

2018 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本 英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	统分人签字
得 分								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得 分	评卷人

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. capt <u>ai</u> n | B. sust <u>ai</u> n | C. cont <u>ai</u> n | D. ret <u>ai</u> n |
| 2. A. pens <u>io</u> n | B. miss <u>io</u> n | C. tens <u>io</u> n | D. revis <u>io</u> n |
| 3. A. act <u>re</u> ss | B. busin <u>ess</u> | C. exc <u>ess</u> | D. endl <u>ess</u> |
| 4. A. comb <u>in</u> ation | B. clim <u>bi</u> ng | C. bamb <u>oo</u> | D. amb <u>it</u> ion |
| 5. A. bl <u>ew</u> | B. cr <u>ew</u> | C. s <u>ew</u> | D. J <u>ew</u> |

得 分	评卷人

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 asked two passers-by how to get to the new railway station, but _____ of them knew it.
- A. none B. either

C. neither D. both

7. —The boss wants to talk to you. He seems unhappy with your performance.

—Oh, I _____ be in trouble. I hope he won't fire me.

A. must B. can C. should D. would

8. _____ my daughter reaches the age of eighteen, she can apply for a driving license.

A. Unless B. Because C. Since D. Once

9. I'll consider _____ Ms. Smith tonight, but I am not sure if I have the time.

A. to see B. seeing C. to have seen D. see

10. The train _____ to arrive at 11:30, but it was an hour late.

A. was supposed B. is supposed C. supposes D. supposed

11. Bob doesn't look his age. I think he's somewhere _____.

A. in forty B. in forties C. in his forty D. in his forties

12. I feel very excited _____ the thought of joining my family in a week.

A. on B. for C. at D. in

13. _____ a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.

A. Finding B. Having found C. We finding D. We found

14. Despite the sudden breakdown of the General Manager, _____ work is going on in the company.

A. usual B. routine C. normal D. regular

15. At such a time of crisis, we must try to _____ all differences and stick together.

A. set apart B. set back C. set aside D. set down

16. Many governments are now taking _____ to reduce smoking in public places.

A. steps B. sides C. effect D. change

17. The employees _____ more enthusiastic about their work since their pay rose.

A. are B. have been C. were D. will be

18. Children don't understand initially what they are reciting, but _____ it will have an impact on their thinking.

A. casually B. especially C. regularly D. gradually

19. The university regulations require that the students _____ at least 90% of the lectures.

A. attended B. to attend C. would attend D. attend

20. In October 2007, the Chang'e-1 satellite was successfully _____ at Xichang.

A. launched B. presented C. regulated D. engaged

得 分	评卷人

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.

The destruction of habitats (栖息地) all over the world is the primary reason species are becoming extinct (灭绝) or endangered. Houses, highways, dams, industrial buildings, and ever-spreading farms now dominate 21 formerly occupied by forests, deserts, and wetlands. 22 the beginning of European settlement in America, 23, over 65,000,000 acres of wetlands have been drained. One million acres alone vanished 24 1985 and 1995.

Habitat destruction can be 25 or it can be subtle, occurring over a 26 period of time without being noticed. 27 such as sewage from cities and chemical runoff from farms, can change the 28 and quantity of water in streams and rivers. To 29 living in a delicately balanced habitat, this disturbance can be as 30 as the clear-cutting of a rainforest.

31 remaining habitats are carved into smaller and smaller pockets or islands, remaining species are forced to exist in these 32 areas, which causes further habitat 33. These species become less adaptable to environmental 34; in fact, they become 35 endangered. Scientists believe that when a habitat is cut by 90%, one-half of its plants, animals and insects will become extinct.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. landscapes | B. cities | C. maps | D. pictures |
| 22. A. At | B. Before | C. After | D. Since |
| 23. A. for example | B. in addition | C. at last | D. after all |
| 24. A. both | B. in | C. between | D. before |
| 25. A. simple | B. beneficial | C. interesting | D. obvious |
| 26. A. long | B. short | C. happy | D. sad |
| 27. A. Construction | B. Pollution | C. Farming | D. Living |
| 28. A. amount | B. purity | C. nature | D. quality |
| 29. A. people | B. species | C. plants | D. insects |
| 30. A. effective | B. small | C. fatal | D. surprising |
| 31. A. How | B. Whether | C. Before | D. As |
| 32. A. crowded | B. extensive | C. large | D. bare |
| 33. A. reform | B. destruction | C. support | D. discovery |
| 34. A. improvements | B. changes | C. protection | D. development |
| 35. A. even | B. far | C. more | D. less |

