



“文都教育” 三级考试精品系列
ENGLISH

成人高等教育学位英语考试专用

成人高等教育
大学英语三级考试丛书

全真模拟试题

主编 李宏亮 龙啸



全真模拟试题

主编：李宏亮 龙啸

现代出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国成人三级英语考试辅导用书/李宏亮 龙啸编著. —北京:现代出版社,2004
ISBN 7-80188-389-6

I. 全... II. 李... III. 英语—水平考试—自学参考资料
IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 089050 号

编 者:李宏亮 龙啸

责任编辑:张俊国 倪清容

出版发行:现代出版社

地 址:北京市安定门外华安里 504 号

邮政编码:100011

电 话:010-64257481 64240483(传真)

电子邮箱:xiandai@cnpitc.com.cn

印 刷:北京长阳汇文印刷厂

开 本:787×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张:57.25

版 本:2004 年 9 月第 1 版 2005 年 8 月第 2 版 2005 年 8 月第 2 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-80188-389-6

全套定价:82.00 元

版权所有,翻印必究;未经许可,不得转载

丛书前言

三级英语是成人高等教育本科学生获得学士学位的必要条件之一。应广大师生的要求,根据2003年最新修订的《北京地区成人高等教育大学英语三级考试大纲》,编者精心编写了成人高等教育大学英语三级考试丛书,该套丛书分为《辅导讲义》、《词汇一本通》、《全真模拟试题》、《历年真题精析》共四册,旨在使广大考生在考前拥有一套完整的复习丛书,在考试中取得佳绩。

《辅导讲义》一书既包含对英语三级考试各知识点具体内容的详细论述,也包含对当前考试大纲修订、常考知识点的分析说明,具有很强的指导性、针对性和适用性。该书共分为阅读理解、语法、词汇、挑错、完形填空及英汉互译六部分,涵盖了知识点的各个方面。更重要的是,本书在知识点详解部分加注了历年真题,并随章节配有系统模拟练习题,真正做到讲解、例句和训练的紧密结合,从而使本书更趋完美。

《词汇一本通》一书通过短语、例句、辨析、同义词/反义词对三级词汇进行全方位讲解,同时每三十个单词配一套模拟试题,使学习与检测有机结合,起到事半功倍的效果。

《全真模拟试题》一书针对考生进行最后冲刺而编写。该书分为十套模拟试题,每套试题均配有详尽的解析,对考生梳理知识点、提高应试能力、大幅度提高分数具有很大功效。

《历年真题精析》一书汇集了1996年—2004年历届北京地区成人高等教育大学英语三级考试试题,并对所有试题做出了详尽的解析。通过对真题的实战演练和分析,使考生能够找出出题的规律和测试的重点所在,这样才能知己知彼,取得高分。

相信经过本套丛书的辅导和训练,考生在知识的掌握、解题技巧的把握以及应试能力的提高上都会有所裨益。由于水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,希望广大读者多提宝贵意见,我们将不胜感激!

最后预祝广大考生在三级考试中一举成功!

本书前言

本书依据最新修订的《北京地区成人高等教育大学英语三级考试大纲》，在第一版的基础上精心修订而成。

作为文都策划的成人高等教育大学英语三级考试丛书之一的《全真模拟试题》适用于广大考生在最后冲刺阶段作为强化练习使用。本书包括十套模拟试题，每套试题后面均配备详尽的答案与解析。有部分考生反映第一版模拟试题难度有点偏低，为了达到与真题近似的效果，在修订的时候，我们特别注意了试题的难度，使其严格按照大纲要求配置，尽量贴近真题。另外，在考试题型、分值比例方面我们也是根据此要求设置。我们的目的是希望读者能通过阅读此书，在做模拟试题的同时完成对各个知识点的查漏补缺，从而有效地提高应试能力，大幅度地提高分值，顺利地通过三级考试。

由于水平有限，难免有疏漏之处，希望广大读者多提宝贵意见，我们将万分感激！

目 录

Test One	(1)
答案与解析	(8)
Test Two	(13)
答案与解析	(20)
Test Three	(25)
答案与解析	(33)
Test Four	(38)
答案与解析	(46)
Test Five	(51)
答案与解析	(59)
Test Six	(63)
答案与解析	(71)
Test Seven	(75)
答案与解析	(83)
Test Eight	(87)
答案与解析	(95)
Test Nine	(100)
答案与解析	(107)
Test Ten	(112)
答案与解析	(120)

Test One

Part I Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: There are 3 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:

It was a normal summer night. Humidity(湿气)hung in the thick air.

