



成人学士学位英语蓝宝书

学士学位英语统一考试专家组推荐用书

2018版

新大纲

成人高等教育 学士学位英语考试 历年真题详解



备考攻略



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成人高等教育学士学位英语考试
历年真题(一)

(考试时间 120 分钟)

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 points)

Directions: In this part, there are 3 dialogues with 3 or 4 blanks, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.

Dialogue One

Woman: I don't like riding buses.

Man: 1

Woman: They are seldom on time. 2

Man: Don't they clean the bus every night?

Woman: 3, but with too many passengers on them, they can't be very clean.

Man: You should bring some wipes with you.

Woman: That's a good idea.

Man: Then you can wipe your seat and window.

Woman: People will think I'm strange.

Man: Who cares? 4

Woman: That's for sure.

Man: Don't worry about what people think.

- A. I think they do.
- B. Why not?
- C. Besides seats and windows are dirty.
- D. Everyone is strange.

Dialogue Two

Tracey: Don't you have air-conditioning in your apartment? It's sweltering here!

Alice: Well, there's air-conditioning. Did you see that window air-conditioner there? 5

Tracey: I guess not, huh.

Alice: Well, I'm going to move out anyway. The new apartment has central air-conditioning.

Tracey: 6

Alice: Well, I had to wait until the lease expired. So...

Tracey: 7

Alice: Well, I open the windows and...and I've got an electric fan here. It helps a little.

- A. This summer is unexpectedly hot.
- B. So how can you stand the heat?
- C. The problem is that the window unit is not powerful enough.
- D. You should've moved out long, long ago.

Dialogue Three

Woman: Do you get the Public Broadcasting System on TV?

Man: Yes, everybody gets PBS. 8

Woman: It's boring and often puts me to sleep.

Man: Tell me about it.

Woman: A cooking show follows a gardening show. 9

Man: I'll say! Don't they have any change?

Woman: 10

Man: We sure would like to see something new and interesting.

- A. Now they're adding old TV shows to the old movies.
- B. But I don't watch it often.
- C. And a travel show follows another travel show.
- D. Different people have different demands.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.

Passage 1

Scientists said they have found evidence of a giant planet far out in our solar system. In a statement, the California Institute of Technology—Caltech—said this planet travels a very strange “long and thin orbit in the distant solar system.” The discovery was made by two researchers at Caltech: Konstantin Batygin and Mike Brown. They used mathematical modeling and computer simulations (模拟) to find the planet. So far, there have not been any direct observations of the planet.

“My jaw hit the floor,” said astronomer (宇航员) Mike Brown, the moment he realized there might be a ninth planet.

The scientists said it would take this planet 10,000 to 20,000 years just to make one full orbit around the Sun. The new planet, called “Planet Nine”, has a mass about 10 times the size of Earth. If they are right, the newly found planet would be the ninth planet in our solar system. Plu-



to (冥王星) had been called the ninth planet until 2006, when it was renamed a “dwarf planet.”

Actual confirmation of a ninth planet would be very big news. “This would be a real ninth planet,” Brown said in the statement. “There have only been two true planets discovered since ancient times, and this would be a third. It’s a pretty substantial part of our solar system that’s still out there to be found, which is pretty exciting.”

While they did not get a picture of “Planet Nine” yet, the scientists say they are using the biggest—and best—telescopes on Earth to try to find “Planet Nine.” They are also working on improving their computer simulations. They want to find out more about “Planet Nine’s” orbit, and its impact on the outer part of our solar system.

11. The newly-found planet _____.
A. moves around the Sun B. was discovered by two astronomers
C. travels around orbit D. is far away from our solar system
12. The possibility of finding a ninth planet made Mike Brown _____.
A. confused B. frightened C. satisfied D. surprised
13. According to the scientists, _____.
A. the planet is ten times larger than the Earth
B. it takes the planet less than 10,000 years to make a full orbit
C. Pluto was once thought to be the ninth planet in the solar system
D. Pluto was given a new name after it was discovered in 2006
14. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that _____.
A. there is no actual confirmation about the ninth planet
B. no true planets were discovered in ancient times
C. scientists have found three planets in modern times
D. the ninth planet is the only one discovered since ancient times
15. To find “Planet Nine”, scientists are using all the following EXCEPT _____.
A. mathematical modeling B. computer simulations
C. advanced telescopes D. large spacecrafts

Passage 2

“Helicopter parenting” describes a style of raising children where parents are over-protective and do too much. The term was used for the first time in the late 1960s. It describes parents who hover (悬停) over their kids like a helicopter. Today, modern technology allows these helicopter parents to hover from even far away. They can give their children directions at any moment from anywhere.

Author Julie Lythcott-Haims wrote a book titled *How to Raise an Adult*. In her book, she gives readers a closer look at this parenting style.

“Over-parenting”, she says, “comes in three types: the first is the over-protective parents who think the world is scary and unsafe and unpredictable. And therefore, I must protect and prevent. The second type is the over-directive type—the parent who says, I know best what leads to success and you will do as I say. You’ll study these topics, do these activities and you will be highly achieving at all of it. The third type is the concierge (看门人)—the parent who just wants

to make life smoother—from waking their kid up, to keeping track of their deadlines, to making sure they haven’t forgotten anything, to even doing the homework for the kid.”

Julie Lythcott-Haims says she experienced the effects of helicopter parenting firsthand when she worked as dean of first-year students at Stanford University. The incoming students were very smart and accomplished on paper. But many were unable to take care of themselves.

“They were turning to parents constantly for guidance, for problem solving, to have them make the choice about something.” Often times, Lythcott-Haims had to remind those parents that their kids were old enough to take care of themselves.

16. The term “helicopter parenting” _____.
A. describes parents who give children directions in the air
B. was probably invented in the late nineteenth century
C. gains more meaning as modern technology develops
D. refers to parents who concern too much about kids
17. According to Lythcott-Haims, over-parenting has all the following features EXCEPT _____.
A. over-directive B. over-dependent
C. over-preventive D. over-protective
18. It can be inferred that a concierge mother will _____.
A. regard the world as very dangerous
B. allow children to do whatever they like
C. keep a close eye on the kid’s assignment
D. let the kid alone when he falls on the ground
19. In Julie’s eyes, the first-year students at Stanford University are _____.
A. very clever in studying B. really good at problem-solving
C. unable to communicate with teachers D. having problems in making friends
20. Lythcott-Haims’ attitude towards helicopter parenting is _____.
A. supportive B. negative C. uninterested D. unclear

Passage 3

Half of the world’s coral reefs (珊瑚礁) have died in the last 30 years. Now scientists are racing to ensure that the rest survive. Even if global warming were to stop right now, scientists predict that more than 90% of corals will die by 2050. If no major steps are taken to **address** the problem, the reefs may be headed for total extinction (灭绝).

The planet’s health depends on the survival of coral reefs. They are often described as “the rainforests of the sea”, because they provide shelter for a wide variety of sea life. In addition, the reefs serve as barriers that protect coastlines from the full force of powerful storms.

Coral are used in medical research for cures to diseases. They are key to local economies as well, since the reefs attract tourists, the fishing industry, and other businesses, bringing in billions of dollars.

