

# 大学英语分级自测试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

- Band 6 -

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## 参 考 答 案

### Test One

#### Part I

##### Section A

1. C    2. D    3. B    4. C    5. C    6. B    7. B    8. D    9. C    10. D

##### Section B

11. B    12. B    13. D    14. B    15. C    16. B    17. D    18. B    19. D    20. B

#### Part II

21. C    22. C    23. A    24. A    25. C    26. D    27. D    28. B    29. B    30. B  
31. A    32. C    33. A    34. B    35. A    36. C    37. C    38. D    39. D    40. D  
41. A    42. C    43. B    44. B    45. C    46. D    47. B    48. A    49. A    50. A

#### Part III

51. A    52. D    53. D    54. A    55. B    56. D    57. A    58. A    59. C    60. C  
61. A    62. D    63. C    64. B    65. B    66. D    67. B    68. B    69. C    70. C

#### Part IV

71. 其基本假设是人是宇宙的精神中心,只有他们才是通往自然、历史,以及最终通往宇宙本身的线索。  
72. 如果警卫注意到工场区的灯灭了,他应该将这些问题报告给工场工程处以采取正确行动,直到工场区的照明完全正常。  
73. 过去,没有响警铃就灭火的作法导致了不必要的巨大损失,以及可以避免的更大的火灾。  
74. 成熟的科学努力把事实归结为重要的模式,以便发现以前毫无关联的宇宙各个方面的关系。  
75. 由于火星上季节的极大差别,唯一可能存在的生命形式就是那些一年中大多数时候处于不活跃状态的生命,它们缺少象热血动物和人类那样的内在的体温控制。

#### Part V

##### How to Spend Spare Time

Physical activities and intellectual pastimes are the two basic ways for us to spend our spare time. Different people may have different means of spending their leisure time.

Some people prefer taking part in physical activities, such as playing football or tennis, boating, fishing, walking, and so on. Physical recreation affords them the opportunities to strengthen their bodies and to satisfy their competitive nature.

Some other people enjoy doing intellectual activities. They take a lot of pleasure from reading, or listening to music. They believe that books are a necessary nourishment for mind and spirit.

I prefer a balance of these activities to provide both the physical conditioning and mental relaxation. For me, physical recreation is necessary for good health but intellectual activities such as reading books provide the most pleasure.

### Test Two

#### Part I

##### Section A

1. D    2. D    3. B    4. C    5. C    6. D    7. D    8. C    9. D    10. A

## Section B

11. aware      12. speak      13. conversations  
14. meaningful      15. locate      16. fellows      17. obtaining  
18. "speaking" may mean life or death to a marine animal  
19. By listening to them man can learn a lot about the creatures that make them.  
20. A knowledge of fish sounds can help avoid confusion and unneeded efforts.

## Part II

21. B    22. A    23. C    24. B    25. C    26. C    27. A    28. A    29. D    30. D  
31. B    32. C    33. A    34. D    35. B    36. C    37. A    38. B    39. B    40. D

## Part III

41. C    42. D    43. D    44. B    45. D    46. D    47. A    48. D    49. D    50. C  
51. D    52. B    53. B    54. B    55. C    56. B    57. D    58. C    59. C    60. A  
61. A    62. D    63. B    64. A    65. A    66. D    67. B    68. B    69. D    70. A

## Part IV

71. A book about social manners. 综观全文,主要介绍了在美国约会、吃饭等方面的礼仪,可推知这篇文章出自一本关于社会礼仪的书。  
72. to arrive approximately on time. 根据第2、3、4句可知去美国家庭赴宴,一定要注意准时。  
73. sexual discrimination. 根据上下文,既然要讲究礼节,作者行文就应注意避免给人性别歧视的印象。  
74. to eat what you like. 根据文章第二段第5、6句,可推知在这种情形下,就吃你所喜欢的食物。  
75. A bit more than 15% of the bill. 根据文章最后两句,可知给小费应是餐费的15%以上。

## Part V

### Why Do College Students Take Part-time Jobs?

According to an official source, about 25 percent of Chinese university students now are holding a part-time job or temporary job, compared with nearly none a decade ago. And this figure increases to 72 percent during summer break. University students are seen waiting on tables, clerking in stores, advertising in streets, teaching in families and whatsoever.

Why do they want odd jobs — jobs usually taxing little skill and knowledge. The major reason is money. Pressed by the ever-rising cost of living, books, tuition and entertainment, few college students of today in China do not want to earn a little money. The little money can more or less help them cover these costs, and save enough for travelling or things they have long desired. In this way they become economically independent and gain a sense of independence and dignity. Besides, by holding part-time jobs, they can gain some experience in society they will sooner or later enter. Growing up from kindergarten to university, they know only books but little about society and have trouble coping with the realities in society. Taking odd jobs can help them prepare for that and a future career.

The significance for college students of taking a part-time job means more than money and experience. It will broaden their outlook and exert a profound influence on their personality and life.

## Test Three

### Part I

#### Section A

1. D    2. A    3. D    4. B    5. B    6. B    7. D    8. D    9. A    10. D

#### Section B

11. A    12. C    13. A    14. B    15. A    16. D    17. A    18. A    19. D    20. C

### Part II

21. C    22. A    23. B    24. D    25. C    26. A    27. D    28. C    29. B    30. C  
31. C    32. D    33. A    34. B    35. A    36. B    37. B    38. B    39. B    40. D

## Part III

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. B | 42. A | 43. B | 44. A | 45. D | 46. B | 47. B | 48. C | 49. D | 50. A |
| 51. B | 52. A | 53. D | 54. C | 55. C | 56. D | 57. B | 58. D | 59. C | 60. B |
| 61. D | 62. A | 63. A | 64. D | 65. C | 66. A | 67. B | 68. B | 69. A | 70. D |

## Part IV

71. Vocabularies  
72. There is no hierarchy of language  
73. the potential for expanding vocabulary  
74. All cultures are to be viewed independently and without ideas of rank or hierarchy.  
75. Savage, undeveloped, consisting largely of grunts and groans.

## Part V

### My Favourite Season for Sports

What is your favorite season for sports? When the question is put to me, my answer is always the same: spring, for its warm weather, clean air and beautiful views.

There are many good reasons for this choice. To begin with, the warm and comfortable weather in spring is most suitable for outdoor sports such as tennis, soccer, basketball and so on. It is neither too hot nor too cold for people to move around and enjoy the clean and fresh air of outdoor life. Everything turns on a new and fresh outlook in spring. The air is full of fresh fragrance of new shoots and flowers. What can be more enjoyable than this? Last but not least, spring presents us with her beautiful views of trees, flowers and green lawns and mountains.

The other three seasons are good for sports in one way or another, but they have far more disadvantages. In a word, spring is and will always be my favorite season for sports.

