

# 2012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 20 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 on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. The field research will take Jim and Tom about ten months; it will be a long time \_\_\_\_\_ we meet them again.  
A. after                      B. before                      C. since                      D. when
2. When it \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution, Wuhan faces the three "C"s, cars, coal and construction, which lead to its severe air pollution.  
A. refers to                      B. comes to                      C. happens to                      D. speaks to
3. —I'm sure Sun Yang will come out first in this swimming competition.  
—I think so. He \_\_\_\_\_ for it for months.  
A. is preparing                      B. was preparing                      C. had been preparing                      D. has been preparing
4. We met an old friend in New York \_\_\_\_\_ our expectation. She waved at us \_\_\_\_\_ the street when she saw us.  
A. with, in                      B. out of, next to                      C. in, out of                      D. beyond, from across
5. — Well done, Jack!  
—Thanks. But given more time, I \_\_\_\_\_ it better.  
A. shouldn't have done                      B. could have done                      C. might not do                      D. could do
6. Whether ways will be found to prevent pollution or not is just \_\_\_\_\_ worries the public.  
A. why                      B. which                      C. that                      D. what
7. My money \_\_\_\_\_. I must go to the bank to draw some of my savings out before I've none in hand.  
A. has run out                      B. is running out                      C. has been run out                      D. is being run out
8. Is this factory \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of students visited yesterday?  
A. the one                      B. which                      C. who                      D. whom
9. The population of China \_\_\_\_\_ larger than that of any other country in the world.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. has                      D. have
10. But for your help, I \_\_\_\_\_ the project before the deadline.  
A. can finish                      B. can't have finished                      C. couldn't finished                      D. couldn't have finished

11. Most children need encouragement in time of failure \_\_\_\_\_ they can cheer up again.  
 A. so that                      B. in case                      C. because                      D. if
12. The little girl showed no anxiety before the competition. She seemed \_\_\_\_\_ for it pretty well.  
 A. to have prepared      B. to prepare                      C. having prepared                      D. to be preparing
13. —Did you find the missing couple in the mountain yesterday?  
 —No, but we \_\_\_\_\_ to get in touch with them ever since.  
 A. have tried                      B. have been trying                      C. had tried                      D. had been trying
14. The Professor in the end decided to give the prize to \_\_\_\_\_ he believed had a good sense of English.  
 A. who                      B. anyone                      C. whoever                      D. whomever
15. —Is there any possible way to help them get rid of such a bad habit?  
 —To tell the truth, it's very hard. But we \_\_\_\_\_ on this problem.  
 A. worked                      B. had worked                      C. are working                      D. had been working
16. Nowadays, a graduate with a master's degree \_\_\_\_\_ fail to find a high-paying job, which discourages a lot of college students.  
 A. need                      B. can                      C. will                      D. must
17. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me.  
 A. mustn't have arrived      B. shouldn't have arrived      C. can't have arrived                      D. need not have arrived
18. Had he \_\_\_\_\_ his promise, he would have made it to Harford University.  
 A. kept up with                      B. come up with                      C. looked up to                      D. lived up to
19. China has hundreds of islands, \_\_\_\_\_ the largest is Taiwan.  
 A. in which                      B. to which                      C. from which                      D. of which
20. The growth of a child is influenced by a number of factors, \_\_\_\_\_ are beyond our control.  
 A. most of them                      B. most of which                      C. most of what                      D. most of that

## 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 with a single line through the center.

### Passage 1

Love really is blind when it comes to physical flaws, it would seem.

A research conducted by Social Studies Center in University of Hawaii at Manoa suggests that when we love someone, we tend to overlook their crooked noses, big tummies or other attributes that might put others off. As a result, husbands and wives think their other halves are more attractive than they really are. No wonder Chinese has the saying that "Beauty lies in the beholder's eyes". This phenomenon could also help explain some physically mis-matched couples such as the glamorous Beyonce and Jay-Z, the striking Lara Stone and David Walliams.

The so-called "positive illusion" theory comes from an experiment in which researchers asked 70 couples to rate their other halves for attractiveness. Questions included how attractive their husband, wife, boyfriend or girlfriend was to the opposite sex, and how they rated compared with others of the same age. The answers were kept secret to prevent any partners being upset and distressed. Some of those taking parts also rated photos of their partners. In addition, members of the public judged the looks of all 140 men and women taking part.

The results revealed that couples view their other halves as being better looking than they really are. Even asking them to rate pictures of their partners did not give them a reality check, the Journal of Social and Personal Relationships reports.

