



成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

# 成人英语三级考试 历年真题全析全解

成人英语三级考试命题研究组 编



中国石化出版社  
[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

# 成人英语三级考试 历年真题全析全解

成人英语三级考试命题研究组 编

中国石化出版社

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

成人英语三级考试历年真题全析全解/成人  
英语三级考试命题研究组编.  
—北京:中国石化出版社,2006  
ISBN 7-80229-053-8

I.成… II.成… III.英语-成人教育:高等教  
育-水平考试-解题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 081323 号

### 中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com.cn

北京正阳久久科技开发有限公司排版

河北天普润印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

\*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 17.25 印张 384 千字

2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

定价:26.80 元

(购买时请认明封面防伪标识)

# 目 录

成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(1992.6) .....	1
答案解析 .....	11
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(1993.6) .....	17
答案解析 .....	27
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(1994.6) .....	32
答案解析 .....	42
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(1995.6) .....	47
答案解析 .....	57
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(1996.6) .....	62
答案解析 .....	73
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(1997.6) .....	78
答案解析 .....	89
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(1998.6) .....	94
答案解析 .....	104
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(1999.6) .....	111
答案解析 .....	121
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2000.6) .....	126
答案解析 .....	137
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2001.6) .....	144
答案解析 .....	155
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2002.6) .....	161
答案解析 .....	171
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2003.4) .....	177
答案解析 .....	187
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2003.11) .....	192
答案解析 .....	200

成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2004.4) .....	206
答案解析 .....	215
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2004.11) .....	221
答案解析 .....	230
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2005.4) .....	235
答案解析 .....	245
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2005.11) .....	248
答案解析 .....	257
成人本科学士学位英语统一考试(2006.4) .....	263
答 案 .....	272

# 成人本科学士学位英语统一考试 (1992. 6)

## Part I Reading Comprehension (40 %)

*Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*



### Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. At a speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third-floor window. Wearing a seat belt, saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Therefore drivers or front passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to 50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing (倒开) your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have valid (有效的) medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt. Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

1. This passage is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a medical magazine                      B. a legal document  
C. the Federal Laws                        D. a police report
2. Wearing a seat belt in a vehicle \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reduces road accidents by more than half  
B. saves lives while driving at a speed up to 30 miles per hour  
C. reduces the death rate in traffic accidents

- D. saves more than 15,000 lives each year
3. It is the driver's responsibility to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make the front seat passenger wear a seat belt  
B. make the front seat children under 14 wear a seat belt  
C. stop children riding in the front seat  
D. wear a seat belt each time he drives
4. According to the passage, who, riding in the front, does not have to wear a seat belt?  
A. Someone who is backing into a packing space.  
B. Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.  
C. Someone who is delivering invitation letters.  
D. Someone who is under 14.
5. For some people, it may be better \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to wear a seat belt for health reasons  
B. not to wear a seat belt for health reasons  
C. to get a valid medical certificate before wearing a seat belt  
D. to pay a fine rather than wear a seat belt



## Passage 2

**Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:**

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of the year. A noted scientist, Ellsworth Huntington (1876-1974), concluded, from other men's work and his own among peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than is summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is the next-best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be good time to take a long vacation from thinking.

6. According to this passage, your intelligence probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stays the same throughout the year      B. varies from day to day  
C. changes with the seasons                  D. changes from year to year

7. Huntington based his conclusions on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. records of changes in his own intelligence  
B. work with peoples in different climates  
C. records of temperature changes  
D. all of the above
8. It seems that the cold of winter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. increases the ability to think  
B. is the best time for thinking  
C. is better for thinking than is very warm weather  
D. decreases the ability to think
9. One possible reason why spring is the best season for thinking is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all nature, including man, is growing then  
B. it lasts longer than the other seasons  
C. it is not too warm and not too cold  
D. both B and C
10. The two best seasons for thinking seem to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spring and fall  
B. winter and summer  
C. summer and spring  
D. fall and winter

### Passage 3

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:**

I came to India a year ago to find a village in which I could live and write but it was many months before I settled down happily in this Himalayan community.

I wasted a lot of time looking for the 'typical' village. Yet no such thing exists. Conditions vary too widely. But the villages I stayed in had much in common-poverty, dirt, ignorance. Often the villagers themselves were puzzled, suspicious. Why had I come? I had put aside my work as a political journalist because my ideas had changed. I had come to believe that what was happening in the Third World was more important than anything else. But to understand how three-quarters of the world's people live, and how their future might affect ours, I felt that I first had to try and share their way of life.

