

# 2010年湖北省成人高等教育本科生申请学士学位 外国语统一考试英语试卷

## 第 I 卷(选择题,共 70 分)

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名和准考证号用黑色签字笔填写在试卷和答题卡指定位置。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。答在试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束时,考生将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### Part I Vocabulary and Structure(20 points)

Directions: There are twenty incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter in the Answer Sheet One with a single line through the center.

1. Charles Dickens ( ) many wonderful characters in his novels.  
A. invented                      B. discovered                      C. uncovered                      D. created
2. Who can it be? I'm quite ( ) a loss to guess.  
A. of                                  B. on                                  C. in                                  D. at
3. All things ( ), the planned trip had to be called off.  
A. considered                      B. be considered                      C. considering                      D. having considered
4. ( ) by the look on her face, she didn't catch what I meant.  
A. Judging                          B. Judged                          C. Judge                          D. To judge
5. Give the books to ( ) needs them for the English class and the writing class.  
A. whomever                      B. whom                              C. who                              D. whoever
6. ( ) a teacher, one must first be a pupil.  
A. Being                              B. Having been                      C. To be                              D. To have been
7. He was very rude to the customs officer, ( ) of course made things even worse.  
A. who                                  B. whom                                  C. what                                  D. which
8. The little village hasn't changed much ( ) a new road and two more stores.  
A. except                              B. besides                              C. except that                      D. except for
9. The children looked up as the planes passed ( ).  
A. overall                              B. overhead                              C. outward                              D. forward
10. ( ) he says or does won't make me change my mind at all.  
A. Whatever                          B. However                              C. Which                              D. How
11. The tsunami(海啸)( ) over 160,000 people were killed was a terrible disaster for human

beings.

- A. of that                      B. among which                      C. during that                      D. in which
12. These three teachers vary (     ) their manner of teaching.  
A. between                      B. from                      C. with                      D. in
13. Since there isn't much time left, you can just tell us about it (     ).  
A. in detail                      B. in short                      C. in all                      D. in brief
14. I (     ) my wallet when I was shopping in the store.  
A. must have dropped                      B. should have dropped  
C. could drop                      D. ought to have dropped
15. She (     ) be ill because I saw her playing tennis just now.  
A. can't                      B. couldn't                      C. mustn't                      D. may not
16. Since he left the university, he (     ) in an accounting company.  
A. has been working                      B. had worked  
C. had been working                      D. was working
17. To succeed in a scientific experiment, (     ).  
A. one needs being patient person                      B. patience is to need  
C. one needs to be patient                      D. patience is what needed
18. He asked her to go to a concert with him but she (     ) his invitation politely.  
A. turned; down                      B. turned; out                      C. turned; away                      D. turned; up
19. The doctor's advice was that the patient (     ) at once.  
A. to be operated                      B. being operated                      C. be operated                      D. operated
20. It was not until dawn (     ) their way out of the forest.  
A. when they found                      B. that they found  
C. did they find                      D. that they didn't find

## Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: in this part There are 4 passages followed by questions or unfinished statements. each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one you think is the best answer. then mark the corresponding letter in the Answer Sheet One with a single line through the center.

### Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Advertisement can be thought of "as the means of making known in order to buy or sell goods or services". Advertisement aims to increase people's awareness and arouse interest. It tries to inform and to persuade. The media are all used to spread the message. The press offers a fairly cheap method, and magazines are used to reach special sections of the market. The cinema and commercial radio are useful for local market. Television, although more expensive, can be very effective. Public notices are fairly cheap and more permanent in their power of attraction.

Other ways of increasing consumer interest are through exhibitions and trade fairs as well as direct mail advertisement. There can be no doubt that the growth in advertisement is one of the most striking features of the western world in this century. Many businesses such as those handling frozen foods, liquor, tobacco and medicines have been built up largely by advertisement.

We might ask whether the cost of advertisement is paid for by the producer or by the customer. Since advertisement forms part of the cost of production, which has to be covered by the selling price, it is clear that it is the customer who pays for advertisement. However, if large scale advertisement leads to increased demand, production costs are reduced, and the customer pays less.

