

03年11月北京成人本科学位英语考试A卷（答案精析）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/221/2021\\_2022\\_03\\_E5\\_B9\\_B411\\_E6\\_9C\\_88\\_c66\\_221023.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/221/2021_2022_03_E5_B9_B411_E6_9C_88_c66_221023.htm) 2003年11月北京成人本科学位英语考试A卷新大纲后的第一套题Part

Reading Comprehension  
Passage 1 Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage: After a busy day of work and play, the body needs to rest. Sleep is necessary for good health. During this time, the body recovers from the activities of the previous day. (76) The rest that you get while sleeping enables your body to prepare itself for the next day. There are four levels of sleep, each being a little deeper than the one before. As you sleep, your muscles relax little by little. Your heart beats more slowly, and your brain slows down. After you reach the fourth level, your body shifts back and forth from one level of sleep to the other. Although your mind slows down, from time to time you will dream. Scientists who study sleep state that when dreaming occurs, your eyeballs begin to move more quickly ( although your eyelids are closed). This stage of sleep is called REM, which stands for rapid eye movement. (77) If you have trouble falling asleep, some people recommend breathing very slowly and very deeply. Other people believed that drinking warm milk will help make you drowsy. There is also an old suggestion that counting sheep will put you to sleep! 【文章大意及重要词汇】在繁忙的工作和活动了一天之后,你的身体需要休息。睡眠对良好的健康是必要 ( necessary )。在这段时间里,身体从前一天 ( previous ) 的劳累中恢复 ( recover ) 过来。睡眠时获得的能量使你的身体为第二天做准备

(prepare)。睡眠一共有四个阶段，其程度是逐渐加深的。在你睡觉的时候，你的肌肉(muscle)逐渐放松(relax)下来，心跳减缓，大脑活动放慢。在到达第四个阶段之后，你的身体将在四个阶段之间循环。尽管你的大脑放松下来了，但是你会还会不时的做梦。研究睡眠的专家指出，在你做梦的时候你的眼珠(eyeball)开始快速运动。这个阶段我们称之为REM，他表示快速的眼部运动。如果你入睡困难，有些人建议进行深呼吸。有些人认为，和热牛奶使人有睡意

(drowsy)从而有助于入睡，还有一个建议就是通过数羊来加速睡眠。 1. A good title for this passage is\_\_\_\_\_. A. Sleep B.

Good Health C. Dreams D Work and Rest 答案：A 主旨题。适合文章的题目是？A, 睡眠。文章的第一段告诉我们，Sleep is necessary for good health，第二段和最后一段也提出了睡眠分四个阶段及REM节段，文章是围绕睡眠展开的。 2. The word

drowsy in the last paragraph means\_\_\_\_\_. A. sick B. stand up C. asleep D. a little sleepy 答案：D 词汇题。最后一段中drowsy 是什么意思？D, 欲睡的，困的。根据意思应选D。 3. This passage

suggests that not getting enough sleep might make you\_\_\_\_\_. A. dream more often B. have poor health C. nervous D. breathe quickly

答案：B 细节题。文章暗示出，睡眠不足会导致？B, 健康状况差。根据文章和常识可以选出是B。 4. During REM,\_\_\_\_\_.

A. your eyes move quickly B. you dream C. you are restless D. both A and B 答案：D 细节题。在REM节段，会出现下列那些行为？

D，眼睛快速的运转和做梦。文章最后一段讲，Scientists who study sleep state that when dreaming occurs, your eyeballs begin to move more quickly。 This stage of sleep is called REM, which

stands for rapid eye movement。 5. The average number of hours of sleep that an adult needs is \_\_\_\_\_. A. approximately six hours B. around ten hours C. about eight hours D. not stated here 答案：D 细节题。成人每天需要多长时间的睡眠？D, 文章没有告诉。文章虽是讲睡眠的但是没有告诉我们成人的睡眠量是多少，所以应选D。