With previous studies finding that we view our loved ones as being kinder and more intelligent than they actually are, it does seem that love is blind in all sorts of ways. Those studied were young and had been together on average for just two and a half years. The researchers said that more work is needed to see if those in long marriages are still blind to their partner's physical flaws.

21. Which of the following is the correct interpretation of the first paragraph?

- A. When people are in love, they are unable to see things that are obvious to others.
- B. People in love tend to be unaware of physical weakness of their partners.
- C. To those who are physically weak, they do not notice love.
- D. When speaking of physical flaws, love is not reasonable.

22. The phrase "put...off" in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. postpone
- B. lose one's interest
- C. get off
- D. disturb or distract

23. Which of the following might NOT be the question of the experiment mentioned in paragraph three? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. How attractive is the one you love?
- B. How do you rate the photo of the one you love?
- C. How attractive is the one you love to the opposite sex?
- D. How attractive is your husband, wife, boyfriend or girlfriend is to the opposite sex?

24. What does the sentence "Even asking them to rate pictures of their partners did not give them a reality check..." in paragraph four imply? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Rating the photos of their other halves did not help people to face the reality.
- B. When asked to rate the photos of their partners, people did not check the reality.
- C. When asked to do the photo-rating for their partners, people did not have an opportunity to see the reality.
- D. Love clouds people's judgment that they were still unable to rate their partners' photos in a reasonable and objective way.

25. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Love and Physical Flaw
- B. How People View Their Partners
- C. Love is Blind
- D. Researches on Love

### Passage 2

Is there enough oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge(保护区) (ANWR) to help secure America's energy future? President Obama certainly thinks so. He has argued that tapping ANWR's oil would help ease California's electricity crisis and increase the country's energy independence, thus reducing its oil reliance on other countries. But no one knows for sure how much Crude oil lies buried beneath the frozen earth.

The oil industry goes with the high end of the range, which could equal as much as 10% of U. S. consumption for as long as six years. By pumping more than 1 million barrels a day from the reserve for the next two or three decades, lobbyists claim, the nation could cut back on imports equivalent to(等于) all shipments to the U. S. from Saudi Arabia. An oil increase would also mean a multibillion-dollar windfall(意外之财) in tax revenues, royalties(开采权使用费) and leasing fees for Alaska and the Federal Government. Best of all, advocates of drilling say, damage to the environment would be insignificant. "We've never had a document case of oil rig chasing deer out onto the pack ice." says Alaska State Representative Scott Ogan.

Not so fast, say environmentalists. The National Resources Defense Council says there may be no more than 3.2 billion barrels of oil in the coastal plain of ANWR, a drop in the bucket that would do virtually nothing to ease America's energy problems. And consumers would wait up to a decade to gain any benefits, because drilling could begin only after much bargaining. As for ANWR's impact on the

California power crisis, environmentalists point out that oil is responsible for only 1% of the Golden State's electricity output and just 3% of the nation's.

26. What does President Obama think of tapping oil in ANWR? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. It will exhaust the nation's oil reserves.
  - B. It will help secure the future of ANWR.
  - C. It will help reduce the nation's oil imports.
  - D. It will increase America's energy consumption.
27. We learn from the second paragraph that the American oil industry \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. believes that drilling for oil in ANWR will produce high yields
  - B. tends to exaggerate America's reliance on foreign oil
  - C. shows little interest in tapping oil in ANWR
  - D. expects to stop oil imports from Saudi Arabia
28. Those against oil drilling in ANWR argue that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it can cause serious damage to the environment
  - B. it can do little to solve U. S. energy problems
  - C. it will drain the oil reserves in the Alaskan region
  - D. it will not have much commercial value
29. What do the environmentalists mean by saying "Not so fast" in the third paragraph?
- A. Oil exploitation takes a long time.
  - B. The oil drilling should be delayed.
  - C. Don't be too optimistic.
  - D. Don't expect fast returns.
30. It can be learned from the passage that oil exploitation beneath ANWR's frozen earth \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. remains a controversial issue
  - B. is expected to get under way soon
  - C. involves a lot of technological problems
  - D. will enable the U. S. to be oil independent

### Passage 3

If the population of the earth goes on increasing at its present rate, there will eventually not be enough resources left to keep our lives on the planet. By the middle of the 21st century, if present trends continue, we will have used up all the oil that drives our cars. Even if scientists develop new ways of feeding the human race, the crowded conditions on earth will make it necessary for us to look for open space somewhere else. But none of the other planets in our solar system are capable of supporting life at present. One possible solution to the problem, however, has recently been suggested by American scientist, Professor Carl Sagan.