In the end I chose a mountain village because it was a little cooler than those in the plains. I took the bus from town along a bumpy road. Then came a rough walk down a steep path to the river. After this I began the climb into the hills. Whenever I stopped to catch my breath, there was a magnificent view. After several hours' walk the village came into view.

11. After the writer had arrived in India \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. he spent a year writing about the place he lived in
  - B. he took quite a long time finding a suitable place to live
  - C. he spent years looking for a certain village
  - D. he lived in a Himalayan community for many months
12. While looking for a 'typical' village the writer found \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he was searching for the impossible
  - B. all the villages were exactly the same
  - C. the villagers made him feel confused
  - D. the villagers asked him a lot of questions
13. Before coming to India the writer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. had been a successful politician
  - B. had made a decision to do no more work
  - C. had been dismissed from his job
  - D. had written articles for publication
14. The writer decided to change his way of life because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he no longer found his work interesting
  - B. he wanted to live a peaceful life in the countryside
  - C. he wanted to find out more about the Third World
  - D. he thought living in a small community would be rewarding
15. The village the writer finally chose to live in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was situated at the end of a bumpy road
  - B. had a better climate than those in the plains
  - C. was a short walk from the river
  - D. had a magnificent view of the river



## Passage 4

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:**

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through The Stock Exchange. By doing so they can put into circulation the savings of individuals and institutions, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest (投资) his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the Government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The Government, local authorities, and nationalized industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to The Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

16. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rely on their own financial resources  
B. persuade the banks to provide long-term finance  
C. borrow large sums of money from friends and people they know  
D. depend on the population as a whole for finance
17. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. repaid to its original owners as soon as possible  
B. raised by the selling of shares in the companies  
C. exchanged for part ownership in The Stock Exchange  
D. invested in different companies on The Stock Exchange
18. When the savers want their money back they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ask another company to obtain their money for them  
B. look for other people to borrow money from  
C. put their shares in the company back on the market  
D. transfer their money to a more successful company
19. All the essential services on which we depend are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. run by the Government or our local authorities  
B. financed wholly by rates and taxes  
C. unable to provide for the needs of the population  
D. in constant need of financial support
20. The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the Government, local authorities and

nationalized industries \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to borrow as much money as they wish
- B. to make certain everybody saves money
- C. to raise money to finance new developments
- D. to make certain everybody lends money to them

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (40%)

*Directions: In this part, there are 40 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

21. The problem has \_\_\_\_\_ simply because you didn't follow my instruction.  
A. raised                      B. risen                      C. arisen                      D. aroused
22. I hope there is \_\_\_\_\_ for the doctor in your car.  
A. seat                      B. room                      C. place                      D. corner
23. As I am sure Jenny is very honest, I \_\_\_\_\_ she stole the money.  
A. guess                      B. believe                      C. suspect                      D. doubt
24. He spoke so quickly that I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ that what he said.  
A. receive                      B. accept                      C. listen                      D. catch
25. You \_\_\_\_\_ read that article if you don't want to.  
A. haven't                      B. can't                      C. mustn't                      D. needn't
26. Do what you think is right \_\_\_\_\_ they say.  
A. however                      B. whatever                      C. whichever                      D. if only
27. The size of the audience, \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected was well over one thousand.  
A. whom                      B. who                      C. as                      D. that
28. I recognized John \_\_\_\_\_ he entered the room.  
A. hardly                      B. the minute                      C. no sooner                      D. at once
29. Constant showers are characteristic \_\_\_\_\_ the summer here.  
A. for                      B. to                      C. of                      D. with
30. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ in applying for that job as you are not properly qualified.  
A. reason                      B. result                      C. point                      D. chance
31. A new Minister for Agriculture has been \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. determined                      B. appointed                      C. admitted                      D. assumed
32. In some parks visitors are requested to keep \_\_\_\_\_ the grass.  
A. aside                      B. away                      C. out                      D. off
33. I don't think you've heard of him before, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- A. don't I                      B. do I                      C. have you                      D. haven't you
34. How \_\_\_\_\_ will you finish your homework? In half an hour.  
A. soon                      B. long                      C. often                      D. fast
35. There are many kinds of metals, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. each having its special properties                      B. having its special properties  
C. one has its special properties                      D. each has its special properties
36. Our society has changed and \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. so the people have                      B. the people have so  
C. so have the people                      D. have the people so
37. We're late. I expect the film \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we get to the cinema.  
A. had already started                      B. have already started  
C. will already have started                      D. have already been started
38. The man said he would hit me \_\_\_\_\_ I told him where the money was.  
A. until                      B. unless                      C. soon after                      D. as
39. I took someone else's umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.  
A. in                      B. for                      C. with                      D. by
40. We don't like it, but we have to \_\_\_\_\_ up with it.  
A. stand                      B. put                      C. take                      D. pick
41. He remembered \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo by his father when he was little.  
A. being taken                      B. taking  
C. have been taken                      D. to have taken
42. The team really looks good tonight. Because the coach had them \_\_\_\_\_ every night this week.  
A. practice                      B. to practice                      C. practiced                      D. practicing
43. That's the reason \_\_\_\_\_ Ann could not do her part of the job.  
A. that                      B. of                      C. because                      D. why
44. The snow fell \_\_\_\_\_ fast that our footsteps were covered up in a few minutes.  
A. so                      B. much                      C. little                      D. very
45. I always take it for granted that I am \_\_\_\_\_ than she is.  
A. very                      B. too                      C. far more                      D. far better
46. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ got to the station than it began to rain heavily.  
A. had I                      B. have I                      C. I had                      D. I have
47. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the plan ten days ahead of schedule, \_\_\_\_\_ was something we had not expected.  
A. that                      B. this                      C. it                      D. which
48. Plastics is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ which is widely used in industry.  
A. mass                      B. substance                      C. matter                      D. material

