湖北成人教育2018年成人高考专升本英语预测真题及答案（一）

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Ⅰ . Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter

combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that

is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. neighborhood

B. eighteen

C. height

D. weight

2. A. wolf

B. soft

C. story

D. pop

3. A. soup

B. routine

C. route

D. shoulder

4. A. climb

B. doubt

C. absorb

D. thumb

5. A. accent

B. accompany

C. accept

D. access

Ⅱ. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four

choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. I remember for the job, but I forget the exact amount.

A. being paid

B. to get paid

C. to be paid

D. that I receive pay

7. John he could improve his exam results, but he did not have enough time to study.

A. knows how

B. knows that

C. knew how

D. knew that

8. What we have to take the courses offered only for this term.

A. are

B. is

C. have been

D. has been

9. It is a small country, yet has a lot of resources.

A. potential

B. unknown

C. secret

D. unlimited

10. The plant is dead. I it more water.

A. will give

B. would have given

C. must give

D. should have given

11. They talked and talked as if they never meet again.

A. will

B. would

C. should

D. shall

12. Don't let that old rascal take you with his clever talk--none of it is true.

A. along

B. In

C. about

D. down

13. The development of the light bulb partly as a result of the widespread availability of

electricity and the need for cheap, clean light.

A. occurring

B. was occurring

C. was occurred

D. occurred

14. There is a computer system the company is experiencing problems.

A. with which

B. as which

C. such as

D. for such

15. The company is going to hand the free samples tomorrow.

A. up

B. out

C. on

D. down

16. more careful, such spelling mistakes might have been avoided.

A. You had been

B. You have been

C. Had you been

D. Have you been

17. Usually there is traffic in the streets on weekdays than on Sundays.

A. less

B. little

C. few

D. fewer

18. He asked me how long going to stay in the hotel.

A. time was I

B. time Iwas

C. was I

D. Iwas

19. I would rather with you.

A. not to go

B. to not go

C. to go

D. not go

20. their luggage, the tourists hurried to the airport.

A. Packed

B. After packed

C. Having packed

D. Packing

Ⅲ. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C

and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the

corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

 Earth is the only 21 we know of in the universe that can support human life.22 human

activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world 23on consuming two-

thirds of the world's resources while half of the world's population do so 24 to stay alive. We are rapidly destroying the25resource we have by which all people can survive and prosper.

Everywhere fertile soil is 26built on or washed 27 the sea. Non-renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover 28 . We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a 29 the planet's ability to support people is being 30 at the very time when rising human numbers and consumption are 31 increasingly heavy demands on it.

 The Earth's32resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to 33 us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are

sensible in how we use the resources they will 34 indefinitely. But 35 we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon run out and everyone will suffer.

21. A. situation

B. place

C. position

D. site

22. A. Although

B. Still

C. Yet

D. Despite

23. A. continues

B. repeats

C. carries

D. follows

24. A. already

B. just

C. for

D. entirely

25. A. alone

B. individual

C. lone

D. only

26. A. sooner

B. neither

C. either

D. rather

27. A. about

B. into

C. over

D. across

28. A. quite

B. greatly

C. utterly

D. completely

29. A. development

B. result

C. reaction

D. product

30. A. stopped

B. narrowed

C. reduced

D. cut

31. A. doing

B. having

C. taking

D. making

32. A. natural

B. real

C. living

D. genuine

33. A. hold

B. maintain

C. stay

D. keep

34. A. last

B. stand

C. go

D. remain

35. A. if

B. whether

C. what

D. how

Ⅳ. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four

questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose

one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

 Passage One

 Many people are wondering if it is safe to talk on the phone while driving. There have been quite a few accidents while drivers were talking on the phone. Some research is being done to find out if driving while talking on the phone is dangerous.

When there is a car accident police officers will find out if any of the drivers were using a cell phone. They will write this information in a report. The information will be saved and later studied.

There have been some very bad car accidents caused by drivers being distracted by cell phones.

Drivers sometimes forget to watch the road carefully when they are using their phones. Not paying attention to the road can be dangerous, even deadly.

 It is important for drivers to focus on the road. They need to pay attention to what is going on

around them. They might need to stop or swerve quickly.

