, make friends and _____ something with others.
A. argue B. replace C. share D. match
30. Some people like drinking coffee, for it has _____ effects.
A. promoting B. stimulating C. enhancing D. encouraging
31. _____ you're early you can't be sure of getting a seat.
A. If B. Unless C. When D. Because
32. John likes Chinese food, but he _____ eating with chopsticks.
A. doesn't used to B. doesn't use to
C. isn't used to D. used not to



33. His wife had the front door painted green yesterday, _____ she?
A. did B. didn't C. had D. hadn't
34. After the war, a new school building was put up _____ there had once been a theatre.
A. that B. where C. which D. when
35. It shames me to say it, but I told a lie when _____ at the meeting by my boss.
A. questioning B. having questioned
C. questioned D. to be questioned
36. A modern city has been set up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago.
A. what B. which C. that D. where
37. Professor Smith, along with his assistants, _____ on the project day and night to meet the deadline.
A. work B. working C. is working D. are working
38. The president spoke at the business meeting for nearly an hour without _____ his notes.
A. bringing up B. referring to C. looking for D. trying on
39. It is certain that he will _____ his business to his son when he gets old.
A. take over B. think over C. hand over D. go over
40. The Internet has brought _____ big changes in the way we work.
A. about B. out C. back D. up
41. When climbing the hill, John was knocked unconscious by an _____ rolling stone.
A. untouched B. unfamiliar C. unexpected D. unbelievable
42. Her brother _____ to leave her in the dark room alone when she disobeyed his order.
A. declared B. threatened C. warned D. exclaimed
43. Alice trusts you. Only you can _____ her to give up the foolish idea.
A. suggest B. attract C. tempt D. persuade
44. A man is being questioned in relation to the _____ murder.
A. advised B. attended C. attempted D. admired
45. Modern plastics can _____ very high and very low temperatures.
A. stand B. hold C. carry D. support

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. He invited me to go to a party and I did not want to join him that evening.
 A B C D



47. The information which she was injured in the accident was given by Liz.
A B C D
48. Look at the beautiful flowers here! How wonderful they are smelling.
A B C D
49. Dear Helen, please forgive him for his rudeness, can you?
A B C D
50. Did anyone inform you with the change of the schedule that had been decided yesterday?
A B C D
51. Despite his old age, he is still very healthful and often works in the field.
A B C D
52. This equipment is based upon advanced techniques and it is highly reliable.
A B C D
53. It is about time that we go to supper, for we still have a meeting to attend this evening.
A B C D
54. Every now and then he would come here paying a visit to his old aunt, who lived all alone in a small house.
A B C D
55. The passengers saw the thief stole on the bus, but they didn't say anything.
A B C D

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 fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

When I was 16 years old, I made my first visit to the United States. It wasn't the first time I had been 56. Like most English children I learned French at school and I had often 57 to France, so I was used 58 a foreign language to people who did not understand 59. But when I went to America I was really looking forward to 60 a nice easy holiday without any 61 problems.

How wrong I was! the misunderstanding began at the airport. I was looking for a 62 telephone to give my American friend Danny a 63 and tell her I had arrived. A friendly old man saw me 64 lost and asked 65 he could help me. "Yes," I said, "I want to give my friend a ring." "Well, that's 66" he exclaimed. "Are you getting 67? But aren't you a bit 68?" "Who is talking about marriage?" I replied. "I 69 want to give a ring to tell her I've arrived. Can you tell me where there's a phone box?" "Oh!" he said, "There's a phone downstairs."

When at last we 70 meet up, Danny 71 the misunderstandings to me. "Don't worry," she said to me. "I had so many 72 at first. There are lots of words which the



Americans 73 differently in meaning from 74 . You'll soon get used to 75 things they say. Most of the time British and American people understand each other!"

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 56. A. out | B. aboard | C. away | D. abroad |
| 57. A. gone | B. been | C. got | D. come |
| 58. A. to speak | B. for speaking | C. to speaking | D. to speaking of |
| 59. A. English | B. French | C. Russian | D. Latin |
| 60. A. having | B. buying | C. giving | D. receiving |
| 61. A. time | B. human | C. money | D. language |
| 62. A. perfect | B. popular | C. public | D. pleasant |
| 63. A. ring | B. letter | C. word | D. message |
| 64. A. to look | B. looking like | C. looking | D. feeling like |
| 65. A. that | B. if | C. where | D. when |
| 66. A. well | B. strange | C. nice | D. funny |
| 67. A. to marry | B. marrying | C. to be married | D. married |
| 68. A. small | B. smart | C. little | D. young |
| 69. A. very | B. just | C. so | D. just now |
| 70. A. did | B. could | C. do | D. can |
| 71. A. described | B. explained | C. talked | D. expressed |
| 72. A. trouble | B. difficulties | C. fun | D. things |
| 73. A. write | B. speak | C. use | D. read |
| 74. A. us British | B. British us | C. us Britain | D. we British |
| 75. A. such | B. these | C. some | D. all the |

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 passages 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. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing.

77. I would keep putting my dream to the test even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure.

78. In the modern technological world the sea offers many resources to help mankind survive.

79. By the year 2050, experts believe that the problems to explore the food, minerals and energy resources of the sea will have been largely solved.

80. There are slightly more smokers among women with higher family incomes and

higher education than among the lower income and lower educational groups.

Section B

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

81. 事实上, 水污染的危害远不止这点。
82. 这个问题不像我最初想象的那么复杂。
83. 如果你那时没有及时离开, 我无法想象会发生什么情况。
84. 他们发现在下午 6 点前不可能完成这项工作。
85. 由于我没有读过这本书, 所以我无法对此作出评论。

答案与解析

第一部分 阅读理解

第一篇阅读

一、文章总体结构分析

这篇文章主要讲了成为作家的艰辛生活。在现当代, 许多文学青年酷爱写作, 梦想成为作家, 以为这个工作名利双收。作者针对这一现象, 以自己的亲身体验作为例子, 来说明写作和成为作家的区别。成为作家就要适应孤独, 要经历坎坷失败, 而最后能成功的人也并不多。但作者说, 这是他的梦想, 他不会放弃, 而要坚强地走下去。

二、试题具体分析

1. 【答案】A。这道题考查考生对文章的整体把握能力。作者在开头便点明“当作家”和写作是不同的, 指出很多年轻人的想法是不成熟的。接下来又以亲身经历说明成为作家的艰辛。

2. 【答案】D。一个作家成功的几率是非常小的。在文章的第二段中提到 For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. 虽然有一些可以得到财富, 但成千上万的作家的努力却得不到回报。说明作家成功是非常困难的。

3. 【答案】B。作者在从事写作的第一年怀疑自己, 是因为他没有看到情况比一开始有所好转。

4. 【答案】C。这些人总去问 what if, 说明他们总是犹豫不决, 对自己的未来举棋不定, 做不出最终决定。

5. 【答案】C。这道题考查考生对词汇的理解。shadowland 是指一种在目标实现前的不确定状态。