Sagan believes that before the earth's resources are completely used up it will be possible to change the atmosphere of Venus and so create a new world almost as large as earth itself. The difficulty is that Venus is much hotter than the earth and there is only a tiny amount of water there. Sagan proposes that algae (藻类) organisms that can live in extremely hot or cold atmospheres and at the same time produce oxygen, should be bred in condition similar to those on Venus. As soon as this has been done, the algae will be placed in small rockets. Spaceship will then fly to Venus and fire the rockets into the atmosphere. In a fairly short time, the algae will break down the carbon dioxide into oxygen and carbon.

When the algae have done their work, the atmosphere will become cooler, but before man can set foot on Venus it will be necessary for the oxygen to produce rain. The surface of the planet will still be too hot for man to land on it but the rain will eventually fall and in a few years something like earth will be reproduced on Venus.

31. In the long run, the most insoluble problem caused by population growth on earth will probably be the lack of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. food
  - B. oil
  - C. space
  - D. resources
32. Carl Sagan believes that Venus might be colonized from earth because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it might be possible to change its atmosphere

- B. its atmosphere is the same as the earth's  
 C. there is a good supply of water on Venus  
 33. On Venus there is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. water                      B. carbon dioxide      C. carbon monoxide      D. oxygen
34. Algae are plants that can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. live in very hot temperatures      B. live in very cold temperatures  
 C. manufacture oxygen              D. all of the above
35. Man can land on Venus only when \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the algae have done their work      B. the atmosphere becomes cooler  
 C. there is oxygen                      D. it rains there

#### Passage 4

Material culture refers to the touchable, material "things"—physical objects that can be seen, held, felt, used—that a culture produces. Examining a nation's material culture can tell us about the group's history and way of life. Similarly, research into the material culture of music can help us understand the music culture. The most vivid way, of course, is musical instruments. We cannot hear for ourselves the actual sound of any musical performance before the 1870s when the phonograph was invented, so we rely on instruments for important information about music culture, their remote past and their development.

Here we have two kinds of evidence: instruments well preserved and pictures of instruments in art. Through the study of instruments, as well as preserved paintings, written documents, and so on, we can explore the movement of music from the Near East to China over a thousand years ago, or we can outline the spread of the influence of the eastern countries to Europe that results in the development of most of the instruments on the symphony orchestra.

Sheet music or printed music, too is material culture. Printed versions limit variety because they tend to standardize any song, yet folk music stimulates people to create new and different songs. Besides, the ability to read music notation (乐谱) has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music culture as a whole.

One more important part of music's material culture is the influence of the electronic media—radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and video cassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments. This is all part of the "information revolution," a twentieth century phenomenon as important as the industrial revolution was in the nineteenth. These electronic media are not just limited to modern nations; they have affected music cultures all over the globe. They have brought about changes to traditional music instruments.

36. Research into the material culture of a nation is of great importance because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it helps produce new cultural tools and technology  
 B. it can reflect the way of life of the nation  
 C. it helps understand the nation's past and present as well as its way of life  
 D. it can demonstrate the nation's civilization
37. It can be learned from the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the existence of the symphony was attributed to the spread of Near Eastern and Chinese Music  
 B. Near Eastern music had influence on the instruments in the symphony orchestra  
 C. the development of the symphony shows the mutual influence of Eastern and Western Music  
 D. the musical instruments in the symphony based on that of Near Eastern music
38. According to the author, music notation is important because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it has a great effect on the music culture as more and more people are able to read it  
 B. it tends to standardize folk songs when it is used by folk musicians  
 C. it is the printed version of standardized folk music  
 D. it encourages people to popularize printed versions of songs

39. It can be concluded from the passage that the introduction of electronic media into the world of music \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has brought about an information revolution
- B. has speeded up the arrival of a new generation of computers
- C. has given rise to new forms of music culture
- D. has led to the transformation of traditional musical instruments

40. Which of the following best summarized the main idea of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner or later be replaced by computers.
- B. Music cannot be passed on to future generation unless it is recorded.
- C. Folk songs cannot spread far unless they are printed on music sheets.
- D. The development of music culture is highly dependent on its material aspect.

### 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

People live in groups, which we call societies, and social relations are the subjects 41 in the social sciences.

