高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试 历年试卷完全详解

英语(一)

梯田自考真题解析系列

高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

历年试卷完全详解

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Introduction 说 明

梯田品牌自考系列丛书,由于其独具的特点和卓越的品质深得全国各省、市教委、学校和广大自考师生的好评和认可,全国每年约有800万人次的考生使用本品牌,销量居全国同类书之榜首,被誉为最受欢迎的自考辅导丛书。

梯田自考真题解析系列——《历年试卷完全详解》**丛书涉及公共课程共**13门,每门课程汇集了从新教材启用时的全国统考试卷,并对每套试卷加以详尽的分析和解答。

本丛书的宗旨是:在临考冲刺阶段内,考生通过对历届试卷的大量强化训练提高自己的解题技巧、实战应试能力,同时强化已经学过的知识要点、考核重点,从而在最短的时间内取得理想的成绩。

本丛书具有如下特点:

- 1. 以每年统考的时间为序进行编写,对于每套试卷不仅给出了参考答案,而且提供了每道试题的详细分析及解题思路,解析过程精炼、针对性强,以攻克难点、突出考点为主,从而帮助考生全面掌握考试重点。
- 2. 以考题为线索,在解析过程中对重要知识点及考点进行了归纳总结,重在培养考生掌握和灵活运用考核知识点的能力。
- 3. 解答过程详细,并对每道试题探索多种解法,重在提高考生解题能力,拓宽解题思路。
- 4. 考生在临考阶段使用本书,可较好地进行自我考核、自我评估以及自我调整复习的方向, 有利于提高考生的自信心与实战应试能力,从而成功地通过全国自学统一考试。
- 5. 人性化处理模式。**精心进行了版式设计,采用**国际流行开本**,同时采用**双色印刷**,利于考生翻阅学习。**

本套丛书的编者都是长期从事高等教育自学考试的一线教学工作的权威专家,具有丰富的自考辅导经验,所辅导的学生的单科通过率均在90%以上,受到广大考生的赞誉和推崇。**我们相信本丛书的出版发行会对广大考生顺利通过考试起到积极的推动作用。我们预祝每一位考生在考试中取得理想的成绩**。

编 者 2003年11月

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2000 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

zain and again, because fear would not 1.3 it to keep away from the fine that had human because fear to the copy die out.

PART ONE

the and received the street by a day ob.

I. Vocabulary an	d Structure (10 points	,1 point for each)	ouse you are not ab	Even in your h
从下列各句四个选	项中选出一个最佳答	案,并在答题纸上料	将相应的字母涂黑。	you may get cancer
1. Some people w	ho are very intelliger	nt and successful in	n their fields find	difficult to
	uage learning.			
	B. themselves			
	are short, but they ar			
and hears them	many times.	19910 ACT 1016		13. A. warn
A. in that	B. so that	C. as to	D. so as	Li. A with
	cean is only half as b			
A. but	B. and	C. so of an D	D. therefore	[6. A] regardless,
	en able to prove that f			
	ers of warpites Au			
A. some	B. so tradical	C. as	D. any	(0. A) instead
	e once called love a			
	e. I postration sure ide			
	B. feel		Diffelt () noiseasi	d. Rading Compr
	lown with water as a			
	B. substitute	The state of the state of the		
A. as	B. that accord as	C. what	D. when	
	o develop rapidly wh			
	ns. ne bealgog elgoeg e			
	B. down			
	hing hurts concentrat	The state of the s		
	B. as well as			
	e people are realizing	and the second second		
	eran emaigi emen vo			
	lenceB. comparison			
	ese college, ir om sauni			
	points, 1 point for each			
	个空白,每个空白有四			
	• Tana ragoni Tuon, ada			
	ompanion pain are tw			

语 (一)

if they are properly used. If fire did not hurt when it burnt, children would play with it 11 their hands were burnt away. 12, if pain existed but fear did not, a child would burn itself again and again, because fear would not 13 it to keep away from the fire that had burnt it before. Fear and pain are therefore two guards 14 which men and animals might soon die out.

In the first sentence we suggest that fear ought to be properly used. If, 15, you never go out of your house 16 of the danger of being knocked down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too 17.

