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In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases. On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by communicating with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I will do it". This difference can serve as a basis for the student to change his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to communicate in the first place would lose this opportunity to learn by trial and error.

1. According to the passage, the present tense in English is \_\_\_\_\_. A. not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future B. used with some verbs but not with others to express future intention C. basically the same in English as it is in Spanish D. not the most difficult problem for foreign students

答案：A 细节题。文章中提到：“西班牙人讲英语的时候用“I do it”表示在不久的将来做某事的愿望，而以英语为母语的英国

人则用“ I ' ll do it ”来表示”。所以通过和native speaker的交流，就可以体会到英语中的一般现在时不用来表示“将来做某事的愿望”。因此只有A正确。

2. According to the passage, language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by \_\_\_\_\_. A. asking native speakers for explanations B. reading good books in the foreign language C. comparing their speech with that of native speakers D. speaking without regard to native speakers

答案：C 细节题。文章中提到：西班牙人通过和英国人的交流发现自己使用一般现在时的错误，因此可以得出结论，我们可以通过和native speaker的交流来发现自己语言中的错误。A, B, D都是错的。

3. According to the passage, foreign language students who do not communicate with native speakers will NOT \_\_\_\_\_. A. learn very much about the foreign society B. learn about the history of the foreign language C. have to worry about making mistakes D. take advantage of available language

答：D 细节题。首先，文章中并没有提到：“学生如果不和native speaker交流的话，就没有机会了解国外的社会、语言的历史，以及用不着担心出错这样的内容，因此A, B, C都是错误的。只有D是正确的。即：“学习外语的学生如果不和native speaker进行交流的话，就不能充分利用现成的语言。”

4. According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because \_\_\_\_\_. A. native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language B. communication is the primary goal of language learning C. native speakers will ignore their mistakes D. everyone makes mistakes when trying to communicate in a strange language

答案：B 细节题。文章第二句：“If the primary goal of

language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases.因此如果交流是学习语言的主要目的的话，那么学生就用不着过分担心犯错误。所以只有B是正确的。 5. The authors major conclusion about the function of mistakes in foreign language learning is that \_\_\_\_\_. A. mistakes are not important in the process of learning a language B. learners are often very afraid of making mistakes C. making mistakes can help the learner discover the rules of the language D. native speakers often do not tell foreign language learners about their mistakes 答案：C逻辑推理题。文章的最后一句话的意思是“一个不愿意用语言交流的学生会失去在错误中学习的机会。前面又列举了像西班牙人在和native speaker的交流中才发现一般现在时的使用不当。因此犯错误能帮助学习者发现语言的规律。 Passage 2 The Chinese have used a method called acupuncture ( 针灸 ) to perform operations for about 4,000 years without putting the patient to sleep. This involves placing flexible needles into certain parts of the body. The needles are available in a number of stores in China and anyone may buy them. To learn how to use the needles takes about one month of training. But to be skillful requires greater time. The person who performs the acupuncture knows how to put in the needles so the needles themselves are not painful. This person also knows where to place the needles so the patient feels no pain in the area where the operation is to be performed. A particular operation might require 25 or more needles placed in various parts of the body. But now this operation requires only 3 or 4 needles. Today, the

Chinese doctors are trying to learn more about acupuncture. They are trying to develop a convincing theory to explain how the needles work in preventing pain, or why a needle in the wrist, for example, would prevent the pain in the area of the mouth. A patient who needs an operation is given a choice between having acupuncture or having one of the chemicals used for putting him to sleep. It has been estimated that over half of the patients choose acupuncture because there is no sickness after the operation because the chemical may make the patient sick for a few hours or a day.

6. Acupuncture is \_\_\_\_\_. A. a medical operation B. a medical needle C. a medical technique D. a medical machine  
答案：A 细节题。答案在第一段的第一句话：“中国人用针灸进行手术已经有4000年的历史了”，因此可以断定针灸是个医学手术。

7. Which statement is not true of the performer of acupuncture? A. He knows where to place the needles without pain. B. He knows where the operation is to be performed. C. He knows how to perform the operation to cure the patient. D. He knows how to use the needles in an operation.  
答案：C 细节题。答案在第二段的第三句话和第四句话。

“The person who performs the acupuncture knows how to put in the needles so the needles themselves are not painful. This person also knows where to place the needles so the patient feels no pain in the area where the operation is to be performed.” 针灸的医生知道如何扎针，针就不会疼；同时知道把针放在什么位置病人就不会感觉痛。因此A，B，D都符合文章的内容。但是并没有提到他知道如何进行手术来治好病人。只有C是错误的。