Corals are particularly sensitive to changes in temperature. A rise of just 1 to 2 degrees can force the corals to drive out the algae (水藻). Then the corals turn white in a process called

“bleaching”. Corals can recover from short-term bleaching, but long-term bleaching can cause permanent damage. In 1998, when sea surface temperatures were the highest in recorded history, coral reefs around the world suffered the most severe bleaching. It is estimated that even under the best of conditions, many of these coral reefs will need decades to recover.

Although reefs face other threats from pollution, industrial activities, and overfishing, it is global climate change that most concerns scientists. Scientists remain hopeful that it’s not too late to save the reefs, and some are moving ahead on experiments to accomplish that goal.

21. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Rising Global Temperatures B. Rainforests Are in Danger
C. Coral Reefs Face Extinction D. Global Climate Change
22. The word **address** in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. break down B. stick to
C. go over D. deal with
23. Why are coral reefs called “the rainforests of the sea”?
- A. Because they are home to a wide variety of sea life.
B. Because they can protect our coasts from storms.
C. Because they might supply natural medicines.
D. Because they look like rainforests.
24. The corals turn _____ in the process of “bleaching”.
A. red B. black C. green D. white
25. According to the passage, _____ is the biggest threat to coral reefs.
A. pollution B. overfishing
C. industrial activity D. climate change

Passage 4

Over the years, college students have stood together for what they believe in, from civil rights to anti-war policies to the more recent protests against the unequal distribution of wealth. But nowhere in history have students banned(禁止) bottled water. Until now.

The bottled water ban, which started on just a few campuses, has now spread nationwide to more than 20 universities. The colleges have either completely banned the use of plastic bottles altogether, or some have taken a more limited approach with partial bans.

Many people believe that producing and using bottled water wastes money and harms the environment. They say that bottled water is unnecessary because public water supplies in the U. S. are among the best in the world. Water fountains and reusable bottles with easy access(获取) to filling stations are a better choice.

An organization called Ban the Bottle raises awareness about the economic and environmental costs of using plastic bottles. The group claims that eight glasses of water a day costs each person 49 cents annually, while drinking from plastic containers costs \$1,400 per year. Plastic bottles contain antimony—a chemical that in low doses causes depression, but in large doses can even lead to death.

The **controversy** over bottled or tap is not limited to the students and college administrations.

The makers of bottled water see the movement as a threat. They argue that plastic bottles make up a small portion of the nation’s total waste. It’s unfair to single out(单独挑出) their product when so many other items are packaged in plastic containers. Plus, water is a healthy choice compared to some sodas and juices that are also sold at school.

26. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Many universities ban or restrict the sale of bottled water.
B. Many states ban or restrict the sale of bottled water.
C. The bottled water industry is concerned about its decreasing sales.
D. Many people are opposed to the bottled water ban.
27. According to Ban the Bottle, drinking bottled water costs _____ dollars per year.
A. 8 B. 20 C. 49 D. 1400
28. The word **controversy** in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. choice B. control C. argument D. statement
29. What does the bottled water industry use in its own defense?
- A. Bottled water is much cleaner than tap water.
B. Students should have freedom of choice.
C. The bottles are made in a more environment-friendly way.
D. Water is healthier than some sodas and juices.
30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. All the universities have banned the sale of bottled water.
B. Plastic bottles may do harm to people’s health.
C. The purchase of soft drinks will increase.
D. Bottled water is cheap and environment-friendly.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.*

31. Their different attitudes to the difficulties _____ different results.
A. arrived at B. led to C. caused by D. turned out
32. The ATMs enable bank customers to access their money 24 hours a day _____ ATMs are located.
A. wherever B. whenever C. however D. whatever
33. If the work _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be heavily fined.
A. is completed B. to be completed
C. will have been completed D. will be completed
34. If you travel through the villages in the small local buses, you will swiftly come into close _____ with the local people.
A. carriage B. contact C. choice D. circuit

35. It's hard to remember a name when one doesn't have a face to go with _____.
A. him B. it C. her D. one
36. Scientists estimate that about 530,000 other objects, too small to detect with radar, _____ the Earth too.
A. being circled B. are circling
C. are to be circling D. are being circled
37. In _____ of speed, safety and price, the hi-railway system is perhaps the world's model railway.
A. terms B. case C. need D. search
38. Never before _____ seen any lady who can play tennis as well as Maria.
A. had he B. he had C. has he D. he has
39. Young people are redefining for themselves _____ it means to be a man or a woman.
A. how B. that C. which D. what
40. _____ is often the case with a new idea, more conditions should be considered.
A. It B. Which C. As D. That
41. _____ the manager will come or not doesn't matter much.
A. Whether B. That C. If D. What
42. The American and the British _____ a large number of social customs.
A. join B. take C. share D. make
43. Martin, when you go to the meeting tomorrow, _____ your iPad with you.
A. bring B. take C. fetch D. put
44. It is a three-storey house and the kitchen is on the _____ floor.
A. ground B. earth C. soil D. land
45. The kids were especially _____ the coming Christmas because they would get lots of presents from their parents and uncles.
A. coming up with B. looking forward to
C. making up for D. getting rid of
46. The used car I bought cost four _____ pounds.
A. thousands B. thousand of
C. thousands of D. thousand

47. What's the matter with you? You _____ so pale.
A. are looking B. look C. have looked D. looked
48. With the guide _____ the way, we set off on foot into the dark night.
A. leading B. to lead C. led D. being led
49. I tore open the box, only _____ that some papers were missing.
A. discovering B. to discover C. discovered D. discover
50. Either my parents or my elder brother _____ going to water the garden.
A. are B. is C. has D. have

Part IV Translation (15 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

With China's reform and opening up, many young people tend to hold Western-style weddings these days. The bride wears a white wedding dress at the wedding, because white is considered as a symbol of purity. However, in traditional Chinese culture, white is often used in funerals, so be sure to remember that white flowers must not be used as a gift to the patient, especially not to the seniors or patients in critical conditions. Similarly, the cash gift cannot be packed in a white envelope, but in a red envelope.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **The Best Place I Want to Go**. You should write in no less than 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- 现在许多人都喜欢外出旅游,你最喜欢去的地方是什么地方?
- 为什么?

成人高等教育学士学位英语考试
历年真题(一) 参考答案及解析

Part I Dialogue Completion

Dialogue One

1.【答案】B。

【解析】对话第一句女士说不喜欢乘公共汽车。空格下一句女士说公共汽车很少准时,由此可推知,空格1应该是男士问女士为什么不喜欢乘公共汽车。故选B。

2.【答案】C。

【解析】空格前女士说她不喜欢乘公共汽车的原因是因为公共汽车很少准时,由此推知,空格2应该是女士进一步说不喜欢乘公共汽车的原因。故选C。

3.【答案】A。

【解析】空格上一句男士说难道你不认为公共汽车每晚都打扫吗,空格后有but表示转折,可见,女士认为公共汽车每天也是打扫的。故选A。

4.【答案】D。

【解析】空格上一句女士说人们会认为我很奇怪,男士接着说谁在乎呢,可见男士并不在乎这种奇怪,他觉得认为每个人都有奇怪的地方。故选D。

【参考译文】

女士:我不喜欢乘公共汽车。

男士:为什么不喜欢呢?