Even in your house you are not absolutely 18 an airplane may crash on your house or you may get cancer! 黑常母辛的鬼母养上和国春女子,黑帝母母

The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but 19 to use fear as your servant and guide. Fear will warn you of dangers; 20 you have to decide what action to take.

	0			,			_,		
	11.	A.	because	В.	D. itself li	C.	though .	L A bem B. thelitnin.d	
'n.	12.	A.	Generally	В.	Probably to ba	C.	Similarly	D. Consequently a sha goist []	
	13.	A.	warn	В.	request	C.	manage	D. protecti wasm made associates]	
	14.	A.	with	В.	without 🕮 💮	C.	for an O	D. against A	
	15.	A.	after all	В.	by chance	C.	for example	D. lin facto ei neso Ocean in Allantic Till	
	16.	A.	regardless	B.	because	C.	in terms	D. in front A	
	17.	A.	little part and	B.	more tol totle	C.	many at dail	[No Doe has been able to idoum i.d.	
	18.	A.	firm	В.	calm	C.	safe	D. strong	
	19.	A.	instead	В.	bettera .C	C.	similarly	D. further A .	
	20.	A.	thenly seeds	B.	otherwise	C.	likewise	D. even les some surv soom [oT]	

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points for each)

从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The problem of leisure is new. Until very recent times people worked each day to the limit of their strength. Of course there were always a privileged (有特权的) few who had leisure; but most men had to work 12,14, or even 16 hours a day, six days a week. As late as 1840 the average factory worker labored 72 hours a week. "Sunup to sundown" was the farmer's day, or as another phrase puts it, "from can to can't."

Today, working less than a 40-hour week, people enjoy more leisure time. Hence, the wise use of leisure time has become an important problem for everyone, young or old. It is a particularly difficult problem for the sick, the aged, and those who have retired from earning a living. Those people have so much leisure that it is hard for them to find interesting and worthwhile ways to use it.

However short the work week becomes, work is still the most important part of life. We do not work to get leisure and the pleasures leisure brings us; rather, we use leisure wisely so that

work itself can become awarding and enjoyable. The feeling of success at doing one's daily work—whether it is a job, maintaining a home, or going to school—depends largely on coming to it each day with fresh energy and active interest.

Leisure and recreation(消遣) go together, though they are not necessarily the same thing. "Recreation" has an obvious meaning. It is the kind of leisure activity that brings "re-creation" of strength and spirit. When one speaks of making good use of leisure, he means choosing recreational activities which contribute to health, growth, and spirit.

21.	The phrase "from can to can't" in Paragraph 1 means
	A. from beginning to end B. from birth to death
	C. from morning to night D. from time to time
22.	How to spend leisure time wisely is not a particularly difficult problem for people
	A. who are very busy everyday B. who are sick in bed
	C. who are aged and in good health D. who have retired from work
23.	How does the author look at work and leisure?
	A. We work hard so that we can enjoy more leisure.
	B. We enjoy leisure so that we can come back to work with fresh energy.
	C. Leisure can bring us a lot of pleasures that work can not.
	D. The success of work has little to do with how we spend our leisure time.
24.	What is the relationship between leisure and recreation, according to the author?
	A. Leisure and recreation are closely related. Industry as admit as ob on you of wagener as
	B. Leisure and recreation are identical.
	C. Recreation covers all kinds of leisure activities.
	D. Recreation does not belong to any leisure activity.
25.	From the passage we know that Is a first show that It is a first show that
	A. leisure has been an old problem since ancient times 17. The state of the state o
	B. leisure can not be replaced as the most important part of life
<u> </u>	C. our success in work is mostly determined by whether we use leisure wisely
	D. good recreational activities contribute greatly to health, growth and spirit
	A. vall be unjustly treated in boiled and a rave received and age stored A. Commercial ages stored as a pressed

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the peoples of the world have more points in common than points in which they differ. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tries to do as little as possible and to get as much as possible in return. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and who is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.

Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his "rights"; he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant, easy life. The man who is always doing more than his share talks of "duties"; he feels that the individual is

The man who tries to do as little as he can is always full of excuses, if he has neglected to do something, it was because he had a headache, or the weather was too hot—or too cold—or because he was prevented by bad luck. At first, other people, such as his friends and his employer, generously accept his stories; but soon they realize what kind of person he is. In the long run he deceives only himself. When his friends become cool towards him and he fails to make progress in his job, he is surprised and hurt. He blames everyone and everything except himself. He feels that society is failing in its duties towards him, and that he is being unjustly treated.

B. Irom birth to death

26.	The central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal . Compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal . Compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of Paragraph 1 is that an anal compared to the central idea of th
	A. each nation is peculiar enough to enable us to distinguish it from others and a second sec
	B. the peoples of the world are as alike as they are different
	C. the peoples of the world have more similarities than differences
	D. those who do more than is strictly necessary are common in every country
27.	According to Paragraph 1, the man who does more than is required beautiful and a second secon
	A. is ready to accept what the society offers him not mad by the society offers him not mad by the society of t
	B. expects nothing in return for his work and squared to tolk she good as a residual as
Dwd	C. feels that he is under heavy debt w word drive on or shall and show to access of T. I
	D. thinks this makes his life easy ourselfor first sensial new fod officentials and sine []
28.	Those who try to do as little as possible
	A. envy others' good luck
	B. are good story-tellers
	C. supply false reasons for their lack of responsibility or small and an analysis of the control
	D. think that their opposites owe them a pleasant life and wood we amazing out on T.
29.	The phrase"in the long run" (Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to " need and", runsial A
	B. I sure can not be replaced as the bne and in the life and of life B. I sure can not be replaced as the bne and in the life.
	C. in effects at ward as a word of in no time of virtual show of seasons and []
30.	It can be inferred from the passage that people who cheat
	A. will be unjustly treated
	B. will cheat only themselves eventually
	C. will change their behavior appeared on wolfer entine beared answer of all analyses
	D. will get surprised by their own stories was assessed and good and at least notice of [4]
	ples of the world have the points in common in suite. One type of Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The government may control prices when there is a problem such as rapidly increasing rents or a rise in the cost of living. When the government controls prices, there is no longer a normal relationship between the price of a product and the quantity consumers will buy. Government controls may help in an emergency (紧急情况). However, some economists believe that controls

V. Word Form (10 points, I point for each)

can have negative effects over a long period of time.

In cities with rent control, the city government sets the maximum rent that a landlord(房主) can charge for an apartment. Supporters of rent control argue that it protects people who are living in apartments. Their rent cannot increase; therefore, they are not in danger of losing their homes. However, the critics(批评者) say that after a long time, rent control may have negative effects. Landlords know that they cannot increase their profits. Therefore, they invest in other businesses where they can increase their profits. They do not invest in new buildings which would also be rentcontrolled. As a result, new apartments are not built. Many people who need apartments cannot find any. According to the critics, the end result of rent control is a shortage of apartments in the city.

Economic theory predicts the results of economic decisions such as decisions about rent control, price control and the minimum wage. The predictions may be correct only if "other things are equal".

Economists do not agree on some of the predictions. They also do not agree on the value of different decisions. Some economists support a particular decision while others criticize it. Economists do agree, however, that there are no simple answers to economic questions.

31.	According to Faragraph 1, price control	
	Sometimes information in the long-term memoryboog nath mrah arom soon .A	
	B. is good in every sense and back ding back distribution Europe Liver	57.
	C. is necessary but harmful in the long term about a second and a second and a second as a	
	D. should be avoided (mail) at unce.	.43
32.	It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that all no books (1992) and best smooth aw	.08
	A. thanks to rent control, it would be easier for many to find apartments and bas are used	
	B. landlords may take back their apartments if the rent is too low	61.
	C. the tighter the rent control is, the less new apartments will be built and to again the	
tuò	D. landlords will not invest in other businesses after price control is approved by the gove	ern-
	ment	1
33.	Which of the following do all economists agree on? be the following do all economists agree on?	63.
	A. Controls can have negative effects over a long period of time.	.10
	B. The government must take measures to control rent increase.	
	C. The maximum rent system protects people who don't have their own houses.	
	D. Economic questions are difficult do deal with. Dataged and continued are difficult do deal with.	. N
34.	The attitude of the author to price control is 图像是是黑色的技术是是是是是	
	A. subjective B. objective 是最英麗出業思語英用。數案書等時長	.66.
	C. indifferent D. supportive 自然影響 通過 人	7.
35.	The purpose of this passage is to 表现他的手表现。他的女儿就不会把他的手表现。	.85
	A. argue B. persuade C. analyze D. describe	.00
	a fill also due the second at	