 People want to make sure that the roads are safe for everyone. Studies will be done using the

information police officers collect at accidents. Maybe someday this information will lead to laws about driving and using cell phones.

36. While driving, drivers must keep an eye on what is happening

A. in other cars

B. on the phone

C. around them

D. at home

37. Driving and talking on the phone at the same time could be , research says.

A. difficult

B. dangerous

C. illegal

D. fun

38. What will police officers do after a car accident? They will

A. send the driver to the hospital

B. check how seriously the car is damaged

C. do the research on the car accident

D. find out if a cell phone is used

39. The studies are based on

A. the security people get on the road

B. the accidents caused by drivers

C. the law made for using cell phone

D. the information collected from the accidents

 Passage Two

If the teacher asks a question, you are expected to give an answer. If you do not understand the

question, you should raise your hand and ask the teacher to repeat the question. If you do not know the answer, it is all right to tell the teacher that you do not know. Then he or she knows what you need to learn.

 There is no excuse for not doing your homework. If you are absent, you should call your teacher

or someone who is in your class and ask for the assignment. It is your responsibility to find out what assignments you have missed. It is not the teacher's responsibility to remind you of missed assignments.

 You must not be absent on a test day. If you are seriously ill, call and let the teacher know you

will not be there for the test. If your teacher allows make-up tests, you should take the test within one or two days after returning to class. Serious illness is the only reason for missing a test.

 Be on time! It is considered rude to be late. Also, it bothers other students. If you must come in

late, be sure to do it quietly. Have your books and papers out of your bag before you come into the room. Then go to your seat and sit quietly. In the U.S. it is not necessary to knock before you enter the classroom. Most of the ELC teachers will give you a low grade if you are often late.

 Have your book out and be ready to begin when the class starts. Your teacher should not have to ask you every day to take out your book. Be sure you have a paper and a sharp pencil ready.

40. If you are puzzled with the question teacher asks, you should first.

A. give an answer

B. raise your hand

C. repeat the question

D. ask for another question

41. If you miss a class, you should

A. call the teacher or a classmate to get the assignment

B. give an excuse and then ignore the assignment

C. keep silence and miss the assignment

D. ask a classmate about the assignment when you attend the school

42. When are you allowed to take a make-up test?

A. When you are absent on a test day.

B. When there's a test two days after the previous one.

C. When you are really sick.

D. Within one or two days after returning to class.

43. What is one of American classroom customs?

A. Do knock before you enter the classroom.

B. Go to your seat and then take out your books.

C. Be ready with your book out to start the class.

D. Make your pencil sharp after class.

Passage Three

 Imagine going to sleep in October and waking up in May! Well, marmots and ground squirrels

stay warm by sleeping all winter. All this time, they do not wake up once. This special kind of sleep is called hibernation. During this sleep, the heart slows down, and the animal breathes more slowly, it doesn't move around, so it uses less energy.

 Animals like the marmot and the ground squirrel inhabit the coldest parts of the world. They need special talents to survive in these frigid places. Their furry coats keep them snug when the temperature falls below zero. It often gets this cold in the Arctic, a land that is just below the North Pole.

 Before the long winter, some animals eat and eat. After a while, they grow very fat. When the

winter comes, they live on the fat saved up in their bodies. Layers of fat keep an animal warm.

 Arctic animals also have other ways to beat the cold. Rabbits in the Arctic, for example, have

very small ears. Small ears keep heat in, while big ears let it out. Small things usually keep heat in.

Have you ever slept in a room that is very small, and noticed how hot it can get?

 It rarely gets warm in the Arctic. But although summer seasons there are very short, the sun

shines brightly. Plants seem to spring up before your eyes! Animals such as caribou look forward all year to summer, when they can eat fresh grass again. Every minute of sunshine is important to their lives.

44. A good title for this passage would be

A. the Arctic Summer

B. Marmots and Squirrels

C. Keeping Warm in the Arctic

D. Freezing Temperatures

45. The way for marmot to keep warm is.

A. to be very fat

B. to have small ears

C. to eat green grass

D. to have thick and soft hairs

46. After reading this passage, we can guess that when an animal moves around, it

A. is very restless

B. uses more energy

C. is looking for food

D. has lost its young

47. To help the reader understand that small things keep heat in, the writer uses

A. an example

B. a strong argument

C. scientific facts

D. careful measurements

 Passage Four

Today, the Indianapolis 500, one of the world's most famous car races, takes about four hours to

run. If the Indy 500 had been held in 1895, it would have taken almost three days. The horseless

carriage had just been invented a short time before. Top speeds back then were much lower than they are today. For most people, just seeing a car move without a horse pulling it was thrilling enough. The driver's main concern was making sure the car didn't break down.