女士:因为它们很少准时。而且座位和窗户都很脏。

男士:难道你不认为公共汽车每晚都打扫吗?

女士:我想是的,但是有那么多乘客在车上,不可能很干净。

男士:你应该自己带抹布擦擦。

女士:这是个好主意。

男士:这样你就可以擦擦你的座位和窗户。

女士:人们会认为我很奇怪。

男士:谁在乎呢,每个人都有奇怪的地方。

女士:那倒是真的。

男士:不要管别人怎么想。

Dialogue Two

5.【答案】C。

【解析】对话开头Alice说你的公寓没空调吗,这里太热了,然后Alice说有空调,空格5应该是Alice解释房间里热的原因。只有C项“问题是那个窗式空调功率不够大”符合句意。故选C。

6.【答案】D。

【解析】空格上一句Alice说她将要搬出去了,新公寓有中央空调,下一句Alice又说我要等合同到期,可见空格6处应该是Tracey劝说Alice早点搬出去。故选D。

7.【答案】B。

【解析】空格后一句Alice说她打开窗户,开电风扇,能好点,由此可知,空格7处应该是Tracey问Alice怎么能忍受。故选B。

【参考译文】

Tracey:你的公寓里没有空调吗?这里太热了。

Alice:有空调。你看见那有窗式空调吗?问题是那个窗式空调功率不够大。

Tracey:我想是不够大。

Alice:反正我马上要搬出去了。新公寓有中央空调。

Tracey:你早就应该搬出去了。

Alice:但是我得等到合同到期,所以...

Tracey:那么你怎么忍受这么热?

Alice:我开窗,开电风扇。还能好一点。

Dialogue Three

8.【答案】B。

【解析】对话开头女士问男士你的电视上有公共服务频道吗,男士说每个电视都有公共服务频道。空格后女士说公共频道一点意思都没有,而且经常看着就睡着,男士说跟我说说吧,可见空格1处的内容是男士不怎么看公共频道。故选B。

9.【答案】C。

【解析】空格前面说烹饪节目跟着园艺节目,综观四个选项,只有C项和空格前格式一致,旅游节目跟着另一个旅游节目,进一步说公共服务频道节目单调,不好看。故选C。

10.【答案】A。

【解析】空格上一句说,难道他们没有改变吗,空格10处应该是说改变的地方,选项A说他们现在加了老的电影和电视节目,符合句意。故选A。

【参考译文】

女士:你的电视上有公共服务频道吗?

男士:有啊!每个电视都有公共服务频道。但是我不经常看。

女士:一点都没意思,我经常看着看着就睡着了。

男士:你能跟我说说嘛。

女士:烹调节目跟着园艺节目。旅游节目跟着另一个旅游节目。

男士:我说呢! 难道他们没有改变吗?

女士:他们现在加了老的电影和老的电视节目。

男士:我们都愿意看些新鲜的和有趣的东西。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

【内容概要】

本文主要讲述两位科学家宣称发现了太阳系第九行星,并介绍了他们的观点。文章引用了他们的报告和发言指出这颗行星存在的可能性和相关的信息。然而目前还没有这颗行星更为确切直观的接触,一旦确认,那将成为世界级的新闻。为此,科学家们正做着更大的努力。

【参考译文】

科学家说他们已经找到了证明在太阳系深处存在一个巨大行星的证据。在一份表述中,加州理工学院——Caltech——认为这颗行星以一种非常奇怪的“瘦长型轨道在太阳系深处”运行。这是由两名来自 Caltech 的研究者:康斯坦丁·巴特金和迈克·布朗发现的。他们使用了数学模型和计算机模拟找到这颗行星。至今为止,他们还没有对这颗行星进行过直接的观察。

“我的下巴都掉到地上了,”当宇航员迈克·布朗意识到存在第九大行星的可能性的时候说道。

科学家们认为这颗行星可能需要花上 1 万到 2 万年的时间才能完整地绕太阳旋转一周。这颗新的行星,被称为“第九行星”,质量约有 10 个地球那么大。如果这些都被证明是正确的,那么这颗新发现的行星将成为太阳系的第九大行星。冥王星一直被认为是太阳系第九大行星,直到 2006 年,它才被重新归类为“矮行星”。

第九行星的实际性确认将成为一个大新闻。“这将是一颗真正的第九大行星,”布朗在他的报告中写道,“自古以来,只有两颗真正的行星被发现,而这会是第三颗。对我们太阳系来说,这是非常重要的一部分。这说明还有更多的可能性等待我们去发现,这真的让人非常激动。”

虽然还没有获得一张关于“第九行星”的照片,但科学家们说他们正在使用地球上最大的、最好的望远镜试图来找到“第九行星”。同时,他们也在努力提高计算机模拟水平。他们想要找出更多关于“第九行星”运行轨道,以及对太阳系外层空间影响的信息。

【精解精析】

11. A。【定位】第三段第一句“The scientists said it would take this planet 10,000 to 20,000 years just to make one full orbit around the Sun.”

【答案详解】细节题。定位句的意思为:科学家们认为这颗行星可能需要花上 1 万到 2 万年的时间才能完整地绕太阳旋转一周。因此可以推断出这颗行星是绕太阳运行的。故选 A。

12. D。【定位】第二段开头“My jaw hit the floor...”

【答案详解】细节题。第二段迈克·布朗说当他发现这颗行星时,下巴都掉到地上了。这句表示他本人的惊讶程度。故选 D。

13. C。【定位】第三段最后一句“Pluto had been called the ninth planet until 2006, when it was re-named a ‘dwarf planet.’”

【答案详解】细节题。根据定位句:冥王星一直被认为是太阳系第九大行星,直到 2006 年,它才被重新归类为“矮行星”。由此可知 C 选项符合题意,故选 C。

14. A。【定位】第四段。

【答案详解】综合分析题。B、C 和 D 选项均与第四段布朗提到的“自古以来,只有两颗真正的行星被发现,而这会是第三颗。”矛盾;A 选项符合第四段第一句,故选 A。

15. D。【定位】第一段和第五段。

【答案详解】细节题。第一段提到了数学模型和计算机模拟,第五段提到了先进的望远镜和计算机模拟。只有大型飞行器没有提及,故选 D。

【高频词汇】

1. evidence 证据

2. orbit 轨道

3. simulation 模拟

4. astronomer 宇航员

5. mass 质量

6. solar system 太阳系

7. ancient 古代的

8. substantial 大量的;实质的

【难句解析】

Pluto had been called the ninth planet until 2006, when it was renamed a “dwarf planet.”