8. To learn how to use the needles, it takes a person \_\_\_\_\_. A. several

months B .a couple of weeks C. a life time D. almost one month 答案：D 细节题。答案在第二段的第一句话。“ To learn how to use the needles takes about one month of training. ” 学会针灸要花费一个月的时间进行培训。

9. It can be learned from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_. A. the person performing the acupuncture knows a lot about the making of needles B. an operation now needs fewer needles than in the past C. acupuncture has existed in China for as long as 2,000 years D. few patients prefer acupuncture to chemicals 答案：B 细节题。A,C,D均不符合文章的内容.从文章第二段的最后两句话 “ A particular operation might require 25 or more needles placed in various parts of the body. But now this operation requires only 3 or 4 needles. ” 说明 如今针灸手术比过去用的针少了，只有B 符合题意

10. Which is implied but not stated in the passage? A. The Chinese mainly use acupuncture to cure strange disease. B. The Chinese are learning to be more skillful and efficient in acupuncture. C. The Chinese have spread acupuncture all over the world. D. Most Chinese patients prefer acupuncture to chemicals in curing diseases. 答案：B 逻辑推理题。从文章的内容来看,A , C , D均不符合。从文章 第二段开始谈到针灸时用的针比过去减少了；第三段又说医生正在学习更多的针灸知识；例如：他们正在试图总结一些可信的理论，针如何能减轻痛苦？为什么把针扎在腰上而能减轻嘴部的疼痛？最后一段又谈到，据估计一半多的病人愿意选择针灸治疗,因为针灸可以除病。因此可以断定：中国人的针灸技术越来越精湛,越来越有效。B是正确答案

Passage 3 Is teaching important? Well, of course it is. There was a time when the necessary knowledge could be taught

to the young by family members. But as societies became more complex and division of labor more common, it was impossible for family members to teach the information and skills young people needed to become useful members of the society. As the need for specialists appeared, the job of teaching came into being in our country, and teaching as a job has been of increasing importance over the past hundred years. Today, we have strict rules for teachers. We hope all children can attend schools. Many things tell us that teaching is indeed an "important" job. In recent years, there has been an increasing need for teachers to be "responsible". This means that the public expects teachers to succeed in teaching important information to the young. Teachers salaries today, while not much, certainly are much higher than they were in past year. These increases have come about because people have realized that without enough salaries, people who have abilities will not become teachers. Today almost no one says that "anybody will do" for a teacher. The public expects "quality people" to teach the young, and progress is being made to give salaries that will make people who have abilities become teachers.

11. Before the job of teaching came into being, \_\_\_\_\_. A. family members had been responsible for the education of the young B. specialists had been in charge of teaching young people C. young people had had to be self--educated D. the society had played an important role in educating young people

答A 细节题。通过第一段的第三句话可以断定:在有教师的工作之前,家庭成员负责孩子们的教育是正确的

12. The job of teaching came into being mainly because of \_\_\_\_\_. A. the development of the society B. the

explosion of information C. the need for specialists D. the civilization of human beings 答案：C 细节题。第一段中谈到：随着社会的发展，社会分工的普遍，家庭成员已经无法满足孩子们对知识、技术的需求，因此在这种情况下，特别需要专业人员，教师这个职业就应运而生了。所以教师职业的出现主要原因是对专业人员的需求。

13. Teachers' salaries are raised today in order to \_\_\_\_\_. A. show the importance of teaching as a job B. attract more qualified people to become teachers C. make teachers "responsible" in their teaching D. improve the quality of public teaching 答案：B 细节题。通过文章的最后一句话可以断定：增加教师的工资是为了吸引高素质的人当教师。

14. "Anybody will do" for a teacher means that \_\_\_\_\_. A. almost all people want to become a teacher B. a teacher is so highly respected that people all want to help him C. a teacher will do whatever he can for his students D. the job of teaching is so easy that everybody can do it 答案：D 语义题。根据上下文“Anybody will do”意思“教师工作太容易了，什么人都能做”。

15. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_. A. it is important to be successful in teaching the young B. enough salaries are necessary in making quality people become teachers C. greater progress has to be made in teaching D. teaching is a product of the society's division of labor 答案：B 逻辑推理题。首先A, C, D均不符合文章的内容。第一段的末尾谈到教师是非常重要的工作；第二段又谈到：公众需要“responsible”的教师；“have abilities”的教师来教育下一代。同时人们认识到提高教师的工资待遇才能吸引高素质的人才成为教师。因此我们可以得出结论：“优厚的工资待遇是