One of the first car races was held in Chicago on Thanksgiving Day in 1895. Folks crowded the streets to gawk at the new machines. The route of the race went through the heart of town. The cars were to go out to a nearby suburb and back. The race covered a distance of about 54 miles. That's less than one-tenth the distance at Indy. The drivers cranked up their engines and prayed that they wouldn't break down. Then they were off. The race proved too much for some of the cars. Perhaps they couldn't withstand the high speeds. The winner of the contest was J. Frank Duryea. He finished the race a bit more than seven hours after he started. He had covered the grueling distance at an average speed of 7.5 miles per hour. That is slower than a modern marathoner can go on foot. Even so, as Duryea finished, the crowd went wild.

48. This passage deals with

A. the Indianapolis 500

B. a new kind of car

C. an early auto race

D. the streets of Chicago

49. Some cars didn't finish the race in Chicago because

A. their engines broke down

B. the drivers were afraid of the high speed

C. the brakes jammed

D. they ran out of gas

50. What can you conclude about the public's attitude toward auto race?

A. They were more impressed with slower speed.

B. They thought cars were unnecessary.

C. They enjoyed just seeing the cars.

D. They were easily bored.

51. In this passage the word "gawk" means

A. laugh

B. stare

C. frown

D. glare

 Passage Five

 One day, a poor boy who was selling goods from door to door to pay his way through school found he had only one thin dime left, and he was hungry. He decided he would ask for a meal at the next house. However, he lost his nerve when a lovely young woman opened the door. Instead of a meal he asked for a drink of water. She thought he looked hungry so she brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much do I owe you? You don't owe me anything," she replied. He said, "Then I thank you from my heart. "

Years later that young woman became critically ill. The local doctors sent her to the big city,

where they called in specialists to study her rare disease. Dr. Howard Kelly was called in for the consultation. When he heard the name of the town she came from, he rose immediately and went to her room. Dressed in his doctor's gown he went in to see her. He recognized her at once. He went back to the consultation room determined to do his best to save her life. From that day he gave special attention to the case. After a long struggle, the battle was won,

 Dr. Kelly requested the business office to pass the final bill to him for approval. He looked at it

and then wrote something on the edge. The bill was sent to her room. She feared to open it, for she was sure it would take the rest of her life to pay for it all. Finally she looked, and something caught her attention on the side of the bill. She read these words : " Paid in full with one glass of milk. "

52. The boy sold goods from door to door because

A. he wanted to help support his family

B. he needed money for school

C. he had to pay back a student loan

D. he did not have enough pocket money

53. When the boy and the young woman met again years later

A. they had both changed beyond recognition

B. neither remembered their previous meeting

C. the boy had become a medical specialist

D. the woman had come to stay in the big city

54. Dr. Kelly gave special attention to the case mainly because

A. he fell in love with the woman

B. it was a rare disease

C. he was eager to distinguish himself

D. he wanted to repay the woman for her great kindness

55. Among other things, the story shows that

A. good will be rewarded with good

B. it is okay to accept pay for a kindness

C. it is wise neither to borrow nor to lend

D. where there's a will there's a way

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out five appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the

following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. How about her

B. What happened

C. I believe he

D. poor Alan

E. I can imagine

F. I guess something

G. Is she fine now

H. I don't know

Robyn: Has Alan shown up yet?

Scottie: Nope.56 might have come up.

Robyn: I wonder what happened,

Scottie: 57I hope it's nothing serious.

Robyn: Last week his sister was admitted to the hospital.

Scottie: Oh? 58 ?

Robyn: His sister had a car accident last week.

Scottie: 59 ?

Robyn: She's still in a coma(昏迷).

Scottie: Oh, 60His sister is the only relative he has left since his mother died last year.