N. Word Spelling (10 points, 1 point for two words)		can have negative effects even a long per low TRAP and as visited and an evision in a landler in cities with rent control the city government sets, he maximum rent that a landler
#下列汉语单词译成英语并写在答题纸上。每个词的词类和第一个字母已在答题纸上给出。 15 年		
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36. 「易 n. s	将下	ATE AREA HASTER THE SAME A AND A PRODUCTION THE ASSESSMENT AND A MAKE A MAD AND A AND A CASE AND A MAKE AND A CASE AND A
38. 口袋 n. p		
40. 各种各样的 adj. v	36. 广场	n. s _ ved _ elored . Therefore 37. 珍贵的 adj. p _ ved _ ved _ word shoothand , strelle
42. 完美的 adj. p	38. 口袋	n. pud_wan ni taavat ton oh v39. 假装 v. piad_assernal ass yadt aradis assernad
44. 包含 v. c	40. 各种	各样的 adj. vi jud jon and 41. 挑战 v. c just and hollow
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50. 法官:裁判员 n. j	48. 诚实	的 adj. hoo_rence ad van ano 49. 坚持 v. i rencing and bas lortuo soing lort
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66. 对初学者来说,用英语思维比说英语更难。		
67. 据说有些吃鹿肉的原始人能跑得像鹿一样飞快。		
68. 要是昨天他早一点回到家,他的女儿就不会把他的手表拆了。如果是是明显的时间。是是四个时间,		是昨天他早一点回到家,他的女儿就不会把他的手表拆了。Agrace and all the agrange and agrange and the agrange and the agrange and the agrange and the agra
69. 要找到与你观点相同的学生并不容易。 高级高级 高级 高	69. 要抄	这到与你观点相同的学生并不容易。 asylana (2)

语 (一) 4. 此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

70. 在你的朋友中有多少人从来未犯过法呢?

W. Translation from English into Chinese (15 points)

将下列短文译成汉语并将答案写在答题纸上。

Many of the plants and animals from which our food comes can produce themselves quite well without our help. Fish, for example, live and breed according to their own life pattern. Human "producers" then come with nets and fishing poles to take the fish from the water.

In our specialized world, however, it is not always possible to let our food grow in its own way. A relatively small number of people are responsible for producing large quantities of food. In order to perform such a function effectively, it is necessary for them to raise cattle and grow crops in fairly concentrated area.

Fishing, livestock(家畜) breeding, and fruit, vegetable, and grain growing are among the more commonly known food-production industries.

【unalysis】表示"以至于"的结果状语从每一句意,由视广告显短,但如群奢誉就微观教稿听了

18. 《anatron》中,这是为"你从不走出来的,因为有被汽车在大档模倒。是私的文法。"[vo.1]》 《 Your Dannied And Anatronied And Anatronied And Anatronied Anatro

【analysis】 Love apple 医精学果果香物理种、黄素与毒物,由于以及多类的种类,是中种种种种,

其20個 的是一個的。我應說在數學工作就在是以上沒有的認為以及用用。如此是此為 Lanatysal 10個體另來關係以代釋明顯存下會物并建設习惯性substraction 代替之重、其他前的同

2.【matesk》。可中要相两年 机抗二碘二四一倍点 可语类谱成为 许主生证证 非常上亲权 可如句意, "认需同样的技术就出来的要用,他可能容没们是预查要的点。这一是是"192126"。这

S. Landyars 此句为带有时间快费从市的生从间,在沃特中用等主要靠近点额开"约公哥"问意。 当人在服力情况任意所产动探索正确解释时。科学就开始类准发展可以wadte

9. [saalysis] norbing ... more than 是习惯用语,意思为"什么也比不上……更……"。 句意,记

[key] 选 C. connections 是 证券银行题 2 sent of sent of the A P A connections

意。西红神曾被叫做爱情苹果、大们相信吃它的人会坠人爱何。

住,什么也图不上流得太慢更伤害注意力的集中了。

[key] M C. aside.