Men depend on other men and on the world around them. The sun brings them warmth and light, day and night, summer and winter. Plants grow 42 there is air and sunshine, earth and water; animals depend on plants; men depend on water, air, sunshine, and the plants, animals around them.

Wherever people live and 43 they look like, many of their requirements are the 44. They need food and places to live in warmth and sleep. They need a social existence, they need friendships and relationships which will 45 to marriage and family. The members of a society depend on one 46.

In different society we find different ways of getting food and different methods of preparing it. Societies have 47 habits and customs. They teach their children, care for sick people, look after 48 people in various ways. They have different beliefs in life, death, and the world 49 which they were born.

Most men want to live in peace. The members of every social group accept certain rules and customs and expect other members to know them. Children are taught to 50 these rules, and what they do in later life depends partly on the habits they learned when they were young.

- |     |             |             |              |               |
|-----|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. | A. studied  | B. searched | C. explained | D. learned    |
| 42. | A. when     | B. where    | C. place     | D. the place  |
| 43. | A. whatever | B. what     | C. how       | D. however    |
| 44. | A. similar  | B. same     | C. different | D. various    |
| 45. | A. led      | B. lead     | C. leads     | D. leading    |
| 46. | A. another  | B. other    | C. others    | D. each other |
| 47. | A. some     | B. a few    | C. various   | D. few        |
| 48. | A. old      | B. sick     | C. good      | D. nice       |
| 49. | A. in       | B. into     | C. around    | D. round      |
| 50. | A. remember | B. study    | C. follow    | D. adapt      |

### 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.

Generally speaking, employers are looking for two things in job applicants: proof that a candidate can handle a specific job and evidence that the person will fit in with the organization. Employers are most concerned with the candidate's experience, but communication skills, enthusiasm, and motivation are also significant elements.

Every position requires specific qualifications. 51. When you are invited to have an interview for a position, the interviewer, based on the review of your resume, may know very well whether or not you have the right qualifications. But during the interview, you will be asked to describe your education and previous jobs in more depth so the interviewer can determine how well your skills match the requirements.

52. Another consideration is whether a candidate has a right personality traits for the job. Different job requires a different mix of personality traits. The task of the interviewer is to find out whether a candidate will be able to do the job comfortably.

In addition to determining whether the candidate has the right professional qualifications and personality for a particular job, the interviewer must decide whether or not the person will be compatible with the other people in the organization.

On the issue of "fit", the views of different interviewers will vary. 53. Physical appearance is often a consideration, because clothing and grooming(打扮) reveal something about interviewee's personality and awareness of industry standards. Apart from noticing a candidate's clothes, interviewers also size up such physical factors as eye contact, how they shake hands, facial expressions and tone of voice.

Age will also be an important factor in the interviewer's mind to decide whether an applicant will fit in with the organization. 54. If you feel your age count against you, counteract its influence by emphasizing your experience, dependability, and mature attitudes.

Besides all the qualifications mentioned above, a candidate's personal background — interests, hobbies, awareness of world events, and the like — is also regarded as an indicator of how well the person will fit in with the organization. 55. You can expand your potential along these lines by reading a variety of books, making an effort to meet new friends, and participating in discussion groups.

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

#### Part V Writing ( 30 points )

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic: The Safety of Food. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline given below:

- (1) In recent years, there are many problems about the safety of food.....
- (2) The cause of this phenomenon is.....
- (3) The possible solution is.....

## 2012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 英语试卷参考答案及解析



### Part I

1.【解析】B。本题考查连词的使用。题干的意思为“吉姆和汤姆的实地考察需要花10个月时间,我们又会有很长时间不能见面”。所以选B项。“since”一般与完成时态连用。

2.【解析】B。本题考查动词短语的辨析。“refers to”意为“提及,提到”;“comes to”意为“谈到,涉及”,且符合“when it comes to”这个惯用搭配;“happens to”意为“碰巧”;“speaks to”意为“跟……讲话”。结合句意“当谈到武汉的空气污染时”,故选B项。

3.【解析】D。本题考查动词时态的应用。结合句意,第二个说话者要表达的意思应该是:“这几个月以来,孙杨一直在准备,因此认为孙杨会在游泳比赛中拿到第一。”“has/have been doing”是现在完成进行时形态,表示一个动作从过去一直持续到现在,强调动作的延续性。故选D项。

4.【解析】D。本题考查介词的应用。结合句意,第一空表示“意料之外”,应选用beyond或者out of。后一句话的意思是,“当她看到我们时,就从街对面朝我们挥手”,应该选用from across这种双介词。故答案为D项。