得 分	评卷人

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

Passage One

Woman nabbed for a DUI at same crash spot

Wed May 21, 2:17 AM ET

TRUCKEE, Calif. —Call it drunken driving *deja vu* (记忆幻觉). For the second time in five months, a 23-year-old California woman has been arrested after she crashed her car while driving under the influence (DUI) at the exact same spot north of Lake Tahoe.

And to top it off, Truckee Police say that in both cases, her blood alcohol content was more than three times the legal limit.

The police say Melissa Dennison of Truckee crashed at about noon on Sunday on Glenshire Drive just south of the Glenshire Bridge. They say she was extremely drunk and had trouble standing or walking. Her blood alcohol level initially was measured at 0.346. The legal limit is 0.08.

Sergeant J. Litchie said Dennison also had been charged with a DUI in January when she crashed at the same spot and registered a blood alcohol level of 0.380. If found guilty of the second offense, she faces up to 10 years in prison and fines in excess of \$2,000.

A telephone message the Associated Press left at a listing for Dennison in Truckee on Tuesday was not immediately returned.

36. Who is the author of the passage?

- A. A passenger. B. A policeman. C. A judge. D. A journalist.

37. Why couldn't the woman stand and walk?

- A. She had lost too much blood. B. She was scared.
C. She drank too much. D. She had a sudden stomachache.

38. Why could the woman be imprisoned for 10 years?

- A. She was caught DUI twice. B. She had her car crashed.
C. She refused to take a blood test. D. She drove without a driving license.

39. What does the word "nabbed" in the title mean?

- A. Arrested. B. Attacked. C. Charged. D. Punished.

Passage Two

There were many different cultures in the ancient world, but the two that had the most influence on European and American civilizations were the Greek and the Roman. Often these two cultures are

lumped together in our minds, as if they were really exactly alike. But that is not the case. In many ways the Greeks and the Romans could not have been more different.

The Greeks were truly democratic, often without a single leader but instead governed by a group of men chosen by the people. The Romans were semi-democratic. They had a governing Senate, but the political power was mostly or completely in the hands of a single emperor.

Both cultures were great builders. But the construction interests of the two cultures were also different. The Greeks tended to be more artistic. Their buildings were well constructed and they were especially interested in temples, columns, and decorative forms. The Romans, on the other hand, were more engineers than artists. They concentrated their efforts on urban planning, well-functioning water pipes, and the best roads.

Only in cooking and eating habits are the two cultures really similar. Both peoples ate very well indeed: lots of fish, fresh vegetables and fruits, healthy meals, holding at the same time long discussions and tasting excellent wines.

In fact, it would probably be fair to say that they both loved life in their warm, sea-oriented climates, and they both lived a full life.

40. What is the first paragraph about?

- A. The Greek and the Roman were similar.
- B. People misunderstood European civilization.
- C. Greek civilization was quite different from Roman civilization.
- D. European civilization influenced American civilization greatly.

41. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The Romans had more political awareness.
- B. The Romans had less political freedom and democracy.
- C. The Romans had more freedom to choose their leader.
- D. The Romans had fewer people elected into the government.

42. What were the Greeks famous for?

- A. The overall planning of a city or a town.
- B. The artistic decoration of the buildings.
- C. The practical functions of the buildings.
- D. The system of water supply and transportation.

43. How are the two cultures alike?

- A. Both loved the sea.
- B. Both lived long lives.
- C. Both loved cooking.
- D. Both enjoyed talking over meals.