I couldn't go to sleep, partly because of my cold and partly because of my expectations for the next day. (S1) My mum had said that tomorrow was going to be a surprise. Sweat stuck to my aching body. Finally, gathered enough strength to sit up. I looked out of my small window into the night. There was a big bright moon hanging in the sky, giving off a magic light.

(S2) I couldn't stand the pressure anymore, so I did what I always do to make myself feel better. I went to the bathroom and picked up my toothbrush and toothpaste. I cleaned my teeth as if there was no tomorrow. Back and forth, up and down.

Then I walked downstairs to look for some signs of movement, some life. Gladiator, my cat, frightened me as he meowed(喵喵地唱出)his sad song. He was on the old orange couch(长沙发), sitting up on his front legs, waiting for something to happen. He looked at me as if to say "I'm lonely, pet me. I need a good hug(紧抱)." Even the couch begged me to sit on it.

In one movement I settled down onto the soft couch. (S3) This couch represented my parents' marriage, my birth, and hundreds of other little events.

As I held Gladiator, my heart started beating heavily. My mind was flooded with questions: What's life? Am I really alive? Are you listening to me? Every time I moved my hand down Gladiator's body, I had a new thought; each touch sang a different song. I forgot all about the heat and the next day's surprise. The atmosphere was so full of warmth and silence that I sank into its alms. Falling asleep with the big cat in my arms, I felt all my worries slowly move away.

1. The author of the passage could not go to sleep partly because _____.
A. it was too cold B. it was too dry C. he had a cold D. he had a fever
2. What was the weather like that night?
A. It was chilly. B. It was windy. C. It was fine. D. It was cloudy.
3. The author brushed his teeth over and over _____.
A. to relieve himself of the pressure B. to ease his toothache
C. to shake off the cold D. to remove the dirt
4. Gladiator was the name of _____.
A. a movie B. a pet C. a couch D. a song

5. What did the “couch” represent?

A. A new thought.

B. Different songs.

C. A comfortable life.

D. Happy memories.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

(S4) Overcoming fear isn't simple. The complication is that fear is difficult to experience, let alone to overcome, because it is almost always disguised as something else.

Each of us has deep fears; “I’m not okay as I am. I’m not lovable. I’m not capable. I’ll be abandoned.” To hide these fears, we develop defenses, for we believe it is safer to maintain a disguise than to expose a self that we imagine to be inadequate or ugly. A “disguise” (or call it a wall, a game, a role, a mask, a person, a defense or a facade) is simply behavior designed to protect us from having to experience pain or fear.

Whether your own personal defense is workaholics (专心工作的人), denial, attention-seeking, talking too much or being a wallflower, somewhere inside yourself you believe that your survival depends on keeping this defense operating. Many of the assaults we fear are imagined, but our defenses are a habit. We are compelled to maintain them—even at great personal cost.

While a defense protects you from having to expose your vulnerable ego and your inner fears, at the same time it “protects” you from intimacy (隐私). What intimacy is about is precisely stripping away your outer, more public ways of being and relating to another person with your inner, more genuine self. It is because we all have such well-functioning defenses that intimate (亲密的) relationships become so important. For if you never become intimate, you never have the opportunity to become acquainted with the self behind the facade.

6. The word “assaults” in the third paragraph means _____.

A. attacks

B. battles

C. wars

D. struggles

7. Maintaining our defenses may cause what kind of problem?

A. Workaholics.

B. Talking too much.

C. Attention-seeking.

D. Great personal cost.

8. We develop defenses to _____.

A. expose a self that we imagine to be inadequate or ugly

B. maintain a disguise

C. to hide our fears

D. both B and C

9. The word “facade” in the last paragraph means _____.

A. front

B. appearance

C. occurrence

D. surface

10. This passage would be entitled _____.

A. Identifying Fears

B. Developing Intimacy

C. Maintaining Defenses

D. Stripping Away Disguises

Passage 3

Questions 10 to 15 are based on the following passage:

When it comes to translating basic research into industrial success, few nations can match

Germany. Since the 1940s, the nation's vast industrial base has been fed with a constant stream of new ideas and expertise from science. And though German prosperity(繁荣)has faltered(衰退)over the past decade because of the huge cost of unifying east and west as well as the global economic decline,it still has an enviable(令人羡慕的)record for turning ideas into profit.