## Test Four

## Part I

## Section A

- 1.C    2.C    3.C    4.B    5.A    6.D    7.A    8.A    9.C    10.B

## Section B

11. hardly    12. without    13. gazing    14. by-laws    15. closely-printed    16. witty    17. drab
18. Advertisers subsidize our daily paper and broadcast programmes.
19. In fact, "small ads" are every newspaper and magazine.
20. You can find some information from "hatch, match and dispatch" columns, but the most interesting section is the personal column.

## Part II

21. **A**    22. **D**    23. **D**    24. **C**    25. **A**    26. **B**    27. **A**    28. **A**    29. **A**    30. **B**  
31. **D**    32. **D**    33. **A**    34. **A**    35. **B**    36. **A**    37. **C**    38. **A**    39. **A**    40. **B**

## Part III

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. A | 42. D | 43. B | 44. A | 45. A | 46. D | 47. A | 48. C | 49. D | 50. C |
| 51. A | 52. D | 53. C | 54. A | 55. B | 56. C | 57. C | 58. D | 59. C | 60. C |
| 61. B | 62. D | 63. D | 64. B | 65. C | 66. A | 67. A | 68. C | 69. C | 70. B |

## Part IV

71. B    72. B    73. C    74. C    75. A    76. D    77. B    78. D    79. A    80. C

## Part V

### Keys to Success

In this world of competition, everyone hopes to succeed in his life or career. But how to succeed? Different people

have different answers to the question. In my opinion, there are three main keys to success.

These keys are determination, will-power and diligence. A goal set up can never be attained without a firm determination. A man without that always hesitates on his way to his success and fails halfway. On one's way to success, will-power is another indispensable quality. There are always many difficulties for him to conquer. The process is always long and arduous. It needs a strong will-power or perseverance. A man, however determined he might be, can never hope to succeed if he is not persistent enough. Success belongs to those who hold on to the end. Last but not least, diligence is also indispensable to success. Most successful figures in history owe their success to their diligence. Einstein is an outstanding model of this. No one can hope to succeed if he or she doesn't work hard. As the saying goes, "No pains, no gains."

In short, if we want to be successful, we have to be determined, persistent and hardworking. These qualities go hand in hand. There is no secret and omnipotent access to success. If there is any, it should be made up of the three keys.

## Test Five

### Part I

#### Section A

1. A    2. D    3. B    4. D    5. B    6. C    7. C    8. D    9. C    10. D

#### Section B

11. B    12. D    13. A    14. B    15. C    16. B    17. B    18. D    19. B    20. A

### Part II

21. B    22. C    23. B    24. D    25. D    26. C    27. D    28. B    29. B    30. D  
31. B    32. B    33. A    34. D    35. C    36. D    37. D    38. B    39. B    40. C

### Part III

41. B    42. B    43. A    44. C    45. D    46. C    47. D    48. B    49. A    50. D  
51. C    52. A    53. C    54. A    55. C    56. B    57. C    58. D    59. B    60. C  
61. C    62. C    63. D    64. B    65. D    66. A    67. D    68. B    69. C    70. D

### Part IV

71. that → of                      72. shape → shaping                      73. economics → economic  
74. which → in which              75. were → was                      76. nobody → none                      77. who → those  
78. was advance → advanced      79. inconsistent → consistent      80. responsible → responsive

### Part V

#### Death Causes in Country X

The causes of death in Country X between 1990 to 1994 listed in the chart are heart diseases, pneumonia, suicide, cancer and accidents. As is shown in the chart, the leading killer in this country was consistently heart diseases. In 1990, 114 of every 100,000 people died of heart diseases and this jumped to 139 in 1994, an increase by 22%. Although heart diseases may be congenital, many forms of heart disease may be prevented through "No-Smoking" campaigns and better health and nutrition education.

The second major cause of deaths goes to pneumonia. Although the death rate is decreasing, in 1994, among every 100,000 population there were still 83 people dying of this illness. Poor health care and health education were major factors contributing to the two leading causes of death in Country X.

In 1994, suicide and accidents ranked as the third leading cause of death with 65 each. Compared with 1990 the suicide rate decreased whereas the accident death rate didn't change over the five years.

Next to suicide and accidents, cancer was the fourth leading cause of death in 1994. Its death rate also remained stable during the five years. In both 1990 and 1994, the rate was 52 per 100,000 people, reaching a height of 54 deaths in 1993.

## Test Six

### Part I

#### Section A

1. B    2. A    3. B    4. C    5. D    6. D    7. C    8. B    9. D    10. B

#### Section B

11. majority      12. resisted      13. worn      14. afford  
15. altering      16. waist-lines      17. neck-lines  
18. Men and women are different in the matter of fashion.  
19. They are only interested in outward appearance and pay no attention to discomfort.  
20. The fashion industry is not important to society.

### Part II

21. C    22. D    23. D    24. A    25. C    26. B    27. D    28. C    29. C    30. B  
31. D    32. B    33. C    34. A    35. B    36. B    37. A    38. D    39. C    40. A

### Part III

41. A    42. B    43. A    44. C    45. D    46. C    47. A    48. A    49. C    50. D  
51. A    52. B    53. D    54. B    55. C    56. D    57. A    58. B    59. D    60. B  
61. B    62. D    63. D    64. C    65. D    66. D    67. A    68. D    69. C    70. B

### Part IV

71. worrying time will continue to fall  
72. employment will eventually become available for all who want it  
73. Employees are unwilling to share out their employment  
74. Employment may not be regarded as valid work  
75. negative/doubtful

### Part V

#### Computer in Our Life

Doing shopping at home? Borrowing books from the library without leaving your home? Concluding transactions just by a knock at the keyboard? These may seem strange ten years ago, but now computer has turned them into realities.

It is no doubt that computer is the greatest invention of this century. It has brought a lot of convenience to our work and study. By computer, we can find all information we want to know. By computer, we can solve many complex calculation easily. By computer, we can always find solutions to difficult problems, serious diseases for example. In short, there is nowhere having not computer, from factory to farm, from office to school, from airport to bank.

With all these advantages, computer also brings us some trouble. For example, many works can be done by computer. As a result, many employees might be laid off. In addition, computer games are so various and wonderful that children might be too keen on it, which will affect their studies and health. Even some crimes are committed through computer.

However, I think the fault is not computer itself, but its users. Intelligent and powerful as it be, it is merely a machine. We should not become the slave of it but its master.

