

全国高等院校应用人才培养规划教材·公共课/通识课系列

DAXUE YINGYU (B)
WANGLUO TONGKAO ZHINAN

大学英语(B) 网络统考指南

陆瑶◎主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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大学英语(B)网络统考指南

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本书是一本依据全国高校网络教育考试委员会 2010 年修订的“大学英语(B)考试大纲”以及 2011 年 4 月“统考大学英语(B)试卷结构与题型的说明”编写的教学与指导用书。本书共分两大部分:第一部分是 20 套模拟试题和 1 套备考训练题;第二部分是这 21 套试题的答案与解析;书后还附有大学英语(B)考试基本词汇表。书中的模拟试题完全按照考试大纲和样题的要求,并参照近几年的考试真题,经过仔细筛选和推敲编写而成,具有较强的实战性和实用性。试题答案与解析部分详细讲解了各类试题的特点及解题方法和技巧,非常适合教师教学和学生自学。书中模拟试题内容新颖、题材广泛,语言知识应用覆盖面宽,难易程度符合考试大纲要求。

本书除适用于远程教学和学生备考外,还可供同等水平的英语爱好者自学使用。

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21世纪的今天,突飞猛进的现代信息技术推动了网络教育的蓬勃发展。为进一步加强网络教育的规范管理,提高网络教育的教学质量和教学水平,确保人才培养的质量,教育部于2004年决定对现代远程教育试点高校网络教育学生的部分公共基础课实行全国统一考试。“大学英语”是现代远程教育试点高校网络教育课程全国统一考试的四门公共基础课程之一。

根据考试大纲要求,现代远程教育试点普通高校的本科层次学历教育的学生和中央广播电视大学“人才培养模式改革和开放教育试点”项目的本科层次学历教育的所有非英语专业的学生均需参加并通过大学英语(B)考试。

由于试点高校网络教育没有统一教材,加之我国地域广袤,教育发展不平衡,尤其是从2011年4月大学英语(B)考试在题型和各项分值上都做出了一定调整、考试采用了新题型之后,迫切需要有一本紧扣考纲、内容切实、实用性强的指导用书来高效地帮助全国考生提高英语水平以便顺利通过全国统一考试,本书便是在这种情况下应运而生的。

北京大学出版社组织网络教育及电大开放教育一线富有教学经验的教师认真学习考纲、分析历年考题、研究同类书籍、博采众家之长,有针对性地编写了这本备考用书。本书是完全按照最新考试大纲要求,按照最新试题模式、结合近年考试真题精心编纂而成的。

本书在编写上具备以下特色。

1. 紧扣考纲,突出实战特点

本书紧紧围绕2010年修订版考试大纲,并按照2011年新题型、题量、模拟试题的难易程度与实际考试完全一致,为考生提供了大量的实战训练机会,给考生以身临其境的感觉。

2. 全真模拟,利于备战练兵

模拟试题中加入了大量历年真题,题型结构与真实考试完全相同,包括交际用语、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、翻译和写作共6个部分,供考生在冲刺阶段熟悉题型、模拟练习、有效提高应试水平。

3. 讲解详实,举一反三

除每套试题后附有答案外,全书还对所有试题答案进行详细讲解,并举例分析、引领思路、总结规律,使学生对讲解的知识点一目了然、深化理解和记忆,既便于教师课堂讲解,又便于广大考生自学。

4. 知识全面, 重、难点突出

本书编写组全体成员都是一线任教的大学英语(B)教师, 长期从事大学英语(B)的授课与研究, 具有丰富的教学经验。他们在收集资料时, 筛选了许多历年真题和考试热点试题, 并在编写时严格把关, 全面囊括了考试的知识点, 并且重点、难点突出。

5. 基本词汇表, 便于自学

书中附有大学英语(B)词汇表, 所有词汇英汉对照, 便于读者自学和自检。

由于编写组成员水平有限, 错漏也在所难免。不妥之处还恳请各位专家及广大读者不吝批评、指正为盼。

编写组全体成员

2012年2月于沈阳

附:

大学英语(B)试卷结构与题型

部分	项目	内容	题型	题量	分值	总分	时间(分钟)
I	交际英语	5个简短对话	单项选择	5	3	15	10
II	阅读理解	2篇短文, 每篇5道题	单项选择	10	3	30	20
III	词汇与结构	5个单句	单项选择	5	2	10	10
IV	完形填空	1篇短文	单项选择	5	2	10	10
V	翻译	4个单句	英译汉	4	5	20	10
VI	写作	1篇作文	命题作文	1	15	15	30
总计				30		100	90



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►► 第一部分 交际用语 (共5小题; 每小题3分, 满分15分)

此部分共有5个未完成的对话, 针对每个对话中未完成的部分有4个选项, 请从A、B、C、D 4个选项中选出正确选项。

1. —Excuse me, but can you tell me the way to the supermarket?

A. Don't ask that.

B. Sorry, I'm a stranger here.

C. No, I can't say that.

D. No, you're driving too fast.

2. —Oh, sorry to bother you.

A. That's okay.

B. No, you can't.

C. That's good.

D. Oh, I don't know.

3. —Would you like to have dinner with us this evening?

A. OK, but I have to go to a meeting now.

B. No, I can't.

C. Sorry, but this evening I have to go to the airport to meet my parents.

D. I don't know.

4. —Hi, is Jane there, please?

A. Hold on. I'll get her.

B. No, she isn't here.

C. Yes, she lives here.

D. Yes, what do you want?

5. —How about going to the movies tonight, Kate?

A. I don't think so.

B. I'm sorry, but I have to drive my mother home tonight.

C. Never mind.

D. Take it easy.



▶▶ 第二部分 阅读理解 (共10小题; 每小题3分, 满分30分)

此部分共有两篇短文, 在第一篇短文后有5个正误判断题, 从每题后的两个选项选出正确答案; 在第二篇短文后有5个问题。请从每个问题后的A、B、C、D 4个选项选出正确选项。

Passage 1

What makes a person a scientist? Does he have ways or tools of learning that are different from those of others? The answer is “no”. It is not the tools a scientist uses but how he uses these tools makes him a scientist. You will probably agree that knowing how to use a power is important to a carpenter. You will probably agree, too, that knowing how to investigate, how to discover information, is important to everyone. The scientist, however, goes one step further, he must be sure that he has a reasonable answer to his questions and that his answer can be confirmed by other persons. He also works to fit the answers he gets to many questions into a large set of ideas about how the world works.

The scientist's knowledge must be exact. There is no room for half right or right just half the time. He must be as nearly right as the conditions permit. What works under one set of conditions at one time must work under the same conditions at other times. If the conditions are different, any changes the scientist observes in a demonstration must be explained by the changes in the conditions. This is one reason that investigations are important in science. Albert Einstein, who developed the Theory of Relativity, arrived at this theory through mathematics. The accuracy of his mathematics was later tested through investigations, Einstein's ideas were shown to be correct. A scientist uses many tools for measurements. Then the measurements are used to make mathematical calculations that may test his investigations.

- () 6. The various tools he uses makes a scientist.
A. T B. F
- () 7. “The scientist, however, goes one step further” shows the difference between scientists and ordinary people.
A. T B. F
- () 8. A sound scientific theory should be one that works not only under one set of conditions at one time, but also under the same conditions at other times.
A. T B. F
- () 9. The author quotes the case of Albert Einstein to illustrate that the mathematical calculations may test his investigations.
A. T B. F
- () 10. The main idea of the passage is that scientists are different from ordinary people.
A. T B. F

Passage 2

The fourth Thursday in November is called Thanksgiving Day. In the United States, it is an annual (每年的) occasion to show thanks to God for his goodness.

As a historical, national and religious holiday, Thanksgiving Day began with the English in Plymouth Colony. As far back as 1621, after a long bitter winter and the gathering of the first harvest, these early settlers shared a feast with the local Indians and offered prayers of thanksgiving. President Washington proclaimed (宣布) the first national Thanksgiving Day to be celebrated on November 26, 1789. President Lincoln revived the custom in 1863.