49. The sudden change of weather made the temperature \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
 A. fall                      B. sink                      C. drop                      D. lower
50. The food industry in our country is developing \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. quickly                      B. fast                      C. swiftly                      D. rapidly
51. In order to look at sea life closely, people have \_\_\_\_\_ some kinds of special equipment.  
 A. to work in                      B. to work over                      C. to work out                      D. to work off
52. It \_\_\_\_\_ that the jewels had been stolen by a traveler.  
 A. turned out                      B. turned up                      C. turned on                      D. turned over
53. When she does something, Mrs. Brown feels that her little child is always \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. under way                      B. in the way                      C. on the way                      D. by the way
54. \_\_\_\_\_ the umbrella with you in case it rains.  
 A. Bring                      B. Get                      C. Carry                      D. Take
55. \_\_\_\_\_ in the air, fuels give off heat.  
 A. To burn                      B. Burned                      C. To be burned                      D. Being burned
56. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when it began to rain.  
 A. was walking                      B. walked                      C. walking                      D. had walked
57. It is necessary that we \_\_\_\_\_ have a good command of English at college.  
 A. must                      B. have to                      C. should                      D. ought to
58. If a better material \_\_\_\_\_, the strength of the part would have been increased.  
 A. had been used                      B. had been using                      C. being used                      D. using
59. When the mixture \_\_\_\_\_, it will give off a powerful force.  
 A. will heat                      B. will be heated                      C. is heated                      D. has heated
60. English \_\_\_\_\_ in a new way at my college in the past few years.  
 A. has been teaching                      B. was being taught  
 C. has been taught                      D. had been taught

### Part III Identification (10%)

*Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is not correct. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

61. I didn't mind their coming late to the lecture, but I objected their making so much noise.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
62. Students who take the examination will receive their score reports in six week.  
 A                      B                      C                      D

63. On her way  
A to the supermarket yesterday morning Mary met  
B an old friend and  
stopped talking  
C with him for quite a while.  
D
64. It is extremely  
A B important for  
C an engineer to know to use  
D a computer.
65. Sarah said she hear  
A B someone  
C in the classroom, but when we looked we didn't find  
D someone.
66. Paula doesn't want  
A to attend  
B the meeting and  
C Sheila doesn't too.  
D
67. If  
A you will buy  
B one box at the regular price, you would receive after  
C one at no  
D extra cost.
68. I didn't enjoy him  
A singing so  
B softly, though  
C I generally  
D enjoy quiet songs.
69. Yellow stone National Park is one of  
A the older  
B parks in the V. S. It was established  
C by  
D Congress in 1872.
70. The examiner did not know whether to report the student for cheating or warning  
A B C  
D him first.

## Part IV Cloze (10%)

*Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Smoking is considered dangerous to the health. Our tobacco-seller, Mr. Johnson, therefore, always asked his customers, if they are very young, whom the cigarettes are bought 71.

One day, a little girl whom he had never seen before walked 72 into his shop and demanded twenty cigarettes. She had the 73 amount of money in her hand and seemed very 74 of herself. Mr. Johnson was so 75 by her confident manner that he 76 to ask this usual question. 77, he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied 78 and handed him the money. While he was giving her the 79, Mr. Johnson said laughingly that 80 she was so

young she should 81 the packet in her pocket in 82 a policeman saw it. 83, the little girl did not seem to find this very funny. Without 84 smiling she took the 85 and walked towards the door. Suddenly she stopped, turned 86, and looked steadily at Mr. Johnson. 87 was a moment of silence and the tobacco-seller 88 what she was going to say. All at once, in a clear, 89 voice, the girl declared, “ 90 dad is a policeman,” and with that she walked quickly out of the shop.