It is difficult to measure exactly the influence of advertisement on sales. When the market is growing, advertisement helps to increase demand. When the market is shrinking, advertisement may prevent a bigger fall in sales than would occur without its support. What is clear is that businesses would not pay large sums for advertisement if they were not convinced of its value to them.

21. Advertisement is often used to ( ).

- A. deceive customers    B. increase production    C. arouse suspicion    D. push the sale

22. The word "media" ( in the first paragraph ) includes ( ).

- A. the press    B. television    C. radio    D. all of the above

23. Advertisement is mainly paid for by ( ).

- A. the customer    B. the producer    C. increased sales    D. reduced prices

24. Advertisement can increase demand ( ).

- A. at the time    B. in any circumstances  
C. in a growing market    D. in a shrinking market

25. From the last sentence of this passage we conclude that ( ).

- A. businesses usually do not pay much for advertisement  
B. businessmen know well that advertisement could bring them more profits  
C. advertisement could hardly convince people of the value of the goods  
D. advertisement usually cost businesses large amounts of money

### Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Another thing an astronaut has to learn about is eating in space. Food is weightless, just as men are.

Food for space has to be packed in special ways. Some of it goes into tubes that a man can squeeze into his mouth. Bite-sized cookies are packed in plastic.

There is a good reason for covering each bite, The plastic keeps pieces of food from traveling in the spaceship. On the earth very small pieces of food would simply fall to the floor. But gravity doesn't pull them to the floor when they are out of the plastic in a spaceship. They move here and there and can get into a man's eyes or into the spaceship's instruments. If any of the instruments is blocked, the astronauts may have trouble getting safely home.

As astronauts travel on longer space trips, he must take time to sleep. An astronaut can fit himself to his seat with a kind of seat belt. Or, if he wants to, he can sleep in a sleeping bag which is fixed in place under his seat. But be careful he must put his hands under the belt when he goes to sleep. This is because he is really afraid that he might touch one of controls that isn't supposed to be touched until later.

26. Why would astronauts cover each bite of food in space?

- A. Because small pieces of food would fall down to the floor  
B. Because weightless pieces of food might make trouble when they travel around  
C. Because they haven't enough food for longer trips  
D. Because astronauts don't want to waste food

27. In a spaceship, astronauts can ( ).
- A. walk just as they do on the earth                      B. not eat anything because it's dangerous
- C. control the spaceship when they are sleeping      D. not litter small things or it will make trouble
28. In what way is food for space packed?
- A. Very small pieces of food are put on the floor      B. Some of it is put into tubes
- C. Small-sized cookies are packed in plastic          D. Both B and C
29. Why does an astronaut put his hand under his belt when he sleeps?
- A. Because he thinks it is comfortable to sleep in that way in space
- B. Because he doesn't want to touch any controls when he sleeps
- C. Because the instruments of the spaceship are easily broken
- D. Because he is afraid that the seat will move
30. The best title of this article is ( ).
- A. Eating and Sleeping in Space                              B. How Astronauts Eat in Space
- C. Food for Space    D. How Astronauts Sleep in Space

### Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

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 same time it can save the land to hold garbage.

For a long time, people buried garbage or dumped (倾倒) 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 (化石) 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. This method could also reduce the amount of garbage piling up on the earth.

31. 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
32. Which of the following is not the result of burning garbage?
- A. The garbage burned is turned into fossil fuels
- B. The heat produced is used to boil water

- C. The steam produced is used to make electricity  
 D. The steam produced is used to heat buildings
33. According to the passage which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. About 2 million metric tons of garbage is burned in some power plants in Paris, France each year  
 B. In a modern society, more and more garbage is produced each year  
 C. Using garbage is a good way to solve the problem of energy shortage  
 D. It will be too expensive to use garbage as an energy source
34. What is the author's attitude?  
 A. Delighted                      B. Sad                              C. Agreeing                      D. Disagreeing
35. 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 4**

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A lawyer friend of mine has devoted herself to the service of humanity. Her special area is called "public interest law".

Many other lawyers represent only clients who can pay high fees. All lawyers have had expensive and highly specialized training, and they work long, difficult hours for the money they earn. But what happens to people who need legal help and cannot afford to pay these lawyers' fees?

