湖北成人教育2018年成人高考专升本英语预测真题及答案（七）

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. tough

B. enough

C. rough

D. cough

2. A. vehicle

B. exhibition

C. exhaust

D. enhance

3. A. Canadian

B. mission

C. million

D. billion

4. A. value

B. due

C. clue

D. continue

5. A. rural

B. plunge

C. rush

D. rubbish

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.

1. We stayed at home because Mary wasn't very on going out in the rain.

A. keen

B. willing

C. want

D. like

7. I cannot sleep. The dog next door is making too much noise. I wish it quiet.

A. kept

B. would keep

C. had kept

D. to keep

8. a binding contract last year and it is still valid.

A. We have signed

B. We haven't signed

C. We signed

D. We had signed

9. You should visit the Empire State building you are in New York.

A. where

B. while

C. which

D. that

10. If I get back to London in time, I'll definitely come.

A. can

B. could

C. would be able to

D. will be able to

11. If motorists had to pay an extra tax to drive in cities, they their cars a lot less.

A. use

B. will use

C. used

D. would use

12. Whatever you do, you click with the right mouse button or the program will crash.

A. must not

B. don't have to

C. doesn't have to

D. needn't

13. John's completely unaware how much damage he did the company,

A. didn't he

B. did he

C. isn't he

D. is he

14. I'll contact my office in Chicago straight away and have the contract through to you.

A. faxed

B. repaired

C. done

D. taken

15. She hardly ever goes to the theater.

A. neither

B. neither the cinema nor

C. either the cinema

D. the cinema or

16. an exciting city Shanghai is!

A. So

B. Very

C. What

D. How

17. From here, we can see the bridge construction.

A. below

B. under

C. by

D. with

18. His doctor suggested that he his right hand.

A. avoid using

B. avoid to use

C. has avoided using

D. avoids to use

19. He has never seen the Greens and he knows about them.

A. little

B. a little

C. something

D. anything

20. It is necessary that anyone exercises every day if he wishes to keep healthy.

A. would do

B. will do

C. did

D. do

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.

 You really have to get very old before you realize you're old. I'm in my middle fifties and I don't

feel 21 yet. However, sometimes I look back at my childhood and 22 things to the way life is for 23 kids. Some things have certainly changed.

 One area of change is 24Some changes have been improvements. Some changes, on the

other hand, have been 25

 When I started school, most people didn't have a television; TV was just beginning to get

 26My father decided to go all out and buy a 16 inch black and white Motorola 27 I still

remember watching the Lone Ranger save people from the28guys on that awesome electronic

machine. That was exciting!

 Now, 29 have larger pictures in full color. The pictures are clearer and the sound is much

more 30The new high definition sets are made to rival 31 screens.

 The variety and quantity of programming has 32 greatly. There are hundreds of channels and more shows than one person could ever watch. There are many fine entertainment and educational 33There's also a lot of garbage stuff that most 34 don't want their kids exposed to. Overall, we have more choices, and that is good.

 I wonder what 35 will be like when today's kids are my age.

21. A. young

B. old

C. sad

D. happy

22. A. forget

B. remember

C. compare

D. miss

23. A. today

B. yesterday

C. tomorrow

D. poor

24. A. television

B. radio

C. computer

D. the writer

25. A. great

B. huge

C. setbacks

D. remarkable

26. A. gone

B. replaced

C. expensive

D. popular

27. A. set

B. machine

C. TV

D. program

28. A. old

B. good

C. bad

D. best

29. A. films

B. movies

C. billboards

D. televisions

30. A. alive

B. realistic

C. vivid

D. close

31. A. movies

B. video

C. watch

D. telephone

32. A. loss

B. increased

C. decreased

D. played

33. A. books

B. shows

C. authors

D. awards

34. A. people

B. writers

C. society

D. parents

35. A. movies

B. food

C. cars

D. television

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

January 3rd, 2010

Dear Mr. Timbald,

Thank you for your letter concerning the poor quality of our rubber soled black workboots. We apologize for any inconvenience this has caused you and your crew. Along with five new pairs of workboots for your crew (we included one extra pair) , we have enclosed a free year's supply of sole protector spray. In our retail stores, this spray is always recommended to buyers who work on heated floors. This should have been brought to your attention at the time of your initial order ( received by telephone on October 12, 2009). Please excuse our oversight. To date we have had no complaints about these workboots from customers who have used the protector spray. However, should you use the spray and find that you are still unsatisfied with the boots, please return the boots and spray for a full refund. Thank you for supporting The Shoe People.