Much of the reason for that success is the Fraunhofer Society, a network of research institutes that exists solely to solve industrial problems and create sought-after technologies . But today the Fraunhofer institutes have competition. Universities are taking an ever larger role in technology transfer,and technology parks are springing up all over. These efforts are being complemented by the federal programs for pumping money into start-up companies.

Such a strategy may sound like a recipe for economic success,but it is not without its critics. These people worry that favoring applied research will mean neglecting basic science, eventually starving industry of flesh ideas. If every scientist starts thinking like an entrepreneur(企业家),the argument goes,then the traditional principles of university research being curiosity-driven; free and widely available will suffer. Others claim that many of the programs to promote technology transfer are a waste of money because half the small businesses that are promoted are bound to go bankrupt within a few years.

While this debate continues,new ideas flow at a steady rate from Germany's research networks,which bear famous names such as Helmholtz,Max Planck and Leibniz. Yet it is the fourth network,the Fraunhofer Society,that plays the greatest role in technology transfer.

Founded in 1949, the Fraunhofer Society is now Europe's largest organization for applied technology,and has 59 institutes employing 1 2,000 people. (S5)It continues to grow. Last year' it swallowed up the Heinrich Hertz Institute for Communication Technology in Berlin. Today, there are even Fraunhofers in the US and Asia.

11. What factor can be attributed to German prosperity?
A. Technology transfer. B. Good management.
C. Hard work. D. Fierce competition.
12. Which of the following is NOT true of traditional university research?
A. It is free. B. It is profit-driven.
C. It is widely available. D. It is curiosity-driven.
13. The Fraunhofer Society is the largest organization for applied technology in _____.
A. Asia B. USA C. Europe D. Africa
14. When was the Fraunhofer Society founded?
A. In 1940. B. Last year. C. After the unification. D. In 1949.
15. The word“expertise”in Line 3 could be best replaced by _____.
A. “experts” B. “scientists”
C. “scholars” D. “special knowledge”

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. 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.

16. We couldn't really afford to buy a house so we got it on hire purchase and paid monthly _____.
A. installments B. arrangements C. investments D. requirements
17. Having decided to rent a flat, we _____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.
A. set about B. set down C. set out D. set up
18. When he realized the police had spotted him, the man _____ the exit as quickly as possible.
A. made off B. made for C. made out D. made up
19. If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.
A. take off B. keep off C. get off D. set off
20. Why not give me some _____ on how to be a good editor?
A. advice B. advise C. advices D. advises
21. —Do you know our town at all?
—No, this is the first time I _____ here.
A. was B. have been C. came D. am coming
22. Finding a job in such a big company has always been _____ his widest dreams.
A. under B. over C. above D. beyond
23. We didn't expect him to _____. We thought he was in Canada.
A. turn up B. come up C. present in D. take up
24. _____ what the English food is like, they decided not to spend their holiday in English.
A. Telling B. Having been told
C. They have been told D. Being told
25. Problems like this _____ every day in the factory.
A. raise B. rise C. arise D. comprise
26. —I usually go there by train.
—Why not _____ by boat for a change?
A. to try going B. trying to go C. to try and go D. try going
27. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
A. each B. some C. certain D. any
28. The manager spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.
A. virtues B. features C. properties D. characteristics
29. There are a lot of school children in the long line outside, _____ to get tickets for the show.
A. hurried B. excited C. eager D. worried
30. —Shall we go skating or stay at home?
—Which _____ do?
A. do you rather B. would you rather
C. will you rather D. should you rather
31. —Why can't I smoke here?
—At no time _____ in the meeting-room.