Public interest lawyers fill this need. Lisa, like other public interest lawyers, earns a salary much below what some lawyers can earn. Because she is willing to take less money, her clients need the help, even if they can pay nothing at all.

Some clients need legal help because stores have cheated them with faulty merchandise. Others are in unsafe apartments, or are threatened with eviction (驱逐, 赶出) and have no place to go to. Their cases are called "civil" cases. Still others are accused of criminal acts, and seeking those public interest lawyers who handle "criminal" cases. These are just a few of the many situations in which men and women who are public interest lawyers serve to extend justice throughout our society.

36. A person who needs and uses legal help is called a (      ).  
 A. lawyer                              B. client                              C. tenant                              D. case worker
37. Public interest lawyers serve (      ).  
 A. only stores and landlords                      B. criminals only  
 C. people who can pay high fees                      D. people who can pay little or nothing
38. If only the rich could be helped by lawyers, the justice system would be (      ).  
 A. undemocratic                              B. fair and reasonable  
 C. modern                                      D. in need of no changes
39. Public interest law includes (      ).  
 A. civil cases only                              B. criminal cases only  
 C. criminal and civil cases                      D. wealthy clients cases
40. Which of the following is not a matter for civil case?  
 A. A tenant is faced with eviction  
 B. A landlord refuses to fix a dangerous staircase

C. A burglar is arrested

D. A store sells a faulty radio

### Part III Cloze (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet One with a pencil.

Tourism has become a very big 41. For Spain, Italy and Greece it is the largest 42 of foreign exchange, and even for Britain, it is the fourth. Faced with this huge new income, no government can afford to look 43 on the business; questions of hotel bath rooms, beach umbrellas and ice-cream sales are now discussed by ministers of tourism with solemn expertise. Before the Second World War the tourist industry was widely regarded as being unmanly and stupid. But tourism has become a new industry, as trade business used 44; in Spain, Italy, Greece and much of Eastern Europe, new road systems have opened up in the country, first to tourists, and then to industry and locals.

Much of tourism is a nationalized industry, a 45 part of national planning. In a place west of Marseilles, the French government is killing mosquitoes and building six big vacation places to 46 nearly a million tourists. In Eastern Europe, a whole new seaside 47 has sprung up 48 the last few years; the governments have greatly 49 when tourists from the West 50 from half a million four years ago to nearly two million last year.

- |                     |             |             |                |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 41. A. firm         | B. business | C. company  | D. affair      |
| 42. A. factor       | B. resource | C. source   | D. cause       |
| 43. A. up           | B. at       | C. for      | D. down        |
| 44. A. be done      | B. done     | C. to do    | D. to doing    |
| 45. A. key          | B. minor    | C. linking  | D. questioning |
| 46. A. attract      | B. pull     | C. hold     | D. contain     |
| 47. A. civilization | B. culture  | C. writing  | D. book        |
| 48. A. over         | B. for      | C. after    | D. beyond      |
| 49. A. suffered     | B. lost     | C. invested | D. benefited   |
| 50. A. added        | B. divided  | C. reduced  | D. multiplied  |

## 第 II 卷(非选择题。共 50 分)

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名和准考证号用黑色签字笔填写在试卷密封线内指定位置。
2. 用黑色签字笔将答案直接答在卷面指定位置。
3. 考试结束时,考生将本试卷交回。

### Part IV Translation (20 points)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully. Then translate the underlined sentences marked from 51-55 into Chinese. You should write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

Thanks to the means of modern transportation and communication, the world is getting smaller. The whole world community appears to be no more than a large global village, where the people of different

nations come together with different cultural backgrounds and values. (51) While engaging themselves in cultural exchange, they seek common development in a harmonious and respectful relationship.

(52) Cultural exchange is by no means a process of losing one's own culture to a foreign culture, but one of enriching each other's national cultures.

Through cultural exchange, different cultures can absorb and influence one another. We should adopt the principle of eliminating the false and retaining the true, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, exporting more and importing the best, and resisting corruptive influences. (53) I believe that different cultures can learn from each other's strengths to offset their own weaknesses and complement one another.