吸引高素质人才成为教师的必要手段。”只有B是正确的。

Passage 4 Though some people have suggested that women should return to housework in order to leave more jobs for men, the idea has been rejected by both women and men in public opinion polls (民意测验). Lately some union officials have suggested that too many women are employed in type of work more suitable for men and that women should step aside to make way for unemployed young men. They argue that women especially women in their childbearing years actually delay economic development and result in lower productivity, poor quality and inefficiency. To solve the problem, they have suggested that the working women stay at home while their husbands or brothers were given double wages. They argue that under these circumstances, families would retain their same level of income, and women could run the house and raise children much better. The suggestion has been rejected by 9 out of 10 people polled. A hundred persons in a big city were questioned last summer. Out of 50 women, 46 said they were unwilling to leave their jobs, no matter what the situation was. The other 4 said they would like to return home if their jobs could be taken by their sons or daughters. Of 50 men polled, only 6 said they would like to see their wives give up their jobs, if it meant higher wages for themselves. Some other people have suggested another way called “phased employment theory”. The theory suggests that a woman worker take leave from her job when she is seven months pregnant (妊娠) and stay off the job until her baby reaches the age of 3. It suggests that women on leave receive 75 percent of their normal salary and be



allowed to return to work after the 3--year period. This will benefit children, women, their families and the society. Some of those polled, both women and men, felt the idea is a good one. It definitely seems to be more acceptable than the suggestion that women return to home forever.

16. Some union officials have suggested that women should return home because \_\_\_\_\_. A. all of them are employed in unsuitable types of work B. most skilled male workers are now unemployed C. their participation in work has had influence on the economic development D. nowadays no one can take care of children except women

答案：C 细节题。答案可以在第一段的最后一句话找到，他们认为妇女：尤其是生育期的妇女，阻碍了经济发展，结果导致生产效率低，质量差。因此可以断定：他们认为妇女应该回家的理由是妇女们工作会对经济的发展有不利的影响。C是正确答案。

17. Some union officials have suggested that if women resign their jobs, \_\_\_\_\_. A. they should be allowed to attend school to be trained B. their jobs should be taken over by the male members of their families C. the male employees in their families should receive double wages D. their children should also leave their kindergartens

答案：C 细节题。答案在第二段的第一句话，他们建议：如果妇女辞职，她们家庭中的男性雇员应当挣双份工资。

18. According to the passage, the suggestion that women should return to housework was \_\_\_\_\_. A. opposed by most men and women B. welcomed by men only C. welcomed by women only D. welcomed by men and women

答案：A 细节题。答案在第三段。“对50名妇女的调查结果：46位妇女不愿意辞职回家，不管是什么情况；4位妇女愿意

回家,如果她们的子女能接替他们的工作的话。”“对50名男性的调查结果是:只有6名愿意他们的妻子放弃工作,如果他们的工资能提高的话。”因此,绝大多数男女都反对妇女回家做家务

19. From the passage we can see "phased employment" means \_\_\_\_\_. A. two or more women share the same job B. women stay at home on weekdays and go to work on weekends or holidays C. a woman should resign her job forever if she has a child D.

women are allowed to take leave from their jobs during their childbearing years 答案:D 细节题。文章的第四段告诉我们,妇女可以在怀孕七个月的时候请假,一直到孩子三岁的时候再来上班。因此妇女生育期间可以请假是正确的。

20. According to the "phased employment" theory, during a woman's leave from her job \_\_\_\_\_. A. her work should be done by her husband or brothers B. either her husband or her brothers will be given double wages C. her family can still keep the same level of income D. her family's income level will be a little lower than it normally is 答案:

D 细节题。第四段中有一句话 "It suggests that women on leave receive 75 percent of their normal salary and be allowed to return to work after the 3-year period." 因此妇女在此期间她的收入比平常要低。

Part II Vocabulary and Structure 21. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the play is so great that many people want to see it. A. attention B. attraction C. attempt D. attack 答案:B。本句的意思是 "这个剧目有如此大的吸引力,以至于许多人都想看"