Have a Happy New Year.

 Sincerely,

 Stan Mason, President

36. How many people are on John Timbald's crew?

A. Four.

B. Five.

C. Six.

D. Twelve.

37. What is the spray used for?

A. To protect the boots from water.

B. To protect the soles from heat.

C. To protect the floors from soles.

D. To protect the boots from rubber.

38. What should John Timbald do if he remains unsatisfied?

A. Return just the spray.

B. Call the President.

C. Mail another letter.

D. Request a refund.

39. What is the purpose of the letter?

A. To advertise their spray.

B. To advertise their new shoes.

C. To complain the bad quality of the shoes.

D. To answer the complaint.

Passage Two

By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the appearance of the home

sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American borne. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum,

emphasizing self-sufficiency and resourcefulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogs and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education. Through field study, analysis, and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls.

 Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

40. According to the passage, the appearance of mail order catalogs altered the role of home economists because

A. mass-produced clothing rendered their jobs completely useless

B. women ceased sewing so home economists had to teach other subjects

C. their focus shifted to instruction on budgeting and buying and preserving clothing

D. the emphasis on field study and research increased for students in home economics courses

41. This passage focuses on the

A. changing role of home economists as a result of changes in the world

B. impact of ready-to-wear and mass-produced fashion on home sewing

C. modernization of home sewing

D. effects of home economists on home sewing

42. As used in paragraph 3 ,the best definition for democratization is

A. transitioning to a more democratic political regime

B. becoming more affordable to the lower class

C. gradually becoming acceptable for an entire nation

D. becoming widely available to common people

43. Based on information in the passage ,it can be inferred that home sewing allowed American women to do all of the following except

A. copy fashions they had seen elsewhere

B. create less expensive versions of current styles

C. create garments for pleasure rather than necessity

D. become experts on budgeting and consumerism

 Passage Three

 Many of the problems we face today are not so new as we think they are. And some of our modern solutions are not so new, either. The problem of energy shortages and the solution of using solar energy go back at least to early Greek cultures. The climate in the coastal areas of Greece 2,500 years ago was characterized by cool winters, much as it is today. At that time, the Greeks heated their homes with small, charcoal-burning heaters. In other words, wood (which is used to make charcoal) was their primary source of energy. However, by the fifth century BC fuel shortages had become common because, in many parts of Greece, the firewood in the forests had been depleted. Once the supply of firewood from the local forests ran out, people began to use the wood from olive groves as fuel. But this solution had its own problem. It reduced the olive crop, a valuable resource to the Greeks. By the fourth century BC, the city of Athens banned the use of olive wood for fuel. Wood had to be imported from farther and farther away, making it more difficult to obtain and more expensive to use. About this time the Greeks began to build their houses facing south, so that the low sun in winter could penetrate and help heat the interiors. Excavations of ancient Greek cities suggest that large areas were planned so that individual homes could take maximum advantage of passive solar energy.

44. The word "depleted" means

A. damaged

B. stolen

C. used up

D. discovered

45. According to the passage,

A. using wood from the olive groves in ancient Greece was a sensible solution to the fuel problem

B. using passive solar energy was more expensive than using wood in ancient Greece

C. the ancient Greeks planted new forests to replace the ones they cut down for firewood

D. the concept of using passive solar energy has been around since at least the fourth century BC

46. The author implies that before the fifth century BC,

 A. the climate was much milder in the coastal areas of Greece

 B. the Greeks were very careful to replant their forests after they cut them

 C. the Greeks were not concerned about conserving their energy sources

 D. olives were not an important resource to the Greeks

47. Which sentence best expresses the central point of the passage?

A. Sentence 1.

B. Sentence 2.

C. Sentence 3.

D. Sentence 4.

 Passage Four

 A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

 The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter. It can be nothing more

than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about

sounds again.