Passage 2 Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage: Obviously television has both advantages and disadvantages. (78) In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one. With a TV set in the family people don't have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre, the cinema, or the opera. All they have to do is to push a button or turn a knob, and they can see plays, films, operas and shows of every kind. Some people, however, think that this is where the danger lies. The television viewers need do nothing. He does not even have use his legs if he has a remote control. He makes no choice and exercises, no judgment. He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part. Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events and the latest developments in science and politics. The most distant countries and the strangest customs are brought right into one's sitting room. It could be argued that the radio performs this service as well. but on television everything is much more living, much more real. Yet here again there is a danger. The television screen itself has a terrible, almost physical charm for us. (79) We get so used to looking at the movements on it, so dependent on its pictures, that it begins to control our lives. People

are often heard to say that their television sets have broken down and that they have suddenly found that they have far more time to do things and that they have actually begun to talk to each other again. It makes one think, doesn't it? There are many other arguments for and against television. We must realize that television itself is neither good nor bad. It is the uses that it is put to that determine its value to society. 【文章大意及重要词汇】很明显，电视有利

( advantage ) 也有弊 ( disadvantage ) 。首先电视不仅是一种便利 ( convenient ) 而且相对便宜的娱乐 ( entertainment ) 方式，家里有了电视，人们就没有必要花大量金钱去剧院 ( theatre ) 、电影院或者歌剧院了。他们只需要按一下开关 ( button ) 就可以在家里看各种比赛、电影、歌剧以及其他各种各样的电视节目。但是，有些人也提出了电视的弊病所在，观众什么也不用做，如果有遥控器的话，他们甚至不用走路。他们没有自己的选择和判断 ( judgment ) ，也无法锻炼自己。他们完全是被动 ( passive ) 的，它不需要做任何的努力。电视让我们了解时事和科学及政治的发展。即使最遥远的国家和最奇怪的风俗习惯 ( customs ) 也可以通过电视在家里得知。有人争论 ( argue ) 到，收音机也有这样的功能，但是电视展现给人的是更生动和逼真的画面。但是它也有弊端。电视屏幕对人的身体没有好处。我们如此习惯的看屏幕上的一举一动，如此依赖于 ( dependent on ) 看它展现给我们的画面，以至于电视开始控制我们的生活。有些时候，我们会听到人们说电视坏了，他们突然之间意识到自己大量的时间干别的事情了，也开始彼此交流了。这发人深思，事吗？关于电视弊和利的讨论还很多，我们必须认识到电视本身是

没有好坏的，它对社会的价值取决于人们如何去用它。 6.

What is the major function of paragraph 1? A. To arouse the reader's concern B. To introduce the theme of the whole passage C. To summarize the whole passage D. To state the primary uses of TV

答案：B 推理题。文章第一段话的主要作用是？B，介绍文章的主旨。第一段话，很明显，电视有利也有弊。这是对文章主旨的介绍。 7. Television, as a source of entertainment, is\_\_\_\_\_.

A. not very convenient B. very expensive C. quite dangerous D.

relatively cheap

答案：D 细节题。电视作为一种娱乐方式，是D，相对便宜。根据文章的第二段第一句，首先电视不仅是一种便利而且相对便宜的娱乐方式，得出答案是D。 8.

Why are some people against TV? A. Because TV programs are not interesting B. Because TV viewers are totally passive C. Because TV prices are very high. D. Because TV has both advantages and

disadvantages

答案：B 细节题。为什么有些人反对电视？B，

因为看电视的人完全是被动的。文章第二段，Some people,

however, think that this is where the danger lies. The television

viewers need do nothing. He does not even have use his legs if he has

a remote control. He makes no choice and exercises, no judgment.

He is completely passive and has everything presented to him

without any effort on his part.，可以看出答案是B。 9. One of the

most obvious advantages of TV is that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it keeps us informed B. it is very cheap C. it enables us to have a rest D. it controls our lives