Ⅵ．Writing(25 points)

Directions：For this part．you are supposed to write an e-mail in English in l00-120 words based on the following situation．Remember to write it clearly．

61．你(Li Yuan)听说你的好朋友(Mike)通过了考试，可以上大学了。发一封电子邮件表示祝贺。邮件的内容如下：

 (1)表示祝贺；

 (2)祝贺的方式。

英语应试模拟第8套参考答案与解析

Ⅰ．Phonetics

【答案】

1．C 2．A 3．D 4．C 5．B

【解析】

1．选项C画线字母读

2．选项A画线字母读

3．选项D画线字母读

4．选项C画线字母读

5．选项B画线字母读

Ⅱ．Vocabulary and Structure

【答案】

6．A 7．C 8．A 9．A l0．D ll．B l2．B l3．D l4．A l5．B l6．C l7．A

 18．D l9．D 20．C

【解析】

6．Remember doing sth记得做某事。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】我记得拿到这工作的报酬了，但不记得具体的数目。

7．考时态和连词。根据从句可判断为过去时，排除选项A和B。how表示如何，符合题意。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】约翰知道如何提高考试成绩，就是没有足够的时间学习。

8．What引导的主语从句根据其宾语的含义确定谓语的单复数。例：What we want are books／is water．Courses是复数，排除选项B和D。这学期要做的事应用一般现在时。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】我们必须要选的课是只在这学期开的。

9．Potential潜在的，unknown不可知的，secret秘密的，unlimited无限制的。根据题干，选项A是正确的。【句子大意】这个国家很小，但它潜在的能源却很丰富。

10．这是一种表示后悔的虚拟语气的句子。表示对已发生的事后悔用should have done。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】这颗植物死了。我真应该多给它浇点水。

11．As if引导的从句用虚拟语气。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】他们聊啊聊，好像再也见不了面了似的。

12．Take in欺骗，take down记下。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】别让那个无赖把你骗了。他说的话没有一句是真的。

13．考的是语态和时态。讲的是过去的事情，用一般过去时。Development的出现或发生，可用主动态。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】灯泡的发展一部分是由于电力的广泛使用、对便宜和清晰光亮的需求。

14．With表示由于，which引导非限制性定语从句。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】有这么一个计算机程序，公司正因为它而经历许多麻烦。

15．Hand down传给后人，hand on传下来，hand out分发，选项B是正确的。【句子大意】公司准备明天把免费的样品发放出去。

16．考查虚拟语气。If条件句省略if后主谓倒装。排除选项A和B。主句用了现在完成时，从句应用过去完成时表示与事实相反。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】如果你再仔细一点的话，这种拼写错误是可以避免的。

17．有than表明要用比较级。排除选项B和C。Traffic是不可数名词，排除fewer。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】通常街上的车在工作日时比星期天时的车少。

18．How long多长时间，已包含时间这个意义。排除选项A和B。从句中的问句主谓不倒装。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】他问我要在旅馆住多久。

19．Would rather do sth宁愿做某事。表示否定时将not置于动词原形前。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】我宁愿不跟你去。

20．Having done sth表示该动作发生在其他动作前。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】收拾好行李，游客急急忙忙奔向机场。

Ⅲ．Cloze

【答案】

21．B 22．C 23．C 24．B 25．D 26．C 27．B 28．D 29．B 30．C 31．D

32．A 33．D 34．A 35．A

【解析】

21．这是一篇有关保护地球资源的文章。Situation形势、环境，place地点，position位置，site场所。根据上下文，地球是唯一人类可以生存的地方。选项B是正确的。

22．根据上下文，前面讲过了地球是唯一为人类提供生存条件的地方，而人类却因为自己的

行为使得这唯一的生存地变得越来越不适合自己的生存了。前后是矛盾的，所以应用转折性的词。Although虽然，still仍然，yet然而，despite尽管。选项C是正确的。

23．Continue继续，repeat重复，carry具有、带有，follow跟随、从事。Carry on固定词组，意为持续。持续消耗世界上三分之二的资源。选项C是正确的。