 We are besieged(包围) by so many sounds that attract the most attention. People in New York

City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes screaming along the street.

 When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either. Like the natives.

 At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different. The distant wail of a police ear, an

emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed.

 It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night, I

can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors. I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those sounds in the daytime?

48. The sound of a coin dropping makes people

A. think of money

B. look at each other

C. pay attention to it

D. stop crossing the street

49. People in New York

A. don't care about emergencies

B. are used to alarm

C. are attracted by sounds

D. don't hear loud noises

50. How does the author relate to sounds at night?

A. He imagines sounds that do not exist.
B. He overstates quiet sounds.

C. He thinks taps should be turned off.

D. He believes it's rather quiet at night.

51. How does the writer feel about sounds in general?

A. They make him feel at home.

B. He thinks they should be ignored.

C. He believes they are part of our lives.

D. He prefers silence to loud noises.

Passage Five

 How many things can you see in the night sky? A lot! On a clear night you might see the Moon,

some planets, and thousands of sparkling stars. You can see even more with a telescope.

 But scientists believe there are some things in the sky that we will never see. We won't see them with the biggest telescope in the world, on the clearest night of the year. That's because they're invisible. They're the mysterious dead stars called black holes.

 As a star's gases burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gas runs out, the star stops

burning and begins to die.

 As the star cools, the outer layers of the star pull in toward the center. The star squashes(挤压 )

into a smaller and smaller ball. If the star was very small, the star ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star was very big, it keeps squashing inward until it's packed together tighter than anything in the universe.

 Imagine if the Earth were crushed until it was the size of a tiny marble. That's how tightly this

dead star, a black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It's the same force that pulls you down when you jump--the force called gravity. A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks in everything--even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That's why you see nothing but blackness.

 So remember: Scattered in the silent darkness are black holes--the great mystery of space.

52. According to the article, what causes a star to die?

A. As its gases run out, it cools down.

B. It collides with other stars.

C. It can only live for about a million years.

D. As it gets hotter and hotter, it explodes.

53. Which word has the same meaning with the word "mysterious"?

A. ordinary

B. bright

C. strange

D. common

54. What happens after a star dies?

A. It becomes invisible.

B. It falls to Earth.

C. It burns up all of its gases.

D. It becomes brighter and easier to see.

55. Why can't you see light when you look at a black hole?

A. Because most black holes are so far away.

B. Because the gravity of a black hole is so strong that it sucks the light inward.

C. Because as the star's gases burn, it stops giving off heat and light.

D. Because as a star cools, its outer layers pull in toward its center.

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. I prefer

B. that's OK

C. I'd love to

D. What do you like

E. Would you like to go

F. That sounds fine

G. cannot work

H. have to work late

Dave: I have tickets to The Phantom of the Opera on Friday night.56 ?

Susan: Thanks.57What time is the show?

Dave: It's at 8:00.

Susan: That sounds great. So, do you want to have dinner at 6:00?

Dave: Uh, I'd like to, but I 58

Susan: Oh, 59Let's just meet at the theater before the show, around 7:30.

Dave : 60

Ⅵ. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter of invitation in English in 100-120

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

61．你(Li Yuan)给你的朋友(Jane)写封信，邀请她参加你的生日聚会。
信的内容包括：

 (1)告知对方聚会的具体时间、地点；

 (2)到达聚会地点的行车路线及便利的交通工具；

 (3)要求对方就是否能参加聚会作回复。

英语应试模拟第12套参考答案与解析

Ⅰ．Phonetics

【答案】

1．D 2．D 3．B 4．C 5．A

【解析】

1．选项D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A画线字母读

Ⅱ．Vocabulary and Structure

【答案】

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

18．A l9．A 20．D

【解析】

6．Be keen on doing sth喜欢做某事，be willing to do sth愿意做某事，want to do sth想做某事，like to do sth喜欢做某事。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】我们待在家里，因为玛丽不喜欢下雨时外出。

