湖北成人教育2018年成人高考专升本英语预测真题及答案（九）

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. committee

B. employee

C. guarantee

D. disagree

2. A. imply

B. fry

C. specify

D. vary

3. A. subway

B. Thursday

C. nowadays

D. x-ray

4. A. push

B. pull

C. dull

D. sugar

5. A. asked

B. looked

C. helped

D. placed

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. the most versatile of the common metals, lead was widely valued and used in ancient times.

A. It is

B. Therefore

C. Among

D. Because

7. Mr. Wang and his son, both looking very happy, taking a walk in the park.

A. are

B. is

C. has

D. have

8. I would never have believed it was possible if I it with my own eyes.

A. didn't see

B. don't see

C. won't see

D. hadn't seen

9. By the time you arrive, I working for two hours.

A. will be

B. can

C. will have been

D. have been

10. Francis Preston Blair Jr. , born in Kentucky, lived and practiced law in Missouri.

A. was

B. although

C. he was

D. who he was

11. problems you have, ask Harry here to help you. He knows everything.

A. However

B. Whatever

C. Whenever

D. Wherever

12. So quickly their work that they were given a bonus

A. did the workmen finish

B. the workmen finished

C. the workmen finish

D. do the workmen finish

13. Not only the switches but also the old wiring changed.

A．have

B．are

C．have been

D．has been

14. had he arrived home than it began to rain．

A．Not until

B．No sooner

C．Scarcely

D．hardly

15．I think I must have my purse at home

A．forgotten

B．missed

C．left

D．taken

16．I am looking forward Mike next week

A．to see

B．to seeing

C．seeing

D．see

17．You yesterday if you were really serious about the job

A．ought to come

B．ought come

C．ought have come

D．ought to have come

18．I prefer writing a term paper taking an examination．

A．than

B．to

C．for

D．rather than

1 9．Spanish people usually speak than English people．

A．quick

B．more quick

C．more quickly

D.quicken

20．She always buys my birthday

A．anything nice to

B．anything nice for

C．something nice to

D．something nice for

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．

Eggs are my favorite food．I like them 21 ，hard-boiled，scrambled，or poached．I eat eggs for 22 ，lunch，and dinner．I eat eggs here，there，and everywhere!

Eggs taste great．You can eat them by 23 or as part of any meal．Eggs are 24 used as an ingredient in many prepared foods．Can you think of any foods that contain 25 ?

Eggs are really a perfect food．They are 26 in most of the nutrients we need to maintain good 27 ．When a baby chicken develops 28 an egg，the egg 29 and yolk are the only foods they need．

Many people believe that eggs are 30 ．They point out that eggs contain a very high amount of cholesterol(胆固醇)．Too 31 of one kind of cholesterol in our blood can cause heart disease．

There is no evidence that eggs 32 the harmful cholesterol in our blood．When we eat foods that are 33 in cholesterol，our bodies make 34 of it to balance，or adjust．

If you want to enjoy a tasty and healthy food．eat plenty of 35

21．A．fried

B．cooked

C．eaten

D．decorated

22．A．day

B．night

C．breakfast

D．health

23．A．themselves

B．cooking

C．yourselves

D．meal

24．A．yet

B．still

C．probably

D．also

25. A. flour

B. milk

C. vitamins

D. eggs

26. A. rich

B. lacking

C. found

D. hiding

27. A. habits

B. health

C. deeds

D. luck

28. A. near

B. inside

C. under

D. outside

29. A. beaters

B. white

C. shell

D. roll

30. A. expensive

B. healthy

C. unhealthy

D. cheap

31. A. little

B. few

C. much

D. many

32. A. decrease

B. bring

C. take

D. raise

33. A. high

B. low

C. down

D. flavored

34. A. more

B. less

C. fun

D. pickles

35. A. grains

B. chickens

C. cookies

D. eggs

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

Every morning, kids from a local high school are working hard. They are making and selling

special coffee at a coffee oaf6. They are also making a lot of money.