- A. is smoking permitted B. smoking is permitted
C. smoking is it permitted D. does smoking permit
32. The music would stop at intervals, then _____ after a while.
A. repeat B. resume C. regain D. emerge
33. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to correct our mistakes.
A. in turn B. in effect C. in that D. in time
34. —Are you feeling _____?
—Yes, I'm fine now.
A. any well B. any better C. quite good D. quite better
35. To make a long story short, his points, in my opinion, are valid _____.
A. in the way B. in a way C. on the way D. in no way
36. The reason for his success is _____ he has always been working hard.
A. why B. that C. because D. for
37. In some supermarkets of the United States a person always gives sausage to _____ wants to have a taste.
A. anyone B. whom C. someone D. whoever
38. The patient was warned _____ oily food after the operation.
A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating
39. In an age of information, the security on the web is _____ of our attention.
A. worthy B. worthwhile C. worthless D. worth
40. A well-written composition _____ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.
A. calls on B. calls for C. calls up D. calls off
41. The price of beer _____ from 500 cents to \$ 4 per liter during the summer season.
A. altered B. ranged C. separated D. differed
42. In our team, no person _____ John could finish this tough task in such a short time.
A. other than B. rather than C. better than D. more than
43. Gas-fired power stations will _____ for less efficient coal-fired equipment.
A. substitute B. represent C. take place D. fill up
44. The children are _____ in a great deal of outdoor activities.
A. occupied B. entered C. dealt D. engaged
45. —I haven't heard from Henry for a long time.
—What do you suppose _____ to him?
A. was happening B. to happen C. has happened D. had happened

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.

- ### Part IV Cloze (10%)

Most people have no idea of the hard work and worry that go into the collecting of those fascinating birds and animals that they pay to see in the zoo. One of the questions that is always asked of me is 56 I became an animal collector in the first 57 . The answer is that I have always been interested in animals and zoos. According to my parents, the first word I was able to say with any 58 was not the conventional“mamma”or“daddy”, 59 the word“zoo”, which I would 60 over and over again with a shrill 61 until someone, in group to 62 me up, would take me to the zoo. When I 63 a little older, we lived in Greece and I had a great 64 of pets, ranging from owls to seahorses, and I spent all my spare time 65 the countryside in search of fresh specimens to 66 to my collection of pets 67 on I went for a year to the City Zoo, as a student 68 , to get experience of the large animals, such as lions, bears, bison and ostriches, 69 were not easy to keep at home. When I left, I 70 had enough money of my own to be able to 71 my first trip and I have been going 72 ever since

then. Though a collector's job is not an easy one and is full of 73, it is certainly a job which will appeal 74 all those who love animals and 75.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 56. A. how | B. where | C. when | D. whether |
| 57. A. region | B. field | C. place | D. case |
| 58. A. clarity | B. emotion | C. sentiment | D. affection |
| 59. A. except | B. but | C. except for | D. but for |
| 60. A. recite | B. recognize | C. read | D. repeat |
| 61. A. volume | B. noise | C. voice | D. pitch |
| 62. A. close | B. shut | C. stop | D. comfort |
| 63. A. grew | B. was growing | C. grow | D. grown |
| 64. A. many | B. amount | C. number | D. supply |
| 65. A. living | B. cultivating | C. reclaiming | D. exploring |
| 66. A. increase | B. include | C. add | D. enrich |
| 67. A. later | B. further | C. then | D. subsequently |
| 68. A. attendant | B. keeper | C. member | D. aide |
| 69. A. who | B. they | C. of which | D. which |
| 70. A. luckily | B. gladly | C. nearly | D. successfully |
| 71. A. pay | B. provide | C. allow | D. finance |
| 72. A. normally | B. regularly | C. usually | D. often |
| 73. A. expectations | B. sorrows | C. excitement | D. disappointments |
| 74. A. for | B. with | C. to | D. from |
| 75. A. excursion | B. travel | C. journey | D. Trip |

Part V Translation (20%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to translate the following sentences into English and Chinese (S1—S5). Remember to write them neatly on the Answer Sheet.