Lacy 12 B. substitute,

2000 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

Many of the planes and animals from which the took comes has the chief the quite

way. A relatively small number of people are researches for producing large quantities of food.

I. Vocabulary and Structure! 1 to the vasces of the visit of the control of the c

possible to let our food grow le if or eldisage

1. 【analysis】 此句主语中带定语从句,而主句中用 it 作形式宾语代替正式宾语 to succeed in language learning,此处只能用 it 作引导词。句意:有些在各自领域中很有才智成就的人士在语言学习上却又难以成功。

【key】 选 C. it。

2. 【analysis】 表示"以至于"的结果状语从句。句意:电视广告虽短,但一再重复以致观众视听了 许多次。

【key】 选 B. so that。

3. 【analysis】 前后并列句的意义有转折,故应用 but。句意:大西洋只有太平洋的一半大,但是仍很大"。前句中含有相等比较句。

4. 【analysis】 句首有否定词 no, 故选 any 与之相对应。句意:谁也没能证明吃鱼比吃其他许多食品更为健脑。

【key】 选 D. any。

5. 【analysis】 love apple (爱情苹果)指西红柿,就需与 fall in love(恋爱)相对应,故应用 fall。句意:西红柿曾被叫做爱情苹果,人们相信吃它的人会坠入爱河。

【key】 选 C. fall。

6. 【analysis】 句意为"喝水以代替咀嚼吞下食物并非好习惯", substitute 代替之意,其他词的词意不合适。

【key】 选 B. substitute。

7. 【analysis】 句中要用两个 that,第一个 that 引出宾语从句,第二个 that 引出定语从句。句意: 认清同样的技术既能帮助我们,也可能害我们是很重要的。

【key】 选 B. that。

8. 【analysis】 此句为带有时间状语从句的主从句,在从句中用了 lay aside "撇开"的习语,句意: 当人在撇开错误信念而开始探索正确解释时,科学就开始快速发展了。

【key】 选 C. aside。

9. 【analysis】 nothing... more than 是习惯用语,意思为"什么也比不上……更……"。句意:记住,什么也比不上读得太慢更伤害注意力的集中了。

【key】 选 C. more than。

10. 【analysis】 全句意思为"越来越多的人认识到心脏病与人的生活方式之间是相互关联的"。 应选 connection"联系";而 A. correspondence "通信"; B. comparison "比较"; D. consequence "结果"。

【key】 选 C. connection。

Licyl H. A. who are very busy everyday.

11.【analysis】 全句意思为"如果用火烧而不会觉得疼,那孩子们就会玩火直到把手烧坏"。从句 子的意思应该用 until"直到"。 医弗里基固体型质 医氯人格 计数据源天型 计源采纳 热尿原

【key】 选 D. until。

- 12. 【analysis】 句子含义为"同样,如果只疼而不害怕,孩子会一再烧伤自己"。上下文同一推理。 similarly"同样"。A. generally,"一般地",B. probably"也许",D. consequently "因而"。 【key】 选 C. similarly。 想就会以旺盛精力返回工作是对的。
- 13. 【analysis】 句子含意接上半句,"没有恐惧警告孩子远离伤害过他的火"。warn"警告"。 B. request "要求", C. manage "管理", D. protect "保护", 均不合句子意思。 【key】 选 A. warn。
- 14. 【analysis】 句子含意为"因此恐惧与疼痛起保护作用,如果没有恐惧与疼痛,人与动物很快就 会死绝了"。这句为虚拟语气, without 作为否定的虚拟条件从句。 医艾杰贝 [darlana] 【key】 选 B. without。
- 15. 【analysis】 "在第一句中我们提出恐惧应被恰当地使用,如果,例如……",在这里把前一句举 例说明作为插入语,应该用 "for example",而 A. after all"毕竟",B. by chance "偶然地", D. in fact "事实上"。都不合适。 the world have more singularity and the peoples of the world have more singularity.