答案：A 细节题。电视一个最明显的好处是？A，让我们获取

信息。本文第三段，Television, it is often said, keeps one

informed about current events and the latest developments in science

and politics , 应该选A。 10. According to the passage, whether TV is good or not depends on\_\_\_\_. A. its quality B. people ' s attitude towards it C. how we use it D. when we use it答案 : C 细节题。 根据文章 , 电视的好坏取决于 ? C , 我们怎么使用它。 文章最后一段话 , It is the uses that it is put to that determine its value to society。 Passage 3 Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage: Too often young people get themselves employed quite by accident, not knowing what lies in the way of opportunity for promotion, happiness and security. As a result, they are employed doing jobs that afford them little or no satisfaction. (80) Our school leavers face so much competition that they seldom care what they do as long as they can earn a living. Some stay long at a job and learn to like it. others quit from one to another looking for something to suit them. The young graduates who leave the university look for jobs that offer a salary up to their expectation. Very few go out into the world knowing exactly what they want and realizing their own abilities. The reason behind all this confusion is that there never has been a proper vocational guidance in our educational institution. Nearly all grope (摸索) in the dark and their chief concern when they look for a job is to ask what salary is like. They never bother to think whether they are suited for the job or, even more important, whether the job suits them. Having a job is more than merely providing yourself and your dependants with daily bread and some money for leisure and entertainment. It sets a pattern of life and, in many ways, determines social status in life, 0selection of friends, leisure and interest. In choosing a career you should first consider the

type of work which will suit your interest. Nothing is more pathetic than taking on a job in which you have no interest, for it will not only discourage your desire to succeed in life but also ruin your talents and ultimately make you an emotional wreck (受到严重伤害的人) and a bitter person. 【文章大意及重要词汇】 年轻人是很偶然 (by accident) 找到工作的，而不考虑提升 (promotion) 的机会 (opportunity)，快乐和安全的因素。结果他们找的工作给他们很少甚至根本没有满足感。我们的大学毕业生面临着如此激烈的竞争 (competition)，因此他们很少在乎从事何种工作，只要能谋生就行了。有些人长时间干同一份工作，并且试着去喜欢它；有些人放弃了一个又一个工作，一直在找适合他们的。刚毕业的大学生 (graduation) 要找的工作使那些能满足他们薪水 (salary) 要求的。大部分人进入社会却不知道自己想要什么和真正了解自己的能力和能力。所有这些疑惑是由于我们的教育体制 (institution) 没有给学生提供一个合适的职业指南 (guidance) 造成的，所有的人都是在摸索 (grope) 中前进，他们在找工作时首要考虑的是薪水，却从来不去认真的考虑他们是否适合做这些工作或者这样的工作是否适合他们。工作不单单是为你和需要你养活的人提供每天的食物和用于工作之余休闲 (leisure) 娱乐 (entertainment) 的消费，更重要的是它决定了你的生活方式，影响着你的社会地位 (status)，朋友的选择和兴趣所在。没有什么比拥有一份自己不喜欢的工作更可悲 (pathetic) 的了，因为这样的工作不但挫败 (discourage) 了你对成功的渴望，而且妨碍了你对天赋 (talent) 的发挥，最终使你变成一个精神上受到严重伤害的人 (wreck)，和备感痛苦的人。 11. The reason

why some people are unlikely to succeed in life is that they A. have ruined their talents B. have taken on an unsuitable job C. think of nothing but their salary D. are not aware of their own potential 答案：B 推理题。有些人很难取得成功是因为他们？B， 找了一个不合适的工作。 整个文章都在讲年轻人是很偶然找到工作的， 因此他们在工作中很少甚至根本没有满足感， 由此可以推出应选B。

12. The difficulty in choosing a suitable job lies mainly in that\_\_\_\_\_. A. much competition has to be faced B. many employees have no working experience C. the young people only care about how much they can earn D. schools fail to offer students appropriate vocational guidance 答案：D 细节题。 年轻人很难找到适合自己的工作是因为？D， 学校没有给学生适当的择业指南。 文章第二段， The reason behind all this confusion is that there never has been a proper vocational guidance in our educational institution。

13. Which of the following statements is most important according to the passage? A. Your job must suit your interest. B. Your job must set a pattern of life. C. Your job must offer you a high salary. D. Your job must not ruin your talents. 答案：A 细节题。 根据文章， 下列哪一个是最重要的？A， 你的工作必须是你喜欢的。 文章第三段， In choosing a career you should first consider the type of work which will suit your interest， 选A。