It was not until 1941 that the US Congress adopted a resolution, setting the fourth Thursday of November as an annual Thanksgiving Day. Thus what began as a religious celebration of the harvest has since become a nationwide holiday.

Today Thanksgiving Day is usually a family day, celebrated with a traditional turkey dinner and a happy reunion. Schools are closed on Thanksgiving Day and the day after. Many people, including students studying in another state, often travel long distances to spend the holiday at home.

11. The passage is mainly about _____

- A. how the Americans spend their Thanksgiving Day.
- B. what the Americans do on Thanksgiving Day.
- C. Thanksgiving Day is an American holiday.
- D. how Thanksgiving Day became a nationwide holiday.

12. Thanksgiving Day was first celebrated in 1621 by _____ of the Plymouth Colony.

- A. English settlers
- B. American settlers
- C. the local Indians
- D. President Washington

13. What is the meaning of the underlined word "feast" in paragraph 2?

- A. gathering.
- B. harvest.
- C. meal.
- D. prayer.

14. In 1941 _____

- A. the first national Thanksgiving Day was celebrated.
- B. the custom of Thanksgiving Day was brought back to the Americans.
- C. the date for Thanksgiving Day was set by law.
- D. people began to celebrate Thanksgiving Day by spending the day at home.

15. Which of the following statements is true about the celebration of Thanksgiving Day? _____

- A. Thanksgiving Day started as an occasion for family members to show thanks for one another.
- B. On Thanksgiving Day, school children usually have a couple of days off.
- C. The celebration of Thanksgiving Day was a European custom introduced to America.
- D. The most popular way of celebrating Thanksgiving Day is to travel with friends.

**▶▶ 第三部分 词汇与结构 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)**

此部分共有5个未完成的句子, 针对每个句子中未完成的部分有4个选项, 请从A、B、C、D 4个选项中选出正确选项。

16. Charles regretted _____ the TV set last year. The price has now come down.

- A. buying B. to buy C. of D. from

17. I have the complacent feeling _____ I'm highly intelligent.

- A. what B. which C. that D. this

18. Both the kids and their parents _____ English, I think. I know it from their accent.

- A. is B. been C. are D. was

19. The red flower goes from one to _____ in the class.

- A. the other B. others C. another D. other

20. _____ these honours he received a sum of money.

- A. Except B. But C. Besides D. Outside

▶▶ 第四部分 完形填空 (共5个空; 每个空2分, 满分10分)

以下短文中共包含5个未完成的句子, 针对每个句子中空缺部分, 请从A、B、C、D、E 5个选项中选出正确选项。

Homesickness is very common among students away from home — even those who had previously been away at overnight camp or traveled far away. There is a difference between being away from home for 8 weeks and being gone for 8 months. There is also a difference between leaving home for a while and leaving 21. Feeling homesick does not make you less mature or mean you are not ready to be 22. If you feel homesick, talk to your friends at school about it. More likely they are feeling the same way. Keep in touch with family and friends back home, but make sure you 23 new relationships at school. If your homesickness does not go away and does not seem to be getting better after a few months at school, speaking with an adviser might be helpful. Also, remember that going home for the first visit may be difficult 24 changes in yourself or your family. Old conflicts do not just disappear once you go to college, and new ones may appear. Again, if things are too stressful for you 25 handle alone, talk to an adviser.