【key】《选 C. for example。 臺灣、"人的計學的辦來夏拉殿下於"于美星應對 《stachase》、75

16. 【analysis】 句子含意为"你从不走出家门,因为有被汽车在大街撞倒,压死的危险,……"这里 表示不外出的原因。because (of) "因为"。而 A. regardless (of) "不顾"; C. in terms (of) "在某方面";D. in front (of) "在……前面",都不对。治療變少思胞而尽》于美 《wasdana》 88

【key】 选 B. because, villdisnoges to shall sind rule some salal siggua 3 并 【vall as

- 17. 【analysis】 接上句,含意为"你让恐惧过分管住了你"。过分为 too much 。 declare 1 and 1 (key) 选 D. much。 . 1 是 emit on ni ne tieet 正家行中 D. in no time 马上。
- 18. 【analysis】 前边全讲的是对危险的看法,这里意思为"即使在你家中,你也并不绝对安全"。 也即以安全与危险的反义词相对应。safe"安全"。A. firm "结实的"; B. calm"平静的"; D. Lev! it B. will cheat only themselves eventually. strong "坚固的"。

應關【key】 选 C.Fsafe。等以 m 要 li 形上() 胜貌 即为仲徽齐吾品的 遊叔 无差换 文全。 Lake Units Life

19. 【analysis】 句意为"要点在于别让恐惧管住了你,而让恐惧成为你的忠仆和向导"。instead "替代"。B. better"更好": C. similarly"同样"; D. further "更进一步",都不合适。

20.【analysis】 句意为"恐惧会警告你危险性,然后你要决定采取什么行动"。then 然后,表示前 后次序。B. otherwise 除此以外; C. likewise 同样地; D. even 甚至, 均不合题意。

33. [anabaska] 问题是"经济学家在哪点上观点一致"。按在文章的是是一句"然和经济等都确实

【key】 送 A. then in manage want seed of the low non-transfer to the Lyand

■. Reading Comprehension 《案書的单简天书题简格爱权·意同

21.【analysis】 全文主要内容讲闲暇是新问题,从前除少数特权者外,人们每天劳动 12、14 甚至 16个小时,而当前每周工作少于40小时,有了休息与消遣的活动,可以更健康地生活了。 "from can to can't" 短语与句首的"sunup to sundown (从日出到日落)" 同义,也即为"from morning to night(从早到晚) "的意思。A. from beginning to end (从头到尾);B. from birth be to death (从生到死); D. from time to time (不时)都不合题意。 图目的文本 [declared] 28

【key】 选 C. from morning to night。

22. 【analysis】 第三段提到"成就感在日常工作中,不管是上班、家务或上学,都赖于充沛的精力和积极的兴趣"。每天都非常忙的人度过闲暇时间并非特别困难的问题。

Legi A D unu Cal

【key】 选 A. who are very busy everyday。

23. 【analysis】 问题为"作者怎样看待工作与休息?"答案在第四段的末尾句"当谈到善于利用休闲时,他的意思为选择有益于健康、成长和精神的那些消遣活动。"因此,我们从闲暇中获得乐趣就会以旺盛精力返回工作是对的。

【key】 选 B. We enjoy leisure so that we can come back to work with fresh energy。

24. 【analysis】 "根据作者之见,休闲与消遣之间的关系是什么?"在最后一段第一句就提到两者 是密切相关的。

【key】 选 A. leisure and recreation are closely related。

25. 【analysis】 从本文可得出的结论在文章的最后一句即"良好的消遣活动极有利健康、成长与精神"。

【key】 选 D. good recreational activities contribute greatly to health, growth and spirit。

26. 【analysis】 本文第一段的中心思想在第二句"但世界各民族的相同点多于不同点"。

【key】 选 C. the peoples of the world have more similarities than differences。

【key】 选 A. is ready to accept what the society offers him。

28. 【analysis】 关于"尽可能想少做事的人",第三段提出"他总是有很多借口"。

【key】 选 C. supply false reasons for their lack of responsibility。

29. 【analysis】 短语"in the long run"(第三段)"毕竟,终究"与 in the end (最后,终于)同义。A. in practice 实际上, C. in effect 正实行中,D. in no time 马上。