7．Wish的宾语从句要用虚拟语气。未发生的事要用将来时，虚拟语气的将来时用过去将来时表示。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】我无法入睡。隔壁的狗太吵。但愿它能保持安静。

8．遇到last year，该动作用一般过去时。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】我们去年签订了装订合同，它仍然有效。

9．“你在纽约的这段时间”表示时间，用while。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】你在纽约时应该去参观帝国大厦。

10．一般条件句，对事实的估计。主句用将来时，条件从句用一般现在时。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】如果我能从伦敦及时赶回来，我一定来。

11．虚拟条件句，对未来的事不能肯定。主句用过去将来时，从句用过去时。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】如果开车的人必须付额外的市区驾驶税，他们将会减少车的使用量。

12．表示强烈的禁止，用must not表示“一定不要”。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】不管做

什么，你绝对不能点鼠标的右键。否则，程序就彻底破坏了。

13．反义疑问句。陈述部分为肯定句时，疑问部分为否定式，或反之。排除选项B和D。陈

述部分用系动词，疑问部分也用系动词。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】约翰是真的一点都没有意识到他给公司带来的损失，是不是?

14．根据题意应是把传真发过去。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】我会直接跟我在芝加哥

的办公室联系，让他们发传真给你。

15．Hardly难得。该词已经表示否定，因此句中就不能再次否定。排除选项A和B。Either

必须和or连用，所以排除选项C。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】她很少去影院或剧场。

16．这是感叹句，不是强调句中的某一部分。所以排除选项A和B。How后跟形容词，what

后跟名词。排除选项D。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】上海真是一个令人激动的城市。

17．Below在下面，under在……之下、在……情况中，by经过、在……之旁，with关于、由于。

选项C是正确的。【句子大意】从这里我们可以看到正在修建中的大桥。

18．Suggest后的宾语从句应用虚拟语气，即从句中的谓语动词应为should do。Should常常

被省略，因此，从句中的谓语常为动词原形。排除选项C和D。avoid后跟动词的-ing形式。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】医生建议他尽量不要用右手。

19．既然是从未见过，肯定是知之甚少。应此，应选择具有否定意义的词：几乎一点也不。

选项A是正确的。【句子大意】他从未见过希腊人，对他们并不了解。

20．句型It is necessary that+主语+should do。Should常被省略。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】任何人如果想保持健康的话，每天的运动是必要的。

Ⅲ．Cloze

【答案】

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

32．B 33．B 34．D 35．D

【解析】

21．文章的第一句话就说你不到真正老的时候是不会感觉到老的。作者紧接着说，自己已经50岁了。刚过半百，可以猜到作者一定还未感觉到老。选项B是正确的。

22．这段的最后一句话说有些事情发生了改变。那么，有比较才能发现变化。选项C是正确的。

23．这时文章才切入正题。作者要说的是自己的孩童时代与现在的儿童有什么不同。选项A是正确的。

24．根据上下文，通篇讲的是电视领域的变化是相当大的。选项A是正确的。

25．前一句说电视的有些变化是好的，on the other hand表示一种与前面相反的转折。这里

应说不好的变化的一面。选项C是正确的。

26．文章没有涉及价格，只是谈论变化。说作者小时，电视刚普及。选项D是正确的。

27．电视机的完整说法是TV set。因为电视大众化了，作者的家也能买电视机了。选项A

是正确的。

28．The Lone Ranger孤独的探险者，电视剧的名字。从save people可知一定是从坏人的手

中救人。选项C是正确的。

29．通篇讲的是电视的变化，这里讲的是如今的电视。这里肯定指的是电视屏幕的加大。选项D是正确的。

30．这里讲电视的具体变化。声音逼真(realistic)。选项B是正确的。

31．High definition高清晰度。能与电视的屏幕竞争的是电影。选项A是正确的。

32．如今的电视节目的数量和质量肯定是比以前好。应是上升的。选项B是正确的。

33．电视节目应用show。选项B是正确的。

34．后面提到“他们的孩子”，这里肯定指家长们。选项D是正确的。

35．通篇讲的是电视发生的变化，这里是作者对电视未来的思考，而不是其他的。选项D是正确的。
【原文大意】

当你真正特别老时，你才会意识到你老了。我50过半，但还没有感觉到老。不过，我会时常回头想想自己的孩提时代。并将自己的孩提时代与今日孩子们的生活方式相比较。有些东西的确发生了变化。