本句为 when 引导的非限定性定语从句,先行词为 2006。主句的 until 为介词,表示“到…为止”。

Passage 2

【内容概要】

本文主要介绍了什么是“直升机式父母”。通过朱莉·林斯柯特-哈姆斯的书,我们了解了直升机式父母的分类,并且通过作者本人的经历,感受了直升机式父母的影响。

【参考译文】

“直升机式父母”是指过度保护子女并为子女做了过多的事情的父母。这个说法最早出现在 20 世纪 60 年代后期,用来描述父母像直升机一样悬停在子女的上空。今天,现代科技的发展让这些直升机父母盘旋范围越发扩大。他们可以在任何地点任何时刻给子女发号施令。

朱莉·林斯柯特-哈姆斯写了一本书叫做《如何抚养一个成年人》。在书中,她引领读者更近距离地观察直升机式父母。

“过度的养育,”她说,“主要有三种类型:第一类是过度保护的父母,他们认为世界是可怕的、不安全的、不可预测的。因此,我必须保护孩子,阻止坏事的发生。第二类是过度指示的父母——他们常说我最了解什么可以让你成功,所以你必须按我说的做。你要学这些知识,参加这些活动,掌握了所有这些,你就可以取得巨大的成就。第三类起着看门人的作用——这些父母只想让生活更容易些——从早上喊孩子起床,到随时了解孩子的各种事务的时间节点,

到确保孩子没有遗忘任何事情,甚至他们还会帮孩子做家庭作业。”

朱莉·林斯柯特-哈姆斯说在她担任斯坦福大学一年级的主任的时候,曾经亲身感受过直升机式父母的影响。入学的学生都很聪明,在笔试中取得很好的成绩。但是很多人都不会照顾自己。

“他们一直向父母寻求指导、寻求解决问题的方法、让父母做选择。”很多时候,林斯柯特-哈姆斯不得不提醒这些父母,他们的孩子已经成长到足够照顾自己的年纪了。

【精解精析】

16. D。【定位】第一段第一句“‘Helicopter parenting’ describes a style of raising children where parents are over-protective and do too much.”

【答案详解】细节题。定位句明确指出:“直升机式父母”是指过度保护子女并为子女做了过多的事情的父母。这与 D 项意思相符。而 A 项定义不完整;B、C 项不是定义,而是溯源和发展。故选 D。

17. B。【定位】第三段。

【答案详解】细节题。第三段中列举了三种类型,分别是over-protective(C 和 D 项),over-directive(A 项)和 the concierge。只有 B 项“过分独立”没有提到,故选 B。

18. C。【定位】第三段最后一句“The third type is the concierge—the parent who just wants to make life smoother—from waking their kid up, to keeping track of their deadlines, to making sure they haven’t forgotten anything, to even doing the homework for the kid.”

【答案详解】细节题。根据定位句,可知“看门人”类型的父母多是会要时刻掌握孩子各方面情况的家长。A 项属于 over-protective 的父母;B 和 D 项都没有在文章提到。只有 C 用了“keep a close eye on”来表示“时刻关注”的意思,故选 C。

19. A。【定位】第四段第二句“The incoming students were very smart and accomplished on paper.”

【答案详解】细节题。根据定位句可知,新生都很聪明,而且笔试成绩非常优秀。故选 A。

20. B。【定位】第五段。

【答案详解】态度题。最后一段表明了个人态度:很多时候,林斯柯特-哈姆斯不得不提醒这些父母,他们的孩子已经成长到足够照顾自己的年纪了。这说明林斯柯特-哈姆斯对于直升机父母持否定的态度。故选 B。

【高频词汇】

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. helicopter 直升机 | 2. hover 悬停 |
| 3. unpredictable 不可预测的 | 4. concierge 看门人 |
| 5. keep track of 与…保持联系 | 6. accomplished 熟练的;有技巧的 |
| 7. remind 提醒 | 8. take care of 照顾 |

【难句解析】

The third type is the concierge—the parent who just wants to make life smoother—from wa-

king their kid up, to keeping track of their deadlines, to making sure they haven’t forgotten anything, to even doing the homework for the kid.

本句采用破折号引导插入成分,既保持了句子的连贯性,也引起了读者的注意。

Passage 3

【内容概要】

本文介绍了全球范围内的珊瑚礁正在面临灭绝的现状。而珊瑚礁不仅可以保护地球,维系生命,还具有多方面的价值。因此,保护珊瑚礁刻不容缓。

【参考译文】

近 30 年里,世界上有将近一半的珊瑚礁已经死亡。现在,科学家们争先恐后地确保剩下的珊瑚礁可以存活。即使全球温室效应即将停止,科学家们仍然预言到 2050 年 90% 的珊瑚礁将不复存在。如果不采取有效措施去处理这个问题,珊瑚礁将面临灭绝。

珊瑚礁的生存关乎地球是否处于健康状态。珊瑚礁被誉为“海洋的热带雨林”,因为它们为海洋生物提供了天然的保护屏障。除此之外,它们作为坚实的壁垒保护海岸线免受强风暴的侵蚀。

珊瑚礁不仅可以用于医疗研究以治愈疾病,还吸引了大批的游客。渔业及相关的产业能为当地带来数十亿美元的经济收入,因此成为地区经济的关键。

珊瑚礁对温度的变化特别敏感。即使只升高 1~2 度,也能迫使珊瑚礁清除其表层的水藻。接着,珊瑚礁会在一个被称为“漂白”的过程中,逐渐变成白色。如果这个过程只是短期的,珊瑚礁还能恢复原有的面貌;如果是长期的,珊瑚礁将遭受永久性的破坏。1998 年,海表温度达到历史最高记录,全球的珊瑚礁遭受了最为严重的“漂白”。据估计,即使之后是在最好的条件下,也要花费数十年才能复原。

尽管珊瑚礁面临着环境污染,工业生产以及过度捕捞等其他威胁,但是全球气候变化依然是科学家们最为担忧的。科学家们仍旧希望现在拯救珊瑚礁还为时不晚,有些已经着手相关的研究了。

【精解精析】

21. C。【定位】第一段。

【答案详解】主旨题。题干问的是“以下哪一项是短文的最佳标题?”根据第一段可知全球有 50% 的珊瑚礁已经死亡,并且随着气候恶化,珊瑚礁有可能灭绝,并且全文都是围绕珊瑚礁来讲的。C 项“珊瑚礁面临灭绝”最切题,故选 C。

22. D。【定位】第一段最后一句话“If no major steps are taken to address the problem, the reefs may be headed for total extinction.”。

【答案详解】词汇题。题干问的是“第一段中的 address 最接近以下哪一项的含义?”address 意为“从事;处理”,而且根据定位句“如果不采取有效措施…,珊瑚礁将面临灭绝。”也能推断出 address 是指能解决、处理珊瑚礁受到破坏、大量死亡的问题。A 项“破坏”;B 项“坚持”;C 项“检查,回顾”;D 项“处理,解决”。故选 D。

23. A。【定位】第二段第二句话“*They are often described as ‘the rainforests of the sea’, because they provide shelter for a wide variety of sea life.*”。

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“为什么将珊瑚礁称为‘海洋的热带雨林’?”根据定位句“珊瑚礁被誉为‘海洋的热带雨林’,因为它们为海洋生物提供了天然的保护屏障。”可知珊瑚礁对于海洋的作用主要体现在保护海洋生物的方面。虽然在文中提及了 B 项,但是,并不能体现珊瑚礁享有“海洋的热带雨林”称号的原因。故选 A。