- () 21. A. forever B. because of C. to D. develop E. on your own
() 22. A. forever B. because of C. to D. develop E. on your own
() 23. A. forever B. because of C. to D. develop E. on your own
() 24. A. forever B. because of C. to D. develop E. on your own
() 25. A. forever B. because of C. to D. develop E. on your own

▶▶ 第五部分 翻译 (共4句; 每句5分, 满分20分)

请把下列4句英文翻译成中文。

26. All that glitters is not gold.

27. Some of her pictures were shown in an art exhibition in Beijing when she was six years old.

28. I don't care about others' opinions.

29. Various substances differ widely in their magnetic (磁性的) characteristics.

▶▶ 第六部分 写作 (满分15分)

30. 要求在30分钟内, 根据下面所给的题目用英语写出一篇不少于80词的短文。

My Favorite Festival (我最喜欢的节日)

▶▶ 第一部分 交际用语 (共5小题; 每小题3分, 满分15分)

此部分共有5个未完成的对话, 针对每个对话中未完成的部分有4个选项, 请从A、B、C、D 4个选项中选出正确选项。

1. —Could I use your dictionary for a moment?

—

A. It's well.

B. It doesn't matter.

C. By all means.

D. I have no idea.

2. —If you like I can mail this letter for you.

—

A. That's very kind of you.

B. I don't want.

C. Please give me a hand.

D. You are great.

3. —Are you getting a new flat this year?

— I can't afford to pay my bills, let alone buy a new flat.

A. Without question.

B. You must be joking.

C. Good idea!

D. Are you sure?

4. —I wonder if I could use your car tonight.

— I'm not using it right now.

A. Sure, go ahead.

B. I don't know.

C. It doesn't matter.

D. Who cares?

5. —Shall we sit up here under the tree or down there near the water?

—

A. I'd rather stay here if you don't mind.

B. Sorry, I don't like neither.

C. Certainly, why not?

D. Yes, we like these two places.

此部分共有两篇短文，在第一篇短文后有5个正误判断题，从每题后的两个选项中选出正确答案；在第二篇短文后有5个问题。请从每个问题后的A、B、C、D 4个选项中选出正确选项。

When Jim and Mandy arrived in New York City for one-year stay, they did not bring many things with them. They had planned either to live in a furnished apartment or to buy used furniture. But they soon learned about a new system that more and more people are using. The renting of home furnishings (bed, tables, dishes, and so on) has become one of America's fastest growing businesses. What kinds of people rent their home furnishings instead of buying them? People who are international business or government officials, foreign students, airline workers, young married couples — people whose job or business may force them to move frequently from one city to another. They save a lot of trouble and the cost of moving their furniture each time. They simply rent new furniture when they reach their new homes. Young people with little money do not want to buy cheap furniture that they may soon dislike. They prefer to wait until they have enough money to buy furniture they really like. Meanwhile, they find they can rent better quality furniture than they could afford to buy. One family, who now have a large, beautiful home of their own, liked their rented furniture so much that they decided to keep renting it instead of buying new things. But usually people don't like to tell others about it. The idea of renting home furnishings is still quite new, and they are not sure what their neighbors might think.

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Passage 2

The greatest recent changes have been in the lives of women. During the twentieth century there was an unusual shortening of the time of a woman's life spent in caring for children. A woman who got married at the end of the 19th century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which custom, chance and health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today women get married at a younger age and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five and is likely to take paid work until retirement at sixty. Even while she has the care of children, her work is lightened by household appliances (家用电器) and convenience foods.

This important change in women's way of life has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school at the first opportunity and most of them took a full-time job. However, when they got married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school-leaving age is sixteen, Many girls stay at school after that age, and though women tend to get married young, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Many more return afterwards to a full-time or part-time job. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with both husband and wife accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfaction of family life, and with both husband and wife sharing more equally in providing the money and running the home, according to the abilities and interest of each of them.

11. We are told that in an average family in about 1890, _____
 - A. many children died before they were five.
 - B. the youngest child would be fifteen years younger than the oldest.
 - C. seven of eight children lived to be more than five.
 - D. the child death rate was rather high.
12. When she was over fifty, the late 19th century mother _____
 - A. would expect to work until she died.
 - B. was usually expected to take up paid employment.
 - C. would be healthy enough to take up paid employment.
 - D. was unlikely to find a job even if she is now likely.
13. Many girls, the passage says, are now likely to _____
 - A. get married so that they can get a job.
 - B. leave school as soon as they can.
 - C. give up their jobs for good after they are married.
 - D. continue working until they are going to have a baby.