These students can make up to twelve hundred dollars a day. They are selling their special coffee to airplane passengers. After the students get paid, the rest of the money goes to helping a local youth project.

These high school students use a space in the Oakland airport. It is usually very crowded. Many

people who fly on the planes like to drink the special coffee.

One customer thinks that the coffee costs a lot but it is good and worth it. Most customers are pleasant but some are unhappy. They do not like it if the coffee cafe is not open for business.

The students earn $6.10 an hour plus tips. They also get school credit while they learn how to

run a business. Many of the students enjoy the work although it took some time to learn how to do it.

They have to learn how to steam milk, load the pots, and add flavor. It takes some skill and

sometimes mistakes are made. The most common mistake is forgetting to add the coffee.

36. Based on the passage, it seems that the purpose of the cafe is to

A. learn a skill

B. help a youth project

C. do business

D. earn school credit

37. Many of the students the work although it took some time to learn how to do it.

A. enjoy

B. have to do

C. hate

D. ignore

38. By selling special coffee at a coffee cafe, the students are

A. gaining a lot of experience

B. making a lot of money

C. having a lot of trouble

D. learning a lot of knowledge

39. The best title for the passage could be

A. Earning Money

B. Students' Life

C. Little Business

D. Kids' Cafe

Passage Two

Human needs seem endless. They might be regarded as making up several levels. When there is

enough money to satisfy one level of needs, another level appears.

The first and most basic level of needs involves food. Once this level is satisfied, the second level

of needs, clothing and some sort of shelter, appears. By the end of World War Ⅱ , these needs were satisfied for a great majority of Americans. Then a third level appeared. It included such items as automobiles and new houses.

By 1957 or 1958 this third level of needs was fairly well satisfied. Then, in the late 1950s, a

fourth level of needs appeared: the "life-enriching level. While the other levels involve physical satisfaction, that is, the feeding, comfort, safety, and transportation, this level stresses mental needs for recognition, achievement, and happiness. It includes a variety of goods and services. Among them are vacation trips, the best medical and dental care, and recreation. Also included here are fancy goods and the latest styles in clothing.

On the fourth level, a lot of money is spent on services, while on the first three levels more is

spent on goods.

A fifth level would probably involve needs that can be achieved best by community action.

Consumers may be spending more on taxes to pay for government action against disease, ignorance, crime, and prejudice. After filling our stomachs, our clothes closets, our garages, our teeth, and our minds, we now may seek to ensure the health, safety, and leisure to enjoy more fully the good things on the first four levels.

40. According to the passage, man will begin to think about such needs as housing and clothing only when

A. he has saved up enough money

B. he has grown dissatisfied with his simple shelter

C. he has satisfied his hunger

D. he has learned to build houses

41. It can be inferred from the passage that by the end of World War Ⅱ , most Americans

A. were very rich

B. lived in poverty

C. did not own automobiles

D. had own automobiles

42. What is the main concern of man on the fourth level?

A. The more goods the better.

B. The more "luxury" items the better.

C. The more mental satisfaction the better.

D. The more earnings the better.

43. The author tends to think that the fifth level

A. would be little better than the fourth level

B. may be a lot more desirable than the first four

C. can be the last and most satisfying level

D. will become attainable before the government takes actions

Passage Three

How can we get rid of garbage? Do we have enough energy sources to meet our future energy

needs?

These are two important questions that many people are asking today. Some people think that man might be able to solve both problems at the same time. They suggest using garbage as an energy source, and at the time it can save the land to hold garbage.

For a long time, people buried garbage or dumped it on empty land. Now, empty land is scarce.

But more and more garbage is produced each year. However, garbage can be a good fuel to use. The things in garbage do not look like coal, petroleum, or natural gas; but they are chemically similar to these fossil fuels. As we use up our fossil-fuel supplies, we might be able to use garbage as an energy source. Burning garbage is not a new idea. Some cities in Europe and the United States have been burning garbage for years. The heat that is produced by burning garbage is used to boil water. The steam that is produced is used to make electricity or to heat nearby buildings. In Paris, France, some power plants burn almost 2 million metric tons of the cities garbage each year. The amount of energy produced is about the same as would be produced by burning almost a half million barrels of oil.