24. D。【定位】第四段第三句话“*Then the corals turn white in a process called ‘bleaching’.*”。

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“在‘漂白’过程中,珊瑚礁会变成什么颜色?”根据定位句“接着,珊瑚礁会在一个被称为‘漂白’的过程中,逐渐变成白色。”可知,珊瑚礁会在这一过程中变成白色。故选 D。

25. D。【定位】第五段第一句话“*Although reefs face other threats from pollution, industrial activities, and overfishing, it is global climate change that most concerns scientists.*”。

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“根据全文,珊瑚礁的最大威胁是什么?”根据定位句“尽管珊瑚礁面临着环境污染(A 项),工业生产(C 项)以及过度捕捞(B 项)等其他威胁,但是全球气候变化(D 项)依然是科学家们最为担忧的。”可知,尽管珊瑚礁面临的威胁有很多,但是科学家认为最大的威胁来自于气候变化。故选 D。

【高频词汇】

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ensure 确保,保证 | 2. survive 生存,存活 |
| 3. global warming 全球变暖 | 4. depend on 依靠 |
| 5. a variety of 各种各样的 | 6. in addition 除此之外,还有… |
| 7. tourist 游客 | 8. short/long-term 短/长期的 |

【难句解析】

1. It is estimated that even under the best of conditions, many of these coral reefs will need decades to recover.

此句为 *it is + adj. + that* 从句的句式, *it* 只是形式主语,真正的主语是 *that* 之后的内容;也就是说该句相当于 *many of these coral reefs will need decades to recover even under the best of conditions, which is estimated.* 句中的 *estimated* 解释为“据估计”。

2. Although reefs face other threats from pollution, industrial activities, and overfishing, it is global climate change that most concerns scientists.

此句的主句为强调句型 *it is...that*, 强调部分为 *global climate change*, 可以理解为 *what scientists concern most is global climate change*。从句为 *although* 引导的让步状语从句, 表示“尽管…但是…”。

Passage 4

【内容概要】

本文介绍了部分大学生及学校禁止使用瓶装水的做法。因为瓶装水既耗费资金,又会造

成环境污染。当然,针对瓶装水,制造商们有不同的看法。

【参考译文】

数年来,大学生们为了信仰而走到一起,从公民权利到反战原则再到最近财富分配不均的抗议活动。但是,历史上从未出现过有学生反对瓶装水的行为。直到现在。

起初,禁止瓶装水的运动只在少数几所大学进行,但很快就蔓延开来,如今延伸到全国 20 多所大学。有些大学全面禁止使用塑料瓶装水,有些则对部分禁令采取了更为严厉的措施。

很多人认为生产和使用瓶装水会造成资金浪费,并且污染环境。他们指出由于美国的公众饮水设施是全球最好的,所以,瓶装水是完全没有必要的。饮水站以及站内随处可取的可循环使用水瓶是非常好的选择。

一个名为“禁用瓶装水”的组织注意到使用塑料瓶不仅耗费财力,还会对环境造成影响。该组织声称如果每天喝 8 杯水,一年将花费 49 美分;如果喝塑料瓶装水,一年将花费 1,400 美元。塑料瓶含有一种名为“铍”的化学元素——小剂量的铍会引起抑郁,大剂量的会致命。

有关是否使用瓶装水的辩论不仅局限于学生及学校组织。瓶装水的制造商们认为这是对该产业的一种威胁。他们辩称塑料瓶所造成的污染只占全国垃圾污染的一小部分。当其他产品依然选择塑料包装,而独独将矛头对准瓶装水的包装是不公平的。另外,相较于同样在校园里出售的苏打水和果汁饮料,水依然是最健康的选择。

【精解精析】

26. A。【定位】全文。

【答案详解】主旨题。题干问的是“下列哪一项是短文大意?”根据短文可知,文章主要讲述了全国高校大学生反对并限制使用瓶装水的问题。B 项“许多国家禁止并限制出售瓶装水”,限制范围超出了短文的描述;C 项“瓶装水生产商担心销售量”,短文中虽有描述,但不作为主要内容;D 项“许多人反对瓶装水禁令”,明显与短文描述不符。故选 A。

27. D。【定位】第四段第二句话“*The group claims that eight glasses of water a day costs each person 49 cents annually, while drinking from plastic containers costs \$1,400 per year.*”。

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“根据‘禁用瓶装水’组织提供的数据,喝瓶装水一年将花费多少美元?”根据定位句“该组织声称如果每天喝 8 杯水,一年将花费 49 美分;如果喝塑料瓶装水,一年将花费 1400 美元。”很显然,D 项的 1400 符合原文的描述,故选 D。

28. C。【定位】第五段第一句话“*The controversy over bottled or tap is not limited to the students and college administrations.*”。

【答案详解】词汇题。题干问的是“第五段中 *controversy* 的含义最接近以下哪一项?”*controversy* 本意为“争论,争议”。A 项“选择”;B 项“控制”;C 项“辩论,争论”;D 项“陈述”。根据定位句“有关是否使用瓶装水的辩论不仅局限于学生及学校组织。”可知,故选 C。

29. D。【定位】第五段最后三句话“*They argue that plastic bottles make up a small portion of the nation’s total waste. It’s unfair to single out their product when so many other items are packaged in plastic containers. Plus, water is a healthy choice compared to some sodas and juices*

that are also sold at schools.”。

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“瓶装水制造商是怎样反驳的?”根据定位句“他们辩称塑料瓶所造成的污染只占全国垃圾污染的一小部分。当其他产品依然选择塑料包装,而独独将矛头对准瓶装水的包装是不公平的。另外,相较于同样在校园里出售的苏打水和果汁饮料,水依然是最健康的选择。”可知,首先,他们辩称瓶装水所造成的污染比重不大;其次,还有其他很多产品也是塑料包装;再次,和校园里售卖的其他饮料相比,他们的产品是最为健康的。A、B、C 三项不符合短文描述,故选 D。

30. B. 【定位】第二段第一句话“The bottled water ban, which started on just a few campuses, has now spread nationwide to more than 20 universities.”;第四段最后一句话“Plastic bottles contain antimony—a chemical that in low doses causes depression, but in large doses can even lead to death.”;第五段最后一句话“Plus, water is a healthy choice compared to some sodas and juices that are also sold at schools.”;第三段第一句话“Many people believe that producing and using bottled water wastes money and harms the environment.”。

【答案详解】细节题。题干问的是“根据短文,下列哪项是正确的?”根据定位句“起初,禁止瓶装水的运动只在少数几所大学进行,但很快就蔓延开来,如今延伸到全国 20 多所大学。”(A 项错);“塑料瓶含有一种名为‘锑’的化学元素——小剂量的锑会引起抑郁,大剂量的会致命。”(B 项对);“另外,相较于同样在校园里出售的苏打水和果汁饮料,水依然是最健康的选择。”(C 项错);“很多大学生认为生产和使用瓶装水会造成资金浪费,并且污染环境。”(D 项错)可知,答案中只有 B 项是符合文中原意的,故选 B。

【高频词汇】

1. civil rights 公民权
2. anti-war 反战的
3. approach 方法,提议
4. container 容器
5. depression 抑郁
6. portion 比例

【难句解析】

1. The bottled water ban, which started on just a few campuses, has now spread nationwide to more than 20 universities.

此句为复合句。主句为 The bottled water ban has now spread nationwide...,说明现在活动影响范围巨大。which 引导了非限定性定语从句,补充说明了活动开始时的范围较小。

2. The group claims that eight glasses of water a day costs each person 49 cents annually, while drinking from plastic containers costs \$ 1,400 per year.