Chinese into English

76. 近年来,计算机在各个领域的应用越来越广泛。
77. 不论他怎么说,我也不相信他。
78. 他的肤色与他是否是个好教授没有关系。
79. 在表达自己的意见时,我们应该力求客观。
80. 从某种程度上来说,她的失败是由于运气不好。

English into Chinese

81. (S1)
82. (S2)
83. (S3)
84. (S4)
85. (S5)

答案与解析

Part I

1. C。该题问的是:该文的作者不能入睡的部分原因是什么?第二段的第一个句子意为:我不能入睡,部分原因是感冒,部分原因是第二天的期待。
2. C。该题问的是:那天的天气怎么样?第一段的第一句子意为:这是一个普通的夏季里的夜晚。第二段的最后一句话意思是:一个巨大的、明亮的月亮悬挂在天空,发出耀眼的光芒。可见,那天天气很好。
3. A。该题问的是:作者不断地刷牙是为什么?第三段的第一句话意为:我再也受不了这种压力了。于是我就去做我经常做的事,使自己感觉好些。下面就谈到了刷牙。
4. B。该题问的是:“Gladiator”是什么的名字?第五段的第二句话意为:Gladiator,我的猫,喵喵地唱出了它的悲哀的歌,把我吓了一跳。可见“Gladiator”是宠物的名字。
5. D。该题问的是:“couch”代表了什么?倒数第三段的第二个句子意为:这个躺椅,代表了我父母的婚姻、我的降临以及许许多多其他的小事件。不难看出,它代表的是愉快的记忆。
6. A。本题的猜题线索是它的反义词“defense”。选项 B、C 都指战争方面,与 personal 相差太远,不通。D 项 struggle 指挣扎,与反义词 defense 对不上。
7. D。线索是第三段最后一句。另外,根据第三段的开头,可以看出 A、B、C 都是 personal defense 的方式或外在表现,而不是其结果。
8. C。这是一道比较麻烦的细节题。首先,我们可在第二段的引号后找到 To hide these fears, we develop defenses, for we believe it is safer to maintain a disguise than to expose a self that we imagine to be inadequate or ugly。由这句中的 to hide these fears,可知 C 正确。则 A 肯定不正确,这也可由这一句的后半部分加以验证,A 刚好与原文的意思相反。那么 B 是否正确呢?由 for we believe it is safer to maintain a disguise... 可以看出 B 与 develop defenses 是同义的,不是 develop defenses 的目的,因此 B 不正确,则 D 不正确。
9. D。这道题应结合最后一段的整体意思来猜。这一段开头就说,a defense 能保护你不暴露你脆弱的自我和内心的恐惧,但同时又使你不能与人亲密接触(intimacy)。Intimacy 指的是剥去你外表的、更趋于公开的样子,而用你内在的、更加真实的自我去接触别人。所以最后一句中提到的 the self behind the facade,这儿的 facade 肯定指的是外表的、更趋于公开的样子,与 D 最接近。B 不对是因为 appearance 指的是长相一类的意义。
10. A。根据文章的主题句(见文章分析),即可知作者既然要讲述我们把恐惧伪装起来,这又是一篇科普文章,他肯定会揭开这层面纱的。B 只是这种 defense 所造成的一种结果的反面,只是细节,肯定不能作标题。C 意为 hiding fears,与要揭示的恰好相反。D 与 A 的意思最为接近,但没有体现出谈论的话题 fears,相比之下,不如 A。

11. A. 答案在第一段中可以找到,该段的最后一句话 it still has all enviable record for turning ideas into profit 是该段的总结,明确指出了德国的繁荣归功于技术的转换。
12. B. 答案可以在第三段里找到,这一段里有这样一句话: traditional principles of university research being curiosity-driven, free and widely available 'will suffer, 传统的大学科研原则有三个特点,惟独没有 profit-driven, 即受利益驱动。
13. C. 答案在最后一段里讲得很清楚。
14. D. 答案在最后一段的第一句话里。
15. D. expertise 是特殊领域的知识和学问的意思,另外三个选项都用来指人,在这个上下文里根本不合适。

