



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 (二)

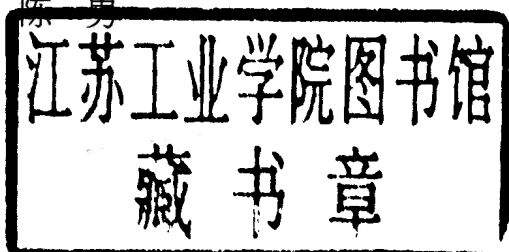
**梯田自考真题解析系列**

高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

历年试卷完全详解

# 英 语 (二)

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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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1999 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

## 英语(二)试卷

## PART ONE

## I. Grammar and Vocabulary (1 point for each)

There are 30 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- He was \_\_\_\_\_ to see the difference.  
A. complete      B. capable      C. able      D. qualified      【    】
- We are sorry to arrive later, but the car \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. broke away from      B. broke down  
C. broke off      D. broke up      【    】
- \_\_\_\_\_ great changes have taken place in our university since 1949.  
A. A great amount of      B. A great deal of  
C. A lot of      D. A huge quantity of      【    】
- She is engaged \_\_\_\_\_ writing letters.  
A. at      B. in      C. for      D. on      【    】
- Steel is made \_\_\_\_\_ pig-iron(生铁) by removing some of the carbon in it.  
A. from      B. of      C. up of      D. up for      【    】
- It \_\_\_\_\_ to me that I might as well go with Thomas.  
A. happened      B. occurred      C. seemed      D. appeared      【    】
- The face of the city will be completely changed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. long before      B. before everything  
C. before long      D. before the world      【    】
- All this has led \_\_\_\_\_ great progress in industry here.  
A. off      B. on      C. out      D. to      【    】
- Peter, \_\_\_\_\_, is a highly qualified teacher.  
A. for a moment      B. for instance  
C. for a while      D. for the first time      【    】
- You don't tell me what you have done, but I know it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. instead      B. though      C. of      D. on      【    】
- The use of light metal in industry will \_\_\_\_\_ a higher and higher percent.  
A. be inclined to      B. be in proportion to  
C. amount to      D. be equal to      【    】
- \_\_\_\_\_ the hottest place is the Red Sea.  
A. On average      B. On a large scale

- C. On time D. On its own 【 】
13. Yesterday the students of our class went to visit a modern factory, \_\_\_\_\_ they saw many new-type TV sets.  
A. where B. which C. of which D. as 【 】
14. I didn't help him. I would have \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't have the money.  
A. or B. but C. otherwise D. still 【 】
15. This bicycle is his, not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their B. hers C. her D. your 【 】
16. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi, you have to pay over five thousand yuan to take driving lessons.  
A. drive B. ride C. take D. call 【 】
17. You \_\_\_\_\_ read that article if you don't want to.  
A. haven't B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't 【 】
18. "Come back at 5 o'clock," he said, "and the job \_\_\_\_\_ by then."  
A. will have done B. has been done  
C. will have been done D. will do 【 】
19. You never told us why you were late for the last meeting, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. weren't you B. didn't you C. had you D. did you 【 】
20. The next morning their stockings(长筒袜) \_\_\_\_\_ filled with all sorts of Christmas presents.  
A. had found B. found C. were found D. would find 【 】
21. \_\_\_\_\_ to a high temperature, the metal was cooled in the air.  
A. To heat B. Heating  
C. Having heated D. Having been heated 【 】
22. \_\_\_\_\_ to stay on the moon, or would you prefer to come back with me to the Earth?  
A. Are you wanting B. have you wanted  
C. Did you want D. Do you want 【 】
23. \_\_\_\_\_ the letter, I ran out of the room to the post office.  
A. After I had finished for B. As soon as I finished writing  
C. No sooner than I had finished up D. Since I finished up to write 【 】
24. By the time this course ended \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about America.  
A. I'll have learnt B. I learn  
C. I had learnt D. I have learnt 【 】
25. The success of the methods resulted \_\_\_\_\_ the wide use of paper.  
A. from B. to C. in D. of 【 】
26. Here \_\_\_\_\_ notebook and report that I promised you last week.  
A. is the B. are the C. was the D. has been a 【 】
27. I shall tell him the truth, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no matter whether he likes it or not  
B. whether he likes or not