## Test Seven

### Part I

#### Section A

1. D    2. D    3. B    4. B    5. A    6. B    7. D    8. D    9. B    10. A

#### Section B

11. C    12. A    13. D    14. C    15. A    16. B    17. D    18. B    19. A    20. D

## Part II

21. B 22. B 23. C 24. C 25. D 26. C 27. D 28. B 29. A 30. A  
31. D 32. A 33. C 34. D 35. C 36. D 37. A 38. B 39. C 40. B

## Part III

41. A 42. B 43. C 44. D 45. B 46. A 47. C 48. C 49. A 50. D  
51. C 52. B 53. A 54. D 55. A 56. B 57. B 58. B 59. A 60. D  
61. A 62. C 63. A 64. C 65. D 66. B 67. C 68. D 69. A 70. A

## Part IV

71. place them in a training program 72. Because the speed of them decide whether they can win  
73. homing pigeons' heads are comparatively small than ordinary pigeons'  
74. a form of built in radar  
75. explain why people only use homing pigeons to carry messages

## Part V

### A Letter to a Friend

Dear Wang Gang,

How time flies. It's about 3 months since we said good-bye at Xi'an Railway Station. You don't know how I miss you and my friends. How are you doing? How is your college life?

This semester has been a very busy one. That's why I didn't write you until now. In this term, I have chosen eight courses, which means I have to take eight exams at the end of the semester. What is more, in early January, I will take CET-6. I suppose you know about how important it is and how difficult it is. But since I have toiled in preparing for it, I believe I can pass it. God bless me. As for other exams I don't think they will be a big deal. By the way, it's scorching hot here in Guangzhou. I am glad the busy term is coming to an end and I can escape from this sultry city.

When does your summer vacation begin? I am looking forward to joining you guys in Xi'an. Do you have any plan for it? What about a trip to Jiuzhaigou in Sichuan? Write me back at my new e-mail address: binli@fntmu.edu.cn

Good luck.

Yours,  
Li Bin

## Test Eight

### Part I

#### Section A

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. C

#### Section B

11. range 12. knob 13. turns 14. complex 15. presented 16. button 17. chewing-gum  
18. In audio-visual machines the pupil can see a picture and hear sounds as well.  
19. The designer should consider the learner's operations.  
20. In linear program, all the students work through the same sequence. In a branching program, different students may have different materials.

### Part II

21. D 22. C 23. B 24. C 25. D 26. B 27. D 28. A 29. B 30. B  
31. B 32. D 33. A 34. A 35. D 36. D 37. B 38. C 39. D 40. B

### Part III

41. A 42. C 43. B 44. B 45. A 46. A 47. A 48. D 49. A 50. B  
51. A 52. D 53. B 54. A 55. C 56. C 57. A 58. B 59. C 60. A

61. B 62. B 63. A 64. A 65. A 66. B 67. B 68. A 69. A 70. A

## Part IV

71. D 72. A 73. B 74. D 75. C 76. B 77. D 78. A 79. D 80. B  
81. A 82. C 83. A 84. B 85. D 86. C 87. D 88. A 89. B 90. C

## Part V

### What Is Good Teacher?

Some people say that a good teacher should be at first a well-person, while others claim that he must be devoted to the education. In my opinion, in addition to the two points, a good teacher should be responsible, be patient and be experienced.

First, a good teacher must be well-read. He not only knows their own field well, but also know the things relevant to the subject. Second, he should be patient to his students, be responsible for them. He should plan his courses well before having a class and teach efficiently in the class. A good teacher should also be interested in his students and their progress. Thirdly, he should be experienced. After class he should like to dwell upon his teaching and read more books to improve himself. Finally, and the most important of all is the spirit of devotion. A good teacher must be devoted to his work. He should regard teaching as his life-long career.

To conclude, if a teacher can do as what is mentioned above, he will be a good teacher, a qualified teacher.

## Test Nine

### Part I

#### Section A

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B

#### Section B

11. B 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. D 20. D

### Part II

21. C 22. B 23. C 24. B 25. B 26. C 27. C 28. B 29. C 30. B  
31. C 32. B 33. D 34. D 35. D 36. D 37. A 38. D 39. C 40. A

### Part III

41. D 42. A 43. A 44. C 45. A 46. A 47. D 48. B 49. A 50. D  
51. B 52. B 53. C 54. D 55. D 56. B 57. C 58. A 59. D 60. D  
61. C 62. C 63. B 64. C 65. C 66. A 67. B 68. B 69. B 70. C

### Part IV

71. those → that 72. a home → that 73. rose → raised  
74. record → record's 75. answer for → answer to 76. were → was  
77. in → by 78. that → which 79. that → where 80. a that → so

### Part V

#### Telephone or Letter?

Communication is very important both in the past and at present, and it tends to be more essential in modern society. Telephone and letter are two main means of communication, they both have their advantages and disadvantages.

Communicating with other people by telephone is very convenient, especially when you have something urgent. For example, if one of your family members is seriously ill at night, and you don't know how to deal with it and where to find a doctor or a taxi. What can you do? A telephone is the answer. Dial 120 and you will get services from the doctor very soon. In addition with the quick rhythm of life, people usually don't have as much time to write letters as before, again telephone solves the problem. Friends can chat through the wire. It seems that telephone shortens the distance between people. Men can keep in touch with each other more easily.



However, still some people prefer writing letters to communicate with friends. First, sending a letter is much cheaper than having a telephone call. Now six jiao will be enough to send your letter to your friends living in another city, while maybe at least 2-3 yuan a minute will be cost for a distant telephone. Second, people can not only greet each other but also exchange their thoughts in letters. Because when a person writes, he must organize his mind and express his ideas and feelings more logically while telephone often makes people lazy. Finally, people easily keep secret in the letter and say whatever you want to say, while they sometimes can't do that in a telephone.

In my opinion, you can combine these two ways together: some unimportant things can be expressed by a telephone, while some important or unspoken things can be done by a letter.

## Test Ten

### Part I

#### Section A

1. B    2. A    3. C    4. D    5. B    6. C    7. B    8. D    9. D    10. D

#### Section B

11. civilized    12. network    13. convenience    14. transportation    15. sightseeing    16. range    17. agencies  
 18. A visitor to a strange land today need never be at a loss for information about the place he is visiting.  
 19. Governments, states, and cities publish pamphlets listing important sights for visitors.  
 20. People may take their own arrangements for a trip, or they may prefer to use the services of a travel agency.

### Part II

21. D    22. B    23. D    24. A    25. B    26. B    27. D    28. A    29. B    30. D  
 31. A    32. B    33. A    34. D    35. A    36. B    37. C    38. B    39. B    40. D

### Part III

41. A    42. D    43. C    44. D    45. B    46. D    47. A    48. C    49. C    50. D  
 51. B    52. D    53. D    54. A    55. A    56. D    57. C    58. B    59. B    60. C  
 61. B    62. A    63. C    64. D    65. D    66. A    67. D    68. B    69. B    70. D

### Part IV

71. 24th → 21st    72. are → will be    73. be, that → those  
 74. the, average → current    75. low → lower    76. required, the → of  
 77. been → /    78. drown → drawn    79. made of → up    80. females → males

### Part V

#### A Hundred Years Later

What will the world be like a hundred years later? Different people hold different attitudes toward it.