attraction: 吸引。attention: 注意力。attempt: 努力。attack: 进攻, 袭击。因此只有B最符合题意。

22. Do you think they have \_\_\_\_\_ food for all these people here? A. subsequent B.

beneficial C. sufficient D. average 答案：C。本句的意思是：“你认为这里的人们都有充足的粮食吗？” sufficient：充足的，足够的。C最符合题意。subsequent：随后的。beneficial：有益的。average：平均的。23. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ on hearing her son's death. A. broke in B. broke down C. broke out D. broke away 答案：B。break down: 禁不住痛哭，（身体、精神）垮了。When she heard the news she broke down and cried 当她听到这个消息时，她失声痛哭。本句的意思是“当听到她儿子死亡的消息是她放声痛哭。”因此只有B最符合题意。break in：非法闯入。The alarm was ringing when the thieves broke in last night. 昨晚窃贼闯入的时候，报警器响了。break out：爆发，突然发生。The economic crisis broke out first in the United States. 经济危机首先爆发在美国。break away 断绝关系。He broke away from all his old friends. 他与所有的老朋友断绝了来往。24. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ my visit as I'll be very busy next week. A. call for B. call on C. call off D. call in 答案：C。call off：取消，停止。The football match was called off on account of rain. 足球赛因下雨取消。本句的意思是“我不得不取消我的出访，因为下周太忙了。”只有C最符合题意。call for：要求，需求。This invitation does not call for an answer. 这张请贴不要求答复。call on/upon：拜访，访问。I hope to call on you at your office at 4 o'clock this afternoon. 我想下午4点到你的办公室去拜访你。call in：召集，请。He called in a mediator to settle the dispute. 他请了一位调解员调解这次争执。25. He has been teaching for 2 years, but being a teacher is not his \_\_\_\_\_. A. chance B. character C. attitude D. choice 答案：D。本句的意思是“他已经教书两年了，但

是当老师并不是他的选择。” choice : 选择。只有D最符合题意。 chance : 机会 character : 性格 , 特点。 attitude : 态度。 26. This is a very \_\_\_\_\_ situation and we dont know how to face it yet. A. comprehensive B. compound C. complicated D. competent 答案 : C。 complicated:复杂的。本句的意思是“这是一个非常复杂的形势,我们还不知道如何面对。”因此只有C最符合题意。 comprehensive : 综合的,理解的。 compound : 混合的,复合的。 competent : 能力强的。 27. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for a person in his position to make such a mistake. A. rare B. less C. little D. few 答案 : A。 rare:此处的意思是:罕见的。本句的意思是“一个处在他这样位置的人难得犯这种错误。”其它三个词不符合题意。 28. Dont forget \_\_\_\_\_ the window before leaving the room. A. to have closed B. to close C. having closed D. closing 答 : B。 forget 动词不定式作宾语表示动作尚未发生。 I am afraid I will forget to give the letter to him.我担心我会忘了把这封信交给他。(动词不定式表示一个发生在forget 之后的一个将来的动作。 ) forget 动名词作宾语,表示动作已经发生。 I forget giving the letter to him.我忘了已经把信给他了。(动名词表示一个发生在forget之前的动作。)类似的动词有remember, regret等。本句的意思是“走的时候别忘了关窗户。”动作还没有发生,因此用动词不定式。 29. You bad better \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor as soon as possible. A. seeing B. saw C. see D. seen 答案 : C。句型 : had better ( had best ) 原形不定式 最好. had better ( had best ) not 原形不定式,最好不要。 You had better not go你最好别走。因此只有C符合此用法。 30. The old man is used to \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning. A. exercise B. exercising C. exercised D. exercises 答案

: B. be used to doing sth : 习惯于做...。句中的to是介词，因此后面接动名词。 31. Before joining the army, he spent a lot of time in the village \_\_\_\_\_ he belonged. A. to which B. which C. to where D. at which 答案：A。belong to : 属于。因此选 to which。

32. Do you mean this is the \_\_\_\_\_ decision you have made after thinking for hours? A. upright B. ultimate C. total D. tight 答案：B。ultimate : 最终的，最后的。Their ultimate destination was Paris.他们最后的目的地是巴黎。本句的意思是：“这就是你经过几个小时的思考后做出的最后决定吗？”因此只有B最符合题意。upright : 挺直的，垂直的。A tall upright old man 个头高、腰背挺的老人。total : 总的，全部的。The total number of passengers 旅客总人数。tight 紧的，牢固的。This drawer is so tight that I can ' t open it.这抽屉太紧，我开不开。

33. It is because she is very devoted to her students \_\_\_\_\_ she is respected by them. A. that B. which C. what D. who 答案：A。本句为强调句型。It is ( was ) ...that/who ; who ( 只能强调人 ) ; that ( 可强调人和物 ) 因为本句是强调原因，所以只能选择A。又如：It is tomorrow that they will have a meeting.就在明天他们要开会。（强调时间状语）It is they who ( that ) will have a meeting tomorrow.就是他们明天要开会。（强调人，可以用who或that）