24．Already已经，just仅仅，for为了，entirely全部地。一半的人口消耗三分之二的资源仅仅是为了生存。选项B是正确的。

25．地球是我们唯一的生存地，所以，地球上的资源也是我们生存的唯一依靠。选项D是正确的。

26．Either…or或者……或者、不是……就是。0r的前后应该是相反的。选项C是正确的。

27．只有into合题意。肥沃的土壤或是盖上了房子，或是被冲人大海。选项B是正确的。

28．Never是否定词，不可能完完全全地复原。选项D是正确的。

29．Development发展，result结果，reaction反应，product产物。As a result固定词组，意为其结果。选项B是正确的。

30．Stop停止，narrow变窄，reduce缩减、降低，cut消减。因为人类将污染物释放进大气层，造成了地球供养人类的能力降低。选项C是正确的。

31．Doing做，having有，taking拿，making使得。人口的上升使得需求增加。选项D是正确的。

32．这里指的是地球的自然资源。选项A是正确的。

33．Hold握住，maintain维持，stay停留，keep保持。我们需要食物等以保证我们的健康等。选项D是正确的。

34．Last持续，stand停止，go走，remain剩余。如果我们小心使用资源，它们会长久。选项A是正确的。

35．此句与前面的if句并列，但意思相反。如果过量使用，资源将会枯竭。选项A是正确的。

【原文大意】

地球是我们所知道的宇宙中唯一一个能够维持人类生活的地方。然而，人类的活动却使得这个星球越来越不适合人类居住了。西方社会持续消耗三分之二的世界资源，而世界人口的一半这么做仅仅是为了生存。我们正在破坏着我们所拥有的人类赖以生存和发展的唯一资源。无论哪里，肥沃的土壤要么被盖上房子，要么被冲人大海。不可再生的资源被大量开采，并且永远也不会完完全全地恢复了。我们把污染物质释放到大气层，根本不考虑其后果。其结果是，这个星球供养人类的能力降低了。而此时正是由于人口数量的增长和消耗从而对星球的需求快速上升的时候。

地球的自然资源为我们所用。我们需要食物、水、空气、能量、医药、热量、住处和矿藏以保证我们的温饱、舒适、健康和活力。如果我们合理地使用资源，资源会取之不尽。但如果我们浪费资源、过度地使用资源，资源会立刻耗尽，我们每个人都将受苦。

Ⅳ．Reading Comprehension

第一篇

【答案】

36．C 37．B 38．D 39．D

【解析】

36．倒数第二段。司机要随时注意周围的情况。In other cars在别人的车里。选项C是正确的。

37．第一段最后一句。选项B是正确的。Illegal非法的。根据最后一段，有关法律还未出台，所以还不能断然说是非法的。

38．第二段。在车祸现场，警察要做的是询问司机是否在用手机。收集其信息作研究，而不是对车祸本身做研究(选项C)。选项D是正确的。

39．最后一段。选项D是正确的。研究要靠从车祸收集来的信息来做。人们担心的就是道路是否足够安全，而研究也是为此而做。选项A可以是做这种研究的原因或目的。选项B太笼统，强调的是车祸本身，而不是有关车祸起因的信息。研究之后才有可能是有关法律的制定，不可能基于有关的法律做研究。所以，选项C是不正确的。

【原文大意】

许多人想知道开车时打电话是否安全。很多车祸都是发生在司机打电话时。一些研究正在进行中以证明一边打电话一边开车是危险的。

如果发生车祸，警察会差名司机是否在用手机。他们会把这个信息记入报告中，这个信息被存储以备以后研究之用。

有些非常严重的车祸就是因为司机受手机影响精神不集中造成的。在用手机时，司机往往忘了注意路上状况。忽略路况是非常危险的，甚至是致命的。

注意路况对司机来说是非常重要的。他们需要注意周围的情况，以便能快速停车或转向。

人们想确定道路对每一个人都是安全的。人们将基于车祸时收集的信息作研究，将来的某一天，会制定出有关开车时使用手机的法律。

第二篇

【答案】
【答案】

40．B 41．A 42．D 43．C

【解析】

40．第一段。当老师提问题时，你应当回答。但当你不明白老师的问题时，应当举手请老师重复这个问题。举手在前，选项B正确。

41．第二段。如果因某种原因缺课，应问老师或同学作业是什么。不能因为缺课而不做作业。选项A正确。

42．第三段。如果缺考，在老师允许的情况下，返校后的第一两天内完成补考。选项D正确。

43．最后两段。在美国，进教室之前没有必要敲门，排除选项A。进教室前就要把书拿出来，然后坐好，排除选项B。上课前要把书和笔准备好，排除选项D。课前把书拿出来等待上课。选项C正确。