此句含有 that 引导的宾语从句,从句包含两句结构相似的短句,前后以数字说明差别,突出对比的效果。

Part Ⅲ Vocabulary and Structure

31. 【答案】B。

【译文】他们对待困难不同的态度导致了不同的结果。

【解析】本题考查词组辨析。arrive at“到达”;lead to“导致”;cause by“引起”;turn out“结果是”。结合句意,故选 B。

32. 【答案】A。

【译文】在有取款机的地方,银行客户可以 24 小时从取款机上取出他们的钱。

【解析】本题考查连词。首先根据句意判断此处要填的部分是和后面 ATM 机的所在位置有关,所以应表地点。注意不要被前面的 1 天 24 小时迷惑。故选 A。

33. 【答案】B。

【译文】如果这项预计在本月末完成的工作延误了,那么这家建筑公司将面临巨额罚款。

【解析】本题考查不定式短语。不定式短语 to be completed 作后置定语,表被动未完成,相当于 which is to be completed,故选 B。

34. 【答案】B。

【译文】如果你乘坐小型的当地巴士在这个村里旅行,你很快就会和当地居民进行亲密的接触。

【解析】本题考查名词词义辨析。carriage“马车”;contact“接触”;choice“选择”;circuit“电路”。结合句意,故选 B。

35. 【答案】B。

【译文】如果没有见过面,很难记住一个名字。

【解析】本题考查代词。此处的代词是指代“名字”,用无人称代词,故选 B。

36. 【答案】B。

【译文】科学家预计有 53 万个小到雷达无法探测到的其他物体也在围绕着地球旋转。

【解析】本题考查现在分词。本句用现在分词短语作伴随状态,说明这些物体的状态,故选 B。

37. 【答案】A。

【译文】说到速度、安全和价格,高铁可能是世界上的标杆铁路系统。

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。in terms of 表示“依照,按照,在…方面”,其余选项不作为固定搭配,故选 A。

38. 【答案】C。

【译文】他之前从来没见过打网球打得和玛利亚一样好的女孩。

【解析】本题考查倒装句和时态。倒装句中主谓要变位,所以 have 要在 he 前面。且这里用现在完成时表示他之前从来没见过,所以要写成 has seen,故选 C。

39. 【答案】D。

【译文】年轻人正在对做一个男人或女人进行自己的重新定义。

【解析】本题考查 what 引导的名词性从句。what 在这里相当于是 it 的宾语,故选 D。

40. 【答案】C。

【译文】有个新想法是很平常的事,应该要考虑更多的条件。

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。as is often the case 是固定搭配,意为“情况常常如此;这是常有

的事;通常就是这样”,故选 C。

41.【答案】A。

【译文】经理来不来不重要。

【解析】本题考查关联词辨析。whether 表示“是否”,一般和“or”连用,组合成“whether...or...”的句型。故选 A。

42.【答案】C。

【译文】美国和英国的社会风俗很相近。

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。join“加入,参加”;take“取得”;share“分享,共享”;make“使得”。根据句意,只有 C 项符合句意,故选 C。

43.【答案】A。

【译文】马丁,明天去开会的时候,把你的 iPad 带上。

【解析】本题考查近义词辨析。bring“带来,拿来”,指把某物或某人从另一个地方带到说话的地方来,bring sb./sth.(with you)是固定搭配,意为“带…到某处”;take“带去”,指把某物或某人从说话的地方带到另一个地方去,常和介词 to 构成搭配;fetch“取回”;put“放置”。故选 A。

44.【答案】A。

【译文】这是一栋三层楼的住房,厨房在一楼。

【解析】本题考查近义词辨析。虽然四项含义接近,都有“地面或土壤”的意思。但是,楼层表述方面,只有 A 项 ground floor,表示“一楼”。故选 A。

45.【答案】B。

【译文】孩子们特别期待圣诞节,因为他们能收到父母和叔伯们送的许多礼物。

【解析】本题考查动词短语辨析。come up with“想到,拿到”;look forward to“期待”;make up for“为…补偿”;get rid of“不理,不顾”。根据句意,故选 B。

46.【答案】D。

【译文】我花 4000 英镑买了一辆二手车。

【解析】本题考查数字的用法。在表达有具体数字的千位数时,用单数形式的 thousand;没有具体数字,用复数形式,表示“好几千”;thousands of 为固定搭配,表示“成千上万”。这里指出了具体的数字 4000,故选 D。

47.【答案】B。

【译文】你怎么了?看上去脸色苍白。

【解析】本题考查谓语动词时态。A 项为现在进行时态;B 项为一般现在时态;C 项为现在完成时态;D 项为一般过去时态。此句重点在于人的状态,用一般现在时态即可,故选 B。

48.【答案】A。

【译文】在导游的带领下,我们在黑夜中步行出发了。

【解析】本题考查伴随状语的谓语动词时态。空格处为伴随状语的谓语动词,表示和主句几

乎同时发生的动作,而且与主句的谓语是同样的动作发出者,故选 A。

49.【答案】B。

【译文】我撕开盒子,发现有几份文件不见了。

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。only to do 表示“不料竟会,没想到…”。故选 B。

50.【答案】B。

【译文】不是我父母就是我哥哥去花园浇水。

【解析】本题考查主谓一致。主语为 either...or...,谓语应该和 or 之后的主语保持一致。故选 B。

Part IV Translation

随着中国的改革开放,如今很多年轻人都喜欢举行西式婚礼。新娘在婚礼上穿着白色婚纱,因为白色被认为是纯洁的象征。然而,在中国传统文化中,白色经常是葬礼上使用的颜色。因此务必记住,白花一定不要用作祝人康复的礼物,尤其不要送给老年人或危重病人。同样,礼金也不能装在白色信封里,而要装在红色信封里。

Part V Writing

【高分范文】

The Best Place I Want to Go

Nowadays travel has gained great popularity among people. Travel is a good way to broaden a person's horizon and make one come into contact with different cultures. Travelling much will not only enrich your knowledge and experiences, but also bring you enjoyment and pleasant experiences.

My favorite place of travelling is Beijing and I have been there for three times. I like Beijing for the following reasons. Firstly, Beijing is the capital of China. With so many places of interest, Beijing holds a lot for us to see about, such as the Summer Palace, the Great Wall, the Beihai Park and so on. Secondly, there are many tall buildings in Beijing. It's a modern city. The Beijing Olympic Park is such a great tourist attraction that countless people visit it from worldwide every day. You can also buy lots of souvenirs in WangFuJing. At last, there is a great amount of delicious food in Beijing and my favorite is Beijing Duck.

成人高等教育学士学位英语考试
历年真题(二)

(考试时间 120 分钟)

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 points)

Directions: In this part, there are 3 dialogues with 3 or 4 blanks, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.

Dialogue One

Mark: There is a sailor there. I'm going to ask that sailor if he knows where I can find a boat to Mosquito City.