变化的领域之一是电视。它的变化有的地方是进步的，但有的地方是退步的。

我上学的时候，许多人都还没有电视。电视刚刚开始普及。我父亲决定去买一台16英寸摩

托罗拉牌的黑白电视机。我还记得一个电视节目叫《孤独的探险者》，我从那可怕的电子机器看到许多人被从坏人手里救出来，非常激动。

现在，电视的屏幕更大，色彩更丰富，图像更清晰，声音更逼真。新的高清晰度的电视机可与电影屏幕相媲美。

电视节目的数量和种类大大地增加了。有数百个频道，更多的演出，不是一个人能够看得过

来的。有很多好的娱乐性、教育性的节目。但还是有很多的垃圾节目，大多数的父母不希望他们的孩子看到这类的节目。总之。我们有更多的选择了。这是最好的。

我在想，等到今天的孩子们到达我现在的年龄时，电视节目会是怎样的。

Ⅳ．Reading Comprehension

第一篇

【答案】

36．A 37．B 38．D 39．D

【解析】

36．信中说给了5双，但包括一双额外的。所以应该是4个员工。选项A是正确的。

37．保护鞋底，防热。选项B是正确的。

38．信的结尾。不满意的话，退回靴和胶，拿回全款。选项D是正确的。

39．信的开始说收到有关抱怨的信。写信者对自己生产的鞋的质量表示道歉，又提出补救办法，等等。说明这是一封回复抱怨的信。选项D是正确的。

【原文大意】

您有关我们的胶底黑色工作靴的质量问题的信已收到，对此表示感谢。由于质量问题给您及您的员工带来的不便我们表示歉意。随信附上给员工的5双新的工作靴(我们多附了一双)。

随信附上一个免费的鞋底保护胶年卡。在我们的零售店里，总要把这种胶推荐给在高温地上工作的顾客。在您最初订单时应该已经跟您提到过(我们是在2009年10月12日收到您的电话订单)。请原谅我们的疏漏。到目前为止，我们还没有收到在这种工作靴上用保护胶的顾客的抱怨。不过，如果您用了保护胶仍对工作靴不满意，请退回靴子和保护胶，我们退全款。非常感谢您对“鞋人”的支持。新年快乐。

第二篇

【答案】

40．C 41．B 42．D 43．D

【解析】

40．第一、二段。题干：altered the role of home economists改变了家政学家的角色。第一段说家政学家教妇女如何使用和修正衣服的纸样，第二段说家政学家教妇女如何预算、购买和保存衣服。选项C是正确的。扩大的成衣生产虽然改变了家政的课程，但并未使家政学家的工作毫无意义，故选项A不是正确的答案。文中并未说妇女完全停止了家庭缝纫，选项B不是正确答案。

根据文章，先有成衣的扩大生产，家庭缝纫的减少，才有家政学家的角色改变。选项D的因果关系颠倒了，不是正确的答案。

41．文章通篇在说成衣及时装的批量生产使得家庭缝纫减少，家政学家改变他们的课程。

选项B是正确的。其他选项太泛。

42．第三段。因为批量生产的成衣使服装标准化，时装也因此而大众化了。The democratization of fashion可以理解为“时装的平民化”。选项D是正确的。选项A文中未提及。选项B不够全面。选项C不是文中的焦点，成衣的发展的确很广阔，但是否在全国范围，文中并未提及。

43．第三段。不同阶层、不同地域的人都可以利用家庭缝纫制作时装，选项A和B是正确的。最后一句，如今的人们制作服装仅为消遣不为需求，选项C是正确的。美国妇女，仅限青春少女们，可以得到家政学家们在预算和购买方面的指导，而不是成为专家。选项D不是美国妇女能做的，因此是该题的正确选项。