Part II

16. A. installment(n. 分期付款, 分期支付); arrangement(n. 安排; 整理; 准备); investment(n. 投资); requirement(n. 要求, 需求)。翻译: 我们没有足够的钱买房, 所以就只有贷款买, 然后按月还款。
17. A. 本句前边说“已经决定租房, 我们 _____ 联系房屋中介商……”这里需要填“开始”的意思。从动词后的 4 个介词来说, 只有 about 有表示“将来”(be about) 的意思, 所以 A 为正确答案。需顺便补充的是, set about 结构中, about 是介词, 因此它后面如果跟动词, 需要用动词的-ing 形式。
18. B. 这里空格处要填的是表示“走向”之意, 这里只有“for”表示在同一水平线上“向……方向”。注意, 句中有 exit 一词, 表示 the man 是在一建筑物内, 所以不可能用 out the exit(注意上下文), 而且 out 是一个副词, 后面接名词时需要有介词 of, 所以正确选项是 B 而不是 C。
19. B. keep 与 off 合在一起是“与……保持距离, 远离……”的意思, 根据句意“如果你不喝酒(这里 bottle 代指酒)、吸烟, 你就会更健康”, 正确选项为 B。
20. A. advice 为不可数名词, 意为建议; advise 为动词, 常见搭配为 advise sb. to do sth., 意为建议某人做某事。根据句型, 需要填入一个名词, 故答案为 A。
21. B. This is the first time 后面所加从句应为现在完成时, 故选 B。
22. D. beyond 意为(在范围, 限度上)超出, 符合题意。句意为他做梦也没有想到在这样一个大公司里找到一份工作。
23. A. turn up 意为到达, 来到。come up 意为发生, 走近。take up 意为对……产生兴趣, 占用。
24. B. 审题时应注意分析“他们不去英国度假”的原因是“听说了英国的食物是什么样的”。据此, 在句首的空格部分应是动词的现在分词形式, 它同后面的宾语从句构成分词短语作原因状语。另外, 分词的动作(听说)发生在谓语动作(决定)之前, 而且是被动的意义, 所以要用分词的完成被动式。
25. C. arise 意为出现, 发生; raise 意为提高, 抬起; rise 意为升高, 上涨, 站起; comprise 意为组成。根据题意, 应选 C。
26. D. why not 后面接不带 to 的不定式, try doing sth. 意为试着做……, try to do sth. 意为尽力做……, 结合题意因此选 D。
27. D. 本题中前一句中的 everywhere 就决定了第二句中的空格处填(at) any (chemist's)。
28. A. 本句中 as 后面的名词 loyalty(忠诚), courage(勇气), truthfulness(实事求是)是对空格处名词进行的解释。本句中的 3 个名词归纳起来都属于人应当具有的“美德”, 所以本题的答案为 A。

29. C. be eager to do sth. ,急切地想要做某事,形容词短语做伴随状语。
30. B. 本题考查情态动词 rather 的用法,would rather +do sth 意为宁愿,本题为疑问句,would 提前,所以选 B。
31. A. 这是一个倒装问题。当否定词语置于句首以表示强调时,其句中的主谓须用倒装结构。这些否定词包括 no, little, hardly, seldom, never, not only, not until 等。本题的正常语序是 Smoking is permitted in the meeting-room at no time.
32. B. 词义辨析。repeat 意为重复;resume 意为重新开始;regain 意为复得,赢回;emerge 意为出现,露出。
33. C. in that 意为因为,既然;in turn 意为轮流;in effect 意为事实上;in time 意为及时。句意为批评和自我批评是必要的,因为它帮助我们纠正错误。
34. B. any 可修饰比较级,quite 修饰原级,well 的比较级为 better。
35. B. in a way 意为在一定程度上,在某种意义上;on the way 意为在去……的路上;in no way 意为决不。
36. B. 本题关键在于了解 The reason is ... 后要用 that 引导表语从句。其他选项尽管在意思上与原因关联,但都是干扰项,均不正确。
37. D. whoever 意为凡是……的人,无论是谁。
38. C. warn 一词后要求用不定式,此处为不定式的被动,否定形式为 be warned not to do。
39. A. 固定结构 be worthy of 值得,应当……;worthwhile 意为值得花时间和精力。worthless 意为无价值的;worth sth. /doing sth. 意为值得做。
40. B. 句意为一篇好的作文还需要选词准确,结构清晰。call on / upon 意为访问(人);号召,要求;call for 意为要求,需要,叫(某人)来;call up 意为召唤,使想起,提出,打电话给;call off 意为放弃,使转移走,取消。
41. B. 句意为夏季,啤酒价格范围为每升 500 美分到 4 美元。alter 意为改变,改动,变更;range (from ... to) 意为在某范围内变化;separate (from) 意为分离,划分,区分,分属;differ (from / in) 意为不同,(在一方面)发生分歧。
42. A. other than 意为除了……之外;rather than 意为而不;better than 意为比……更好;more than 意为比……更多。根据题意,只有 A 正确。
43. A. A 项为代替、替换、替代的意思,B 项为表现、描绘、象征、扮演、回忆、再赠送、再上演的意思,C 项为取代某人位置的意思,D 项为使充满、装满的意思。A 项符合题意。
44. A. be engaged in doing sth. 忙于做某事,属于固定搭配。与句子意思吻合。
45. C. 这里答语用的是复杂的特殊疑问句,其中 do you suppose 作插入语,可见 suppose 之后缺少的是句子谓语而不是 suppose 的宾语,故正确答案是 C。至于 D 项时态不呼应,所以不能选。