Passage Three

As recently as three decades ago, many Americans believed that using credit was an unwise and

dangerous way to pay for what they bought. Some even thought that owing money to a store or a credit company was something to be ashamed of. Good citizens, they believed, always bought what they wanted with real money and they paid the full price immediately.

Today, however, all that has changed. Credit, as some observers have noted, has become a way of life in the United States. More and more Americans now are depending on those small pieces of plastic, credit cards, to pay for large purchases such as televisions, record players or furniture. Many people today would consider it unusual not to use a credit card to pay for a costly restaurant dinner, a hotel room or an airline trip. And there are some situations in which Americans must have credit cards. If they want the temporary use of a car, for example, they first must give the car rental company the number of their credit card. That number is considered a guarantee that they will return the car and pay for using it.

Credit cards offer two major services to Americans. First of all, they are easier and safer to carry than large amounts of money. Second, they permit people to borrow, to have the immediate pleasure of owning something, even if they do not have enough money to pay for it at the time. With credit cards people pay for goods or services at the end of each month instead of when they buy them. And when the time does come to pay, most credit cards offer people a choice. They can pay all of what they owe for the month or they can just pay usually between 5 and 10 percent of what they owe.

44. What do Americans feel about using credit cards nowadays according to the passage?

- A. They consider it valuable.
- B. They regard it as a shame.
- C. They think it dangerous.
- D. They find it quite convenient.

45. Why does the car rental company ask for the credit card number?

- A. To prevent the overuse of the car.
- B. To make sure that the car won't be damaged.
- C. To make sure the user return the car and pay for using it.
- D. To ensure that the car is safely and timely returned.

46. What advantage can credit card holders have?

- A. They can choose not to pay for their purchases.
- B. They can easily borrow money at a lower interest.
- C. They can own something before they actually pay for it.
- D. They can pay only a small amount of what they owe.

47. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Credit—a Way of Life in America
- B. Credit Services in America
- C. Convenience of Living in America
- D. History of Credit Cards in America

Passage Four

At the 1893 Columbian Exposition, a World Fair held in Chicago, chocolate-making machinery made in Germany was displayed. It caught the eye of M. S. Hershey, who saw the potential for chocolate. He installed chocolate machinery in his factory in Lancaster, and produced his first chocolate bars in 1894.

Other Americans began mixing in other materials to make up new candy bars throughout the end of the 1890's and the early 1900's. But it was World War I that really brought attention to the candy bar.

The U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps requested various American chocolate manufacturers to provide 20 to 40 pound blocks of chocolate to be shipped to quartermaster bases. The blocks were cut into smaller pieces and distributed to American soldiers in Europe. Eventually the task of making smaller pieces was turned back to the manufacturers. By the end of the war when the soldiers arrived home, the American candy bar business was assured. Why? Because the returning soldiers had grown fond of chocolate candy and wanted more of the same. As a result, from that time on and through the 1920's, candy bar manufacturers became established throughout the United States, and as many as 40,000 different candy bars appeared on the scene.

The original candy bar industry had its start on the eastern coast in such cities as Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. The industry soon spread to the Midwest because shipping and raw materials such as sugar, corn syrup, and milk were easily available. Chicago became the seat of the candy bar industry and is even today an important base.

48. Why did M. S. Hershey start the production of chocolate bars?

- A. He was deeply impressed by the Columbian Exposition.
- B. He realized that it was possible for chocolate to become popular.
- C. There was nothing to produce in his factory in Lancaster.
- D. He was interested in the chocolate machinery displayed at the fair.

49. Which event brought the booming of American candy bar business?

- A. The adding of new materials.
- B. The demand in the army during WWI.
- C. The purchase of new machines.
- D. The appearance of smaller candy bars.

50. What does the underlined word "seat" in the last paragraph most probably mean?

- A. Focus.
- B. Position.
- C. Chair.
- D. Center.

51. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. A World Fair held in Chicago in 1893.
- B. The popularity of the American candy bar industry.