Our fossil fuel supplies are limited. Burning garbage might be one kind of energy source that we

can use to help meet our energy needs.

44. What two problems can man solve by burning garbage?

A. The shortage of energy and air pollution.

B. The shortage of energy and the land to hold garbage.

C. Air pollution and the shortage of fossil fuel.

D. Air pollution and the shortage of land to hold garbage.

45. The heat that is produced by burning garbage can be used to

A. make electricity

B. make energy source

C. boil water

D. save coal

46. What is the author's attitude?

A. Delighted.

B. Sad.

C. Agreeing.

D. Disagreeing.

47. The best title for the passage may be

A. Garbage and the Earth

B. Fossil Fuel and Garbage

C. Land and Garbage

D. Garbage? Energy Source

Passage Four

Many people want to know how to analyze problems they meet. There are six stages in analyzing a problem.

First the person must recognize that there is a problem. For example, Sam's bicycle is broken,

and he cannot ride it to class as he usually does. Sam must see that there is a problem with his

bicycle.

Next the thinker must define the problem. Before Sam can repair his bicycle, he must find the

reason why it does not work. For instance, he must determine if the problem is with the gears, the brakes, or the frame. He must make his problem more specific.

Now the person must look for information that will make the problem clearer and lead to possible solutions. For instance, suppose Sam decided that his bike does not work because there is something wrong with the gear wheels. At this time, he can look in his bicycle repair book and read about gears. He can talk to his friends at the bike shop.

After studying the problem, the person should have several suggestions for a possible solution.

Take Sam as an illustration. His suggestions might be : put oil on the gear wheels ; buy new gear wheels and replace the old ones; tighten or loosen the gear wheels.

Eventually one suggestion seems to be the solution to the problem. Sometimes the final idea comes very suddenly because the thinker suddenly sees something new or sees something in a new way. Sam, for example, suddenly sees that there is a piece of chewing gum between the gear wheels. He immediately realizes the solution to his problem: he must clean the gear wheels.

Finally the solution is tested. Sam cleans the gear wheels and finds that afterwards his bicycle

works perfectly. In short, he has solved the problem.

48. In analyzing a problem we should do all the following except

A. recognize and define the problem

B. look for information to make the problem clearer

C. have suggestions for a possible solution

D. find a solution by trial or mistake

49. By referring to Sam's broken bicycle, the author intends to

A. illustrate the ways to repair his bicycle

B. discuss the problems of his bicycle

C. tell us how to solve a problem

D. show us how simple it is to repair a bicycle

50. As used in the last sentence, the phrase "in short" means

A. in the long run

B. in detail

C. in fact

D. in a word

51. What is the best title for this passage?

A. Six Stages for Repairing Sam's Bicycle.

B. Possible Steps of Problem-solving.

C. Necessities of Problem Analysis.

D. Importance of Analyzing a Problem

Passage Five

Have you ever wondered why authors write? Sometimes they are inspired to create stories. Other times they write to provide information about an interesting topic. Some authors write to convince us about something. Whatever the circumstances, authors have reasons for writing; this is called, the "author' s purpose. " The three most common types of author' s purpose are: to entertain, to inform, and to persuade.

Think about the last time a story made you laugh, cry, or tremble with fright. These types of stories are written with a particular purpose in mind: to entertain the reader. Authors write many kinds of stories to entertain, including humorous fiction, realistic fiction, fantasy, fairy tales, and fables. While fiction entertains, non-fiction has a different purpose.

Many non-fiction writings or texts are written with the purpose of giving information about an

interesting topic. Authors who write to inform must research their subject to ensure that they convey accurate information to the reader. Some examples of texts that inform are encyclopedia entries, news articles, expository non-fiction books, and interviews. All of these types of writing give information about certain topics.

