



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

出书快、质量高、价格低、服务周到

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)

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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

2000 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语(一)试卷

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7. It is important to realize that the same technology _____ helps us may also harm us.
A. as B. that C. what D. when
8. Science began to develop rapidly when man told _____ his wrong beliefs and began to seek the explanation.
A. out B. down C. aside D. outside
9. Remember, nothing but concentration _____ reading too slowly.
A. rather than B. as well as C. more than D. instead of
10. More and more people are realizing that there is a _____ between heart disease and the way we live.
A. correspondence B. comparison C. connection D. consequence

II. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point for each)

下列短文有十个空白, 每个空白处需填入选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案, 并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

Love and its opposite pain are two of the most useful things that men and animals possess.

2000 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语(一)试卷

PART ONE

I. Vocabulary and Structure(10 points, 1 point for each)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

- Some people who are very intelligent and successful in their fields find _____ difficult to succeed in language learning.
A. them B. themselves C. it D. itself
- Television ads are short, but they are repeated over and over again _____ the audience sees and hears them many times.
A. in that B. so that C. as to D. so as
- The Atlantic Ocean is only half as big as the Pacific, _____ it is still very large.
A. but B. and C. so D. therefore
- No one has been able to prove that fish is _____ better for the brain than many other kinds of food.
A. some B. so C. as D. any
- Tomatoes were once called love apples and were supposed to make those who ate them _____ in love.
A. fell B. feel C. fall D. felt
- Washing food down with water as a _____ for chewing is not a good habit.
A. direction B. substitute C. possibility D. resource
- It is important to realize that the same technology _____ helps us may also harm us.
A. as B. that C. what D. when
- Science began to develop rapidly when man laid _____ his wrong beliefs and began to seek true explanations.
A. out B. down C. aside D. outside
- Remember, nothing hurts concentration _____ reading too slowly.
A. rather than B. as well as C. more than D. instead of
- More and more people are realizing that there is a _____ between heart disease and the way one lives.
A. correspondence B. comparison C. connection D. consequence

II. Cloze Test(10 points, 1 point for each)

下列短文有十个空白,每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

Fear and its companion pain are two of the most useful things that men and animals possess,

if they are properly used. If fire did not hurt when it burnt, children would play with it 1 1 their hands were burnt away. 1 2, if pain existed but fear did not, a child would burn itself again and again, because fear would not 1 3 it to keep away from the fire that had burnt it before. Fear and pain are therefore two guards 1 4 which men and animals might soon die out.

In the first sentence we suggest that fear ought to be properly used. If, 1 5, you never go out of your house 1 6 of the danger of being knocked down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too 1 7.

Even in your house you are not absolutely 1 8; an airplane may crash on your house or you may get cancer!

The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but 1 9 to use fear as your servant and guide. Fear will warn you of dangers; 2 0 you have to decide what action to take.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----|
| 11. A. because | B. if | C. though | D. until | 【A】 |
| 12. A. Generally | B. Probably | C. Similarly | D. Consequently | 【B】 |
| 13. A. warn | B. request | C. manage | D. protect | 【A】 |
| 14. A. with | B. without | C. for | D. against | 【A】 |
| 15. A. after all | B. by chance | C. for example | D. in fact | 【D】 |
| 16. A. regardless | B. because | C. in terms | D. in front | 【A】 |
| 17. A. little | B. more | C. many | D. much | 【D】 |
| 18. A. firm | B. calm | C. safe | D. strong | 【C】 |
| 19. A. instead | B. better | C. similarly | D. further | 【B】 |
| 20. A. then | B. otherwise | C. likewise | D. even | 【B】 |

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 【1】
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 【1】
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. 【1】
24. What is the relationship between leisure and recreation, according to the author?
 A. Leisure and recreation are closely related.
 B. Leisure and recreation are identical.
 C. Recreation covers all kinds of leisure activities.
 D. Recreation does not belong to any leisure activity. 【1】
25. From the passage we know that _____.
 A. leisure has been an old problem since ancient times
 B. leisure can not be replaced as the most important part of life
 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 【10】

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

in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their views, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.

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.

26. The central idea of Paragraph 1 is that _____.
A. each nation is peculiar enough to enable us to distinguish it from others
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 _____.
A. is ready to accept what the society offers him
B. expects nothing in return for his work
C. feels that he is under heavy debt
D. thinks this makes his life easy
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
D. think that their opposites owe them a pleasant life
29. The phrase "in the long run" (Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to _____.
A. in practice
B. in the end
C. in effect
D. in no time
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
D. will get surprised by their own stories

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

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(房东) 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 Paragraph 1, price control _____.
- does more harm than good
 - is good in every sense
 - is necessary but harmful in the long term
 - should be avoided
32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that _____.
- thanks to rent control, it would be easier for many to find apartments
 - landlords may take back their apartments if the rent is too low
 - the tighter the rent control is, the less new apartments will be built
 - landlords will not invest in other businesses after price control is approved by the government
33. Which of the following do all economists agree on?
- Controls can have negative effects over a long period of time.
 - The government must take measures to control rent increase.
 - The maximum rent system protects people who don't have their own houses.
 - Economic questions are difficult to deal with.
34. The attitude of the author to price control is _____.
- subjective
 - objective
 - indifferent
 - supportive
35. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
- argue
 - persuade
 - analyze
 - describe