5.【解析】B。本题考查虚拟语气和情态动词的用法。从全句的句意来看,“如果给我更多的时间,我就会做得更好。”此处明显与过去的事实相反,所以主句应该用“have done”的形式。故选B项。A项的意思是“本不该做但已经做了”,含有责备之意。

6.【解析】D。本题考查名词性从句,具体来讲,整句包含两个从句,一个主语从句Whether ways will be found to prevent pollution or not 和一个为what引导的表语从句。表语从句中缺少主语成分,A、C选项不能充当主语,应排除。B选项通常是有范围限制,较具体,所以只有D选项既符合题意又符合语法习惯。

7.【解析】B。本题考查动词时态和语态的应用。动词词组“run out”的意思是“用完,用尽”。结合句意“在我手无分文之前,我得去银行取点钱”,显然手头上还有些钱,故A项可排除;“run out”是不及物动词词组,无被动语态,因此C、D两项均不可选,现在进行时可以表将来,故正确答案是B。

8.【解析】A。本题考查定语从句的使用。主句缺少一个成分:即主句的表语和从句的先行词,可以用“the one”作“this factory”的表语同时又做从句的先行词;在定语从句中,关系代词作动词“visit”的宾语,可以省略。因此A项为正确答案。答此题时可以把题干先改成陈述句,就更容易判断句子结构。

9.【解析】A。本题考查动词的用法及主谓一致性。虽然中国人口众多,多达13亿,但在英语里“population”为一个集体名词,在本句中,强调“整体”的概念,因此谓语动词用单数。而动词“have”的主语一般为有生命的东西,在此句不合适,故选A项。

10.【解析】D。本题考查虚拟语气的应用,“but for your help”意为“要不是你的帮助”,这与过去的事实明显相反,所以句子要用虚拟语气。表示对过去情况的虚拟,句子的谓语动词应该使用“could have done”的形式。又根据句意,“要不是你的帮助,我不可能在截止日期之前完成项目”,所以谓语部分还要用到否定,故选D项。

11.【解析】A。本题考查状语从句中引导词的使用。“so that”引导结果状语从句;“in case”意为“以防”;“because”引导原因状语从句;“if”引导的是条件状语从句。本句句意“大部分孩子在失败的时候需要鼓励,这样一来他们才会重新振作起来。”故选A项。

12.【解析】A。本题考查非谓语动词形态的应用。句意为:“这个小女孩在比赛之前毫不紧张焦虑,她似乎早已准备好了。”“seem”后面惯用不定式,同时这里还需要用到不定式的完成时,



因为“prepare”这个动作先于“seem”。故选 A 项。

13.【解析】B。本题考查对动词时态的应用。第二个说话者的意思是“我们一直试图与他们取得联系。”该动作从昨天一直持续到现在,并且有可能继续持续下去(直到找到失踪者),强调这种延续性,应该用现在完成进行时态,故选 B 项。

14.【解析】C。本题综合考查代词的用法。全句意为“教授最后决定把奖项发给他认为有良好英语语感的人。”要填的词应该在宾语从句中做主语,而不是“believe”的宾语,“he believed”一起应被视作插入语成分。所以要填“whoever”,相当于“anyone who”;只有 C 项符合题干要求。

15.【解析】C。本题综合考查动词时态的应用。结合句意,第二个说话者要表达的意思应该是“老实说,这很难,但我们正在努力解决这个问题。”所以应该用现在进行时表示现在正在进行的动作,故选 C 项。

16.【解析】B。本题考查情态动词的用法。从全句的句意来看,“现如今,研究生毕业后,可能找不到一份高薪的工作,这让很多大学生沮丧泄气。”需要填的词应该表示“可能性”。只有“can”有此意。故选 B 项。“need”表示“必要,需要”;“will”是表示将来的助动词;而“must”表示“必须”或者可能性很高的猜测。

17.【解析】C。本题考查情态动词和虚拟语气的应用。本句后半部分意为“否则他会已经给我打了电话”,这与过去的事实明显相反,言外之意是他还没有给我打电话,所以要用虚拟语气,前半句的意思为“他不可能已经到达了”,所以表示否定的猜测,选项中只有 can't 有此功能。故选 C 项。

18.【解析】A。本题考查对动词短语的辨析能力。该句是典型的虚拟语气,是由 if 引导的非真实条件句转换而来的倒装句,描述与过去事实相反的情况。句意是:“如果他当年履行了自己的诺言,他就会上哈佛大学了。”live up to 意为“符合;不辜负……的希望;完成(心愿)”;come up with 意为“想出;提出”;look up to 意为“尊敬,敬仰”,只有 keep up with 表示“遵守,履行,跟上”,符合题意,故选 A 项。