Some people are optimistic about the future. They think that we will enjoy a higher standard of living. Modern conveniences will be provided, such as modern means of communication, labor-saving machines at home, and means of faster transportation. In a word, we will be richer, healthier and freer to enjoy our lives a hundred years later.

However, some other people hold pessimistic attitudes about the future. In their opinions, we will live in an increasingly polluted environment. Air pollution and water pollution are two main problems. Maybe a hundred years later, we will have no pure air to breathe, no pure water to drink. Now an advertisement on TV "Someday pure air will become specimen" may come true in the future. Besides, the advancement of science and technology will certainly multiply the power of the war-makers, which will exert a profound, far-reaching influence on everyone in the world. Furthermore, many of modern, electronic devices will eliminate man's physical contacts, which will depersonalize human relationships.

To our students the future more likely means a challenge than a change. It forces us to make full preparations, both physical and psychological, because we will soon find ourselves living in an altered world which calls for new adjustments, new ideas, new habits of thought, and a new order of values.

## 试题详析

### Test One

#### Part II

##### 21.【答案】C

【译文】经过5个小时的审讯,陪审团判定该犯人有罪。

【详析】A项 committee 意为“委员会”;B项 police 意为“警察”;C项 jury 意为“陪审团”;D项 board 意为“董事会”。故选C。

##### 22.【答案】C

【译文】一大堆帐单等着要付。

【详析】B项 stack 意为“堆、垛”,如:a stack of (大量),相当于 a large number amount of。又如:I've got a stack of letters to write. (我有一堆信要写。)A项 stock 与 stack 词形相似,容易搞混,但词义不同。stock 作名词时,意思是“加存、备料、股票”,如:The store sold out a week's worth of stock in a single day. (那家商店一天里就卖去一个星期的存货。)How much stock do you have in the company(你在这公司有多少股票)? 故选C。

##### 23.【答案】A

【译文】在我们没有给你下一步指令前,不要把消息公布于众。

【详析】该题四个选择词的词头相同,但这们的词义则有明显的差别:A项 release 意为“放开,公布”。B项 relieve 意为“缓解,使宽心”。C项 relate 意为“讲述,使相互关联”。D项 retain 意为“保留,保存”。从以上词义看,A项 release 符合题意。

##### 24【答案】A

【译文】这个协议会保护报纸不受政府干预。

【详析】B项 prevent 意为“阻止、预防”,用在句中逻辑关系不对,应该说 prevent government from interfering in the newspapers. C项 guard 一般是接介词 against,如:The dog guarded the house against intruders. / Brush your teeth regularly to guard against tooth decay. (要经常刷牙以免牙齿变坏。)D项 avoid 意为“避免、防止”,后面不能接介词作宾语补足语。故选A。

##### 25.【答案】C

【译文】语言是约定俗成的,其形式及词语为某一社会集团所接受。

【详析】C项 conventional 意为“习惯的,约定俗成的”。A项 convenient 意为“方便的,便利的”;B项 conservative 意为“保守的,守旧的”;D项 conditional 意为“依赖条件的,含有条件的”。故选C。

##### 26.【答案】D

【译文】该课程吸引人的特点之一在于他将该学科的理论与实际工作结合起来的方法。

【详析】D项 integrate 意为“(使)成一体,(使)结合在一起”;A项 embrace 意为“拥抱,包括”;B项 adjust 意为“调整”;C项 alternate 意为“交替”。故选D。

##### 27.【答案】D

【译文】在一个国家里,经济危机总是伴随着严重的失业问题(同时发生)。

【详析】D项 in combination with = together with,如: Failure usually comes in combination with misfortunes. 意为“失败总是与不幸同时发生”。in connection/association with = in relation to 意为“与……联系,与……有关”。故选D。

##### 28.【答案】B

【译文】前进的路上我们必然会遇到挫折。

【详析】B项 be bound to 是固定词组,意为“注定”;A项 eager 意为“急切的”;D项 anxious 意为“焦虑的,担心的,渴望的”。故选 B。

29.【答案】B

【译文】他起先接受医务培训是想从医,但后来又转而从事外交。

【详析】A项 convert 意为“使转变,使转化”;B项 divert 意为“使转向,转移,转移……的注意力”;C项 revert 意为“恢复”,常与 to 搭配;D项 avert 意为“防止,转移(目光、注意力等)”。故选 B。

30.【答案】B

【译文】在宣誓就职仪式上,总统发誓要拥护美国宪法。

【详析】B项 uphold 意为“支持,拥护”;convey 意为“转达,表达(思想、感情等)”;C项 represent 意为“代表”;D项 replace 意为“代替”。故选 B。

31.【答案】A

【译文】这个地方必定有人记着他。

【详析】A项 bound 意为“一定的,必然的”,be bound to 构成固定用法。B项 doubtless 意为“无疑地”,为副词;C项 destined 意为“注定的”,虽有 be destined to do (sth.) 这一结构,但用在 there be 句型中不妥。D项 apparent 意为“显然的”,在此句中不合语法。故选 A。

32.【答案】C

【译文】攀登者被朋友们用一根绳子从峭壁的顶部吊着。

【详析】C项 suspend 意为“悬,挂,吊”;D项 bent 是 bend 的过去式和过去分词,意为“使弯曲”。故选 C。

33.【答案】A

【译文】工党减少的得票表明其税收政策缺乏支持。

【详析】A项 be indicative of 意为“表明,指示”;B项 pessimistic 意为“悲观的”;C项 positive 意为“肯定的”;D项 be suspicious of 意为“表示怀疑的”。故选 A。

34.【答案】B

【译文】遵循自己的风俗习惯,谁也不会感到为难。

【详析】B项 follow 意为“遵循,信奉”,如:follow a person's advice 意为“听从人家的忠告”;follow the principle 意为“遵守原则”。A项 pursue 意为“从事”,如:pursue (one's) studies 意为“从事研究”;C项 chase 意为“追赶,追逐”;D项 seek 意为“寻找”,均与题意不符。故选 B。

35.【答案】A

【译文】我们决不能放松我们的革命斗争。

【详析】A项 on no account 意为“决不”;B项 on account of 意为“因为”;C项 on this account 意为“因此”;D项 on all accounts 意为“无论如何”。故选 A。