- |                     |               |                 |                |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 71. A. with         | B. to         | C. for          | D. by          |
| 72. A. nervously    | B. heavily    | C. hesitatingly | D. boldly      |
| 73. A. exact        | B. some       | C. large        | D. enough      |
| 74. A. ashamed      | B. sure       | C. fond         | D. glad        |
| 75. A. worried      | B. annoyed    | C. surprised    | D. pleased     |
| 76. A. forgot       | B. came       | C. feared       | D. remembered  |
| 77. A. Therefore    | B. Instead    | C. Anyway       | D. Somehow     |
| 78. A. readily      | B. patiently  | C. angrily      | D. rudely      |
| 79. A. change       | B. warning    | C. cheque       | D. cigarettes  |
| 80. A. as           | B. for        | C. while        | D. though      |
| 81. A. cover        | B. hide       | C. dip          | D. take        |
| 82. A. time         | B. case       | C. fear         | D. consequence |
| 83. A. Nevertheless | B. Moreover   | C. Therefore    | D. Then        |
| 84. A. ever         | B. little     | C. some         | D. even        |
| 85. A. packet       | B. money      | C. advice       | D. bill        |
| 86. A. away         | B. over       | C. round        | D. aside       |
| 87. A. It           | B. There      | C. She          | D. Here        |
| 88. A. wondered     | B. considered | C. doubted      | D. expected    |
| 89. A. weak         | B. firm       | C. joking       | D. humble      |
| 90. A. The          | B. For        | C. My           | D. As          |

## 答案解析(1992.6)

### 第一部分 阅读理解

#### Passage 1

##### 【答案与解析】

1. D 从文章整体看,是在讲戴安全带的重要性,司机的职责和不佩戴安全带的惩罚措施。全文的语言风格较随意,语言也比较简单,所以不可能选自 a legal document(法律文件)或 the Federal Laws(联邦政府的法律);另外,文章显然与医学没有太大关联,不是来自于 a medical magazine(医学杂志)。D 项为正确答案,意为“警局报导”,这是一种不太正式的类似于新闻报道的文体,因为文章中既提到了佩戴安全带的重要性,也提到了交通事故,司机的职责和惩戒措施,所以选 D。

2. C 答案在第一段的最后一句,“佩戴安全带可以拯救人们的生命;它可以将你严重受伤或者死亡的机率减低一半以上。”C 项的含义是“减低交通事故中的死亡机率”,符合此句;A 项的含义是“减少路面事故数量一半以上”,佩戴安全带显然不能直接起这个作用;B 项的含义是“在行驶时速达到 30 英里每小时时可以救命”;D 项的含义是“每年拯救多于 15,000 人的生命”,在文中找不到根据。

3. B 答案在第二段的最后一句。“但司机将有责任保证 14 岁以下的儿童不能坐在前座,除非他们佩戴安全带。”因此选 B“让前座的儿童佩戴安全带”。C 意为“不让儿童坐在前座”,是以偏概全的。

4. A 答案在第三段的第一句,“然而,倒车的时候你无需佩戴安全带”。与 A 项“倒车入停车位”相符;C 项的“递送请柬”表面上看来跟第三段第一句中的 making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle 有关,但是我们从文中无法判断这种可以造成特例的 local delivery 到底是不是 delivering invitation letters。这

种无法从文中获取足够肯定证据的选项是不能够选的。这是细节题做题的基本原则,即一定要在文中能找到基本对应的句子或段落。

5. B 答案在第三段第一句话,“如果你有效医生证明,你也有理由(不佩戴安全带)”。B 项的意思是“为了健康原因不带安全带”,与文意相符;A 项“为了健康原因佩戴安全带”,C 项“获取有效医疗证明方可佩戴安全带”都与原文意思安全相反。

#### Passage 2

##### 【答案与解析】

6. C 答案在第一段的第一句,“如果你跟大多数人一样的话,你的智力是会随着季节变化的。”A 的意思是“什么时候都一样”,明显与文意相悖;B 的意思是“每天都变化”;D 的意思是“随年份而变化”,在频率上都有差异。因此选 C“随季节变化”最准确。