Sometimes authors write because they want to convince their readers about something. This is called argumentative, or persuasive writing. Oftentimes, texts that are meant to persuade use specific techniques to make the reader care about the subject, and to think about it in a certain way. These techniques might be found in letters to the editor, argumentative essays, or persuasive speeches.

Next time you read a text, see if you can figure what the author is trying to tell you. It might be

easier than you think. Just ask yourself: what is the author' s purpose?

52. Which of the following is most likely the title of a passage in which the author' s purpose is to

entertain?

A. Why Dogs are Smarter than Cats

B. An Interview with J. K. Rowling

C. The Adventures of Waldo Wizard

D. An Argument for Shorter Classes

53. According to the passage, authors who write to inform want to

A. provide information about a certain topic

B. make the reader laugh, cry, or scream

C. convince the reader to do something

D. invite the reader to critique their work

54. According to the passage, texts that are meant to persuade often

A. do not get as much attention as texts that entertain or inform

B. are very entertaining because they convince readers to laugh

C. use specific techniques to make the reader care about the subject

D. require a lot of research in order to ensure accuracy of information

55. The author' s purpose in writing this passage is

A. to persuade

B. to convince

C. to entertain

D. to inform

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. when did you get back

B. What a surprise I got

C. How I admire you

D. I am Tom

E. got hold of

F. got through to

G. this is Tom

H. tried to contact you

Philip: Hello ! Is that you, Tom?

Tom: Yes, 56

Philip: I can't believe I 57 you at last. And what have you been doing?

Tom : Yeah, I haven't been home a lot lately. And I've had a lot of work and social engagements. Oh, Philip, 58 to London?

Philip: I just came back about a week ago, I 59 by phone several times, but you were not in.

Tom: Sorry, Sorry. Did you have a nice holiday, then?

Philip: Lovely. I went to Scotland and traveled around.

Tom: 60 ! I need a holiday indeed.

Philip : Well, I suppose so.

Tom: Oh , somebody's at the door. I have to go. And I have to say" good-bye" . Nice talking to you.

Philip : Same here, bye-bye.

Ⅵ. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an announcement in English in 100-120

words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61．以外语系(Foreign Languages Department)的名义写一份会议通知。通知内容如下：

(1)时间、地点；

(2)会议内容；

(3)与会者。

英语应试模拟第11套参考答案与解析

Ⅰ．Phonetics

【答案】

1．A 2．D 3．B 4．C 5．D

【解析】

1．选项A画线字母读

2．选项D画线字母读

3．选项B画线字母读

4．选项C画线字母读

5．选项D画线字母读

Ⅱ．Vocabulary and Structure

【答案】

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

18．B l9．C 20．D

【解析】

6．此题考查的是介词的用法。根据题干，在诸多金属中，铅是怎样的。选项C是正确的。

【句子大意】在大多数通用的普通金属中，铅是非常贵重的金属，并且在古代就被使用。

7．此题考查主谓的一致性及时态。And连接两个主语，谓语动词用复数，其行为为现在进行时态。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】王先生和他的儿子正在公园散步，他们看起来都很高兴。

8．这是一个条件句。与过去已发生的事实相反，主句用过去将来完成时，条件从句用过去完成时。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】要不是我亲眼看见，我绝对不会相信这是可能的。

9．此题考查的是时态，将来完成进行时。一直做到将来的这段时间，而且该动作可能还要继续。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】当你到达的时候，我就会工作两个小时了。

10．考查连词。根据题干，出生与工作在不同的地点。可以判定选择选项B。【句子大意】

Francis Preston Blair Jr．虽然出生在Kentucky，但却在Missouri生活并从事法律工作。

11．考查的是代词的用法。However无论怎样，whatever无论什么，wherever无论哪里，whenever无论什么时候。根据题干，应是无论什么样的问题。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】无论你有什么问题，找这儿的Harry帮你。他什么都知道。