36.【答案】C

【译文】在许多科幻小说里,一个常见的主题是:某一天世界被昆虫所统治。

【详析】本题的测试点是短语动词的用法。C项 take over 意为“接管,接收,接任(职位)”,如: Cadres and soldiers were busy preparing to take over the administration of the newly liberated areas. (干部和战士们正忙于准备接管新解放区的工作。)break in 意为“强行进入,闯入;打断,插嘴”。run over 表示“浏览,匆匆复习;(车辆)碾过,撞倒”。fill in 表示“填充,填写;临时代替,补缺”。故选 C。

37.【答案】C

【译文】这个故事是虚构的,没有一点真实的东西。

【详析】C项 fabricate 一词意为“编造,虚构(故事,借口,谎言等)”,符合句意。其他选项 A项 facilitate 意为“使容易,使便利”;B项 fascinate 意为“使着迷,使沉醉于”,加“-ed”后也可视为形容词“着迷的”,修饰人;D项 formulate 意为“制定出,明确表示”,均不符合题意。故选 C。

38.【答案】D

【译文】她以为她能预测未来。

【详析】A项 evaluate 是“评价”之意,B项 assess 也有此意,C项 appeal 是“吸引,向人恳求,哀求”之意,只有 D项 anticipate 是“预测”之意。故选 D。

39.【答案】D

【译文】她非常喜欢读书,买了许多书,并且象图书管理员那样给它们编列目录。

【详析】D项 catalogue 可作名词,也可作动词,意为“编列目录”,符合题意。而 A 项 inventory 一般用作名词,不用动词;C 项 list 表排列时不受排列的方法或内容限制,而 catalogue 一般指有系统地通常按字母顺序或相似方法排列;B 项 roll 作名词时表示官方名册或有关项目记录,作动词时表示“滚动,转动;搓成卷”,不符合题意。故选 D。

40. 【答案】D

【译文】情况的复杂性在于交战双方背后皆有大国支持。

【详析】题中 back sb. up 意为“为支持”。本题为介词固定词组搭配。D 项 in that 为固定词组,意义为“因为”。例:I prefer his plan to yours in that I think his is more practical. (我看他的计划比你的好,因为我觉得他的更实用。)故选 D。

41. 【答案】A

【译文】周围静悄悄的,我能听到自己手表滴答滴答地响着。

【详析】该题测试短语动词。A 项 ticking away 形容时间,表示“滴答滴答过去”;B 项 tickling over 表示“发动机空转,勉强过得去”;C 项 ticking off 表示“用记号勾出”;D 项无此搭配。A 项符合要求,故选 A。

42. 【答案】C

【译文】仅仅几十年以前,在美国的公共汽车上有些座位是为白人预留的。

【详析】C 项 exclusively 意为“独有的”;A 项 excessively 意为“过度地,极端地”;B 项 extensively 意为“广泛地”;D 项 extraordinarily 意为“非常地,非凡地”。故选 C。

43. 【答案】B

【译文】避免物质积压的最大希望在于争取得到新的出口订单。

【详析】B 项 redundancy 意为“物质积压(剩余)”。考近义词辨析,因为 A 项、B 项、D 项都有“多”的意思。A 项 abundances 意为“丰富,充裕”;C 项 concessions 意为“让步”;B 项 redundancies 意为“冗余”;D 项 excesses 意为“过度,超出”。故选 B。

44. 【答案】B

【译文】同电荷的物体相互排斥,相反电荷的物体相互吸引。

【详析】B 项 repel 意为“排斥,对抗”,与 attract 相对应,B 项正合题意。考形似及近义词的辨析。A 项 rejoice 意为“(使)感到十分高兴”;C 项 refute 意为“驳斥,驳倒”;D 项 reproach 意为“责备,批评”。故选 B。

45. 【答案】C

【译文】靠一时的热情,谁也不能获得巨大的成功。

【详析】C 项 momentary 意为“瞬间的,短暂的”。考近义及形似词的区别。故选 C。

46. 【答案】D

【译文】他很犹豫地回答了老师的提问。

【详析】D 项 besitant 意为“犹豫,踌躇的”;A 项 joke 意为“开玩笑”;C 项 willful 意为“任性的,刚愎自用的”;B 项 forever 意为“永远地”,是副词。故选 D。

47. 【答案】B

【译文】这家大公司出价来收购一个化肥厂。

【详析】B 项 bid 意为“出价,投标”。又如:Will no one make a higher bid for this fine painting? (再没有人出更高的价买这张精美的画吗?)make a take-over bid for a company (投标接管一家公司)。A 项 control 意为“控制”。C 项 effort 意为“努力”。D 项 proposal 意为“提议”。故选 B。

48. 【答案】A

【译文】编辑们把手稿缩到其原来长度的一半。

【详析】A 项 manuscript 表示“手稿,原稿”,符合原句含义。B 项 specification 做单数用时,表示“指定,载明,详述”;做复数用时,表示做某事物的详细说明,计划书、清单、规格。C 项 prescription 表示“处方,药方”,D 项 masterpiece 表示“代表作”,它不可能被缩减成一半。故选 A。

49. 【答案】A

【译文】心理学家认为态度是对物体及事件的倾向性,它决定了人们对不同的刺激所作的反应。

【详析】A 项 predisposition 为可数名词,表示“(身心的)倾向,爱好,偏好,癖性”,又如:a predisposition to find fault

(吹毛求疵的癖性)。B项 prescriptions 表示“吩咐,指示,规定”; (尤指)医生开的处方”。C项 precaution 表示“预防,防备”。D项 precommitment 表示“预先的承诺”。故选 A。

50.【答案】A

【译文】今天许多新药可以在疾病波及范围太广之前把它们根除。

【详析】A项 eradicate (连根拔除,使断根)是正确答案。B项 prolong 表示“延长,拉长,拖延”;C项 identify 表示“认出,识别”,都与题干中 medicines 不符;D项 suspend 表示“吊,悬,推迟,中止(谈议,外交关系等)暂停”,不能与 diseases 搭配。故选 A。

## Part III

### Passage One

本文讲述了爱默生、梭罗、霍桑、梅尔维尔和惠特曼五位文学大师对于个人与“人文宇宙”之间关系的看法。

51. A。本题问:作者讨论五位文学家主要在于解释什么?作者讨论的五人的共同之处主要在于他们对于个人与宇宙之间的关系问题的看法。选项 B 只及五人共同点中的一点,并没有涉及其他的观点,有失全面;选项 C 中的问题并未论及;选项 D 亦未论及。