- C. The candy bar industry during World War I.
- D. The spread of the candy bar business to the Midwest.

Passage Five

Mark Twain is one of America's much-beloved authors, creating imaginative and humorous classics for children and adults alike, such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, *The Prince and The Pauper*, and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Twain passed away in 1910, leaving behind a treasure of great literature. But now, 100 years after his death, he'll have a brand-new book on the shelves: a three-volume autobiography.

Twain hasn't been keeping busy in his tomb: it was his wish that publishers wait until 100 years after his death to publish his memoirs (自传), which he spent the last decade of his life working on.

The autobiography totals more than 5,000 pages, and likely won't be all sunshine and roses. It seems that Twain harbored some bitterness against former girlfriends and ex-friends. He also writes negatively about politicians of his day, such as Teddy Roosevelt. It's likely that he requested such a long lead time for the memoirs because he didn't want to hurt the feelings of anyone mentioned in this work.

Although small sections of the memoirs have been previously published, the autobiography has never been available in full, and should provide great insights into the man behind the classic books. The first volume of the set will be available in November, and the trilogy is being published by the University of California, Berkeley.

"There are so many biographies of Twain, and many of them have used bits and pieces of the autobiography," editor Robert Hirst told *The Independent*. "But biographers pick and choose what bits to quote. By publishing Twain's book in full, we hope that people will be able to come to their own complete conclusions about what sort of a man he was."

52. According to Paragraph 1, which of the following statements is TRUE of Mark Twain?

- A. He left behind lots of money.
- B. His works were written for children.
- C. His works are full of adventures.
- D. He is famous for his great works.

53. What can we learn about Mark Twain's autobiography from the passage?

- A. It has been published against Twain's will.
- B. It shows Twain's respect for politicians.
- C. It will be published in full.
- D. It has been recently finished.

54. What does the underlined word "trilogy" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. A work in three volumes.
- B. An imaginative work.
- C. A collection of stories.
- D. Memoirs of famous people.

55. What is the purpose of publishing Twain's autobiography?

- A. To supplement other biographies.
- B. To help readers to understand Mark Twain.
- C. To introduce Mark Twain's works.
- D. To expose new discoveries about Mark Twain.

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. When shall we set off	B. What is the time
C. have a wonderful time	D. start packing
E. be great fun	F. What could I get
G. What should I take	H. where to

Mary: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?

John: Wonderful. But 56 ?

Mary: What about the Blue Mountain? It's quite cool there.

John: That's a good idea. Shall we invite Michael and his girlfriend to go with us?

Mary: Sure! It would 57 to have them with us.

John: Good! 58 ?

Mary: You could buy some drinks and sandwiches. And some fruit, too.

John: OK. 59 ?

Mary: How about 8 o'clock in the morning? It takes about two hours to get there.

John: OK. I'll call Michael and tell him about our plan. We sure will 60 .

第 II 卷(选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100-120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你(Li Yuan)的同学王晶打算在校内找一份临时工作,给她写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

- 你从校园网上获得图书馆招工的信息;
- 招聘人数为 5~10 人;
- 对应聘人员的要求(如必须是本校学生、可周末上班等);
- 面试时间和地点;
- 鼓励她抓住此机会,前去面试。

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I. Phonetics

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. C

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. C 【解析】句意：我问了两个路人怎么去新火车站，但是他们都不知道。both 表示“两者都”，不符合句子的前后转折关系，故排除 D 项。none 表示“三者以上的都不”，与上半句两个路人不符，either 表示“两者之中的任何一个”，不符合题意，故排除 AB 项，neither 表示“两者都不”，符合题意，故选 C。

7. B 【解析】句意：——老板想找你谈话，他似乎对你的表现不满意。——哦，我可能有麻烦了，希望他不要解雇我。由前半句可知解雇他的结果是不确定的，must 指的是“一定会发生的，必然”，should 意为“竟然”，would 表示意愿，所以用 can，表示“可能”，故选 B。