14. The best title for this passage would be\_\_\_\_\_. A. What Can A Good Job Offer B. Earning A Living C. Correct Attitude On Job-hunting D. How To Choose A Job 答案：D 主旨题。 最适合文章的标题是那一个？D， 如何找一份好工作。 据文章大意得出应选D。

15. The word “ pathetic ” in Paragraph 2 most probably means\_\_\_\_\_. A.



splendid B. miserable C. disgusted D. touching 答案：B 词汇。文章第二段中的pathetic 的意思是？B，痛苦的，悲惨的，可怜。文章最后一段，Nothing is more pathetic than taking on a job in which you have no interest。 Part II Vocabulary and Structure 16.

Today books are \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone because they are no longer expensive. A. available B. preferable C. reliable D. actual 答案：A 词义辨析。Available 可用的，可以得到的。Preferable 更可取的，更好的。Reliable 可靠的，可信赖的。Actual 实际的，真实的。根据句意应选A。

17. We shall ask for samples \_\_\_\_\_ and then we can make our decision. A. to be sent B. being sent C. to sent D. to have been sent 答案：A 不定式的用法。送样品是将来要发生的动作，所以应该用不定式；但是样品和送之间是被动关系；综合两个知识点应选A。

18. The forest fire caused by the volcano is difficult to be \_\_\_\_\_. A. put off B. put away C. put out D. put up 答案：C 短语辨析。根据题干大火应该是被扑灭的，应选C，put out 扑灭，出版。

19. It was not \_\_\_\_\_ midnight that they discovered the children were not in their beds. A. before B. at C. after D. until 答案：D 固定搭配。It is...that 是一个强调句，可以看出本句强调的是时间。A、B、C、D项都可以和midnight 进行搭配，但能和not 连用表示强调的只有D项，只有....才....。

20. The girl is not happy at the new school. She has \_\_\_\_\_ friends there. A. few B. a few C. little D. quite a few 答案：A 词义辨析。A项是几乎没有的意思，而且few还是修饰可数名词的，其它项都不符合题意，所以应选A。

21. Robots have already \_\_\_\_\_ human tasks in the industrial field. A. taken on B. taken out C. taken up D. taken over 答案：A 词义辨析。take on

承担，从事。take out 拿出，带出。take up 开始从事，占据。take over 接管，接收。根据句意应选A项。22. I can't find the recorder in the room. It \_\_\_\_\_ by somebody. A. must have taken B. may have taken C. may have been taken D. should have been taken 答案：C 情态动词的推测。首先根据by可以看出应该选的是被动式，首先可排除A和B项，而C项的may 是对现在或过去不太肯定的推测，D项should表示据事实而论，所以根据句意应选C项。23. He took the medicine, but it didn't have any \_\_\_\_\_. A. answer B. cause C. effect D. effect 答案：C 词义辨析。Answer 答案。Cause 原因。Effect 作用，影响。Effect 工作。根据句意应选C。24. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that over one million Americans now live below the poverty line. A. judged B. estimated C. calculated D. considered 答案：B 词义辨析。Judged 审理，断定。Estimated 粗略的计算或由不完全资料计算的；估计，预算，常用It is estimated...这样的句型。Calculated 计算。Considered 考虑。根据句意应选B。25. He left \_\_\_\_\_ an important detail in his account. A. off B. over C. behind D. out 答案：D 短语辨析。Left off 停止。Leave over 留下。Leave behind 遗留。Leave out 省去，不考虑。根据句意D项最合适。26. When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of \_\_\_\_\_. A. hand B. hold C. place D. reach 答案：D 短语辨析。根据句意D项out of reach 够不着，最适合本句。27. I hadn't seen him for years, but I \_\_\_\_\_ his voice on the telephone. A. realized B. discovered C. recognized D. heard 答案：C 词义辨析。根据后面的宾语C和D都可以搭配，都是认识，辨认的意思。但根据句意C项更合适。28. This place, originally a small town,

has been \_\_\_\_\_ into a modern city. A. transported B. transferred C. transmitted D. transformed  
答案：D 词义辨析。Transported 转移，转运。Transferred 转移，调任。Transmitted 传播，发射。Transformed 转换，改变，改造。根据句意选D项。 29.