52. D。本题问:作者引证惠特曼是为了什么?第一段最后一句话引证惠特曼是为了证明第一段的主题,即五人对于个人与“人文宇宙”之间关系的共同看法,所以正确答案为 D。

53. D。本题问:直觉对于这五位作家来说非常重要。主要是因为直觉为他们提供了什么?从文章的最后一段我们得知,直觉是他们所信任的了解世界的一种方法。与此题意最为接近的选项为 D。可参见最后一段第二句。

54. A。本题问:根据本文,五位作家否定科学方法,是因为什么?参见文章最后一段。五人只是认为直觉是认识世界的更好的一种方法,但是他们并没有否定科学的方法。

55. B。本题问:本文与下列哪一领域相关?本题间接考察考生对于文科的学科体系的一般理解,但这应该属于一般性常识。本题考察的重点在于对全文的总体把握,文章实际上进行的是一种文学史的讨论,故选择 B。

### Passage Two

本文介绍警卫人员在检查火警时应遵循的程序。

56. D。本题问:写本文的目的是什么?根据文章第 1 句话 All security guards should be familiar with following procedures for fire emergencies that occur during routine security patrols,可知 A、B、C 都是正确的,所以选择 D。

57. A。本题问:安全巡逻车用来作什么?根据第二段第 1 句话 Inspection of the yard area and parking lots should be made in a security patrol car equipped with a spot light and two-way radio communication 可知 A 是正确的。文中再无其它地方提及 patrol car,所以 B、C、D 都不正确。

58. A。本题问:应仔细检查什么?根据第二段的第 2、3 句话,可知 A 是正确的。文中另外一处提到需特别注意巡视的地方是 Ventilating equipment in roof areas (见第三段),在选项中并没有出现。

59. C。本题问:在安全巡逻中,警卫应该做什么?根据第二段的第 2 句话 At least twice per shift 可知 A 是错误的。根据第三段中 Occasional roof spot checks ... 可知 B 是错误的。根据第二段可知 C 是正确的。D 在文中并无提及。

60. C。本题问:无论何时,一旦起火,警卫发现后应立刻做什么?根据第四段第 1 句话 When a guard discovers a fire during an inplant security patrol, he should immediately turn in an alarm before he makes any attempt to fight the fire 可知 C 是正确的,同时可排除 A。根据第五段第 1、5 句话,可知 B 是错误的。D 在文章并无提及。

### Passage Three

本文讲述科学家对于太阳系各大行星可能存在生命的猜测。

61. A。本题问:据我们所知,生命最可能存在于火星的什么位置?文章第六段谈到火星上非常冷,但在夏季,两极气温可高达 70 华氏度,与地球的 59 华氏度差不多。所以两极存在生命的可能性最大。

62. D。本题问:根据作者,生命不可能存在于哪里?原文第五段说,只有 Venus, earth 和 Mars 位于温度带中,在这里生命有可能存在。

63. C。本题问:成熟的科学是怎样的?全文第一段说明, idle speculation 在科学中是没有立足之地的,但 speculation 却是科学的生命,故 B、D 皆错。第二段第 2 句告诉我们,不应相信科学只与纯粹的事实有关,成熟的科学应该 arrange facts in significant patterns,这与 C 项 looks for significant patterns in the facts,实质上是相同的。

64. B。本题问:Ovenden 博士用在生物、化学及物理学中发现的线索干什么?第四段中说, Dr. Ovenden 在生物、化学及物理学中发现了一些线索,这些线索说明太阳系与其星系中可能存在生命。他的作法客观上说明了 specu-

lative thinking 的重要性,但他的理论本身并不是关于 speculative thinking 的。

65. B。本题问:“Speculation is sciences very life-blood”这句话意味着科学家应该怎样? speculation 在本文中的意思“推测”,并非“投机”,所以科学家们不是科学的赌徒。原文第二段说明,仅仅积累事实只是科学的原始形式,我们还必须从这些事实中总结出自己的观点。

#### Passage Four

文章主要介绍了爵士乐和摇滚乐。二十世纪前期,爵士乐很盛行。到了六十年代,摇滚乐变成了流行音乐。

66. D。本题问:本文的最佳标题是哪一项?本题为推断题。通读全文就会发现文章主要讲述了爵士乐和摇滚乐的发展,所以推断 D 最符合题意。
67. B。本题问:本题问下列哪一项是正确的?本题为细节题。第二段第 3 句话提及“黑人祖先的非洲音乐后来发展成为“ragtime 和 blues”,所以可知 B 正确。
68. B。本题问:即席演奏在何时最流行?本题为推断题。第二段中出现了关键词 Improvisation,而后文中用 but 转折语气又提到“在 swing 时间(1930 年至 1950 年)”,所以可推断 improvisation 最流行的时间是早于 1930 年,因而 B 正确。
69. C。本题问:第三段第 1 句的最佳解释为下列哪一项?本题为推断题。第三段首句中指出摇滚乐用来“表达社会态度”,美国年轻人争着“表达自己的感情和信仰”,所以可推断 C 正确。
70. C。本题问:根据本文,在六十年代,摇滚乐团被看作什么?本题为细节题。第三段首句中提到“摇滚乐团被看做一个辩论坛”,所以可知 C 正确。

### Part IV

71. 其基本假设是人是宇宙的精神中心,只有他们才是通往自然、历史,以及最终通往宇宙本身的线索。
72. 如果警卫注意到工场区的灯灭了,他应该将这些问题报告给工场工程处以采取正确行动,直到工场区的照明完全正常。
73. 过去,没有响警铃就灭火的尝试导致了不必要的巨大损失,和可以避免的更大的火灾。
74. 成熟的科学努力把事实归结为重要的模式,以便发现以前毫无关联的宇宙各个方面的关系。
75. 由于火星上季节的极大差别,唯一可能存在的生命形式就是那些一年中大多数时候处于不活跃状态的生命,它们缺少象热血动物和人类那样的内在的体温控制。

### Part V

#### How to Spend Spare Time

Physical activities and intellectual pastimes are the two basic ways for us to spend our spare time. Different people may have different means of spending their leisure time.

Some people prefer taking part in physical activities, such as playing football or tennis, boating, fishing, walking, and so on. Physical recreation affords them the opportunities to strengthen their bodies and to satisfy their competitive nature.

Some other people enjoy doing intellectual activities. They take a lot of pleasure from reading, or listening to music. They believe that books are a necessary nourishment for mind and spirit.

I prefer a balance of these activities to provide both the physical conditioning and mental relaxation. For me, physical recreation is necessary for good health but intellectual activities such as reading books provide the most pleasure.

#### 【评析】

开头段:开门见山点出主题:Physical and intellectual activities are the two basic ways to spend leisure time.

中间段:两个自然段分别用例证法、因果法展开段落,说明人们喜欢两处活动的原因。

结尾段:总结上文,得出自己的结论:I prefer a balance of both activities.