14. According to the passage, it is now quite usual for women to _____.
- A. stay at home after leaving school.
B. marry men younger than themselves.
C. start working again later in life.
D. get married while still at school.
15. The best title for this passage is _____.
- A. Great Changes in Women's Life.
B. 19th-Century Family.
C. Modern Girls' Choice.
D. Equal Duties in Family Life.

▶▶ 第三部分 词汇与结构 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

此部分共有5个未完成的句子, 针对每个句子中未完成的部分有4个选项, 请从A、B、C、D 4个选项中选出正确选项。

16. Although he did not know London well, he made his way _____ to the airport.
- A. easy enough B. enough C. easily enough D. enough easily
17. There's lots of fruit _____ the tree. Our little cat is also in the tree.
- A. in B. at C. under D. on
18. Jane's dress is similar in design _____ her sister's.
- A. like B. with C. to D. as
19. People at the party worried about him, because no one was aware _____ he had gone.
- A. of where B. of the place where
C. where D. the place
20. If she wants to stay thin, she must make a _____ in her diet.
- A. change B. turn C. run D. go

▶▶ 第四部分 完形填空 (共5个空; 每个空2分, 满分10分)

以下短文中共包含5个未完成的句子, 针对每个句子中空缺部分, 请从A、B、C、D、E 5个选项中选出正确选项。

About a hundred years 21 a baby tiger was found in a wild forest in India. At the time a ship was just getting ready to sail for England, and so it was decided that he should 22 London.

In those days there were no steamship, and it took many months for a ship to sail from India to England. The little tiger soon 23 himself at home on board the ship and he was liked by everyone.



He was not large enough to do any harm, and so he was allowed to run about as he wished. He was always ready for a game with anyone who had time to play. He slept 24 the sailors. He took his food from their hands. He raced with them on the deck. He was very fond of meat, and now and then he would steal some meat from the cooks' room. One day a cook caught him, just as he 25 a piece of meat, and gave him a good beating. But after that he was still as friendly to the cook as to anyone else.

- () 21. A. made B. ago C. with D. be sent to E. was stealing
() 22. A. made B. ago C. with D. be sent to E. was stealing
() 23. A. made B. ago C. with D. be sent to E. was stealing
() 24. A. made B. ago C. with D. be sent to E. was stealing
() 25. A. made B. ago C. with D. be sent to E. was stealing

►► 第五部分 翻译 (共4句; 每句5分, 满分20分)

请把下列4句英文翻译成中文。

26. In Foreign Languages Department, a checking machine is used to correct the students' test papers.
27. There is a large amount of energy wasted due to friction (摩擦).
28. The little boy wanted to exchange his toy car for my ice cream.
29. He is thinking about moving to a new place.

►► 第六部分 写作 (满分15分)

30. 要求在30分钟内, 根据下面所给的题目用英语写出一篇不少于80词的短文。

About Health and Wealth (关于健康与财富)

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▶▶ 第一部分 交际用语 (共5小题; 每小题3分, 满分15分)

此部分共有5个未完成的对话, 针对每个对话中未完成的部分有4个选项, 请从A、B、C、D 4个选项中选出正确选项。

1. —Hi, Bob, how's everything with you?

—_____, and how are you?

A. Don't mention it

B. Hm, not too bad

C. Thanks

D. Pretty fast

2. —Who is that speaking?

—This is Wang Li _____.

A. speaks

B. spoken

C. speaking

D. saying

3. —Could you help me with my chemistry, please?

—_____

A. No, no way.

B. No, I couldn't.

C. No, I can't.

D. Sorry I can't. I have to go to a meeting right now.

4. —Can you go to the movie with us this evening?

—_____

A. No, I already have plans.

B. I'd love to, but I'm busy tonight.

C. No, I really don't like being with you.

D. I'm ill, so I shouldn't go out.

5. —Hey, Kate, what's up?

—_____

A. Yes, definitely!

B. Oh, not much.

C. What is happening in your life?

D. You are lucky.