(54) While absorbing the essence of a foreign culture, we should not be content with imitation without creation. An obsession with simple imitation will sterilize creation, and as such it will be impossible for us to scale new heights in art and impossible to present to the world excellent works of our own creation. Simple imitation is by no means equivalent to novelty and originality. On the contrary, novelty and originality result from the combination of modern and traditional styles, the combination of the distinctive features of foreign countries and those of our own nation, and the combination of artistry and education.

(55) The culture of a nation must withhold its own distinctive national characteristics in its extensive exchange with other cultures, and make contributions to the development of human civilization.

- 51. \_\_\_\_\_
- 52. \_\_\_\_\_
- 53. \_\_\_\_\_
- 54. \_\_\_\_\_
- 55. \_\_\_\_\_

### Part V Writing (30 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic "A Friend to Remember". You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 简要地介绍你的一位朋友;
2. 你怀念他/她的原因。

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### Part I

1. 【解析】D。invent 发明创造; discover 发现存在的事物; uncover 打开, 揭开某个东西; create 有新意的创造和发明。

【参考译文】查里斯·狄更斯在他的小说中创造了很多优秀的人物。

2.【解析】D。at a loss 茫然若失的,为固定搭配。

【参考译文】他是谁呢?我很茫然而猜不出来。

3.【解析】A。本题考查非谓语动词。句子两部分的主语不一致,同时 all things 是动词 consider 的逻辑宾语,因此 A 为正确答案。

【参考译文】考虑到所有的因素,原计划的旅行不得不取消。

4.【解析】A。本题考查非谓语动词的用法。judging by (from) 根据...来判断。正确答案是 A。

【参考译文】从她脸上的表情判断,她并没有听懂我的意思。

5.【解析】D。本题考查宾语从句。因为介词 to 后面需要接一个宾语,而 needs 需要主语,所以要选择一个可以同时承担这两种功能的词。whoever 是正确选择。

【参考译文】把这些书给那些需要用它们来上英语课和写作课的人。

6.【解析】C。本题考查非谓语动词的用法。其中,不定式在句中作目的状语。

【参考译文】要做老师,就必须首先做学生。

7.【解析】D。本题考查非限定性定语从句。用 which 来引导非限定性定语从句,并且代替前面句子。

【参考译文】他对海关的官员十分无礼,这让事情变得更加糟糕。

8.【解析】D。except 表示除了,不包括在内,并且前后对比内容地位相同;beside 表示包括在内的;except that 后面跟从句;except for 表示整体与部分对比。

【参考译文】这个村庄除了新建一条路和多了两家商店,没有太大的变化。

9.【解析】B。overall 包括一切的,全面的;overhead 头顶上;outward 外表的,向外的;forward 向前的。

【参考译文】当飞机在头顶飞过的时候孩子们抬头看。

10.【解析】A。本题考查 whatever 引导的主语从句用法。whatever 无论什么。

【参考译文】不管他说什么或做什么,都不会让我改变主意。

11.【解析】D。本题考查定语从句的连接词。表示“在海啸中”应用 in tsunami,因此在句中应用 in which 来引导定语从句。

【参考译文】让 160,000 人失去生命的海啸,对于人类来说是一场巨大的灾难。

12.【解析】A。vary 意思是不同,主语是三个人,根据题意应该是表示两两之间的不同,应用 between。

【参考译文】这三位老师的教学方法各不相同。

13.【解析】B。in detail 从细节上讲;in short 简短地;in all 总共,共计;in brief 简单地,大概地。

【参考译文】因为所剩时间不多,你就简短地谈谈它吧。

14.【解析】A。本题考查情态动词表示推测的用法。must have done sth. 表示对已经发生的事情的肯定猜测。这道题是对过去所发生的事情的推测,因此应选择 A。

【参考译文】我肯定在那个商店里买东西的时候把钱包丢了。

15.【解析】A。本题考查情态动词表示推测的用法。“不可能”用 can't,因此 A 正确。because 引导句中的原因状语从句,解释为什么不可能的原因。

【参考译文】她不可能病了,因为我刚才还看见她打网球呢。

16.【解析】A。本题考查现在完成进行时的用法,即从过去某个时间开始到现在一直在进行的动作。

【参考译文】他自从大学毕业一直在一家会计事务所工作。

17.【解析】C。题干中是动词不定式作目的状语,因此填空处应由“人”作主语,因此 C 为正确



答案。

【参考译文】为了科学实验的成功,人需要有耐心。

18.【解析】A. turn down 拒绝;turn out 结果是,证明是;turn away 走开,拒绝帮助某人或支持某人;turn up 出现。

【参考译文】他邀请她一起去听音乐会,但是,她礼貌地拒绝了他的邀请。

19.【解析】C. 本题考查虚拟语气的用法。advice 后面的表语从句用虚拟语气,结构是“should + 动词原形”,其中 should 可以省略。选择 C 为。