There was nobody \_\_\_\_\_ when we came round the corner. A. out of sight B. at sight C. by sight D. in sight  
答案：D 短语辨析。D项 in sight 是看得见，在视线之内。所以应选D。 30. We ' ll be only too glad to attend your party \_\_\_\_\_ we can get a baby-sitter. A. so far as B. provided that C. unless D. except that  
答案：B 短语辨析。so far as 就...来说。provided that 假设，如果，相当于if。unless 除非...才...。except that 除了...之外。根据句意应选B。 31.

They couldn ' t \_\_\_\_\_ him of his mistake. A. advise B. convince C. persuade D. believe  
答案：B 词义辨析。根据句意和后面的介词of可以排除A和D项。B项convince 是证明，是以理服人。C项persuade 是说服，是通过感情服人。根据句意应选B。 32.

The old gentleman never fails to help \_\_\_\_\_ is in need of his help. A. whom B. who C. whoever D. whomever  
答案：C 宾语从句的引导词。这里所用的词应该既作help的宾语又作后一句子的主语，同时又表示任意性，而句子本身强调的是后一种身份，应该用whoever，选C。 33. \_\_\_\_\_ under a microscope, a fresh snowflake has a delicate six-pointed shape. A. Seeing B. Seen C. To see D. To be seen  
答案：B 分词。句子中间的分号就提醒我们应该用分号，首先排除C和D项；根据句意应该是用过去分词，表被动关系，所以应该选B。 34. “ When are you going to visit your uncle in Chicago? ” “ As soon as \_\_\_\_\_ our work for tomorrow. ” A. we ' re complete B. we ' d complete C. we ' ll

complete D. we complete 答案：D 时态。据题干，应该是将来时；但是as soon as...引导的从句通常用一般现在时表示将来时，所以选D。 35. Neither John nor I \_\_\_\_\_ able to persuade Richard ' s grandfather to attend the wedding. A. am B. are C. are to be D. is 答案：A 主谓一致。Neither...nor...的谓语是就近一致原则，就是谓语跟距离最近的那个主语相一致。据题意应选A。 36. You ought \_\_\_\_\_ the matter to the manager the day before yesterday. A. to report B. to have reported C. to reporting D. have reported 答案：B 时态。Ought to do sth.是固定用法，先排除C和D项，同时根据时间副词the day before yesterday，可以得知动作发生在过去的过去，应该用过去完成时，选B。 37. We look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ to the opening ceremony. A. invite B. be invited C. having been invited D. being invited 答案：D 固定搭配。Look forward to doing sth.，根据这个固定搭配可以排除A和B项，而本句的动词Look用的是现在时，所以用完成时不正确，又可以排除C项；显然D为正确答案。 38. Excuse me, but it is time to have your temperature\_\_\_\_\_. A. taking B. taken C. took D. take 答案：B 使役动词。如果是主动的时候，使役动词后面跟动词原形；如果是被动的时候，使役动词后面跟过去分词；据题意，体温和测量之间是被动的，所以应选B。 39. I cannot\_\_\_\_\_ the truth of your words, although they go against my interests. A. but admit B. but admitting C. help but to admit D. help but admitting 答案：A 短语用法。Can not help doing sth.禁不住要干某事。Can not help but do sth.不得不干某事，需要跟动词原形，所以正确的选项应该是A。 40. When I went to visit Mrs. Smith last week, I was told she two days before. A. has left B. was

leaving C. would leave D. had left 答案：D 时态。前面的从句的时态是过去时，后面一句话又有时间副词two days ago，所以这个动作是过去的过去，应该用过去完成时选D。

41. The boat will not arrive \_\_\_\_\_ forty-four hours. A. in B. at C. for D. by 答案：A 介词的用法。In后面跟一段时间表示将来。Will已经暗示出题干的时态是将来时，所以应该选A项。

42. In winter, animals have a hard time \_\_\_\_\_ anything to eat. A. to find B. to finding C. to find out D. finding 答案：D 习惯用法。Have a time doing sth.在.....方面有艰苦的时光。应选D。