34. I gave John a present but he gave me nothing \_\_\_\_\_. A. in return B. in turn C. in advance D. in vain 答案：A。in return ( for ) : 作为 ( 对...的 ) 报答 ( 或回报 ) ; 作为 ( 对...的 ) 交换：What can I do in return for your kindness? 我怎样才能报答你的好意呢？所以只有A最符合题意。in turn : 依次，轮流。We ' ll cross the bridge in turn.我们将挨个过桥。in advance :

预先，事先。You ought to have told me in advance.你本该事先告诉我的。in vain：徒然，白费力气。All our work was in vain.我们白干了一场。35. I cannot tell the \_\_\_\_\_ difference between the twins. A. slender B. single C. simple D. slight 答案：D。slight：轻微的，少量的。He speaks English with a slight German accent.他讲英语略带德国口音。slight difference：细微的差别。因此只有D最符合题意。slender：苗条的，修长的，微小的，微薄的。She was slender and had long dark hair.她身材苗条，头发又黑又长。a slender income微薄的收入，slender confidence：欠缺的信心。Single：单一的A single light was burning in the room.房间里点着一盏孤灯。simple：简单的，简易的。The point I am making is a very simple one.我想提出的论点很简单。36. Words \_\_\_\_\_ meaning, as we all know. A. convince B. convey C. contribute D. conquer 答案：B。convey：表达，传递。Please convey my best wishes to your parents.请向您的父母转达我最美好的祝福。本句的意思是“众所周知，语言表达思想。”只有B最合适。Convince：使确信；contribute：做贡献；conquer：征服。37. I don't like to disturb you, because you're quite tired \_\_\_\_\_ working hard today. A. of B. with C. out D. on 答案：B。be tired of的意思是：对...感到厌倦，不符合题意。C和D的意思也不正确。只有B，在这里表示原因。如：lose one's voice with shouting叫的声音嘶哑。38. \_\_\_\_\_ I saw was two men crossing the street. A. What B. Whom C. Who D. That 答案：A。本句是主语从句，what在从句中做主语。39. A curve is a line \_\_\_\_\_ no part is straight and which has no angle. A. that B. whose C. in which D. of which 答案：D。介词关系代词可引导定语从句。因为是短语

“ no part of which ” 因此用of which, 而不用in which。 Whose 和that在此都不符合语法结构。 又如： This is the dictionary of which I bought yesterday.这是我昨天买的那本字典。 40. \_\_\_\_\_ Im mistaken, Ive seen that man before. A. Unless B. If C. Because D. Provided 答案： A。 unless： 若不， 除非。 You will fail unless you work harder.你若不更加努力就会失败。 I won ' t phone you, unless something unforeseen happens.我不打电话给你， 除非发生意外。 本句话的意思是“ 如果我没有弄错的话， 我以前见过他。 ” 因此A 最符合题意。 provided 及providing “ 只要， 以...为条件 ” 后接that从句中的that 可以省略， 一般都可以由if 来代替。 We shall go provided ( that ) the weather is fine . 要是天晴， 我们就去。 Provided ( that ) no objection is raised, we shall hold the meeting here.如果没有人反对的话,我们就在这开会。 because： 因为 41. The fisherman, \_\_\_\_\_ poor, could not buy another boat. A. is B. was C. being D. been 答案： C。 分词短语作原因状语。 本句的意思是“ 因为穷， 这个渔夫买不起另一条船。 ” Being so angry, he couldn ' t go to sleep.因为太生气了， 他不能入睡。 42. All man must die, but death can vary \_\_\_\_\_ its significance. A. with B. in C. from D. on 答案： B。 用介词in表示在...方面。 本句的意思是：“ 所有的人都会死的， 但是意义却不同。 ” 所以B是正确答案。 又如： People vary very much in their ideas.人们在观点上存在着很大的差别。 vary with： 变化， 差异。 Her mood varies with the weather.他的情绪随天气的变化而变化。 demand varies with the season.需求随季节而变化。 C和D均不符合题意。 43. Three people, \_\_\_\_\_ ,were injured in the accident. A. including a child B. include a child C. included a

child D. includes a child 答案：A。include的现在分词或过去分词常可以引起一个短语，在句子中起解释作用。此短语可放在句末，用逗号与其他句子成分分开。Ten people were killed in the crash, including the pilot.十人在飞机失事中遇难，其中包括飞行员。因此A是正确答案。

44. We use plastics \_\_\_\_\_ wood and metal now. A. to take place B. to take of C. take the place of D. in place of 答案D。take the place of 和in place of都是代替的意思，但只有in place of在语法上是正确