- C. whether he would like it or not  
D. no matter he may like it or not
28. The oxygen atom is nearly 16 times \_\_\_\_\_ the hydrogen atom.  
A. as heavier as  
B. much heavy than  
C. as heavy as  
D. more heavy than
29. I have never been to Rome, but that's the city \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where I most like to visit  
B. I'd most like to visit  
C. which I like to visit most  
D. what I'd like most to visit
30. The new method seems \_\_\_\_\_ the process much easier.  
A. making  
B. having made  
C. made  
D. to have made

**II . Cloze Test( 1 point for each)**

There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage, and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Here are two useful suggestions for you to learn to be creative(有创造性的).

Putting together things that already 31. Tabatha Babbett was working at a wheel one day. She could see two men 32 work outside. They were having trouble cutting wood 33 a straight saw(锯). Babbett made the connection of her wheel with the job the men were doing. Changing the shape of the saw might make it 34 to cut the wood, she thought. So the round saw came into 35.

Studying things that are like each other in 36 way. In the 1870s, for example, Eli Whitney was 37 for an easy way to get the seeds out of cotton. One day, he saw a cat trying to 38 a chicken through a fence. It was almost 39 for the cat to get hold of the chicken, but it did get some of the feathers(羽毛). An idea suddenly came to Whitney's mind as he saw something close to the cat's 40 and the problem he was trying to work out. Soon a machine for cotton farmers was invented.

- |               |              |                |               |        |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| 31. A. exist  | B. appear    | C. relate      | D. work       | 【    】 |
| 32. A. in     | B. at        | C. on          | D. for        | 【    】 |
| 33. A. on     | B. by        | C. at          | D. with       | 【    】 |
| 34. A. wider  | B. easier    | C. broader     | D. stronger   | 【    】 |
| 35. A. world  | B. being     | C. reality     | D. true       | 【    】 |
| 36. A. no     | B. same      | C. the         | D. some       | 【    】 |
| 37. A. trying | B. working   | C. looking     | D. seeing     | 【    】 |
| 38. A. pull   | B. find      | C. put         | D. catch      | 【    】 |
| 39. A. easy   | B. difficult | C. probable    | D. impossible | 【    】 |
| 40. A. action | B. attention | C. achievement | D. aim        | 【    】 |



### III. Reading Comprehension (2 points for each)

There are 3 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the correct ONE and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage 1

At 1 : 15 this afternoon, Harry Litwack was sleeping in his office. At 1 : 16, he was wide awake. The floor was shaking under his feet. He looked around and saw that all the pictures on his wall were crooked. What happened? It was an earthquake (地震)——but a very small one. Small earthquakes occur in Midvale once every few years. If they are as slight as the one this afternoon, most people don't even notice them. But fifteen years ago, there was an earthquake in Midvale that every body noticed. A loud noise was heard all over the town. And, as the people on the street watched in horror, the entire Ford's Department Store building broke and fell. Luckily, it was a Sunday, and no one was inside. When will the next earthquake hit? How bad will the damage be? Scientists spend a lot of time studying earthquakes, but they still can't answer these questions.

41. Harry Litwack awoke at 1 : 16 in the afternoon because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he sensed the shaking of the floor  
 B. he had slept long enough  
 C. he was hit by a falling picture  
 D. he was turned around by the earthquake 【    】
42. The word "crooked" in Line 3 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. calm                      B. not clear                      C. not straight                      D. rough 【    】
43. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
 A. No scientist can tell when there will be an earthquake in Midvale.  
 B. Midvale is often hit by earthquakes  
 C. Nobody was killed when the Ford's Department Store fell.  
 D. Midvale has never been hit by big earthquakes 【    】
44. When the earthquake came fifteen years ago, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. there was a loud noise  
 B. a big crowd of people gathered on the street  
 C. people rushed out of the Ford's Department Store  
 D. few people noticed it at first 【    】
45. How often does the earthquake occur in Midvale?  
 A. Every other year.  
 B. Once in a while.  
 C. The whole year round.  
 D. Several times in a decade. 【    】

## Passage 2

A man once said how useless it was to put advertisements in the newspapers. "Last week," said he, "my umbrella was stolen from a London church. As it was a present, I spent twice its worth in advertising, but didn't get it back."