【key】 选 B. lin the end, 当典罪 常思意思之 适量的测量体是的用金值 [sistents] . 81

30. 【analysis】 "从文章中可推断骗人的人……",出自第四段"最后骗了自己"。

【key】 选 B. will cheat only themselves eventually。

31. 【analysis】 全文列举了对政府是否在物价(如房租)上升时要加以控制的不同观点。本题答案在第一段的最后两句"在紧急情况时政府控制物价有帮助。然而有些经济学家认为这种控制长期会有负面作用"。

【key】 选 C. is necessary but harmful in the long term。

32. 【analysis】 从第二段可推断出。在第二段的第五行"因此,他们在能增加利润的别的生意上 投资。他们不会在也要受到租金限制的新的大楼上投资"。

【key】 选 C. the tighter the rent control is, the less new apartments will be built.

33. 【analysis】 问题是"经济学家在哪点上观点一致"。这在文章的最后一句"然而经济学家确实同意,对经济问题并无简单的答案"。

34. 【analysis】 作者对控制物价的态度由于具体事例分析很明确,因此是客观的。而 A. subjective 主观的, C. indifferent 漠不关心, D. supportive 支持的,都不符合。

【key】 选 B. objective, no or uninniged mort .A. 思观的"(规程早从))thgin or grunnous

35. 【analysis】 本文的目的是对物价控制的各方面意见与利弊分析。A. argue 争论, B persuade

英 语 (一)

	说服, D. describe 描述。影亮是harassupper Active 果体 deer would and describe 描述。影亮是harassupper Active 果体 deer would and describe 描述。
	【key】 选 C. analyze。
	52. [analysis] 信息,以信息,如何是一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一
IV.	53. [analysis] 省路 v. o 其名词为 omission, 形容词为 omissible. gnillegg brow
36.	【analysis】广场 n. s 性行性 it 引起带走路从短路沿途 此种 it esav to furimo e (yest) it is
	[key] square see 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是
37.	【analysis】 珍贵的 adj. p precious 的-ous 为后缀, "有特性的"。《如》
	【key】 precious! stanogeve my "to the " 就 冠 同 be sample of your from 對
38.	【analysis】 口袋 n. p seements
	(key) pocket any of your friends have never broken the law?
39.	【analysis】 假装 v. p pretend 的 pre-为前缀,"前、先"之意。
Ħ.	【key】**pretend Et 地方民族《明中國古典者成章日、幾单代 noitamoini 音主 【sisebane】 .88
40.	【analysis】 各种各样的 adj. vvarious 的-ous 为形容词后缀,意为"有······的;有
	·····特性的";如 anxious 担心的;delicious 美味的。 常常。同时表达大学进行。《高级国际》、78
	(key) various with the area with the state row . William as the talgorid first had
41.	【analysis】 挑战 v. 它 相外的 文文 知识是能为那些起研究它们的人们则 文文为"保险基本原则是能为那些起研究它们的人们则 文文为"保险基本原则是能力那些起研究"。
eeri	【key】 challenge before dark, 我们及早出发为了天黑的赶到。态景像数量温度等几人代 引
42.	【analysis】 完美的 adj. p t was disadful for him to find himself shootersbrut adpl [val] 发
與自	【key】 perfect,通常中有为当社的表示,由于是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个
43.	【analysis】 想象 v. i imagine 还可作为根词构成其他同根词。如:imagination 想
形发	60. Lanaly sia 句数为 become used to 此处 to 为介词。随题编纂课题是编纂课的数据,使像
	[key] imagine with the state of
44.	【analysis】 包含 v. c 支 contain, con 是表示共同、合、全的前缀, 如: conclude 得出结
	论; continue 继续。因为多种的相单物,无需人的帮助也能自行紧度。例如boogsobs自己和原方
1.4	【key】 contain人类"生产者"只是用渔网和遵防船的域边中相线企业而银中地。《sievlane》。\$6
45.	【analysis】 心脏 n. h人体词汇可以归类记忆。如: brain 脑, ear 耳, eye 眼, forehead
19.A	、前额。直生产大量的食物。活病。否则使用致性性原因,而中心疾病,能们可能因为生活的,是使用的原则的
非第	[key] heart ebam sad [yex]
46.	【analysis】 直径 n. d diameter, dia-是表示通过, 横过的前缀, 如 diagonal 对角
	线;meter 表计量。
	65. 【analysis】 旬意为"要是我们没有空气,也就没有声音了"。这是表示现 rainmin 实 【key】】
47.	【analysis】 海滩 n. b地理的词汇;如:valley 山谷 gulf 海湾,lake 湖等归类记忆。
	[key] beach even too bib [yes]
48.	【analysis】 诚实的 adj. h 【key】 honest
	(key) honest franklation from Chinese into English
49.	【analysis】 坚持 v. insist; -sist 为根词, 意为站立,如 exist 存在, resist 抵抗。 [alaylane] .88
	[key]. It is more difficult for beginners to think in English than to speak itsisnich (yes)]
50.	【analysis】 法官,裁判员 n. j 上上职业类词可归类记忆,如:lawyer 律师, secretary 书记。
	【key】 judge