7. B 答案在第一段的最后一句话,“依据……不同气候下人的状况所作的研究工作”。A 和 C 项在文中均没有提到。

8. C 见第二段首句:“He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than summer heat.”,和夏天比,冬天更适合创造性思维。

9. A 答案在第三段第二句,“一种可能的原因是,春天里有某种因素给整个大自然带来了巨变,而人的脑力活动同样受其影响。”A 项的意思是“万物,包括人,都在那个时候成长”,比较贴近文意;B 项“春天比其他季节持续更长的时间”,C 项“春天不太暖和也不太冷”,这些虽然都可能符合客观现实,但是根本没有在文中提到,因此不能够入选,这是做阅读的基本原则,即不能够按照个人推理或者常识,而要按照文意来选择合适的答案。

10. A 答案分别在第三段和第四段的首句,“春天是一年中最适合思考的时段”,“秋天是次佳的季节”。因此选择 A“春天和秋天”。



## Passage 3

### 【答案与解析】

11. B 答案在第一段和第二段的首句,“一年前我到印度来寻觅一个乡村供我生活和写作,但数月之前我才在这个喜马拉雅的社区里快乐的定居下来”,“我浪费了许多时间寻找所谓的‘典型的’乡村。”B项意为“他花费了颇长一段时间寻找合适的住处”;C项意为“他花费了数年寻找某个(特定的)村子”,不符合文意。

12. A 第二段中句子“I wasted a lot of time looking for the ‘typical’ village. Yet no such thing exists.”就是本题答案。

13. D 答案在第二段中间,“我搁置了我作为一名政治记者的工作”。D项意为“为公共出版物撰文的人”;B项的意思是“决定不再做更多的工作”;C项的意思是“被解雇”,文中并没有确切的这样说,因此还是选D最为准确。

14. C 答案在第二段末尾,“我逐渐相信发生在第三世界的一切比其他任何事情都更重要。然而,要懂得世界上四分之三的人到底如何生活,以及他们的未来将如何影响我们的未来,我感到我首先应当尝试分享他们的生活方式。”说明跟生活在小村庄是否惬意无关,因此排除A、B两项,选择C“想更多的了解第三世界”。

15. B 答案在最后一首句,“最后我选择了一个山村,因为那里比平原地区要凉爽一些。”也就是B项的“气候比平原地区的村庄要好”。

## Passage 4

### 【答案与解析】

16. D 答案在整个第一段,“大公司需要方法去动员民间分散的储蓄资金”,朋友和熟人能借出的钱十分有限,而银行只肯提供短期资助,因此“公司转向公众,希望公众能借出他们的钱,或者参与持股以期获得将来的分红。”D项意为“依靠全体民众资助”。

17. B 答案在第一段末尾,“他们采取在股票市场发行期货和股票的方式(来筹资)。”B项意为“靠售卖公司股份”。

18. C 参见第二段。资助者(入股人)要想

收回资金就需要通过股票经纪人将他们的股票卖给其他想投资的人。

19. D 答案在第三段的后半段,“所有的这些都需要持续的投资,用于新设备……这要比政府税收所得更多的资金”。因此排除B项“全部依靠税费收入资助”,选D项“需要持续的经济资助”。

20. C 答案包括第19题的答案和文章的尾句,“股票市场的存在可以为储蓄资金和投资需求之间牵线搭桥”。因此选C项“为新发展建设筹集资金”;A项意为“让他们想借多少钱就能借到多少钱”,这明显是不合理的;D项意为“确定每个人都借钱给他们”,文章中隐含了股票市场交易自愿这一原则,因此D项也是不正确的。

## 第二部分 词汇与结构

21. C 看题干可知此空该填入一个不及物动词。选项A和D是及物动词,raise:提起,举起。如:raise one's hand; arouse:唤醒。如:arouse him. 选项B和C是不及物动词,rise意为:升起,起来;arise意为:出现,发生。

22. B 句意为“我希望你的车里会有医生的地方。”;A项“座位”、C项“地方”和D项“角落”从意义上来讲都说得通,但由于空格前没有任何冠词或所有格修饰所填入的名词,因此不能填可数名词的单数形式,所以不能选A、C和D。

23. D 此题侧重考察doubt和suspect的区别。同样表示怀疑,I suspect she stole the money. 表明我认为有可能是她偷的钱;而doubt表示对既有结论的一种否定态度,比如:I doubt she stole the money. 表示现在有人怀疑她偷了钱,而“我”对此结论的正确性表示怀疑。由于前句已经说了“Jenny是一个诚实的人”,因此后半句也应该是一个好的评价,即作者的态度是她没有偷钱,选择doubt。

24. D catch“听到,听清”。由于语音模糊、语速过快而导致听不清的时候,常用can't catch. ;listen也有听的意思,表示“主动听”但listen是不及物动词,不能直接接宾语,因此本题不能选。