19.【解析】D。本题考查非限制性定语从句。本句意为“中国有很多岛屿,其中最大的是台湾岛”。选项中的 which 代替的是 islands,台湾岛是这些岛屿中的一个,所以要用介词 of,表示“所有”关系。因此,D 项为正确答案。

20.【解析】B。本题考查非限制性定语从句的用法。在…of 结构中,由于关系代词作介词 of 的宾语,只能由 which 引导,替代先行词“factors”;全句意为:“孩子的成长受到很多因素的影响,其中很多不是我们能够控制的。”因此,B 项为正确答案。而选项 A 不能表示主从句之间的逻辑关系,不能选用。

## Part II

### Passage 1

21.【解析】B。此题问的是对第一段话的解释,属于语义推断题。第一段话“Love really is blind when it comes to physical flaws, it would seem”的大概意思是说,陷入爱情的人似乎确实看不见对方生理上的缺陷。接着从第二段的研究结果及举例中,我们可以深刻地理解这句话的意思,即当两个人相爱时,他们通常没有看到对方身上的身体缺陷。A 项看似是正确的,实则是干扰项,因为原文说的是相爱的人没能看到对方的身体缺陷,而不是“对其他人显而易见的所有事情”;C 和 D 项的表达的有意思与短文相距太远;只有 B 项最贴近第一段表达的意思,所以答案为 B。

22.【解析】B。此题考查短语“put…off”的理解,也属于语义理解题。需要注意的是,对于这样常见短语的理解一定要结合原文的内容来判断。包含这个短语的原文是:“…that when we love someone, we tend to overlook their crooked noses, big tummies or other attributes that might put others off.”意思是说,当我们爱某个人时,常常忽视他们的歪鼻子,大肚子和一些其他的特征,这些特征可能会使其他人“put…off”。通过列举的这些缺陷,可以判断,“put…off”是指“令人不喜欢,厌恶或反感”,所以答案为 B,而不是其他选项中我们常见的意思。

23.【解析】A。此题问的是哪一个选项可能不是第三段实验中的提问,属于事实细节题。原文中有两处可以帮助我们找到正确答案,一是“Questions included how attractive their husband, wife,

boyfriend or girlfriend was to the opposite sex, and how they rated compared with others of the same age”,此句意思是指,“问题包括他们的丈夫、妻子、男朋友、女朋友对于其他异性具有多大的吸引力,以及同其他同龄人相比,他们能得多少分”,由此我们可以判断 C 和 D 都是正确的,其实这两个选项表达的是同一个意思。再由原文的另外一处,“Some of those taking parts also rated photos of their partners”(部分参与这项调查的人还为其伴侣的照片打分)可以判断 B 项也是正确的。只有 A 项是原文所没有提到的,也可以通过排除法排除。所以,此题的正确答案是 A 项。

24.【解析】D。此题问是句子“Even asking them to rate pictures of their partners did not give them a reality check…”的含义,属于语义理解题。这句话的字面意思是说,“即使要他们去给他们伴侣的照片打分,他们也不能作出客观的评判”,结合全文,我们可以知道,盲目的爱情影响了人们的判断,所以即使在评价自己伴侣的照片时,人们仍然无法作出理智客观的判断,即 D 项所说的内容。A、B 和 C 项中分别所说的“帮助人们面对现实”,“审视现实”和“看见现实”与本文的内容有差别,正确答案为 D 项。

25.【解析】C。此题要求选择最符合文章内容的标题,这种题型往往要求我们对全文的中心内容有一定的理解和把握。纵观原文的几个段落,我们可以看出,原文的第一段就指出爱情盲目到无法看到对方身体上的缺陷;第二段紧接着利用研究和例子来说明了这一观点;第三段说明了这一观点是如何通过实验得出的;第四段报告实验的一些结果;第五段对实验操作进行了补充说明及展望。全文都在说明一个中心观点,即“爱情是盲目的”,作者在最后一段通过“it does seem that love is blind in all sorts of ways”进行了强调说明,所以正确答案应该选择 C。