8. C 【解析】句意：我女儿可以申请考驾照了，因为她满 18 岁了。由前后句逻辑可知，句中缺少表示原因的连词，故排除 AD 项。because 和 since 都可以引导原因状语从句，但 because 通常不用于句首，故选 C。

9. B 【解析】句意：今晚我会考虑去看史密斯小姐，但我不确定我是否有时间。consider

后面需要接动名词形式,故选 B。

10. A 【解析】句意:那趟火车应该十一点半到,但是它晚了一个小时。本句时态为一般过去时,又因为 be supposed to do sth. 意为“应该做某事”,故选 A。

11. D 【解析】句意:鲍勃看起来不像他那个年纪的样子。我觉得他已经四十多岁了。固定搭配 in one's forties 意为“四十多岁”,故选 D。

12. C 【解析】句意:一想到一周后就能和家人在一起,我就很激动。be excited at sth. 意为“对某事感到兴奋”,故选 C。

13. B 【解析】句意:找到一家旅馆后,我们找了个地方吃晚饭。现在分词短语可作伴随状语,用完成时强调“已经找到旅馆”这个结果,故选 B。

14. B 【解析】句意:尽管总经理突然离职了,但公司的日常工作仍在进行。routine 意为“常规的,日常的”,routine work 意为“日常工作”,故选 B。

15. C 【解析】句意:在这么危急的时刻,我们必须把所有的差异放在一边,团结起来。set apart 意为“隔离开”,set back 意为“推迟;花费”,set aside 意为“把……放在一边”,set down 意为“放下”。因此选 C。

16. A 【解析】句意:许多政府正在采取措施,减少公共场所的吸烟行为。固定搭配 take steps 意为“采取措施”,故选 A。

17. B 【解析】句意:自从涨了工资,员工们的工作热情高涨了。since 表示“自从……”,出现在句中时,主句要用现在完成时,故选 B。

18. D 【解析】句意:孩子们不知道他们背的是什么,但它会逐渐地影响他们的思维。casually 意为“无意地;偶然的”,especially 意为“尤其地”,regularly 意为“按时地”,gradually 意为“逐渐地”。gradually 符合句意,故选 D。

19. D 【解析】句意:大学的规定要求学生至少要参加 90% 的课程。require 表示“要求”,后面接 that 从句时,谓语动词要用虚拟语气,结构为“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略,故选 D。

20. A 【解析】句意:2007 年 10 月,嫦娥一号卫星在西昌成功发射。launched 意为“发射”,presented 意为“提出,呈现”,regulated 意为“规定,管理”,engaged 意为“从事,占用”。launched 符合句意,故选 A。

III. Cloze

21. A 【解析】空格后所说的森林、沙漠和湿地都是陆地上的风景、风貌,空格前说森林、沙漠和湿地都被房屋、公路、水坝、工业建筑、农场占有了。landscapes 有“风景”的意思,符合题意。cities 意为“城市”,maps 意为“地图”,pictures 意为“图画,照片”。

22. C 【解析】本句意为:_____ 欧洲人开始在美国定居,超过 6 500 多万英亩的湿地变干。由题意可知,在欧洲人开始在美国定居之后,超过 6 500 多万英亩的湿地变干。用 after “在……之后”,故选 C。

23. A 【解析】前一句讲到湿地被房屋等替代,后一句讲到欧洲殖民对湿地的破坏,这是对前一句的本例说明。for example 意为“例如”,符合题意,故选 A。in addition 意为“此外”,at last 意为“结果,最后”,after all 意为“毕竟”。

24. C 【解析】空格之后的两个年份之间有 and,所以前面要用 between,固定搭配 between... and 表示“在……之间”。

25. D 【解析】本句承上启下,句子开头说的是栖息地的破坏是_____或者是微妙的,根据上下文可知前文所说的是明显的。obvious 意为“明显的”,符合题意,故选 D。simple 意为“简单的”,beneficial 意为“有益的”,interesting 意为“有趣的”。