【参考译文】医生的建议是马上给病人动手术。

20.【解析】B. 本题考查 not until 的用法。当 not until 位于句首时,句子要倒装,其结构为: not until + 从句/表时间的词 + 助动词 + (主句)主语 + 谓语 + …。

而 not until 的强调结构为是 It is/was not until + 从句/表时间的词 + that + …。本题即是强调结构,因此选择 B。

【参考译文】直到黎明时分,他们才找到走出森林的路。

## Part II

### Passage 1

21.【解析】D. 细节题。答案在第一段第一句话“Advertisement can be thought of as the means of making known in order to buy or sell goods or services.”因此“广告常常被认为是促销商品或服务的手段”,D 最符合题意。

22.【解析】D. 细节题。media 媒体。因为在其后的句子中作者紧接着列举了 press、magazines、the cinema、commercial radio、television、exhibitions 等词。因此可以断定 media 应当包括 the press、television 和 radio。所以 D 是正确答案。

23.【解析】A. 细节题。根据文章第三段“... it is clear that it is the customer who pays for advertisement.”可知广告的费用主要是由顾客来付。

24.【解析】C. 细节题。根据第四段第二句“When the market is growing, advertisement helps to increase demand.”可知如果市场扩大了,广告有助于增加需求。

25.【解析】B. 逻辑推理题。文章最后一句话的意思是:“显然,如果商家认为广告不会给他们带来利润,那么他们是不可能广告上投资很多的。”换句话说:商家非常清楚广告会给他带来更大的利润。因此 B 是正确答案。

### Passage 2

26.【解析】B. 事实细节题。文章第二段主要是解释食物要用塑料包起来的原因。在太空中由于不存在重力,食物就会到处移动,可能飞到人眼睛里或宇宙飞船的仪器中,引起麻烦。

27.【解析】D. 推理判断题。可以用排除法。在宇宙中,由于失重,宇航员不可能像在地球上一样行走,所以 A 不对。因为食物也像宇航员一样失重,吃东西就会变得非常困难,而不存在危险,所以 B 也不对。为了防止在睡眠中不小心触摸控制键,宇航员要将双手放在安全带下,因此他睡着的时候是不能控制宇宙飞船的,这样 C 也排除了。为了防止小东西由于失重飞到人眼睛里或机械中,宇航员是不能到处乱扔东西的,所以只有 D 是正确的。

28.【解析】D. 事实细节题。第一段的最后两句指出,一些食物被放在管子里,小饼干则被用塑料包装起来。

29.【解析】B. 事实细节题。文章最后两句提到,为了防止在睡眠中不小心触摸控制键,宇航员要将双手放在安全带下。

30.【解析】A。归纳概括题。文章前两段讲的是太空中“吃”的问题,最后一段讲的是太空中“睡”的问题,所以本篇文章的最佳题目应是A“太空中的吃和睡”。B、C、D都只谈了一个方面,都是片面的。

### Passage 3

31.【解析】B。事实细节题。根据文章第二段第三句,消除大量垃圾和得到能源可以同时解决。所以选B。

32.【解析】A。事实细节题。文章第四段第三、四句提到燃烧垃圾产生的热量可以烧水,产生的蒸汽可以用来发电或给附近的楼房供暖。只有A未提到。

33.【解析】D。推理判断题。A、B、C在文章中都是原话,分别见第四段的第五句、第三段的第三句、最后一段;文中讲述的利用垃圾即燃烧垃圾,而燃烧垃圾一点也不“expensive”,所以D选项不正确。

34.【解析】C。推理判断题。作者在第二段提出有人认为通过燃烧垃圾可解决能源少、垃圾多的问题。接下来作者用事实证明这句话的正确性,所以是一种“同意、赞成”的态度。