"How did you write your advertisement?" asked one of the listeners, a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, taking out of his pocket a slip cut from a newspaper. The other man took it, and read, "Lost from the City Church last Sunday evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who finds it will receive ten shillings on leaving it at No. 10 Broad Street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I often advertise, and find that it pays me well. But the way in which an advertisement is expressed is of extreme importance. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if it fails, I'll buy a new one."

The merchant then took a slip of paper out of his pocket and wrote: "If the man who was seen to take an umbrella, from the City Church last Sunday evening doesn't wish to get into trouble, he will return the umbrella to No. 10 Broad Street. He is well known."

This appeared in the paper, and on the following morning, the man was astonished when he opened the front door. In the doorway lay at least twelve umbrellas of all sizes and colours that had been thrown in, and his own was among the number. Many of them had notes fastened to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser not to say anything about the matter.

46. According to his advertisement, anyone who \_\_\_\_\_ would receive ten shillings.
- A. found the umbrella
  - B. gave a message
  - C. left the umbrella at No. 10 Broad Street
  - D. left the umbrella in the City Church
47. The result of the first advertisement was that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the man got his umbrella back
  - B. the man wasted some money advertising
  - C. nobody found the missing umbrella
  - D. the umbrella was found somewhere near the church
48. The merchant suggested that the man should \_\_\_\_\_
- A. buy a new umbrella
  - B. go on looking for his umbrella
  - C. write another better advertisement
  - D. report to the police
49. Why did the merchant say "I often advertise and find that it pays me well"?
- A. He knew how to advertise.
  - B. He had more money for advertising.
  - C. He found it easy to advertise.

- D. He had a friend in the newspaper where he advertised. 【 】
50. "If it fails, I'll buy you a new one" suggested that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. he was quite sure of success
- B. he was not sure he would get the umbrella back
- C. he was rich enough to afford a new umbrella
- D. he did not know what to do 【 】

### Passage 3

Dear Doctor,

My husband and I got married in 1965 and for the first ten years of our marriage I was very happy to stay home and raise our three children. Then four years ago, our youngest child went to school and I thought I might go back to work.

My husband was very supportive and helped me to make my decision. He emphasized all of the things I can do around the house, and said he thought I could be a great success in business.

After several weeks of job-hunting, I found my present job, which is working for a small public relations firm. At first, my husband was very proud of me and would tell his friends, "My clever little wife can run that company she's working for."

6 But as his joking remark approached reality, my husband stopped talking to me about my job. I have received several promotions and pay increases, and I am now making more money than he is. I can buy my own clothes and a new car. Because of our combined incomes, my husband and I can do many things that we had always dreamed of doing, but we don't do these things because he is very unhappy.

We fight about little things and my husband is very critical of me in front of our friends. For the first time in our marriage, I think there is a possibility that our marriage may come to an end.

I love my husband very much, and I don't want him to feel inferior, but I also love my job. I think I can be a good wife and a working woman, but I don't know how. Can you give me some advice? Will I have to choose one or the other or can I keep both my husband and my new career?

Please help.

51. The letter was most probably written \_\_\_\_\_
- A. in 1975      B. around 1980      C. four years ago      D. in 1965 【 】
52. The writer thought she might go back to work because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. she had to help support the family
- B. all her children had grown up
- C. she was tired of house chores
- D. her youngest child was at school 【 】
53. Her husband \_\_\_\_\_ when she first found her present job.
- A. was very critical of her      B. felt disappointed
- C. was proud of her      D. was happy but critical 【 】
54. Her husband stopped talking to her about her job when \_\_\_\_\_

- A. she received promotions  
 B. she made more money than her husband did  
 C. her husband was very unhappy  
 D. both A and B

【    】

55. The dilemma of the working woman is a choice between \_\_\_\_\_

- A. husband and children                      B. children and work  
 C. career and money                          D. job and marriage

【    】

## PART TWO

### IV. Translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese(20 points in all)

A liquid presses on the sides and on the bottom of the container which it rests. It exerts a force both sideways and downwards. (56) A liquid also exerts a force upwards on any object which is placed in it. If you push a rubber ball or a plastic boat under the surface of the water in a container, you will feel the upward force against the bottom of these objects. A liquid exerts a force in every direction.