43. Since you won't take advice, there is no \_\_\_\_\_ in asking for it. A. place B. point C. reason D. way 答案：B 固定搭配。There is no point in doing sth.没有必要做某事。选B。

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to all, too much smoking will cause lung cancer. A. That B. It C. As D. What 答案：C 定语从句。As作为关系代词引导非限定性定语从句，既可以放在主句之前，也可以放在主句之后，应该选C。

45. They have developed techniques which are \_\_\_\_\_ to those used in most factories.. A. more B. better C. greater D. superior 答案：D 固定搭配。题干中并没有比较级的用法，可以排除A、B、C三项，而且Superior to是一个固定搭配，所以应选D。

Part Identification

46. I'm [old enough][not to] let my troubles [to interfere] [with] my work. A B C D 答案：C 使役动词。Let为使役动词，后面跟不带to的不定式，所以应该把C项的to去掉。

47. [It was] [in the] primary school [where] my teacher introduced A B C [me to] computers. D 答案：C 强调句。强调句的句型是It is...that。

48. [Where] did the accident [in which] your friend [was hurt] [took place]? A B C D 答案：D 动词。在疑问中主动词提

前，后面的动词用原形。took place 改为take place。 49. [There are] twelve people [take part in] the experiment, four A B [working] [as a] group. C D答案：B 分词。因为这是一个句子，所以只能有一套主谓宾，应把B项中的take part in改为现在分词用来修饰People。 50. [Red and green] light, [if mixing], [in] the right proportion, [will] A B C D give us yellow. 答案：B 被动。颜色和混合之间是被动的，应把B项中的mixing改为mixed。 51. We [strongly] suggest [that] Smith [is told] about [his] physical A B C D condition as soon as possible. 答案：C 虚拟语气。Suggest 表示建议，命令，请求等语气的时候要用虚拟语气；Should v.，应把C项is told改为should be told。 52. Nearly [three quarters of the surface] of the earth [are] covered A B with water, and [there] would be even less land [if] the polar icecaps C D were melt. 答案：B 主谓一致。主语虽然有四分之三修饰，但中心词表面是不可数名词，所应谓语动词用单数，即B项are改为is。 53. The seventeenth century was one [which] many significant A [advances] [were made] [in both] science and philosophy. B C D答案：A 定语从句。Which在该句中应作时间状语，应该用in which。 54. No matter [whatever happens], we 're determined to [do our best] A B and [make] the experiment [a success]. C D答案：A 连接代词。Whatever引导让步状语从句，含义相当于No matter what，所以Whatever和No matter what是重复的，应去掉Whatever，改成what。 55. [Let 's not]waste time on [matters of no important]. We have other A B [vital] problems to [deal with]. C D答案：B beof n.结构。应把Important改为Importance。 Part IV CtozeWhat do we mean by a perfect English pronunciation? In one

56 there are as many different kinds of English as there are speakers of it. 57 two speakers speak in exactly the same 58 . We can always hear differences 59 them, and the pronunciation of English 60 a great deal in different geographical 61 . How do we decide what sort of English to use as a 62 ? This is not a question that can be 63 in the same way for all foreign learners of English. 64 you live in a part of the world 65 India or West Africa, where there is a long 66 of speaking English for general communication purpose, you should 67 to acquire a good variety of the pronunciation of this area. It would be 68 in these circumstances to use as a model BBC English or 69 of the sort. On the other hand, if you live in a country 70 there is no traditional use of English, you must take 71 your model some form of 72 English pronunciation. It does not 73 very much which form you choose. The most 74 way is to take as your model the sort of English you can 75 most often.