Part III

46. A. them 不带后置定语,改为 those。
47. B. I 改为 me,因为所同位的 finalists 是宾语。
48. A. Such 而不是 so 可做代词在此倒装句中做主语补足语。
49. B. 改为 industrial,industrious 意为勤奋的,industrial 意为工业的。
50. A. was 改为 is。时态应该与前面的 Today 相一致。
51. A. no 改为 not。Not 与 all 连用表部分否定。

52. C. from 改为 over. all over the country 是固定搭配。
53. D. the 应该去掉. next 和时间搭配前面一般不加 the. next Sunday 作时间状语。
54. A. a few 改为 a few of.
55. D. tall 应改为 taller. 句意为剩下的树被留下来长得更高,故应选用比较级。

Part IV

56. A. 根据下一句及随后的内容,作者讲的是怎样成为动物爱好者的(从小就喜欢动物),应当选择 A。
57. C. in the first place 是固定短语,意思是“首先”。此句意思是:别人经常问到的问题之一是当初我是如何爱上动物的。
58. A. 这句话的意思是:作者在呀呀学语之时,最早发清楚的音是“zoo”(动物园),而不是“妈妈”,“爸爸”,因此,应选 clarity“清晰”。填入其他选项 emotion(感情),sentiment(多愁善感),affection(友爱)不合逻辑。
59. B. but 在此处连接另一个句子(it was the word“zoo”,“it was”被省略),表示转折,意为“而是”,except,except for,but for 的用法接近,表示“除了……”。例如:
We go there every day except Sunday.
He answered all the questions except for the last one.
For a year the dam remained complete but for the generators.
从意思上、逻辑上,都应当选 but。
60. D. 根据后面的 over and over again,应选“repeat”
61. C. 小孩想去动物园,便不停地发出尖叫声,故选“voice”。A shrill voice 与 scream 的意思接近。volume(音量);noise(噪音);pitch(音调)均不合要求。
62. B. shut sb. up 是指让某人住口,为了让孩子停止尖叫,只好带他去动物园。
63. A. 根据后面主句的时态,此处只能用一般过去时。
64. C. a great many 后直接跟可数名词的复数形式;a great / large amount of 后跟不可数名词;只有 a great /large number of 后可以跟可数名词的复数形式。例如:
I read a great many English books.
A large amount of money is spent on tobacco every year.
A great number of civilians were murdered in cold blood.
65. D. living 后必须接介词 in,意为“居住”;cultivating 耕种;reclaiming 开垦;只有 exploring 有探索的意思。
66. C. add to 相当于 increase,增加。其余选项后面都不接 to。
67. A. later on 为固定短语,“后来”。
68. D. attendant 仆人;keeper 可理解为“饲养员”,但是 a student keeper 容易被误解为“收留学生的人”;aide 有“助手”之义。作者一边上学,一边在动物园里打工,只能当助手。
69. D. which 在此引导定语从句,修饰前面列出的动物。
70. D. 因为钱是在动物园打工挣的,选 successfully 更能体现其含义。
71. D. finance my first trip 意为“支付我的旅行费用”;pay 后应接介词 for;其他选项的意思相差甚远。
72. B. 此句为现在完成进行时态,选 regularly 比较贴切。
73. D. 此句是由 though 引导的让步状语从句,应与主句意思相对立。选项中,sorrows 和 disap-