When a liquid presses against the container in which it rests, we say that it exerts a force. (57) Force, however, is not the same as pressure.

(58) The pressure exerted by a solid object depends on the area of contact between the object and the surface it rests. The pressure is measured by the downward force of an object divided by the area of the surface on which it rests.

(59) The pressure exerted by liquids, on the other hand, depends on depth. The pressure at any point in a free-standing liquid is directly proportional to its depth below the surface. (60) If a point A is twice as far below the surface as another point B, the pressure at A will be twice as great as the pressure at B.

### V. Translate the following into English(2 points for each)

61. 在我们厂,三个人合住一套房间。(share)  
 62. 我们应该充分利用这些设备。(put... to use)  
 63. 我们当中没有一个人听懂他的话。(none)  
 64. 就我而言,我会尽力的。(as far as... be concerned)  
 65. 他把电话当作日常生活中不可缺少的设备。(take... as)

1999 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

## 英语(二)试卷完全详解

### I. Grammar and Vocabulary

1. 【analysis】 译文:他能够看到不同点。本题测试:短语搭配。A. 完全, B. 能够, C. 能够 D. 有资格的, 胜任的。常用搭配有 be capable of; be qualified for 有资格做...。  
【key】 选 C。
2. 【analysis】 译文:我们迟到了,很抱歉,但车中途坏了。本题测试:短语搭配。A. 脱离 B. 中途坏了 C. 中断 D. 断裂、决裂。只有 C 答案符合题意。  
【key】 选 B。
3. 【analysis】 译文:自从 1949 年以来,我们的大学发生了许多变化。本题测试:短语区分。A. 表示“大量”,接不可数名词, a certain amount of 表示“一定量” B. 表示“许多”,接不可数名词。C. a lot of 表示“许多”,可接可数名词或不可数名词。D. a huge quantity of 表示“许多”一般接不可数名词。根据句意, changes 是可数名词。  
【key】 选 C。
4. 【analysis】 译文:她忙于写信。本题测试:短语搭配。be engaged 后接介词 to 和 in。be engaged to sb. 表示“与...订婚”; be engaged in 表示“从事..., 忙于”。  
【key】 选 C。
5. 【analysis】 译文:通过除去生铁里的碳便形成了钢。本题测试:短语搭配。be made from 表示“由...制成”,发生了化学变化,看不见原材料。be made of 表示“由...制成”,一般只发生了物理变化,看得见原料。be made up of 表示“由...组成”即由几个分部组成。be made up for 表示“弥补”。  
【key】 选 B。
6. 【analysis】 译文:我想起一个念头,我不妨随 Thomas 去。本题测试:动词辨析。happen to sb. 表示“某人发生了某事情”。it occurs to sb. that 或 it comes to sb. that 表示“某人想起某事”。it seems to sb. that 表示“对某人而言...”。D. it appears to sb. that 表示“对...而言好像...”。  
【key】 选 B。
7. 【analysis】 译文:不久,这座城市的面貌将彻底改变。本题测试:短语辨析。A 表示“很久以前”一般用于完成时。C 表示“不久”一般用于将来时。  
【key】 选 C。
8. 【analysis】 译文:所有这些导致了这儿的这个行业的巨大进步。本题测试:动词短语辨析。lead to sth. 表示“导致,引起”。  
【key】 选 D。
9. 【analysis】 译文:例如, Peter 是一个非常合格的老师。本题测试:短语辨析。A, C 均表示“一会儿”。B 表示“例如”。D 表示“第一次”。  
【key】 选 B。
10. 【analysis】 译文:你没有告诉我你做了什么,但是我间接知道。本题测试:短语搭配。know of sb./sth. 表示“间接地知道或认识...”。

【key】 选 C。

11. 【analysis】 译文:轻金属在工业的应用比例会上升的越来越高。本题测试:短语辨析。A. 倾向于,容易...; B. 与...成比例; C. 上升; D. 与...平等,等于。

【key】 选 C。

12. 【analysis】 译文:平均来说,最热的地方是红海。本题测试:短语辨析。A. 平均地; B. 大规模的; C. 及时; D. 独立地。

【key】 选 A。

13. 【analysis】 译文:昨天,我们班的同学去参观一个现代工厂,在那里他们见到了许多新型电视机。本题测试:定语从句的关系代词或关系副词。a modern factory 是地点,故关系副词应用 where。