12．考查倒装句。So引导的短语前置，主谓倒装。排除选项B和C。根据从句判断应是过去时，排除选项D。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】工人们完成工作如此之快．所以他们为此得到了奖金。

13．遇到not only．．．but also的句型时，谓语动词的单复数与靠近它的名词一致。Old wiring是单数，谓语动词为单数。选项D是正确的。句子大意：不光是开关，就连旧的线也换了。

14．句型no sooner．．．than刚……就……。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】他刚一到家就下起了雨。

15．词的辨析。Forgotten忘记，missed错过，left落下，taken拿走。根据题意，选项C是正确的。【句子大意】我想我一定是把钱包落在家里了。

16．Look forward to doing sth盼望做某事。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】我期待着下个星

期见到麦克。

17．考查情态动词及其时态。0ught to do sth应该做某事。排除选项B和C。条件从句的时

态为过去时，主句有yesterday，说明是过去发生的事情。情态动词后用完成时表示已发生的动作。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】你若真的很看重这份工作的话，你昨天就应该来。

18．Prefer A to B宁愿A而不是B。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】我宁愿写学期论文，也不愿选择考试。

19．句中有than表明是比较级。排除选项A和D。副词修饰动词，排除选项B。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】西班牙人说话比英国人说话快。

20．Something表示特定的，anything表示不特定的。排除选项A和B。为什么、因为什么用介词for。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】她总是在我生日的时候买好东西送给我。

Ⅲ．Cloze

【答案】

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

32．D 33．A 34．B 35．D

【解析】

21．根据后面列举的词，可以看出这里应是一种鸡蛋的烹调方式。选项A是正确的。

22．后面提到中餐、晚餐，这里肯定是早餐。选项C是正确的。

23．后面说，鸡蛋可以作为一餐的一部分，那么也就可以不与其他的饭菜相配了。选项A是正确的。

24．前面列举了鸡蛋的几种好处，这里接着说，就用表示“还、也”的词。Ingredient配料。选项D是正确的。

25．前面列举了那么多鸡蛋的吃法。还有什么菜含有鸡蛋呢?选项D是正确的。

26．前一句说了鸡蛋是完美的食物，所以它在营养方面肯定是丰富的，不会是缺失的。选项

A是正确的。

27．需要营养肯定是为了健康。选项B是正确的。

28．A baby chicken和develop二词指的是小鸡在鸡蛋里发育时。所以应用inside。选项B

是正确的。

29．Yolk蛋黄。在鸡蛋里，除了蛋黄肯定就是蛋白了。选项B是正确的。

30．前面说鸡蛋好的方面。这一段又说不好的方面。后面一句说鸡蛋里有很高的胆固醇，那么鸡蛋就应是不健康的食品。选项C是正确的。

31．导致心脏疾病肯定是因为这种东西太多。胆固醇为不可数名词。选项C是正确的。

32．根据前面所说，鸡蛋有很高的胆固醇。那么食用后，会增加血液中的胆固醇。但这段说，没有证据证明这一点，即提高血液中的胆固醇，而不是降低。选项D是正确的。

33．后面的balance和adjust告诉我们，即便我们食用了胆固醇高的食物，我们的身体会自

我调整，选项A是正确的。

34．为了达到平衡，在食用“高”胆固醇后，我们的身体会“少”用它。选项B是正确的。

35．通篇讲了鸡蛋的好处，又反驳了对鸡蛋的错误看法，这里指的肯定是鸡蛋。选项D是正确的。

【原文大意】

鸡蛋是我最喜欢的食物。我喜欢吃煎蛋、煮蛋、炒蛋或荷包蛋。并且，早、中、晚餐我都可以吃鸡蛋，还不限制任何地点。

鸡蛋味道很好。可以单独吃，也可以与其他饭菜相配。鸡蛋还可作配料。你能不能想出哪

些菜肴含有鸡蛋?