### Passage 2

26.【解析】C。此题问的是美国总统奥巴马对于在 ANWR 开发石油的看法,属于细节事实题。从第一段的第三句话“He has argued that tapping ANWR’s oil would help ease California’s electricity crisis and increase the country’s energy independence, thus reducing its oil reliance on other countries”可以知道,奥巴马认为“石油开发可以缓解加州的用电危机,以及提高国家在能源上的独立性,降低对其他国家在石油进口上的依赖性”,所以正确答案为 C。其他三项都和他谈到的内容无关。

27.【解析】A。此题是对第二段内容的考查,属于事实判断题。阅读此段我们知道,这一段主要提到了根据相关人士的意见,石油开采可能会带来的一些经济上的实惠,所以正确答案为 A。B 项说美国石油行业夸大美国对于外来石油的依赖,这不对;C 项说美国石油行业对在 ANWR 开发石油不感兴趣,这明显不符合原文内容;D 项说美国石油行业期望停止从 Saudi Arabia 进口石油,文章只是说降低(cut back)从 Saudi Arabia 进口石油,而没有说停止进口,所以也是不正确的。

28.【解析】B。此题问的是石油开采反对派的意见,属于细节事实题。回到文中的第三段我们就可以找到答案,第三段中的“a drop in the bucket that would do virtually nothing to ease America’s energy problems”明确地表明了反对派的意见,即石油开采对于美国的能源危机于事无补。所以,正确答案选择 B。

29.【解析】C。此题考查的是“Not so fast”在第三段中的含义,属于语义推断题,需结合上下文来判断。上文讲到了一些人士认为石油开采可能会带来的经济上的好处。第三段的第一句话就说“Not so fast”,并且后文进一步说到,反对派认为石油开采对于美国的能源危机于事无补和消费者至少要等待 10 年才能获利(consumers would wait up to a decade to gain any benefits)。所以很明显,这里的“Not so fast”的正确含义是“不要过于乐观”,正确答案为 C。A 项是干扰项,注意文章没有提及石油开发耗时的问题。

30.【解析】A。此题为语义推断题。文章第三段提到了“And consumers would wait up to a decade to gain any benefits, because drilling could begin only after much bargaining”,这句话的字面意思是,消费者还要等至少十年才能获益,因为石油开发只有在多次谈判后才会开始。这也就是说,石油开发还面临着许多的争议,答案选 A。B 项“可望很快进行开发”;C 项“包括许多技术方面的问题”和 D 项“将使美国能够在石油上独立自主”都与原文内容不相符。

### Passage 3

31.【解析】D。此题问的是从长远来看,人口增长带来的不可解决的问题将会是什么,属于细节事实题。从文章第一段的第一句话我们就知道,“如果地球上的人口按照目前的速度增长的话,

将没有足够的资源来保证生命的延续”，后文也多处说明了资源短缺将是人口增长面临的最大的问题，所以正确答案选择 D。A、B、C 项在文中作为资源的例证，而且是资源这个大类下的分类，故不能作为答案。

32.【解析】A。此题问的是 Carl Sagan 认为金星会被征服的原因，属于细节事实题。我们在文章第二段的第一句话“Sagan believes that before the earth's resources are completely exhausted it will be possible to change the atmosphere of Venus and so create a new world almost as large as earth itself”（Sagan 认为在地球资源完全用尽之前有可能改变金星上的大气，和建造一个与地球差不多大的新世界）中可以找到答案，即原因是“可以改变金星上的大气环境”，正确答案为 A。B、C、D 三个选项里面所说的内容均与此段后文所说的内容不相符。

33.【解析】B。此题也属于细节事实题，答案仍然可以在第二段找到。由此段的“Venus is much hotter than the earth and there is only a tiny amount of water there”这句话可知，金星上只有少量的水，所以 A 项是不正确的；从本段的最后一句“the algae will break down the carbon dioxide into oxygen and carbon”可知，金星上没有氧气，但是有二氧化碳(carbon dioxide)。所以，D 项和 C 项不正确，B 才是正确选项。

34.【解析】D。此题属于细节事实题。答案可以在第二段的第三句话“Sagan proposes that algae organisms that can live in extremely hot or cold atmospheres and at the same time produce oxygen”中找到，即藻类植物既可以生活在极热或极冷的环境中，同时也可以产生氧气。所以，正确答案为 D。

35.【解析】B。此题问的是人类在什么情况下可以登上金星，属于细节事实题，正确答案可以在最后一段中找到。此段讲到了“当藻类植物发挥作用之后，大气层会冷却，但是在人类登陆之前，氧气要能够产生雨水，因为金星表面对于人类来说仍然过热，但是雨水降下后的几年，金星的整个环境就会变得与地球类似，所以可以推断人类只有在大气层冷却之后才能登上金星”。正确答案选择 B。