【原文大意】

到19世纪中叶，纸样的规模生产、家用缝纫机的出现，以及便利的邮购目录给美国家庭带来了时尚的服装。一直到20世纪初，从事扩展和延伸项目的家政学家都在教妇女如何使用纸样使新衣服更合体、更实用，以及如何修正旧的纸样。

家政学的教师们传统上把家庭缝纫作为课程的重要部分，培养年轻妇女的自给自足和创造

能力。然而，随着邮购目录和百货公司越来越多地提供批量生产的服装，越来越多的妇女宁愿买衣服而不是做衣服。其结果，家政学家把他们的注意力转向了消费者教育。通过实地考察、分析和研究，他们成了为家庭购买和保存成衣的专家，专为青春少女提供预算指导。

随着服装不断地标准化，现代家庭缝纫可以使美国妇女超越自己的经济和地域差异。随着

成衣市场的扩展，整个20世纪时尚民主化一直在持续，家庭缝纫成为消遣而不是必需。

第三篇

【答案】

44．C 45．D 46．C 47．C

【解析】

44．文章的中间部分。前面有“短缺(shortage)”，后面有“用光(run out)”，可见这里是“用光”的意思。选项C是正确的。

45．文章后半部分。“到公元前4世纪”可说明时间，“房子面朝南以让阳光射入”提示选项

D是正确的。

46．2 500年前就是公元前5世纪，希腊人是不注意保护木材的，当时的希腊人所使用的燃

料是以木材为主。选项C是正确的。

47．全篇都在陈述、说明第三句所表明的观点：古希腊就有能源短缺问题，古希腊就在使用

太阳能来解决该问题。选项C是正确的。

【原文大意】

我们今天所面临的许多问题并不是像我们想象的那么新。而我们所用的某些现代的解决办

法也并不新。能源短缺的问题以及用太阳能解决的办法可以至少追溯到早期的古希腊文化。

2 500年前的古希腊沿海的气候特点是冬季凉爽，跟现在一样。当时，古希腊人用小的烧木炭的暖气温暖房间。换句话说，木材(用来烧木炭的)是他们的主要能源。但到了公元前5世纪，燃料的短缺成了很普遍的问题，因为，古希腊的很多地方，森林中的木材已经用尽。原来来自当地森林的木材用光了，人们开始从橄榄树林取木材作燃料。这是有问题的，因为，它降低了橄榄作物的收成，而橄榄作物是古希腊的贵重资源。到公元前4世纪，雅典城禁止使用橄榄木作燃料。木材不得不从越来越远的地方进口，这就使得木材越来越难得，越来越贵。也就是大约这个时期，希腊人开始把房子建成面朝南，这样，冬天的太阳可以穿透进入房间提供热量。古希腊城的发掘说明当时已经计划大区域的房屋建设，这样每一个单独的房子都可以最大限度地利用太阳能。

第四篇

【答案】

48．C 49．B 50．B 51．C

【解析】

48．第一段。一枚硬币掉地，街上的行人都回头。选项C是正确的。

49．第三段。整日被高声叫嚷的声音包围，好像已经习以为常了，但这并不能说不关心。选项B是正确的。

50．最后一段。作者夸张地陈述了夜间非常小的声音。选项B是正确的。

51．作者从不同角度：时间、距离、大小、地点等描述了声音无处、无时不在。声音是我们生活的一部分。选项C是正确的。

【原文大意】

几分钟之前，吃过午饭，步行回来，我准备过马路，就在这时听到一枚硬币掉地的声音。声音不大，但我回头时发现别的人也回头了。一位妇女好像掉地上了一枚一角硬币。

这枚硬币掉在人行道上的声音唤起了注意。这不过是一枚硬币而已，但没有人忽略它发出

的声响。它使我再次地思考起声音来。

我们被那些最有影响力的声音所包围。在纽约，人们很少为街上救火的警报、警车的警笛、

救护车的呜叫回头。

我在纽约时，我是纽约人，我也不回头，跟当地人一样。

但在康涅狄格州的小镇，我的家时就不同了。远处警车的哀号、急救车或火警都会把我从椅

子上拉着站起来或把我从床上拉到窗前。

对我们最有影响的是最轻的声音，而不是最大的声音。午夜，我可以听到三层门之外、数码

之远的水龙头滴水的声音。25年来，我总是在午夜听到房间里吱吱嘎嘎的声音，我想象的是脚步声。为什么在白天我就听不到这些声音呢?