35.【解析】D。归纳概括题。概括全文的内容,我们不难发现作者一直在提倡利用垃圾、将垃圾也作为一种能源,故D最恰当。

### Passage 4

36.【解析】B。单词辨析题。由第四段第一句“一些当事人需要法律帮助”可推出需要和使用法律帮助的人是client“当事人”。lawyer“律师”;tenant“佃户,房客”;case worker“个案工作者”,都不对。

37.【解析】D。事实细节题。从第三段可以看出,公共利益律师为没有钱付费的人们服务。

38.【解析】A。推理判断题。由整篇文章推出如果律师们只为有钱人服务,司法体系就是不民主的。

39.【解析】C。事实细节题。第四段倒数第二、三句说到了民法案例和刑事案例,所以选C。

40.【解析】C。事实细节题。我们可使用排除法,第四段说商店出售有毛病的收音机,房客住在危险的房子里,和房客被赶出去都属于民法案例。只有C是说盗贼被逮捕是属于刑事案例。

### Part III

41.【解析】B。本题考查词义辨析。business 交易,生意,商业,行业,产业。tourism 是一个大的行业,B合题意。firm 与 company 都指公司。affair 事物,事件。

42.【解析】C。本题考查单词辨析。根据文章内容,这里指的是“外来汇源”。source 来源,根源。如:source of information 信息来源。factor 因素;resource 资源;cause 原因,理由。

43.【解析】D。本题考查短语的搭配。look down on (upon) 看不起,轻视。如:He looks down on the poor. 他看不起穷人。

44.【解析】C。本题考查短语的辨析。used to do sth. 过去曾做某事;be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事。其余的搭配都是不正确的。

45.【解析】A。本题考查句子的含义。key 关键的,这里指旅游业是国家计划的重要组成部分。A符合题意。minor 次要的,不重要的;linking 连接的;questioning 值得怀疑的。这三个词均不符合题意。

46.【解析】A。本题考查词义辨析。attract 吸引。本句意思是“建立旅游景点来吸引大批游客”,因此 attract 符合题意。pull 拉,拽;hold 容纳;contain 包含,包括。

47.【解析】B。本题考查词义辨析。culture 文化,本句意思是:“一种全新的海滨文化出现

了。”B的意思最合适。civilization 文明,范围更大、更正式;writing:笔迹,书法;book 书。

48.【解析】A。本题考查介词的用法。介词 over 在…期间。如:Over a period of 3 years he learned a lot. 3年中,他学了很多东西。因此选 A。

49.【解析】D。本题考查词义辨析。本句意思是:“由于西方旅游人数增加,政府从中受益很大。”因此 D 符合题意。benefit 得益,受益;suffer 遭受,忍受;lose 丢失,损失;invest 投资。而且 benefit 经常与 from 连用。

50.【解析】D。本题考查句子的含义和词义辨析。根据文中的数字,可知应选 multiply 成倍增加;add 增加,常用结构是 add to;divide 分开,分割;reduce 减少,降低。

#### Part IV

51. 各国人民在文化交流中彼此尊重,和睦相处,共求发展。

52. 文化交流绝不是让外来文化吞没自己的文化,而是为了丰富各民族的文化。

53. 我认为不同的文化可以取长补短,互为补充。

54. 我们在吸取外国文化优秀成果的同时,不能满足于一味模仿的做法而没有创新。

55. 在广泛的文化交流中,一个民族的文化必须保持本民族的鲜明特色,为人类文明的发展做出贡献。

#### Part V

##### A Friend to Remember

Sophia was one of my best friends in college. She was a tall girl with big eyes and short hair. Her family was poor because her father died when she was still a child. In spite of this, she was very optimistic and never lost heart. She struck people as a strong-minded and self-confident girl. And that was why I admired her a lot. One of her favorite quotations was “tomorrow is another day” and she always encouraged herself with Scarlett’s spirit when she was faced with difficulties.

We had a lot in common. We both liked singing, reading and shopping. Singing songs together with her was a lot of fun. I enjoyed my college life very much with her company. Now she is working in another city, and we hardly have any chance to see each other. However, she will always be my best friend.