Mark: 1

Sailor: Yeah. What can I do for you, buddy?

Mark: 2

Sailor: Mosquito City. Oh! Wow! Well, it's a great place, Mosquito City, buddy!

Mark: Ok, so I want to go there. 3

Sailor: No, but if you walk about a mile to your left, you will come across a big banana boat.

Mark: A banana boat? ...that direction?

Sailor: Yeah, just ask for John. He is a friend of mine. Ok? 4

Mark: Ok. Ok. Good on you.

A. He will take you there.

B. I want to go to Mosquito City.

C. Excuse me!

D. Can I go there on your boat?

Dialogue Two

A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the nearest restaurant is?

B: Oh, the restaurant? The nearest one is the City Restaurant. It's just opposite the No. 5 Department Store.

A: I'm...er...I'm afraid I don't quite...you see. 5

B: I see. Simply walk two blocks straight ahead, then turn left, and the City Restaurant is about 10 metres ahead. 6

A: Can I take a bus?

B: Of course you can. But 7 It's only a few minutes' walk.

A: Thank you very much.

B: Not at all.

A. I'm a total stranger here.

B. You can't miss it.

C. I don't think it is necessary.

D. It's not very near.

Dialogue Three

Helen: 8 Do you study Chinese at the university here?

Rose: Yes, I do. But my characters are very bad.

Helen: 9

Rose: Are you Chinese?

Helen: Yes, I am. I came here to study political science.

Rose: 10

Helen: I like it so far. But my English still needs work.

A. It takes a long time to learn Chinese writing.

B. How are you doing?

C. How do you like it?

D. Excuse me.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.

Passage 1

Since the beginning of history, man has been attracted by the idea of living forever, of winning the fight against death and disease. So far, this has only remained a dream, though a very powerful one. Many people have wondered whether it would be possible to find a way to preserve human bodies, and what would be the best way to preserve human bodies.

It has long been known that meat of fruit can be kept fresh for long periods by freezing; in ancient China, for example, food was stored with ice to keep it fresh. This method could also be useful for preserving humans, and in fact many people have explored this possibility.

However, most living beings that exist under warm conditions die when frozen. This is because of the harmful effects of freezing ice crystals(晶体), which are not only larger than the volume of the water originally in the cells, but also form sharp cutting shapes that harms the cells.

In the 1940s Dr B. J. Luyet and a group of scientists in England were working on the problem of freezing cells without damaging them. Since the harm caused by ice crystals was the main cause of the damage, Luyet suggested removing some or all of the water from the cells before freezing them.

Using living cells from chicken, Luyet and his assistants discovered that they could partly dry the chicken cells, using a mixture of the white part of an egg and glycerin(丙三醇), a clear, thick liquid made chiefly from fats and oils. Some success was obtained. The chicken cells were dried, frozen for a period of time, and then carefully unfrozen. Almost all the cells recovered when they reached normal temperatures.

Since then, the cooling of whole animals to a temperature very much below freezing point for



later unfreezing has become more of a possibility, and the glycerin method would probably be used to accomplish this. When this can be done completely and successfully, science will have moved much closer to its aim of freezing and storing incurable patients until the day they can be cured.

11. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the possibility of preserving human bodies by freezing
 - B. the practice of preserving food by freezing
 - C. the harmful effects of freezing
 - D. how to remove water from living cells
12. The idea of freezing human bodies to preserve them _____.
 - A. comes from that of keeping meat and fruit fresh by freezing
 - B. was invented in ancient China
 - C. has already been realized
 - D. is widely accepted by the scientific world
13. According to the passage, freezing is _____.
 - A. the best way of preserving food
 - B. a way of removing water from living cells
 - C. a way of realizing the idea of preserving human bodies
 - D. harmful to living cells and cannot be adopted to preserve them
14. Glycerin can be used _____.
 - A. to freeze living cells
 - B. to unfreeze living cells
 - C. to remove water from living cells
 - D. to change the shapes of crystals
15. The success obtained by Dr Luyet and his helpers was a long step towards _____.
 - A. keeping meat or fruit fresh
 - B. changing the volume of the water in living cells
 - C. changing the shapes of ice crystals
 - D. preserving human bodies for long periods

Passage 2

Regret is as common an emotion as love or fear, and it can be nearly as powerful. So, in a new paper, two researchers set about trying to find out what the typical American regrets most. In telephone surveys, Neal Rose, a psychologist and professor of marketing at the School of Management at Northwestern University, and Mike Morrison, a doctoral candidate in psychology at University of Illinois, asked 370 Americans, aged 19 to 103, to talk about their most **notable** regret. Participants were asked what the regret was, when it happened, whether it was a result of something they did or didn't do, and whether it was something that could still be fixed.

The most commonly mentioned regret involved romance(浪漫的事)(18%)—lost loves or unfulfilled relationships. Family regrets came in second (16%), with people still feeling badly about being unkind to their brothers or sisters in childhood. Other frequently reported regrets involved career (13%), education (12%), money(10%) and parenting(9%).

Rose and Morrison's study, which is to be published in *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, is significant in that it surveyed a wide range of the American public, including people of all ages and socio-economic and educational backgrounds. Previous studies on regret have focused largely on college students, who predictably tend to have education-focused regrets, like wishing they had studied harder or a different major. The new survey shows that in the larger population, a person's "life circumstances—accomplishments, shortcomings, situation in life—inject considerable fuel into the fires of regret," the authors write.

People with less education, for instance, were more likely to report education regret. People

with higher levels of education had the most career regrets. And those with no romantic partner tended to hold regrets regarding love. Broken down(分解、细分)by sex, more women(44%) than men (19%) had regrets about love and family—not surprising, since women "value social relationships more than men," the authors write. In contrast, men (34%) were more likely than women (27%) to mention work-related regrets, wishing they'd chosen a different career path, for instance, or followed their passion. Many participants also reported wishing they had worked less to spend more time with their children.

There was an even split between regrets about inaction (not doing something) and action (do something you wish you didn't). But, like previous studies, the current research found that some regrets are more likely than others to persist over time; people tend to hang on longer to the regret of inaction; meanwhile, regrets of action tend to be more recent.

16. In the second paragraph, the author shows _____.
 - A. the researchers' findings
 - B. the importance of family
 - C. the importance of money
 - D. the importance of career
17. According to the passage, college student participants mainly had regrets about their _____.
 - A. family and childhood
 - B. study and major
 - C. career and job
 - D. romance and fear
18. The word "notable" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. common
 - B. capable
 - C. wonderful
 - D. remarkable
19. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. The less education he or she has, the more regrets she or he would have.
 - B. The more education he or she has, the less regrets she or he would have.
 - C. More women than men had regrets about love and family.
 - D. The regret of action seems to last longer than that of inaction.
20. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. How regret is understood by a typical American.
 - B. Common regrets is more important than love and hate.
 - C. Why regret is more important than love and hate.
 - D. How regret has shaped Americans.

Passage 3

Today, many people are starving to death. There is a shortage of food and the available food is too expensive for hungry people to buy. Therefore, they go without food, or each day have only one or two small meals lacking the necessary vitamins to maintain good health.