【key】 选 A。

14. 【analysis】 译文:我没有帮他,我会帮他,但我没有钱。本题测试:虚拟语气。I didn't have the money 是真实条件。故连接词为表示“转折”的 but。如果 I had have money 是虚假条件。连接词应为表示“条件”的 if。

【key】 选 B。

15. 【analysis】 译文:这辆自行车是他的,不是她的。本题测试:名词性物主代词与形容词性物主代词。本题应用名词性物主代词,故选 B。

【key】 选 B。

16. 【analysis】 译文:如果你想开出租,你应花 5000 多元去上驾校。A. 开出租, B. 一般不用 ride a taxi, C. 乘出租, D. 叫一辆出租。

【key】 选 A。

17. 【analysis】 译文:如果你不想,你不必读这篇文章。A 表示“未曾读过”, B 表示“不能读”, C 表示“禁止读”, D 表示“不必读”。

【key】 选 D。

18. 【analysis】 译文:“5 点钟回来”,他说,“那时,工作会完成了”。本题测试:将来完成时。由于主语是物,应用被动式。

【key】 选 C。

19. 【analysis】 译文:你从未告诉我你上次开会迟到了,是吗? 本题测试:反意疑问句。前半句 never 是否定句,故后面应用肯定式。

【key】 选 D。

20. 【analysis】 译文:第二天早晨,他们的长筒袜里塞满了各种圣诞礼物。本题测试:find 的用法。常见用法有 find sb. doing sth. 或 find sth. done。此处用被动式。

【key】 选 C。

21. 【analysis】 译文:加热以后,金属又在空气中冷却了。本题测试:分词短语的用法。本题中 heat 与主语 metal 的关系是被动关系。又主动词 was cooled 用过去式,根据句意,次动词 heat 应在 cool 之前,所以 heat 应用完成式。即应选 D。

【key】 选 D。

22. 【analysis】 译文:你愿留在月球,还是随我回归人间? 本题测试:过去时表示委婉请求的用法。本题是用 or 连接的两个表示委婉请求的问句。前面应用过去时。

【key】 选 C。

23. 【analysis】 译文:我一写完信,我就离开房间跑去了邮局。本题测试:连接词的用法。由于主动词 run 是瞬间动词,所以应用 as soon as。  
【key】 选 B。
24. 【analysis】 译文:这门课结束时,我已经了解许多关于美国的事情。本题测试:将来完成时。  
【key】 选 A。
25. 【analysis】 译文:这些方法的成功源于广泛引用论文。本题测试:动词搭配。result from 表示“来源于,来自”;result in 表示“导致”。  
【key】 选 A。
26. 【analysis】 译文:这就是我上周许诺给你的笔记本和报告。本题测试:主谓一致。notebook 和 report 是一件物,应用单数。  
【key】 选 A。
27. 【analysis】 译文:我将告诉他实际情况,无论他是否喜欢。本题测试:表示疑问的连接词的用法。no matter 后面不能接 whether,一般接 how, when what 等。whether sb. does or not 表示让步。  
【key】 选 B。
28. 【analysis】 译文:氧原子是氢原子的几乎 16 倍重。本题测试:倍数的用法。as ... as 的用法中间应用形容词原形。  
【key】 选 C。
29. 【analysis】 译文:我从未去过罗马,但那是一个我非常想去看一看的城市。本题测试:定语从句关系代词与关系副词的用法。先行词 city 尽管是一个地点名词,但定语从句动词 visit 是及物动词。关系代词 that 做宾语时可省略,类似词还有 spend。例如, I often recall the years (that) I spent in the countryside。  
【key】 选 B。
30. 【analysis】 译文:新办法好像已经使该流程容易得多。本题测试:seem 引导的复合谓语。应用不定式形式 seem to do, 由于“do”发生在 seem 动词之前,所以应用 seem to have done 形式。  
【key】 选 D。