- 【key】 least 自己提展期的成就是在目常工作中以不曾是上班 发光或。以能够影光充移解的力 52. 【analysis】 信息;口信 n. m _ _ _ _ 另一表示信息的单词为 information 。 [key] message 53. 【analysis】 省略 v. o 其名词为 omission, 形容词为 omissible。 【kev】 omit 是为选择有益于健康、成长和精神的影整剂量活动。"是此。我们从我跟她能影,我 54. 【analysis】 律师 n. 1 ___ law 法律, -er 为表示职业人员词尾。 55. 【analysis】 操作 v. o ____, ate 动词后缀, "成为", 如: evaporate 使蒸发。 38. 【analysis】 口袋 n p_____ (key) operate Lkey! If A. Induce and recreation are classiv related "key" pocket V. Word Form 本學文質受出的籍的發音模型等面 br的學出及好的音型活動變異。可能認為成果是 56. 【analysis】 主语 information 为单数, 句意为客观真理, 用一般现在时。 beging 【vall is (key) is 医强强性治疗性结肠 and reach the and the area of 57. 【analysis】 17 世纪为过去时间,旅游者主动带回,故用主动态,一般过去时。 14 世纪为过去时间,旅游者主动带回,故用主动态,一般过去时。 15 世纪为过去时间, specoles of the world have more similarities than differentiated (ver) (key) brought 58. 【analysis】 全文为"保险基本原则是能为那些想研究它们的人们所理解的"。 【diadata 】 the 为人们"理解"是被动语态。 [key] be understood to accept what the toric y offers him a a the Pa美景 [staylane] .S4 59. 【analysis】 全句意为"他要立即寄出这封信",而信是被寄出,故宾语补语应用不定式的被动态。 [key] to be mailed Till I Miller of the Marian and the same of the 60. 【analysis】 句型为 become used to 此处 to 为介词,应加名词或动名词,而 use to 则跟不定式。 [key] seeing L. C. in office Extra D. in no time Why. 61. 【analysis】 句意为"货币作为普遍接受的交换媒介",货币是被接受的,故应用过去分词。 【key】 accepted 《英国權斯騎人的人》。一"。出自第四段。最后躺了自己數程 audimos; 谷 62. 【analysis】 此句用"spend time doing"的句型。 【key】 worrying 是自由的战争是全国的政策的政策的现在分词或是国际的 63. 【analysis】 在过去十年间,包括现在时间在内故用现在完成式。 [kev] has made Ikevl hears 64. 【analysis】 因是比较状语从何,故用 well 的比较级 better。 [key] better bet 65. 【analysis】 句意为"要是我们没有空气,也就没有声音了"。这是表示现在的非真实的虚拟语 气,故需用一般过去时表示。而是不知识,可是下海的地址。artmande wikik b [alactera] 74 18 [analysis] 加美的 ad h VI. Translation from Chinese into English
- 即 as...as 句型。目的是对赞价控制的各方面意见与利弊分析。A. arrus 等面是 Mediate
 中 英一 语言 (一)

【key】 It is more difficult for beginners to think in English than to speak in English.

67. 【analysis】 "据说"的习惯译法 it was said that ..., 在从句中, "像……一样飞快"用相等比较