Recently, a man who wanted to understand the conditions of such people conducted an experiment. He only ate one meal a day for a month but continued to work as he normally did.

During the first five days he was hungry at his regular meal times, but after he had drunk a glass of water his hunger went away. In the evening, when he ate his one meal, he ate quickly and consumed a large amount. During the next five days, although he was not hungry during the day, he quickly noticed every food stall. And the smell of food caught his attention. During the third and fourth weeks, he had hunger pains and lack physical strength. He looked forward to his one meal and ate it very slowly, enjoying every bite. Without it, he knew he would have hardly enough energy to work.

This experience changed his attitude about some things. Having a cup of tea was not just a pastime, it also gave him strength. He more frequently noticed overweight people and people who threw away leftover food. He realized the importance of food for the very hungry person. He could no longer easily pass by a hungry beggar on the street. But most importantly, he could now sympa-

thize in a small way with the starving people of the world.

21. According to the first paragraph, today the problem with many people is that _____.
A. they don't eat food B. they are too poor to buy food
C. the food they eat lacks vitamins D. not enough food is provided to them
22. The man ate only one meal a day because _____.
A. there was a serious shortage of food
B. it was an effective way of losing weight
C. he wanted to know how hungry people could be
D. he could not afford to have three meals a day
23. At first, when he was hungry he found that a glass of water _____.
A. got rid of his thirst B. could remove his hunger
C. hardly produced any effect D. only made him feel hungrier
24. The experiment made the man realize that _____.
A. most people are just eating for fun B. overweight people are wasting food
C. food has a different meaning for people D. leftover food shouldn't be thrown away
25. After the experiment was over, the man might have felt that _____.
A. hunger is less painful once you get used to it
B. a man can survive for years on only one meal a day
C. you enjoy your food more if you go hungry for a while
D. something should be done for the hungry people of the world

Passage 4

Scientists in India have invented a new way to produce electricity. Their invention does not get its power from oil, coal or other fuels. It produces electricity with the power of animals. India has about eighty million bullocks(小牛). They do all kinds of jobs. They work in the fields. They pull vehicles through the streets. They carry water containers. Indian energy officials have been seeking ways to use less imported oil to provide energy. Scientists at the National Institute for Industrial Engineering in Bombay(孟买) wondered whether the millions of bullocks could help. Many villages in India lack electricity, but they have many bullocks. And often the animals are not working. One job done by bullocks is to pump water out of the well. The animals do this by walking around and around in a circle. As they walk, they turn a heavy stick that makes the pump move. **This simple technology is centuries old.** Scientists thought that the same technology could be used to produce electricity. Bullocks walk in a circle only two or three times a minute. This is much too slow to produce electricity, but it can create enough power to turn a series of gears(齿轮). A large gear sits next to a smaller gear. As the large gear turns, it causes the smaller gear to turn. That gear turns an even smaller one. Each gear moves faster because it is a little smaller. The smallest gear may turn extremely fast. Clocks operate with gears. So do cars and so does the device invented by the Indian scientists to produce electricity.

According to the officials in the United Nations, the idea is being tested at several places in India. The device is easy to operate and repair. And it can be moved easily. It costs about three hundred and seven dollars now to make such a device, but production of large numbers of them could cut the cost of each to about two hundred dollars.

26. Who first thought of using bullocks to provide energy?
A. Indian energy officials. B. Scientists in India.
C. Officials in the United Nations. D. Researchers in Europe.
27. Which kind of job that the bullocks do is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. Pulling vehicles. B. Plowing fields.

- C. Pumping water out of wells. D. Carrying food baskets.

28. Why are bullocks used to provide energy in India?
A. Because bullocks have long been used by Indian people.
B. Because bullocks walk slowly and are easy to control.
C. Because there are few non-working bullocks in India.
D. Because there is not enough oil in India.
29. In the sentence "This simple technology is centuries old" in Paragraph One, "This simple technology" refers to _____.
A. using bullocks to produce energy
B. using pumps to draw water out
C. having bullocks walk around to make the pump move
D. connecting gears of different sizes to produce electricity
30. Which of the following is true about the device mentioned in the passage?
A. It has a large gear and a smaller gear. B. It's easy to use, but difficult to move.
C. It's quite cheap. D. It's still being tested.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.

31. They left London for New York _____ the morning of September 10.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
32. Jim can't go to school today _____ his illness.
A. in spite of B. in front of
C. because of D. far from
33. With the _____ of a computer, one can do what was impossible in the past.
A. age B. air C. aid D. aim
34. We must make _____ our minds where to go for our vacation this winter.
A. out B. up C. for D. in
35. China is rich in natural resources, but they are not evenly _____.
A. dismissed B. contributed C. disturbed D. distributed
36. Taken in time, the medicine can be quite _____.
A. effective B. affected C. efficient D. sufficient
37. If workers had been paid decent wages, profits _____ so great.
A. wouldn't have been B. would have been
C. would be D. were not to be
38. If students can't focus on the spoken word of the teacher, they not only lose _____ to learn; they actually lose ability to learn.
A. desire B. power C. need D. wish
39. There is nothing _____ about a native English-speaking teacher except that he speaks English easily and well.
A. specific B. especial C. particular D. special
40. The proposal that business companies _____ guided by professionals for their new scheme of developments was accepted without disagreement.
A. was B. were C. be D. are

41. The doctor _____ me to the danger of not getting enough rest while working overtime.
A. led B. persuaded C. alerted D. reminded
42. It seems quite unbelievable that a man like Jeremy could be _____ in questionable deals.
A. involved B. lost C. participated D. taken
43. It is necessary to put bottles of pills out of _____.
A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place
44. He spends several months _____ the wild horse.
A. to tend B. cultivating C. breeding D. to breed
45. It is because she is too inexperienced _____ she does not know how to deal with the situation.
A. so B. that C. so that D. which
46. Some developed countries are trying to _____ the serious problems resulting from the energy crisis.
A. step up B. cope with C. cut off D. end up
47. He is such a man who is always _____ fault with other people.
A. putting B. seeking C. finding D. looking for
48. After he retired from office, Rogers _____ painting for a while, but soon lost interest.
A. took up B. save up C. kept up D. drew up
49. They plan to _____ a number of new products for show at the exhibition.
A. lay aside B. lay off C. lay down D. lay out
50. The population of the world is growing at a dangerous _____.
A. step B. rate C. measure D. progress

Part IV Translation (15 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Parents in China are always trying to help their children, even to make the most important decision for them, regardless of what the children really want, because parents believe it's all for the benefit of their children. This has led to the result that the children's growth and education tend to give way to their parents' wishes. Once the parents decide to sign up an after school class for their children in order to increase their chance of being admitted to a good school, they will stick on their decision, even their children have no interest in it at all. In America, however, parents tend to respect their children, especially when making decisions. Perhaps it is commendable that Chinese parents lay much importance on education, but Chinese parents still need to keep the balance between the parents and children in the perspective of education as the American parents do.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **On Food Safety**. You should write in no less than 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 食品安全的现状。
2. 危害人们身体的食品安全问题实例。
3. 解决食品安全问题的措施。
4. 你的见解。