第五篇

【答案】

52．A 53．C 54．A 55．B

【解析】

52．第三、四段。选项A是正确的。选项B和C文中未提及。选项D与文中相反。

53．第二段最后一句。选项C是正确的。前面讲了这些亡星是肉眼看不见的，可它们又的确存在。所以很神秘，也就不一般了(选项A和D)。之所以叫黑洞是因为它没有光，所以选B也是不正确的。

54．中间的段落。根据文章所说，它之所以死亡是因为没有了供燃烧的气，不能燃烧也就没

有了光，亡星自身就成了无光体，人的肉眼就看不见了。选项A是正确的。

55．倒数第二段。在星星燃料烧尽冷却的过程中，自身的引力把所有的东西往里吸，包括

光，而不是释放。所以你看不见光。选项B是正确的。选项C与事实相反。选项D不完整，除了外层被吸人，最关键的是光也被吸人。

【原文大意】

在夜色的天空中你能看到多少东西?很多。在晴朗的夜空中，你能看到月亮、一些行星、无

数闪烁的星星。如果用望远镜你能看到更多。

但科学家认为天空中的有些东西我们永远也看不到。即便是在一年中最晴朗的夜晚，用世

界上最大的望远镜我们也看不到。这是因为它们是看不见的。它们是神秘的亡星，叫黑洞。

星星的气体燃烧时，释放出光和热。当气体燃尽时，星星停止燃烧，开始死亡。

当星星冷却时，外层向里往中心部位拉，挤压成越来越小的球。如果星星很小，最后就成了冷的暗色的球，叫黑色矮星。如果这颗星很大，就不停地往里挤压直到宇宙中没有任何东西比它更紧。

想象一下，如果把地球碾压成非常小的大理石，亡星，一个黑洞，就是这样紧紧地包裹的。那么，什么会有如此的力量把星星往里拉呢?这就是当你跳起时把你往下拉的力，引力。黑洞紧紧地包裹着，以至于引力吸进所有的东西，也吸进光。来自黑洞的光绝不会回到你的视线，这就是为什么你看到的只是黑暗。

因此，请记住：散落在寂静的黑暗中的是无数黑色的洞——太空的秘密。

Ⅴ．Daily Conversation

【答案】

56．E 57．C 58．H 59．B 60．F

【解析】

56．这是提出邀请的一种说法。选项E是正确的。

57．接受邀请的说法。表示很高兴。选项C是正确的。

58．I'd love／like to，but是一种委婉的拒绝方式。先表示高兴，再用转折词提出拒绝。选项

H是正确的。

59．表示不介意。选项B是正确的。

60．表示赞同。选项F是正确的。

【原文大意】

Dave：我有《歌剧魅影》的票，是周五晚上的。你想不想去?

Susan：谢谢，我很想去。几点?

Dave：8点。

Susan：太好啦。那6点吃晚饭好吗?

Dave：我倒是想，可下班会很晚。

Susan：没关系。那咱们就在7：30剧院门前见吧。

Dave：这样好。

Ⅵ．Writing

61．【高分作文】

Dear Jane,

 My parents are going to hold a birthday party for me at 13:00 on May 29 th ( Sunday ) at home.

Will you be free and come to my party? I'll be very happy if you are. Besides, Tom, May and some

other classmates are coming too.

 You may take bus No. 2 to Qing Street and walk straight about 20 meters. There you'll see a drug

store. At the corner of it, turn right and get into a very narrow path and look for Beiqing No. 10.

That's my home. We'll wait for you there.

 Please call me before the date, if you can not come.

 I can't wait for the get-together.

 Li Yuan