【原文大意】

如果老师提问，你应当回答问题。如果你没有明白那个问题，应当举手请老师重复那个问题。如果你不知道答案，没关系，告诉老师你不知道。这样，他就知道你需要学的是什么了。不能有任何借口不做作业。如果你缺课，应当向老师或同学询问作业。你有责任去问你落的作业是什么。老师并没有责任提醒你落的作业是什么。

你绝不应缺席考试。如果你病得很厉害，要告知老师你不能参加考试。如果老师允许补考，你应在返校后的一两天内补上错过的考试。缺考的唯一可接受的理由是重病。

不要迟到!迟到是很无礼的行为。同时，迟到还会影响其他学生。如果你不得不迟到，动作一定要轻。进教室前就把书和纸从包里取出来，然后走到你的座位，静静地坐好。在美国，进教室前不必敲门。如果你经常迟到，ELC老师不会给你好成绩。

书取出来之后准备上课。老师不会天天提醒你把书取出来。一定要记住准备好纸和削好的铅笔。

第三篇

【答案】

44．C 45．D 46．B 47．A

【解析】

44．全篇文章中心讲的是北极圈的动物是如何保持温暖的。选项C是正确的。选项A，北45．第二段。土拨鼠有非常厚的毛皮以御寒。选项D是正确的。选项A在第三段，有些动物是靠多吃增加脂肪以御寒。选项B在倒数第二段，小耳朵比大耳朵少释放热量。选项C在最后一段，讲的不是冬天如何御寒的问题。

46．第一段。运动越少能量消耗得越少，这也是在寒冷地方保暖的一种方式。选项B是正确的。

47．倒数第二段。作者用一系列的例子说明小空间可以保持温度不释放掉。选项A是正确的。

【原文大意】

想象一下吧，l0月开始睡，5月醒来。土拨鼠和松鼠靠睡觉来保持整个冬天的温暖。这段时间一刻不醒。这种特殊的觉就叫冬眠。睡觉过程中，心跳频率下降，动物的呼吸也慢了许多，它不四处走动，所以能量消耗得少。

像土拨鼠和松鼠一样居住在世界最冷地方的动物，它们需要特别的天赋以生存在这样寒冷的地方。在温度降到零度以下时它们的毛皮使它们保持温暖。就在北极下面的北极圈经常是这么冷。

长长的冬季到来之前，有些动物会不停地吃，很快，它们就会长得很胖。冬天到来时，它们就靠着积攒起来的脂肪生存了。脂肪帮助动物保持温暖。

北极圈的动物还有其他的方法抗击严寒。例如，北极圈的兔子耳朵非常小。小耳朵可以把热量挡在体内，而大耳朵则会把热量放出去。小东西总是会把热量存在里面。你注意过吗?你在非常小的房间里睡觉会感觉非常热。

在北极圈难得温暖。尽管夏季非常短暂，但总是有太阳的明亮照射。植物在你眼前迅速成长。动物们如北美驯鹿，企盼了整整一年的夏天，他们又可以有鲜草吃了。每分钟的阳光对它们的生命都是非常重要的。

第四篇

【答案】

48．C 49．A 50．C 51．B

【解析】

48．文章讲的是早期的机动车赛。选项A只是一个例子简要说明早期车赛的历史。选项C是正确的。

49．第一段和第二段都提到司机最担心的是汽车会抛锚，可见汽车抛锚在当时是最常发生的。因此，如果汽车没有完成比赛，很可能就是汽车抛锚了。选项A是正确的。其他选项的问题并未在文章中提到。

50．第一段和第二段都提到人们对没有马拉的车居然能走很是惊讶。至于速度的快慢不在他们关注的范畴。选项C是正确的。

51．第二段。Glare瞪眼，stare盯着看。文中提到人们的惊异感觉，所以对这新奇的机器应该是盯着看。选项B是正确的。

【原文大意】

现在，世界最著名的车赛之一印第安纳波里(美国印第安纳州首府)500需要约4小时的时间完成。如果这种车赛在1895年举行恐怕需要3天的时间。这种没有马拉的车就在那一年前不久刚刚发明。那时的最高速度比今天要低得多。对大多数人来说，就看看无马的车能走就已经很惊异了。司机最担心的是车不要抛锚。