45. I spent half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ this difficult math problem. A. having worked on B. to work on C. on work D. working on 答案：D。spend ( some time , some money ) in doing sth ( on sth ) ，因此选D。He spent his life writing the book.他花一生的时间写这本书。He spends more time on sports than on studies. 他花在体育运动上的时间比花在学习上的时间多。

46. The medicine can prevent you \_\_\_\_\_. A. from getting drunk B. got drunk C. get drunk D. being drunk 答案：A。prevent sb from doing sth 阻止，阻挡。The rain prevented us from playing tennis.一场雨使我们不能打网球。

47. Her suggestion that everybody \_\_\_\_\_ was not appreciated. A. sing a song B. sang a song C. sung a song D. singing a song 答案：A。本句测试虚拟语气在同位从句中的用法。在suggestion, proposal, request , order 等名词后面的表语从句和同位语从句中，用 ( should ) 动词原形，表示虚拟，should常常省略。又如：My suggestion is that we ( should ) send a few people to help the other groups.我的建议是我们派几个人去帮助其他的小组。

48. I have taken many photos. Im going to get the film \_\_\_\_\_. A. being developed B. developing C. developed D. to be developed 答案：C



。过去分词在动词have, get两词后面作宾补时,常常表示这个动作不是由主语完成的,而是由别人完成的。You ' d better have ( get ) the dangerous building pulled down.你最好叫别人把这座危楼推倒了。He had some pictures taken in the park.他在公园里照了几张像。(别人给他照的

49. \_\_\_\_\_ the last one, I answered all the questions. A. Except B. Except for C. Besides D. In addition to  
答案：B。except for：指对结论的修正。如：本句的意思“我回答了所有的问题，除了最后一个。”因此，“except for the last one”是对前一句的修正。又如The carpet is good except for its price.地毯很好，只是价格太贵。His composition is very good except for a few spelling mistakes.他的作文很好，除了几处拼写错误以外。except：除了...之外。besides和in addition to除了...（包括）

50. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a lecture given by Professor White on English language learning. A. me to attend B. my attending C. my attention D. me attending  
答案：B。suggest 建议，推荐。suggest 后面要跟动名词做宾语；或者用物主代词 动名词。如：He suggested our returning home as soon as possible.他建议我们快回家。He suggested ( to us ) that an exception ( should ) be made.他（向我们）建议破例处理。因此选择B。

51. Not always \_\_\_\_\_ they want to. A. people can do what B. people cannot do what C. can people do what D. cant people do what  
答案：C。否定词放在句首，句子倒装。否定词助动词或（be）动词主语。常用的否定词有：barely, hardly, scarcely, not, never, little 等。Barely does he have enough money to live on.他几乎没有足够的钱为生。Little did I think that I would lose the game.我根本没有想到我会输掉这场比赛。

52. “ Good bye, Miss Liu. Im very

pleased \_\_\_\_\_. ” A. to meet you B. to have met you C. meeting you  
D. having met you 答：B。首先是be pleased to do sth。又根据前句的意思,知道不定式的动作发生在谓语动词之前，因此用动词不定式的完成式。又如：I am sorry to have kept you waiting.  
对不起让你久等了 53. I didn ’ t go to the party, but I do wish I \_\_\_\_\_ there. A. were B. would be C. had been D. will be 答案：C。  
。wish 后面的宾语从句中要使用虚拟语气。与现在的事实相反（用过去时）：主语 wish 从句（主语过去时...）I wish I were you .但愿我是你多好啊！与过去的事实相反的愿望（用过去完成时）：I wish he hadn ’ t made the big mistake.他要是不犯那个大错误，该有多好！与将来的愿望相反即愿望难以实现（用过去将来时）I wish I could be of more use in the future.我希望我将来有点用处。 54. I will never forget the ten years \_\_\_\_\_ we both spent in the little village. A. when B. during which C. which D. in which 答案：C。此句为定语从句。关系代词在从句中做宾语。 55. The experiment, \_\_\_\_\_ will soon be announced, was done by my colleagues. A. whose results B. the results on which C. at which the results D. of whose results 答案：A。此句为定语从句。关系代词whose在从句中做results的定语。whose是代词的所有格，它既可以代人也可以代物。当代物时，它相当于...of which。 Please show me the book whose cover is red. =Please show me the book the cover of which is red.请把封面是红色的那本书给我看看。 56. Sorry, I don ’ t know he is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_. A. your brother B. your brothers C. your brother ’ s friend D. your brother ’ s 答案：D。句型：a (an, this, that, some, no) 名词 of 名词性所有格。 a friend of mine, a friend of ours, a friend of my