鸡蛋真是非常好的食物。它营养丰富。这些营养都是我们的健康所需的。当小鸡在鸡蛋里成长发育时，蛋清和蛋黄是它的唯一食物。

可是，许多人都认为鸡蛋是不健康的食品。他们指出鸡蛋含有过高的胆固醇。血液中过高的胆固醇会导致心脏疾病。

没有证据证明鸡蛋会提高血液中有害的胆固醇。当我们吃高胆固醇食物时，我们的身体就会制造少量的胆固醇来平衡或调整。

如果你要享受味美又健康的食物，就多吃鸡蛋吧。

Ⅳ．Reading Comprehension

第一篇

【答案】

36．B 37．A 38．B 39．D

【解析】

36．第二段。从盈利的分配可以看出咖啡店的目的不是为了经营，而是为了支持当地的青年计划。选项B是正确的。

37．倒数第二段。选项C与文章内容相反。选项B表示不得不做某事。选项A是正确的。

38．第一段。文章未提及学生们学到了很多知识或有了很多经历。选项B是正确的。

39．全文介绍了中学生开的特制咖啡店。选项D是正确的。

【原文大意】

每天早晨，来自当地一所中学的孩子们都非常努力地工作，他们在特制咖啡店制作并销售咖啡。他们也挣很多钱。

这些学生每天能挣l 200美元。他们把咖啡卖给机场的旅客。除去学生的工资，剩下的钱赞助当地的一个青年计划。

这些中学生在奥克兰机场占用了一块地方，这里人很多。许多乘飞机的人都喜欢在这里喝杯特制咖啡。

有一位乘客觉得咖啡很贵，但很好，还是很值的。大多数顾客都很高兴，但也有些人不高兴。如果咖啡店不是为经营而开，他们就不喜欢。

学生每小时挣6．10美元。在学习如何经营的同时他们还有学分。虽然要花一定的时间学习如何做，许多学生还是很喜欢这份工作。

他们必须学会煮牛奶、装壶、加香料等。这需要技巧，有时也会弄错。最常犯的错误是忘了加咖啡。

第二篇

【答案】

40．C 41．C 42．C 43．C

【解析】

40．第二段。根据文中所说，先填饱肚子才能想到保暖：衣物和遮蔽之所。选项C是正确的。

41．第二段倒数第二句。到二战结束时，美国人满足了第二个等级，然后第三个等级才出现。第三个等级是对车子和新房子的需求。选项C是正确的。

42．第三段和第四段。这里说前三个需求是物质上的(physical)，而第四个等级的需求是精神上的(mental)。选项C是正确的。

43．最后一段。最后的等级就是上了税等着政府做事，我们只享受就是了。选项C是正确的。Spending more on taxes to pay for government action against．．．付更多的税给政府，政府再有

所行动……。不赋税，政府就不行动，第五个等级的满足就不会实现。

【原文大意】

人类的需求似乎是无止境的。它可分为几个等级。当有足够的钱满足一个等级后，下个等级就会出现在眼前。

第一个也是最基本的等级是食物。一旦这个等级得到满足，对衣物和某种遮蔽之所的需求，

也就是第二等级就出现了。第二次世界大战末，人们对这些的需求也满足了。然后是第三等级，包括汽车、房子。

到1957年或l958年时，第三个等级也满足了。20世纪50年代末，第四个等级：“生活富裕”出现了。如果说前三个等级是吃饱、舒适、安全、交通这些物质方面的满足的话，第四个等级就是认可、成就、幸福这些精神上的满足。它包括不同的物质和服务，如假期旅行、最好的医疗和牙医、娱乐等。还包括最别致的物品、最时尚的服装。

在第四个等级时，人们把大量的钱都花在了服务上，而前几个等级是花在商品上。

第五个等级的需求恐怕只有通过团体才能实现了。消费者会给政府付更多的税以抵御疾病、文盲、犯罪、歧视等。在填满了我们的肠胃，丰富了我们的衣柜、更新了我们车库、修整了我们的牙齿、愉悦了我们的精神之后，我们现在所追求的是能够健康、安全、轻松地享受前四个等级的需求。