## Test Two

### Part II

#### Passage One

文章主要讨论了对“握手”这一古老方式的历史含义。首先,作者通过婚礼和古希腊人、希伯来人握手的研究表明其中包含着一种承诺,随后又讨论了握手中所包含承诺内容的历史发展以及其对现代人们生活方式的影响。

21. B. 本题问: 本文的最佳标题是哪一项? 本题为主旨题。纵观全文作者始终都是围绕握手这一古老方式而展开的。从其所包含内容的研究直到它对现代人们交流方式的影响, 无一例外都是关系叫“握手”。
22. A. 本题问: 下列哪一项是正确的? 本题为细节题。选项 A 有关内容位于第一段第 3 句中, “其中所包含的共同因素是表示接受, 而更重要的是相互承诺”。而其它选项内容均与原文不相符。
23. C. 本题问: 我们从第二段可以推断出什么? 本题为推理题。在第一段首句中作者就提出自己观点: 握手所包含的意义最早可能是互不侵犯, 接着又以两个例子来证明自己的观点。结合四个选项含义可知只有 C 的内容与以上含义相符。
24. B. 本题问: 我们从第三段中得知了什么? 本题为细节题。题干有关信息位于第三段第 2 句中, 对与妇女握手含义的解释。
25. C. 本题问: 从最后一段中, 我们可推断出作者对于握手持什么样的态度? 从最后一段中, 我们可推断出作者对于握手方式的特殊性说明了其包含的意义, 随后又引申到日内瓦联合国会议部, 应该以这种和平的方式促进世界局势缓和。从中我们不难看出作者的幽默和诙谐的语气。

### Passage Two

这是一则有关总统向国会提交的经济计划评论。作者采用对比手法来突出其计划之正确性, 第一段就讲了计划的涉及面: 投资、研究、教育、税收等, 目的是制止经济滑坡, 提高美国工业竞争力。

第二、三两段叙述了计划遭两方面的反对, 总统党内的右翼要求更强硬, 更直接行动, 而共和党对即使逐渐稍稍提高一点税收, 都予以谴责。

第四段指出两者都忽略我们面临经济问题的独特性质。它不是市场或者财政问题。掌握新技术的人大量增产, 而不能采用新技术的人面临在世界经济中成为二等公民的危险。工业不能达到先进水平, 就不能有效地竞争, 那么任何保护主义或进入外国市场都不能长期奏效。没有技术优势的经验和利润的再投资, 工业经济只能依然落后于国外竞争对手。

最后一段点出总统计划的要点就是工艺技术。作者指出: 要求全面通过这一重新建设计划。如果我们不能重建经济, 我们可能不会有第二次机会。

26. C. 本题问: 总统计划的重点是什么? C 项意为“工艺技术”。最后一段第 1 句指出“问题的症结就在于工艺技术, 这就是总统计划的要点所在”。第四段指出: “对掌握新技术的人来说, 新技术使他们大大增产, 而新技术对不能掌握它的人来说, 在世界经济中他们面临沦为永久性的二等公民的危险。如果不能做到这一点, 那么任何政府保护主义, 进入国际市场都不能有效地竞争。如果不能有技术优势的利润和经济再投资, 工业只能进一步落后于国外竞争对手。”这些都说明总统计划的重点在工艺技术。A 项意为“投资”。D 项意为“税收”, 只是总统计划的涉及面。B 项意为“经济”, 太笼统了。
27. A. 本题问: 民主党内的极端自由翼要求什么? A 项意为“更直接行动”。第二段指出“总统的党内极端自由翼要求更强硬、更直接行动。他们要求用收入(税收)政策来制止通货膨胀; 联邦财政在关税保护下, 帮助重建工业。”B 项意为“他们需要制止通货膨胀”。C 项意为“重建工业”。D 项意为“保护关税墙”, 都只是他们要求中的部分内容, 不完整。
28. A. 本题问: 编者的态度是什么? 编者的态度是支持。第四、五段集中了评论者的观点, 支持的理由和论点。B 项意为“厌恶”。C 项意为“不赞成”。D 项意为“调和妥协”。都不对。
29. D. 本题问: 计划的危险性在哪里? D 项意为“歪曲”。最后一段第 2 句指出“其危险不在于计划将不被通过, 而在于左和右的思想理论家们用修正案来歪曲提案, 使计划要点蒙尘模糊不清, 经济重建计划应原封不动地通过”。这是作者的态度, 也是他所担心之处。
30. D. 本题问: 本文是一篇什么性质的文章? D 项意为“社论”。见文章大意。A 项意为“评论”。社论也是评论的一种, 但它是报纸主编所撰, 常常是有关国内外大事评价。B 项意为“前言”。C 项意为“广告”。

### Passage Three

本文首先提出了人们关于矛盾的传统观点, 第二段指出了最新的研究结果表明矛盾的影响远非传统观点那么简单, 并说明了 Schwenk 教授的研究方法, 第三段说明了 Schwenk 研究的结果, 第四、五段对比分析了两种调查结果, 说明在不同的机构人们对矛盾的不同看法。

31. B. 本题问: 根据作者, 传统观念是怎样看待矛盾的? 本文首段说明传统观点, 第二段第 1 句话中评论性语言: Schwenk 教授的研究结果证明矛盾的适宜水准要比这些简单的概括更难以把握, 由此可见, 选项 B(过分简单化了)是正确答案。选项 A、C 意义极为接近, 都不可以选, 选项 D 与原文不一致, 原文首句说明传统观点很明确。

32. C。本题问: Charles R. Schwenk 教授的研究表明了什么? 原文第二段首句说明选项 C 是正确的, 原文第三段首句说明 Schwenk 教授发现关于矛盾的看法随组织机构类型的功能而变化, 所以选项 A、B 不对。选项 D 中强调的是矛盾的作用, 在原文中已通过两种例子说明在不同职能的机构中矛盾所发挥的不同作用, 所以选项 D 是错误的。
33. A。本题问: 我们从 Schwenk 的研究中得知了什么? 根据原文中关于两种机构的调查分析可知, 人们关于矛盾的看法与其所处的公司的职能有关: 在非营利性的组织中, 人们认为矛盾有助于决策的质量, 在营利性的机构中, 认为矛盾不利于决策的质量。由此可见, 选项 A 是正确的。选项 B 是错误信息, 选项 D 在原文中没有信息。选项 C 中 resolve 表示“解决”, 该项含义是不同的人以不同的方式来解决矛盾, 在原文中没有信息。
34. D。本题问: 本文暗示, 在营利性组织中是怎样的情形? 从原文第四段可以看出, 在营利性机构中, 矛盾通常具有破坏性, 常常导致决策质量下降, 而且在这样的机构中决策的效益是从经济的效益是从经济的角度来衡量, 所以营利性的管理机构的管理人员认为是一致性而不是矛盾可以促成经济效益增加, 由此可见, 选项 D 是正确答案。
35. B。本题问: 在非营利性中工作的人会怎样做? 最后一段说明在非营利性的机构中, 矛盾导致更深思熟虑的, 更易接受的决策的出现, 所以人们肯定得到鼓励来自由地表达自己的不同看法, 由此可见选项 B 是正确答案。