mother's。 57. Had the weather been good, the children \_\_\_\_\_ out for a walk. A. had gone B. could have gone C. would go D. went  
答案：B。当虚拟语气中含有were, had, should, would等词时，可以省略if, 把这些词放在主语之前。Should I meet her, I would tell her.万一我见到他，我会告诉他的。Were I in your position, I would do it better.如果我处在你的位置上，我会做的更好。Had they made preparations, they would have succeeded.如果他们准备了的话，他们应该能成功的。本句为和过去的事实相反的虚拟语气，因此选B。 58. I believe he \_\_\_\_\_ an accident, otherwise he would have arrived on time. A. would have had B. could have had C. should have had D. must have had 答案：D。主语 must have 过去分词，表示对过去事实的推测。The road is wet. It must have rained last night.路是湿的，昨晚肯定下雨了。I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep.我没有听见电话玲响，我肯定是睡着了。 59. After saying that, he \_\_\_\_\_ the door quickly. A. made up B. made for C. made out D. made 答案：B。make for：（尤指匆匆地）走向，朝...前进。It's late. we'd better make for home.时间不早了，我们最好赶快家。因此B最符合题意。make up: 弥补，补偿。make up a loss 补偿损失；make up the money (to the right amount)补足钱款make out: 理解，弄清楚。I can never make out what he wants.我怎么也弄不懂他要什么。 60. The young man promised to his parents, "I would never \_\_\_\_\_ again." A. let you down B. let you out C. let you in D. let you by 答案：A。let down:（在紧要关头）抛弃，不支持。Don't let me down, I need your support.别瞥下我不管,我需要你的支持。本句意思是：这个年轻人向他的父母承诺：

我决不会抛弃你们的。因此只有A最符合题意。let out:放走, 释放。Who let the air out of my tyres?谁放了我轮胎的气? let in 允许进入。He let them in by a side door.他让他们从边门进入。let by 没有这个用法。Part III Identification 61. The meeting was [interesting] [to] some people, [and] to me it was A B C [boring]. D 答案: C。应改为but, 并列句, 表示转折。62. [Ever since] the world [began], nations [have difficulty] [in keeping] A B C D peace with their neighbors. 答案: C。应该为 have had difficulty。因为ever since 引导句子的时候, 从句用过去时, 主句要用现在完成时。63. Mary showed the [customs] officer her passport, [then] John showed A B [him] [his one]. C D 答案: D。应改为his, 名词性的物主代词。64. I was just [falling] [sleep] last night [when] I heard a knock [at] the A B C D door. 答案: B。应改为asleep, 因为fall 是系动词, 后面接表语。65. She was [angry], went [out], and [slamming] the door [behind] her. A B C D 答案: C。应改为slammed, 因为句中, went out 和slammed 并列。66. Bats [are able] [to guide them] by producing sound waves [too high] A B C for us [to hear]. D 答案: B。应改为: to guide themselves。67. The boy denied [to have seen] [anyone] in the building when A B [being questioned] by the teacher [Shortly after]the incident. C D 答案: A。要改为: having。因为deny 后面要跟动名词做宾语。68. I could not [speak] the language, [neither] [had I] friends [nor] A B C D acquaintances in the town. 答案: C。应改为my, 形容词性的物主代词。69. The salesman told me [that] a good pair of glasses [were] supposed A B [to last] [at least] 3 to 4 years. C D 答案: B。a good pair of glasses

做主语，动词要用单数。 70. You [had better] [return to] your dormitory and [to enjoy] the A B C company of your roommates instead of [wasting] time with me. D 答案：C。应改为：enjoy。因为enjoy 和return 并列，都跟在had better 后面，要用动词的原形。 Part IV Cloze Television broadcasts are 71 to an area that is within the 72 of the sending station or its relay (中转站). 73 television relays are often placed on hills and mountains so that they can 74 a wider region, they still can not cover more land than one from the hilltop 75 a clear day. However, the rays also go out into the atmosphere, 76 there is a relay station on a satellite that 77 around the earth, it can send the pictures to any point on the earth from which the satellite is 78 .Three satellites 79 turning around over the equator (赤道) send any television program to any part of the earth. 80 makes it possible for world 81 of newspapers to give the news in all countries at the same time. 82 it may be possible for a subscriber(订户) to a televised newspaper to 83 a button and see a newspaper page 84 his television screen. He could also decide when he wants the page 85 , 86 ,by dialing different number such as 87 on a telephone dial, he could choose the language or the edition of the paper he wants to read. It seems strange to think that, even today, methods of the 88 are not entirely useless. For example, sometimes 89 agencies which use radio and Telstar also use pigeons to 90 messages between offices in large cities because the pigeons are not bothered by traffic problems. 71. A. prohibited B. bounded C. limited D. shifted 答案：C。limit: 限制，局限。电视台的位置是受到局限的。prohibit：禁止。bound:跳跃，跳动。shift：转移，移动。 72. A. range B.