26. A 【解析】前文提到栖息地的破坏是明显的或者是微妙的,即可能很长时间其变化都没有被注意到。a long period 表示“很长一段时间”,故选 A。

27. B 【解析】由空格后的内容“城市污水和从田地流出来的化学药物”可知,都属于污染,pollution 意为“污染”,符合题意,故选 B。construction 意为“建造”,farming 意为“耕作”,living 意为“生活”。

28. D 【解析】此处意为:从城市和田地流出的污染物可知改变了河水的_____和流量。由题意可知,quality 意为“质量”,D 项符合要求,即改变了河水的质量和流量。

29. B 【解析】此处意为:对生存在这样处于微妙平衡的环境中的_____来说,这样的干扰就像砍光雨林一样_____。本句强调的是环境的改变对物种的影响,前后文中也多次出现 species,故选 B。

30. C 【解析】此处意为:对生存在这样处于微妙平衡的环境中的物种来说,这样的干扰就像砍光雨林一样。effective 意为“有效的”,small 意为“小的”,fatal 意为“致命的”,surprising 意为“令人吃惊的”。根据句意,选 C 项,即这样的干扰像砍光雨林一样致命。

31. D 【解析】剩余的栖息地被分割成越来越小的区域或岛屿,与后文中物种被迫生存在那样的地方是因果关系,所以要用引导原因状语的连词,as 有“由于,因为”的意思,故选 D。

32. A 【解析】栖息地越来越小,生存的空间也会变得越_____,crowded 意为“拥挤的”,符合题意,故选 A。extensive 意为“广泛的”,large 意为“大的”,bare 意为“荒芜的”。

33. B 【解析】此处意为:物种被迫生活在拥挤的地方,这会一步导致栖息地的_____。destruction 意为“破坏”,符合句意,故选 B。reform 意为“改革”,support 意为“支持”,discovery 意为“发现”。

34. B 【解析】此处意为:这些物种越来越不适应环境的_____,由上文可知,栖息地环境被破坏后产生的变化,导致这些物种越来越不适应环境的变化。change 意为“变化”,符合语境,故选 B。improvements 意为“改善”,protection 意为“保护”,development 意为“发展”,都是指好的方向,不符合语境。

35. C 【解析】由上文可知,栖息地环境的变化越来越糟,这些物种更难适应环境,所以处于更加危险的处境。more 放在形容词前表示“更……”,故选 C。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. D 【解析】从文章开头的具体日期,到整个事件的客观叙述以及人称的使用可判断,

这是一篇报道,由此可推断出作者是一个记者,故选 D。

37. C 【解析】从文章第三段第二句“*They say she was extremely drunk and had trouble standing or walking.*”可知,她站不稳且不能好好走路是因为她醉得太厉害了,文中 *extremely drunk* 与 C 项 *drank too much* 符合,故选 C。

38. A 【解析】从文章第四段第二句“*If found guilty of the second offense, she faces up to 10 years in prison and fines in excess of \$2,000*”可知,她面临 10 年监禁是因为她两次被抓到醉驾,*second* 对应 A 项 *twice*,故选 A。

39. A 【解析】题目中的 *nabbed* 意为“被逮住的”。选项中,*arrested* 与 *nabbed* 意思相同,意为“被逮捕的”,故选 A。*attacked* 意为“被攻击的”,*charged* 意为“被控告的”,*punished* 意为“被处罚的”,均排除。

40. C 【解析】文章第一段人们首先说将希腊和罗马文化混为一谈是不对的,最后一句“*In many ways...more different.*”又强调了两者是非常不同的。因此本段主要讲的是希腊文化和罗马文化两者有巨大差异,故选 C。

41. B 【解析】文章第二段将希腊和罗马的政治文化进行对比,由此可知,希腊的政治强调民主(*decorative forms*),罗马则强调专制。因此,罗马的政治自由和民主较少,故选 B。

42. B 【解析】根据文章第三段第三、第四句“*The Greeks tended to be more artistic...and decorative forms.*”可知,希腊的建筑有很强的艺术风格……有很多艺术装饰,故选 B。

43. D 【解析】文章最后两段讲了希腊人和罗马人的相似之处,根据“*Both peoples ate very well indeed...holding at the same time long discussions and tasting excellent wines.*”以及“*...they both loved life in their warm...*”可知,他们喜欢在吃东西时聊天,喜欢生活等等,故选 D。