56. A. meaning B. sense C. case D. situation  
答案：B 固定搭配。In one sense在某种意义上。

57. A. Not B. No C. None D. Nor  
答案：C 否定。这是对两者的否定。只由None是对两者以上的否定。

58. A. type B. form C. sort D. way  
答案：D 固定搭配。In the same way以相同的方式。通常Way和In是连用的。

59. A. between B. among C. of D. from  
答案：A 介词。应前面说的是两个人所以用between。

60. A. changes B. varies C. shifts D. alters  
答案：B 词义辨析。Vary是指某事物或其部分的改变常为暂时的或反复的。据题意应选B。

61. A. areas B. parts C. countries D. spaces  
答案：A 词义辨析。根据上下文的理解，地区用area此词为最适合。

62. A. direction B. guide C. symbol D. model  
答案：D 词义辨析。Direction 方向

。Guide 向导。Symbol 符号。Model 模范，模型。据题意应选D。63. A. given B. responded C. symbol D. answered 答案：D 固定搭配。Question只和Answer搭配。64. A. Because B. When C. If D. Whether答案：C 连词。这里表示一种假设关系，所以选C项if。65. A. as B. in C. like D. near 答案：C 习惯用法。当举例时用Such as 或Like，同时根据句意应选C。66. A. custom B. use C. tradition D. habit 答案：C 词义辨析。Custom 习俗。Use 使用。Tradition 传统。Habit 习惯。据句意应选C。67. A. aim B. propose C. select D. tend 答案：A 词义辨析。aim to do sth.打算干某事。据句意选A。68. A. fashion B. mistake C. nonsense D. possibility答案：B 词义辨析。据上下文可以看出这是对BBC这种标准英语的一种否定，应选B，mistake错误。69. A. everything B. nothing C. anything D. things答案：C 不定代词。根据上下文，本题是对前面所列举的BBC模式的一种补充，意思是这一类的事物。正确的应该选C。70. A. where B. that C. which D. wherever答案：A 定语从句。因为先行词在从句中做的是地点状语，而不是主语或者宾语，所以应选关系副词A项。71. A. to B. with C. on D. as 答案：D 介词。根据文章最后一句话和68题的提示，可以选出答案D。72. A. practical B. domestic C. native D. new答案：C 词义辨析。Practical 实际的。Domestic 国内的。Native 本地的。New 新的。据题意应选C。73. A. care B. affect C. trouble D. matter答案：D 固定搭配。表示无关紧要的时常用It does not matter。74. A. effective B. sensitive C. ordinary D. careful答案：A 词义辨析。Effective 有效的。Sensitive 敏感的。Ordinary 普通的。Careful 小心的。据题意选A。75. A. listen B. hear C. notice D. find 答案：B 习惯用法



。Hear可以直接跟宾语表示听的结果，当表示语言的时候也用它。 Part V Translation Section A Directions: In this part there are five sentences which you should translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the 3 passages you have just read in the part of Reading Comprehension. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context. 76. The rest that you get while sleeping enables your body to prepare itself for the next day. ( Passage1)答案：睡眠时获得的能量使你的身体为第二天做准备。 That引导的定语从句的翻译。 77. If you have trouble falling asleep, some people recommend breathing very slowly and very deeply. ( Passage 1)答案：如果你入睡困难，有些人建议慢慢进行呼吸。 78. In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one. ( Passage 2)答案：首先电视不仅是一种便利而且相对便宜的娱乐方式。 79. We get so used to looking at the movements on it, so dependent on its pictures, that it begins to control our lives. ( Passage 2) 答案：我们如此习惯于看着屏幕上的一举一动，如此依赖于看它展现给我们的画面，以至于电视开始控制我们的生活。 80. Our school leavers face so much competition that they seldom care what they do as long as they can earn a living. ( Passage 3)答案：我们的大学毕业生免领着如此激烈的竞争，因此他们很少在乎从事何种工作，只要能谋生就行了。 Section B Directions: In this part there are five sentences in Chinese. You should translate them into English. Be sure to write clearly. 81. 他们试图想出一个解决这个问题的办法。 答案：They are trying to find a solution to this problem. 82. 你离开教室时，别忘了关灯

。答案：Don ' t forget to turn off the light when you leave the classroom. 83. 他喜欢一边做作业，一边听音乐。答案：He likes listening to music while doing homework. 84. 我已了解清楚，他的结论是以事实为依据的。答案：I know for sure that his conclusion is based on truth. 85. 对于年轻人来说，独立思考问题的能力很重要。答案：It is important to think independence for the young. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)