第三篇

【答案】

44．B 45．C 46．C 47．D

【解析】

44．第二段。燃烧垃圾既补充了能源又省了地。选项B是正确的。

45．第三段。烧垃圾，用其能量烧水，再用其蒸汽发电。选项C是正确的。

46．作者都是从正面列举了垃圾的处理方法及其所产生的能量的使用。可以断定作者是赞成这些观点的。选项C是正确的。

47．文章主要从能源的角度说明垃圾的处理。选项D是正确的。选项B和C是部分内容，不能涵盖文章主题的全部。

【原文大意】

我们如何摆脱垃圾?我们还有足够的能源满足未来的需要吗?

这是当今许多人都在问的最重要的两个问题。有些人认为，人类可以同时解决这两个问题。

他们建议把垃圾作为能源，同时还省去了堆放垃圾的土地。

长期以来，人们把垃圾埋在或堆在空地上。现在，空地极少，可垃圾却每年都在增多。其实，垃圾是很好的燃料。垃圾中的这种东西看起来不像煤、汽油或天然气，但它们的化学组成很相似。一旦我们的矿物燃料用尽，我们就可以用垃圾代替能源。燃烧垃圾并不是新观点，欧洲和美国的一些城市燃烧垃圾已经很多年。燃烧垃圾的热能用来烧水，其蒸汽用来发电或为附近的房屋供暖。在法国的巴黎，有些发电厂每年烧掉近200万吨的城市垃圾，所产生的能量相当于烧50万桶汽油所产生的能量。

我们的矿物燃料是有限的。垃圾燃烧是一种可以用来满足我们能量需求的能源。

第四篇

【答案】

48．D 49．C 50．D 51．B

【解析】

48．选项A在第二段；选项B在第四段；选项C在倒数第二段。选项D是正确的。

49．以Sam为例告诉读者如何解决问题，这也是全篇的中心。选项C是正确的。

50．最后一段。这里应是总结或归纳性质的。In the long run就长远来说，in detail就细节而言，in fact事实上，in a word简言之、一句话。选项D是正确的。

51．选项B是正确的。作者以Sam为例，但并不是告诉读者如何修Sam的车(选项A)；文章也并不是谈分析问题的必要性或重要性(选项C和D)。

【原文大意】

许多人都想知道如何分析他们遇到的问题。这里有分析问题的6个步骤。

第一，一定要认识到有问题。例如，Sam的自行车坏了，他不能骑着它上学了。他必须确定自行车有问题。

第二，一定要确定问题所在。Sam在修车前，必须要找到不能骑的原因，例如，是齿轮、刹车、还是车架有问题。他必须让问题更具体。

第三，寻找信息使问题更清晰从而找到可行的解决办法。例如，假设说Sam确定是齿轮的

问题，他便可以查看自行车修理书中齿轮的部分，他还可以与在自行车店工作的朋友聊聊。

第四，此时，该有一些可行的建议。以Sam为例，他的建议可能是：给齿轮上点油，买新齿轮换上，把齿轮上紧或放松。

第五，最后，有一个建议似乎可以解决问题。有时，最终答案的出现很突然，因为突然有了

新发现或发现新东西。例如，Sam突然发现在两个齿轮之间有口香糖。他马上意识到解决的办法就是洗干净齿轮。

最后，验证解决办法。Sam把齿轮洗干净，然后发现他的自行车很好用。简言之，他把问题解决了。

第五篇

【答案】

52．C 53．A 54．C 55．D

【解析】

52．第二段。文章说，作者为了娱乐目的而写的是各种故事，包括幽默小说、现实小说、幻想小说、寓言、神话故事之类。选项C中的Adventures(奇遇)表明这是个故事，Wizard含有精灵、巫师的意思。所以，这应该是幻想、寓言或童话之类的故事。选项C是正确的。选项A(为什么……)和选项D(对……的论证)是论证文，选项B(对……的采访)见第三段，采访属于非小说类。因此，选项A、B和D都不是正确答案。