PART TWO

IV. Word Spelling (10 points, 1 point for two words)

将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。首字母后的每条短线上只写一个字母。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 36. 广场 <i>n.</i> s _ _ _ _ | 37. 珍贵的 <i>adj.</i> p _ _ _ |
| 38. 口袋 <i>n.</i> p _ _ _ | 39. 假装 <i>v.</i> p _ _ _ |
| 40. 各种各样的 <i>adj.</i> v _ _ _ | 41. 挑战 <i>v.</i> c _ _ _ |
| 42. 完美的 <i>adj.</i> p _ _ _ | 43. 想象 <i>v.</i> i _ _ _ |
| 44. 包含 <i>v.</i> c _ _ _ | 45. 心脏 <i>n.</i> h _ _ _ |
| 46. 直径 <i>n.</i> d _ _ _ | 47. 海滩 <i>n.</i> b _ _ _ |
| 48. 诚实的 <i>adj.</i> h _ _ _ | 49. 坚持 <i>v.</i> i _ _ _ |
| 50. 法官;裁判员 <i>n.</i> j _ _ _ | 51. 最少的 <i>adj.</i> l _ _ _ |
| 52. 信息;口信 <i>n.</i> m _ _ _ | 53. 省略 <i>v.</i> o _ _ _ |
| 54. 律师 <i>n.</i> l _ _ _ | 55. 操作 <i>v.</i> o _ _ _ |

V. Word Form (10 points, 1 point for each)

将括号中的各词变为适当形式填入空白。答案写在答题纸上。

56. Sometimes information in the long-term memory _____ (be) hard to remember.
57. In the 1600's, travelers from Europe _____ (bring) back diamonds from India.
58. Insurance fundamentals can _____ (understand) by those willing to study them.
59. He wanted the letter _____ (mail) at once.
60. We become used to _____ (see) blood on the news on television, or in full color in newspapers and magazines.
61. As a generally _____ (accept) medium of exchange, money rules out the need for the direct exchange of one item for another.
62. Almost everyone spends a considerable amount of present moments _____ (worry) about the future.
63. Our region _____ (make) great advances over the past ten years.
64. Well-organized material is _____ (well) remembered than jumbled information.
65. If we _____ (not have) air, there would be no sound.

VI. Translation from Chinese into English (15 points, 3 points for each)

将下列各句译成英语并将答案写在答题纸上。

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。
69. 要找到与你观点相同的学生并不容易。
70. 在你的朋友中有多少人从来未犯过法呢?

Ⅶ. 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.

2000 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语(一)试卷完全详解

PART ONE

I. Vocabulary and Structure

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。
【key】 选 A. but.
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.

II. Close Test

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”。
【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.
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”。而 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。
【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。
【key】 选 C. for example.
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。
【key】 选 B. because.
17. **【analysis】** 接上句,含意为“你让恐惧过分管住了你”。过分为 too much。
【key】 选 D. much.
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. strong“坚固的”。
【key】 选 C. safe.
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。
【key】 选 A. instead.
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。
【key】 选 A. then.

III. Reading Comprehension

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 to death (从生到死);D. from time to time (不时)都不合题意。
【key】 选 C. from morning to night.

【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。

【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.

27. 【analysis】 该题是关于“做了超过要求做的事情的人”,答案在第一段的第五行“愿意接受给予的回报”。

【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. in the end.

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”。

【key】 选 D. Economic questions are difficult to deal with.

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.

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

说服, D. describe 描述。

68. 【key】 选 C. analyze.

PART TWO

IV. Word Spelling

36. 【analysis】 广场 *n.* s _____

【key】 square

37. 【analysis】 珍贵的 *adj.* p _____ precious 的-ous 为后缀,“有……特性的”。

【key】 precious

38. 【analysis】 口袋 *n.* p _____

【key】 pocket

39. 【analysis】 假装 *v.* p _____ pretend 的 pre- 为前缀,“前、先”之意。

【key】 pretend

40. 【analysis】 各种各样的 *adj.* v _____ various 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。

【key】 various

41. 【analysis】 挑战 *v.* c _____

【key】 challenge

42. 【analysis】 完美的 *adj.* p _____

【key】 perfect

43. 【analysis】 想象 *v.* i _____ imagine 还可作为根词构成其他同根词。如:imagination 想象力。

【key】 imagine

44. 【analysis】 包含 *v.* c _____ contain, con- 是表示共同、合、全的前缀,如:conclude 得出结论;continue 继续。

【key】 contain

45. 【analysis】 心脏 *n.* h _____ 人体词汇可以归类记忆。如:brain 脑,ear 耳,eye 眼,forehead 前额。

【key】 heart

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。

【key】 diameter

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

48. 【analysis】 诚实的 *adj.* h _____

【key】 honest

49. 【analysis】 坚持 *v.* insist; -sist 为根词,意为站立,如 exist 存在, resist 抵抗。

【key】 insist

50. 【analysis】 法官,裁判员 *n.* j _____ 职业类词可归类记忆,如:lawyer 律师, secretary 书记。

【key】 judge

51. **[analysis]** 最少的 *adj.* 1 _____ 不规则形容词 little 的最高级。
[key] least
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。
[key] omit
54. **[analysis]** 律师 *n. l.* _____ law 法律, -er 为表示职业人员词尾。
[key] lawyer
55. **[analysis]** 操作 *v. o.* _____, -ate 动词后缀, “成为”, 如: evaporate 使蒸发。
[key] operate

V. Word Form

56. **[analysis]** 主语 information 为单数, 句意为客观真理, 用一般现在时。
[key] is
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。
[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”。
 为人们“理解”是被动语态。
[key] be understood
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
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
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
62. **[analysis]** 此句用“spend time doing”的句型。
[key] worrying
63. **[analysis]** 在过去十年间, 包括现在时间在内故用现在完成式。
[key] has made
64. **[analysis]** 因是比较状语从句, 故用 well 的比较级 better。
[key] better
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。
[key] did not have

VI. Translation from Chinese into English

66. **[analysis]** 这句应用先行代词 it 引导后面带主语的不定式短语。
[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”用相等比较即 as... as 句型。