第一次车赛是在1895年芝加哥感恩节那一天。当地居民都聚集在街上注视着这个新机器。比赛的路线是穿过镇中心。车从附近的郊区出发，再返回。整个赛程约54英里。这个赛程还不到Indy车赛的十分之一。司机们用曲柄开动引擎，祈祷车千万别抛锚，然后出发上路。这场车赛的确考验了一些车，它们很可能是承受不了这么高的速度。车赛的胜利者是J．Frank Duryea，他用了7个小时多一点的时间完成了比赛，平均速度是每小时7．5英里，比现代的跑步马拉松要慢一些。即便如此，当Duryea结束时，人群疯狂了。

第五篇

【答案】

52．B 53．C 54．D 55．A

【解析】

52．第一段。Pay his way through school付学费。小男孩挨家卖货是为了付学费。选项B是正确的。卖货的过程当中突然发现口袋里没有钱，而卖货不是为了赚零钱，所以D错误。

53．第二段。他们再次相遇时在医院，男孩已成了医学专家。选项C是正确的。医生一眼就认出了那位妇女，所以不存在二者都变化太大以致互相认不出来的情况(选项A)。选项B与事实相反。

54．从第一段结尾到第二段说他特别关注这个病人，可以看出他是为了报答。选项D是正

确的。

55．作者在叙述故事时，从男孩本想要顿饭改成一杯水，到妇女给的是牛奶，从医生对妇女的特殊照顾到最后的账单。可以看出，作者想要说的是：好心有好报。A选项正确。

【原文大意】

一天，一个男孩正挨家叫卖商品以筹学费，突然发现身上只剩下了一个一角硬币，但是他很饿。他决定到下一家讨一顿饭。但到了那一家，一位年轻的妇女打开门时，他却失去了勇气，他没有要吃的，而是要了一杯水。这位妇女觉得他看起来很饿，便拿给他一大杯牛奶。他慢慢地喝完，然后问道，“我欠您多少钱?…‘你什么都不欠我的，”她答道。“我真心地感谢你，”他说。

数年之后，那位妇女病得很厉害，当地的医生把她送到大城市，这里有专门研究她这种少见的疾病的专家。Howard Kelly医生被叫来会诊。当他听到她来自那个小镇，立刻起身奔向她的病房。他穿着医生的外套去见她。他立即认出了她。他回到会诊室，决定要尽一切努力挽救她的生命。从那天起，他给这个病号以特别的关注。经过长时期的斗争，终于胜利了。

Kelly医生要求办公室把账单给他证实一下，他在账单旁边写了些什么。账单被送到她的房间。她不敢打开看，知道她要用自己整个的余生来还账。她终于打开来，账单边上的字吸引了她：“账已经用一杯牛奶付过了”。

V.Daily Conversation

【答案】

56．F 57．H 58．B 59．G 60．D

【解析】

56．Might表示不肯定所以应该是猜测的语气。选项F是正确的。

57．从后句看，说话人也对此事一无所知。选项H是正确的。

58．这里实际上在问为什么住院。选项B是正确的。

59．从提到住院到为什么住院再到现状如何。选项G是正确的。

60．Alan似乎很不顺。说话者表示感慨和同情。选项D是正确的。

【原文大意】

Robyn：Alan来了吗?

Scottie：没有。我担心是不是有什么事。

Robyn：那会有什么事呢?

Scottie：不知道。但愿没有什么大不了的事。

Robyn：上个星期他姐姐刚住进医院。

Scottie：噢?怎么啦?

Robyn：出车祸了。

Scottie：她现在好吗?

Robyn：仍处于昏迷状态。

Scottie：可怜的Alan。他母亲去年去世后，他姐姐可是他唯一的亲人了。

Ⅵ．Writing

61．【高分作文】

Dear Mike,

Congratulations! I just heard that you passed the exams. How great you are! You set an example

for us--we can pass it! But I know how hard you studied and how many difficulties you conquered. Now you are on the way to the university. I admire you.

We three (you have to guess who the other two are) decided to have a small party for you to

celebrate your success. It is an important turning point of your life, we believe. So we must do this. Will you be free this Sunday afternoon? Let's meet at the same place and the same time as we usually do. Call me if you want to make it another time.

Congratulations again.

Love,

 Li Yuan