view C. miles D. distance 答案：A。 range：射程，有效距离，量程。 stay out of the range of big guns：呆在大炮射程之外； This weapon can kill at a range of 200 yards.这种兵器在200 码内有杀伤力。 此处指中转站能发射到的距离范围之内。 73. A. Even B. Although C. Unless D. Whenever 答案：B。 根据上下文的逻辑关系，需要一个转折关系的连词。“为了发射的范围更广一些，虽然电视中转站经常设在高山上，可是却远不如设在山顶上发射的范围广。” 74. A. cover B. spread C. help D. pass 答案：A。 cover：覆盖。 spread：传播 help：帮助 pass：通过。 此处指中转站覆盖的地区。 75 A. in B. during C. on D. at 答案：C。 通常说on a clear day。 强调特定的时间的时候用介词on。 on Friday, on the evening when I was busy。 76. A. and then B. by far C. when D. and if 答案：D。 根据上下文的逻辑关系要用表示条件的句子。 77. A. spins B. revolves C. jumps D. circles 答案：B。 revolve around：绕转，公转（主要指星球，球体）。 Satellites revolve around their planets.卫星绕着各自的行星运转。 The earth revolves around the sun. 地球绕太阳公转。 此处指卫星绕着地球转动。 spin：旋转(以...为轴)。 The earth spins on its axis.地球绕着轴旋转。 The skater spun round and round on the ice.溜冰者在冰上不停的打旋转。 jump: 跳跃 circle：使转圈，在...上方盘旋 78. A. watched B. visible C. spotted D. protected 答案：B。 visible：能看的见的，是形容词。 其余的都是动词，放在这里是被动语态，不符合语法 79. A. always B. temporarily C. permanently D. periodically 答案：C。 permanently：永久的，永恒的。 always:总是，修饰动词。 temporarily：临时的，暂时的。 periodically：周期性地，定期地。 80. A. This

B. That C. What D. Which 答案：A。因为前面是句号，所以不是定语从句，不用that, which。而且根据语法来看，也不是从句，不需要连词。而且指示代词this, that 有时可代替前面的句子或句子中的一部分。this 指较近的空间距离。因此A最合适。

81. A. Population B. editions C. articles D. reports 答案：B。edition；版本。the Oxford edition of Shakespeare 牛津版莎士比亚全集。His stories were later brought out in an omnibus edition. 他的小说后来出版了廉价普及本。这里指报纸的出版。population；人口。articles：文章 reports：报道。均不符合题意。

82. A. The other day B. At the future C. Someday D. One day 答案：C。someday：表示将来的某一天。the other day：前一天。one day：有一天。future：一般用in the future：将来，未来。因此只有C符合题意。

83. A. touch B. press C. suppress D. thumb 答案：B。press a button：按动电扭。最符合题意。Touch：触摸，接触。主要强调触觉。Visitors are requested not to touch the exhibits. 参观者请勿触摸展品。一般不和button搭配。suppress 镇压。thumb：用拇指翻动。

84. A. at B. in C. on D. by 答案：C。on the television screen 在电视屏幕上。

85. A. turn B. to turn C. turning D. to be turned 答案：B。当不定式修饰 want, have 等动词的宾语，而句子的主语是不定式的逻辑主语时，用主动语态表示被动含义。We have no homework to do. 我们没有什么作业可做。（实际上是we do homework，所以用主动语态）Mary has three babies to look after. 玛丽要照看三个孩子。（实际上是Mary looks after the babies, 所以用主动语态。）

86. A. also B. moreover C. and D. then 答案：C。and 表示并列关系。

87. A. what B. these C. those D. ones 答案：C。为了避

免重复，可用that, those代替前面提到过名词。但是this, these不可代替。 Her interests are different from those of her childhood.她的兴趣和童年时代不同了。 88. A. passed B. past C. old days D. out--of--date 答案：B。 methods of past：过去的方法。 89. A. press B. conference C. newspapers D. books 答案：A。 press agency：新闻机构 90. A. bring B. take C. distribute D. send 答案：D。 send message：发送信息。 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)