53．第三段。文章说，如果作者写作的目的是想告知读者某一个有趣的主题的话，他会就这

一主题做一些调查，以提供准确的细节。选项A(提供某一主题的信息)是正确的。选项B是以娱乐为目的。选项C(说服读者)是以论证为目的。选项D文中没有提及。

54．第四段。以说明为目的的文章叫论证文或说明文。为了说服读者，就要用一些特别的技巧引起读者的关注。选项C是正确的。其他选项文中未提及。

55．第一段。文章说，作者写作是有目的的。其目的通常分为三种类型。接着，文章便分三段告知读者这三种类型是什么。选项D是正确的。

【原文大意】

你是否想过作者为什么写作?有时他们是因为灵感而创作故事，有时他们写作是因为某一有趣的话题提供了信息。有些作者写作是为了使我们相信某事。无论什么情况，作者写作总是有理由的，这就叫“作者的目的”。作者的目的通常有三种类型：娱乐、告知、说服。

想象最近一次让你笑、让你哭，或者让你因害怕而颤抖的故事。这些类型的故事在写作时，作者已有一定的目的在脑子里了，那就是愉悦读者。这种娱乐故事有很多种，包括幽默小说、现实小说、幻想小说、童话故事、寓言之类。小说是娱乐性的，非小说则有着与之不同的目的。

许多非小说作品的写作目的是为了告知某个有趣的话题。带有这种目的的作者必须对其话

题作调查，给读者提供最准确的信息。这类作品包括百科词条、新闻文章、说明性的非小说书籍以及采访。所有这些形式的写作都为某一话题提供信息。

有时作者写作是因为他们想让读者相信某事。这叫论证文或说明文。这类文章通常需要特

别的技巧迫使读者关注这个主题，并按着一定的方向思考。这些技巧可以在给编辑的信中、议论文中或者在具有说服力的演讲中找到。

当你再读一部作品时，检验一下你是否明白作者要告诉你什么。这比你想象得要容易。只要问自己“作者的目的是什么”就行了。

Ⅴ．Daily Conversation

【答案】

56．G 57．F 58．A 59．H 60．C

【解析】

56．电话用语。不能说“我是”某人。选项G是正确的。

57．Got through to sb与某人接通(电话)。选项F是正确的。

58．根据下面的答话，这里问的是时间。选项A是正确的。

59．后面半句说明没有与人联系上。Try表示做了但未成功。选项H是正确的。

60．需要假期的人没有假期，所以羡慕别人。选项C是正确的。

【原文大意】

Philip：嘿，Tom，是你吗?

Tom：对，是我。

Philip：真不敢相信，终于跟你联系上了。最近怎么样?

Tom：我最近没怎么在家，最近工作很忙，还有很多社会活动。Philip，你什么时候回伦敦的?

Philip：我回来有一个星期了吧。给你打过几次电话，你都没在家。

Tom：抱歉，抱歉。你假期过得怎么样?

Philip：太棒了。我去苏格兰转了转。

Tom：真羡慕你。我太需要放假了。

Philip：是啊，我想也是。

Tom：有人在敲门，我得放电话了，再见，很高兴跟你聊天。

Philip：我也很高兴，再见。

Ⅵ．Writing

61．【高分作文】

MEETING NOTICE

All faculty members in our department are requested to meet in the college conference room on Saturday, August 18, at 2 : 00 pm to discuss questions concerning international academic exchanges.

Dr. Alan Smith, the chairperson of the English Department of Achievement University, Canada,

will be here to give a speech especially on international exchange programs. He will introduce some programs that might be suitable for both our faculty members and students in our department.

Li Yuan, our chairperson will introduce two international meetings on the field of language

learning and teaching.

Be here on time.

Foreign Languages Department