44. D 【解析】文章第一段主要描述了三十年前的美国人对信用卡的看法是负面的,由第二段“*Today, however, all that has changed.*”可知,如今人们的态度发生了改变,越来越多的人使用信用卡,有了信用卡的生活更方便,故选 D。

45. C 【解析】根据文章第二段最后两句“*If they want the temporary use of a car, for example, they first must give the car rental company...that they will return the car and pay for using it.*”可知,汽车出租商要信用卡卡号是为了确保租车人会归还汽车并付费,故选 C。

46. C 【解析】由文章第三段第三句“*Second, they permit people to borrow...for it at the time*”可知,即使目前不能支付得起,人们仍然可以提前拥有某样东西,故选 C。

47. A 【解析】整篇文章讲的是美国人对使用信用卡的态度和信用卡的使用对美国人生活的影响,所以“信用消费——美国的一种生活方式”符合全文内容,故选 A。BC 项原文并未提及,D 项只在开头简单提了一下,文章并没有具体分析美国的信用卡历史。

48. B 【解析】由文章第一段第二句“*It caught the eye of M. S. Hershey, who saw the potential for chocolate.*”可知,M. S. Hershey 开始生产巧克力是因为看到了它会受欢迎的潜力,故选 B。

49. B 【解析】由文章第二段第二句“*But it was World War I that really brought attention to the*

candy bar.”可知,是第一次世界大战使糖块的生产迅速发展,故选 B。ACD 项原文均未提及。

50. D 【解析】文章第四段讲的是生产糖块的主要城市,并介绍了这些生产糖块的城市的优势条件,最后一句强调了芝加哥是糖块生产的重要基地,甚至在今天仍占有重要的一席之地。结合上下文可知,seat 意为“中心,基地”。center 意为“中心”,符合题意,故选 D。

51. B 【解析】本文讲了美国糖块生产的发展,时间上从一战前到一战后,空间上从美国东部到中西部,整个过程中糖块越来越受欢迎,所以全文都在围绕着美国糖块产业的普及讲述,故选 B。

52. D 【解析】由文章第一段中的“Mark Twain is one of America’s much-beloved authors, creating imaginative and humorous classics for children and adults alike...”可知,马克·吐温是美国著名的作家,其作品深受孩子们和成年人的喜爱,故选 D。

53. C 【解析】由文章第一段的最后一句可知在马克·吐温逝世后的 100 多年,他的书架上将有一本全新的书:自传三部曲,以及第四段提到“The first volume of the set will be available in November, and the trilogy is being published by...”由此可知,马克·吐温的自传会被完整出版,故选 C。

54. A 【解析】trilogy 本意为“三部曲”,即 a work in three volumes,故选 A。

55. B 【解析】由文章第四段中“...and should provide great insights into the man behind the classic books”和第五段的“By publishing Twain’s book in full, we hope that people will be able to come to their own complete conclusions about what sort of a man he was”可知,出版马克·吐温的自传的的目的是为了让读者理解他本人,故选 B。

V. Daily Conversation

56. H

57. E

58. G

59. A

60. C

VI. Writing

61. 范文

Dear Wang Jing,

How are you going? I heard you’re looking for a job in school.

I saw the information posted on the campus network and school libraries is currently recruiting 5-6 members. The requirement is that the students can go to work on weekends. The interview time is before Nov. 10. and the place is in the library. This is a good opportunity to exercise yourself, without affecting learning. You are the most suitable candidate. You can apply to the library after class in this week. I sincerely hope you can have a try.

Yours,

Li Yuan

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档次的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1 分~2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差,以至影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21 分~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇; 基本无语言错误
第四档 (16 分~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富; 有少量语言错误
第三档 (11 分~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达
第二档 (6 分~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达
第一档 (1 分~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误
0 分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解