## II. Cloze Test

31. 【analysis】 本题测试:动词辨析。A. 存在;B 出现;C. 与...相关联;D. 工作。文中第四行有 connection (n. 关联), 根据文章大意,应为 C。  
【key】 选 C。
32. 【analysis】 本题测试:介词搭配。at work 表示“正在工作”。  
【key】 选 B。
33. 【analysis】 本题测试:介词用法。根据句意应用一个表示工具的介词。  
【key】 选 D。
34. 【analysis】 本题测试:形容词词义区分。A. 更宽大一些;B. 更容易一些;C. 更广阔一些;D. 更强壮一些。句意是作了一些修改之后,锯木更加容易了。应选 B。  
【key】 选 B。
35. 【analysis】 本题测试:短语用法。come into being 表示“形成,存在”。



【key】 选 B。

36. 【analysis】 本题测试: 短语区分。A. in no way 决不; B. in same way 一般用 in the same way 相同方法; C. in the way 挡住路, 妨碍; D. in some way 以某种方式。

【key】 选 D。

37. 【analysis】 本题测试: 短语搭配。look for 表示“寻找”。

【key】 选 C。

38. 【analysis】 本题测试: 动词词义区分。A. 拖, 拉; B. 发现; C. 放置; D. 抓住。因为后一句有一个 catch hold of, 抓住, 所以本题最佳答案为 D。

【key】 选 D。

39. 【analysis】 本题测试: 形容词词义区分。A. 容易; B. 困难; C. 可能; D. 不可能。根据句意应用 D. 因为当时猫几乎不可能抓住鸡。

【key】 选 D。

40. 【analysis】 本题测试: 名词词义区分。A. 动作; B. 注意、专心; C. 成就; D. 目标、目的。根据句意, 猫逮小鸡的目标与农民摘棉花目标一致才可能是有关联的行为。

【key】 选 D。

### III. Reading Comprehension

41. 【analysis】 根据第一段第二、三句, 大意为: 他眼睛睁开。地面有些晃动。可以得出答案为 A。

【key】 选 A。

42. 【analysis】 根据第一段大意 Midvale 发生了地震。挂在墙上的画一定是扭歪了。

【key】 选 C。

43. 【analysis】 根据本文第七句可知 midvale 也发生过大地震。

【key】 选 D。

44. 【analysis】 根据对十五年前的一次地震的描述, 可知当时发出了很大的声音。

【key】 选 A。

45. 【analysis】 原文提到此地每隔几年就发生小地震。

【key】 选 D。

41—45 全部为细节理解题。

46. 【analysis】 细节理解题。第三段最后可以看出 A, C 答案均有正确之处, 但细读全文, 可以看出做广告的男士主要是想取回伞的而不是找到发现伞的人。

【key】 选 C。

47. 【analysis】 细节理解题。第一段最后一句可以看出做广告男士花了钱却未找回伞。

【key】 选 B。

48. 【analysis】 细节理解题。第四段第二行及最后一句可以看出, 那位商人认为写广告的方式很重要。

【key】 选 C。

49. 【analysis】 推论题。最后一段可以得出答案为 C。

【key】 选 C。

50. 【analysis】 推论题。最后一段第二行可以看出第二篇广告效果明显。

【key】 选 A。

51. 【analysis】 推论题。根据第一段第一行和第二行,可以推出,本文写作时间大约是 1980 年。

【key】 选 B。

52. 【analysis】 细节理解题。第一段最后一句可以得知,连最小的孩子都上学了,所以她想重新工作。

【key】 选 B。

53. 【analysis】 细节理解题。是第三段第二行原文,原文大意是:他强调各种我可在家中做的家务,并且说他认为我可以在商业上获得成功的。

【key】 选 C。

54. 【analysis】 事实辨认题。第四段可以看出这是在她升职和比丈夫挣得多之后。

【key】 选 D。

55. 【analysis】 事实辨认题。最后一段可以看出她的难处是职业和婚姻的选择。

【key】 选 D。

#### IV. Translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese

56. 同时,液体也对放在它上面的物体产生一种向上的力。
57. 然而,力,并不等同于压力。
58. 固体产生的压力取决于固体和放置它物体表面的接触面积。
59. 然而,液体产生的压力取决于深度。
60. 点 A 的深度是 B 点深度的两倍,A 点的压力是 B 点的两倍。

#### V. Translate the following into English

61. Each three of us share a suite in our factory.
62. We are supposed to put these equipment into full use .
63. None of us can understand what he says .
64. As far as I am concerned , I will try my best .
65. He took telephone as an indispensable device of daily life .