#### Passage Four

本文讲述了汽船的问世, 其设计构造, 以及每一部分不同的功用。汽船在 19 世纪成为北美密西西比河的重要交通工具。

36. C。本题问: 本文的主旨是什么? 原文第一段讲述了汽船的问世, 第二段讲述了汽船的构造设计, 第三段进一步综述了汽船的问世, 以及因其结构实用而带来的普及。综上所述, C 符合原文。
37. A。本题问: 第二段中的 over-all 一词是何意? 由上下文可知, 该词意为“整体的”, 因此 A 选项正确。
38. B。本题问: 汽船能在冰水上行驶的一个重要的特点是什么? 从原文第二段第 3 句可知, 汽船设计了尖船头用以破冰。因此 B 项正确。
39. B。本题问: 根据本文, 船上装置钢板是为了什么? 从原文第二段第 3 句可知, 船驶过冰河时, 装置在外部的钢板可使船身不受损伤。B 项为正确选项。
40. D。本题问: 每艘早期的明轮都具有如下特点, 除了哪一项以外? 从原文第二段可知, 早期的明轮也具备往复式发动机、明轮与单船壳。D 项与原文不符, 应排除, 因此为正确选项。

### Part III

#### 41. 【答案】C

【译文】我们有义务帮助朋友。

【详析】A 项 at random 意为“随意地, 任意地”; B 项 in essence 意为“本质上, 基本上”; C 项 under an obligation 意为“有义务”; D 项 on cue 意为“恰好在这时候”。根据题干意思, 故选 C。

#### 42. 【答案】D

【译文】他从他父亲那儿继承了一大笔遗产。

【详析】inherit 意为“继承”。B 项 succeed 意为“继承”, 如: succeed to estate = inherit estate (继承房地产)。A 项 succeed in doing sth. 意为“成功地做……”。故选 D。

#### 43. 【答案】D

【译文】在这种情况下, 是否应该做手术要完全取决于患者的身体总体情况。

【详析】depend on 意为“取决于, 视……而定”(= vary according to)。depend on 还表示“依靠”(= rely on; count on)。concentrate on 意为“将精力集中于……”。故选 D。

#### 44. 【答案】B

【译文】别人演讲时请不要吸烟。

【详析】B 项 refrain 意为“抑制”, 后常接介词 from。又如: In order to lose weight, she refrained from eating candy. (为了减肥, 她不吃糖果。)A 项 avoid (避免), C 项 stop (停止), cease (停止) 后均不接 from, 直接接 doing 或 sth., 如: cease fire (停火); stop shooting (停止射击); avoid answering the questions (避免回答问题)。题中 be in progress 意为“在……进行中”。故选 B。

#### 45. 【答案】D

【译文】他声音颤抖, 这说明他很紧张。



【详析】D项 reveal 意为“展现,显露出”;A项 pronounce 意为“宣布,宣告”;B项 disguise 意为“隐蔽,掩饰”(思想,感情、愿望);C项 represent 意为“描绘,描述”。故选 D。

46.【答案】D

【译文】这位年轻的研究员嘲笑他同时代的一些同事,因为他们信守一些过时的观点。

【详析】D项 contemporary 意为“同时代的”,符合题意。A项 modern 意为“现代的”;B项 present-day 意为“现在的,当代的”;C项 up-to-date 意为“最新的”。故选 D。

47.【答案】A

【译文】学校批准几个女房东收房客。

【详析】A项 lodger 意为“临时住宿者”。符合题意。B项 resident 意为“居民,定居者”,与 visitor 相对;C项 inhabitant 意为“居住者,居民”;D项 settler 意为“殖民者,侨居新兴国家者”。故选 A。

48.【答案】D

【译文】她取下帽子,用力扔在草地上。

【详析】A项 flap 意为“拍打”;B项 flick 意为“轻拍,轻弹”;C项 flit 意为“掠过”;D项 fling 意为“抛,掷,扔”。故选 D。

49.【答案】D

【译文】罗伯特没听到铃声,因为他正在全神贯注地看书。

【详析】A项 disguise 意为“伪装,假扮,化装,掩盖,掩饰”;B项 suspend 意为“悬,挂,暂停,暂缓”;C项 confirm 意为“肯定,证实”;D项 absorb 意为“吸引(……的注意),吸收(水、热、光等)”。故选 D。

50.【答案】C

【译文】黄蜂逮住蜘蛛后会用尾刺将它们麻醉。

【详析】B项 parade 意为“游行,阅兵”;C项 paralyse 意为“使麻痹,使瘫痪”。故选 C。

51.【答案】D

【译文】他所说的话实际上意思就是不支持我们的行动并要辞职。

【详析】D项 in essence 意为“实际上,本质上”;A项 at length 意为“详细地”;B项 at large 有“详尽地”、“逍遥法外”等意义;C项 in bulk 意为“大批地,大量地”。故选 D。

52.【答案】B

【译文】火箭进入环月球轨道。

【详析】B项 orbit 意为“轨道”;A项 track 意为“小路,跑道”;C项 path 意为“路,小径”;D项 course 意为“路线”。故选 B。

53.【答案】B

【译文】教授以这一点深信不疑:权力,而非特定的经济制度是人类不幸福的根源。

【详析】B项 highly 意为“高度地,非常,极”;A项 intensely 意为“强烈地,剧烈地”;C项 profoundly 意为“深远地”;D项 solidly 意为“坚实地”。故选 B。

54.【答案】B

【译文】在开始修理屋顶以前,我要求修理工估计一下费用。

【详析】B项 estimate 意为“估计;评定”,例如:I hope the builders don't exceed their estimate. (我希望营造商们不要超过他们的估计。) Can you give me a rough estimate of the cost? (你能将费用大约地估计一下吗?) A项 assessment 意为“估计额”之义,但通常指较具体的数量。C项 announcement 意为“宣布,通告”;D项 evaluation 意为“赋值”,意为对某一(某物)的价值评估。故选 B。

55.【答案】C

【译文】这个男孩一生都很尊敬他的二哥。

【详析】A项和B项是两个原形动词,语法上不能用,D项中 excluded 词义与句子不合,只有C项中 looked up to 意为“尊敬”,放在本句中词义和语法都对。故选 C。

56.【答案】B

【译文】他们面临的对手很难对付,因此他们不知能否赢得这场比赛。

【详析】B项 formidable 意为“可怕的,难对付的”,符合句意。A项 vicious 意为“恶毒的”;C项 virtual 意为“实际上起作用的”;D项 susceptible 意为“易受影响的”。故选 B。