#### Passage 4

36.【解析】C。此题问的是为什么研究一个民族的物质文化非常重要，属于细节事实题。文章第一段的第二句话“Examining a nation's material culture can tell us about the group's history and way of life”可知，研究一个民族的物质文化可以帮助我们了解这个民族的历史和生活方式，C 项是对这句话的正确理解。

37.【解析】B。此题是事实推断题，要求在理解第二段的基础上对选项作出判断。重点考查的是对第二段最后一句话的后半部分“or we can outline the spread of the influence of the eastern countries to Europe that results in the development of most of the instruments on the symphony orchestra”的理解。这句话的意思是，“一些东方国家对欧洲音乐的影响就促使交响乐团内的大部分乐器的产生”，所以，表述正确的选项是 B。

38.【解析】A。此题问的是乐谱之所以重要的原因，属于细节事实题。文章第三段的最后一句话讲到了乐谱的重要性，“the ability to read music notation has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music culture as a whole”，即“会识乐谱会对乐师有深远的影响，一旦乐谱流行，它也会对总体的音乐文化产生影响”。正确答案选择 A。

39.【解析】D。此题问的是电子媒体对于音乐所产生的影响，属于细节事实题。文章最后一段最后一句话清楚地说到了电子媒体对于音乐所产生的影响，“They have brought about changes to traditional music instruments”，即是带来了传统乐器的变化，正确答案选 D。

40.【解析】D。此题考查的是文章的主旨，属于事实推理题，需要在理解全文的基础上进行判断。纵观全文可知，文章主要讲述了物质文化对音乐文化的影响，并且在文章开头第一段就提到了“research into the material culture of music can help us to understand the music culture”（研究音乐的物质文化可以帮助我们理解音乐文化）。所以，正确答案为 D。

#### Part III

41.【解析】A。所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项，只有选项 A 中的 studied 能和 subject 搭配，故选 A。

42.【解析】B。此处考查应用地点状语从句的能力,地点状语从句的引导词应该用 where,故选 B。

43.【解析】A。根据上文中的“Wherever people live”,此处的正确答案应与 wherever 对应,排除 B、C 选项;又由于此处引导词在句中用作宾语,排除 D 选项,故选 A。

44.【解析】B。从上、下文中可以看出,人的有些需求都是一样的,所以答案为 B 选项。

45.【解析】B。此处考查应用时态的能力,而在情态动词后面应接动词原形,只有 B 选项符合这一要求。

46.【解析】A。此处考查固定搭配的应用,句中“one another”为固定搭配,因此选 A 项。

47.【解析】C。上、下文的内容在谈论各个社会之间的差异,因此可以看出不同的社会会有不同的风俗习惯,也就是各种各样的风俗习惯,只有 C 选项能表达上、下文所要求的意思。

48.【解析】A。由上文中的“care for sick people”可以看出,此处应该是照顾老人,故选 A 项。

49.【解析】B。此处考查固定搭配“be born into”的应用,选 B 项。

50.【解析】C。从下文中的“what they do in later life depends partly on the habits they learned when they were young”可以看出,大人教小孩遵守这些规则,因此答案为 C 选项。

#### Part IV

51. 当你为应聘一个职位去面试的时候,面试者基于从你简历上获得的信息,或许已经很清楚你是否具有相应的素质。

52. 雇主关心的另一个方面是应聘者是否具有与这份工作相适配的性格特点。

53. 外表通常会考虑的一方面,因为着装打扮能够显示被面试者的个性特点和对勤勉标准的意识。

54. 如果你感到年龄方面处于劣势,你就要通过强调你的经验,可靠和成熟等优势来抵消年龄方面的劣势。

55. 你可以通过广泛阅读、竭力结识新朋友、参加各种论坛活动等来拓展你在上述几方面的潜能。

#### Part V

### The Safety of Food

In recent years, there are many problems about the safety of food. Food-born diseases remain responsible for high levels of sickness and mortality in the general population.

In my opinion, the responsibility goes for the most part to those illegal food producers. In order to sell more products, some food producers may even intentionally use various chemicals such as pesticides, animal drugs, etc. during manufacturing and processing.

To solve the problem, I think the following measures can be taken. First of all, the supervision of food production should be stepped up. What's more, it is important to drastically increase penalties on those who neglect food safety regulations. After all, the Food Safety Department should educate consumers about the possible risks presented in food and the safe way of handling food.