

03年4月北京成人本科学位英语考试题B卷及答案精析 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/225/2021_2022_03_E5_B9_B44_E6_9C_88_E5_c66_225916.htm 2003年4月北京成人本科学位英语考试题B卷Part I Reading Comprehension Passage I Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage: What will man be like in the future - in 5000 or even 50000 years from now? We can only make a guess, of course, but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today. For man is slowly changing all the time. Let us take an obvious example. Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on average, men are about three inches taller. Five hundred years is a relatively short period of time, so we may assume that man will continue to grow taller. Again, in the modern world we use our brains a great deal. Even so, we still make use of only about 20% of the brains capacity. As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more, and eventually we shall need larger ones. This is likely to bring about a physical change too: the head, in particular the forehead, will grow larger. Nowadays our eyes are in constant use. In fact, we use them so much that very often they become weaker and we have to wear glasses. But over very long period of time it is likely that mans eyes will grow stronger. On the other hand, we tend to make less use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our fingers will grow more sensitive because they are used a great deal in modern life. But what about hair? It will probably disappear from the body altogether in course of time because it does not serve a useful

purpose any longer. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald. Perhaps all this gives the impression that future man will not be a very attractive creature to look at. This may well be true. All the same, in spite of all these changes, future man will still have a lot in common with us. He will still be a human being, with thoughts and emotions similar to our own.. [文章大意及重要词汇] 5000甚至50,000年之后人类会是什么样子？当然，我们只能作一个预测，但是可以肯定的是他们一定会和今天有所不同，因为人类无时无刻不在变化。我们举个简单的例子，五百年前的人类比现在的人类普遍要矮，现在的人比五百年前的人平均要高三英寸（inch）。五百年是一个相对短的时间，所以我们可以想象（assume）到人类还会继续（continue）变高。同时，现在的人用脑也更加频繁。即便如此，我们也只用了大脑的20%，但是，随着时间的流逝我们将更加频繁的用脑，最终导致我们对更发达的大脑的需求，并带来我们头部的变化，特别是前额会变的越来越大。现在人类的眼睛处在不断的使用之中（in constant use）。事实上，由于频繁的使用使人类的视力越变越弱，并最终不得不佩戴眼睛。但是。从长远来看，人类的眼睛是越变越好。另外，人类使用他们的四肢的频率降低，这使得四肢越来越虚弱。但是，人类的手机会越来越灵巧，因为它们在现代化的生活中使用频繁。头发会发生什么样的变化呢？它可能从人类的身体上消失

（disappear），因为它不再有用，将来的人类是男性还是女性都可能会是秃头（bald）。可能这些推测会让人觉得未来的人类是非常丑陋的动物（creature），这可能是正确的。但是不管未来的人类怎样变化，他们和我们还是有很多相似

(have a lot common) 的地方的。他们仍然是人类，有着和我们一样的思想 (thought) 和感情 (emotion)。

1. The passage tells us about_____. [A] how mans life will be in the future [B] how future man will look like [C] the fact that mans organs will function differently in the future [D] the fact that man is growing uglier as time passes

答案：B 主旨题。文章主要讲的是B，未来的人类长的什么样？第一句话what will man like in the future in 5,000 or even 50,000 years from now?接下来的段落都是关于这个问题的回答。

2. There is evidence that man is changing_____. [A] man has been growing taller over the past 500 years [B] man has got stronger eyes than he ever had [C] mans hair is getting thinner and thinner [D] mans limbs are getting weaker because he tends to make less use of them

答案：D 细节题。哪一项能证明人类在不断的变化？D，人类的四肢越来越虚弱了，因为不经常用它们。文章第一段最后一句话Forman is slowly changing all the time,接着就举例子Let us take an obvious example. Man even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. 所以选择D。

3. Mans forehead will grow larger because_____. [A] he will use of only about 20% of the brains capacity [B] the other 80% of his brain will grow in due time [C] he had rather narrow forehead a few hundred years ago [D] he will have to use his brain more and more as time goes on

答案：D 细节题。人类的前额变的越来越大的原因是什么？D，随着时间的推移，他用脑也更加频繁。文章第三段，As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more, and eventually we shall need larger ones. This is likely to bring about a physical change to the head, in particular

the forehead, will grow larger , 随着时间的流逝我们将更加频繁的用脑 , 最终导致我们对更发达的大脑的需求 , 并带来我们头部的变化 , 特别是前额会变的越来越大。 4. Future man will probably_____. [A] have smaller eyes [B] see better [C] have larger eyes [D]gave to wear better glasses 答案 : B 细节题。 未来的人类很可能会怎样 ? B , 越来越好。 文章第四段 , But over very long period of time it is likely that mans eyes will grow stronger , 可以看出人的视力是越变越好了。 5. The reason for believing that future man will be different is that he_____. [A]is always [B]hopes for a change [C]never stops changing [D]will live a different life 答案 : C 细节题。 让人相信未来的人类跟现在不同的理由是 ? C , 从未停止变化。 文章第一段 , but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today. For man is slowly changing all the time , 可以看出是由于 人类一直在慢慢的变化。

Passage 2 Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:
People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused either by mans release of completely new and often artificial (人造)substances into the environment, or by releasing greatly increased amounts of a natural substance (物质), such as oil from oil tankers into the sea. Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts. In the home there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Food comes wrapped up there or four times in packages that all have to be disposed of. drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which

cannot be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metal and paper.

Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we neither want nor need, but also to throw away much of what we do buy. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess use and careless disposal (处理) of the products we use in our daily lives. [文章大意及重要词汇] 现在全世界的人们开始听到关于污染问题 (pollution) 的讨论, 对它的了解也越来越多。污染主要是由于人类向自然界排放人造 (artificial) 物质 (substance) 和自然物质所引起的, 油轮 (tanker) 的石油对大海的污染。姑且不管污染的原因是什么, 毫无疑问大多数污染可以得到控制, 如果公司、个人、和政府

(government) 都做出努力 (make more efforts)。很明显, 各个家庭也需要减少垃圾和资源浪费。有些食品进行了三、四层包装, 但这些包装 (package) 最终还需要处理掉, 各种饮料也开始以瓶子和易拉罐 (tin) 等包装出售, 并且他们不能够被再利用的。这样就造成大量垃圾的出现, 和对玻璃、金属 (metal) 和纸张的浪费。广告 (advertising) 通过劝说 (persuading) 许多人不买他们不需要的东西和尽量减少他们需要买的东西, 有助于减轻污染。污染和浪费问题在大家的努力下, 通过减少对不必要的东西的购买、避免无节制

(excess) 的使用和谨慎处置日常垃圾得以解决。6. The main cause of pollution is_____. [A] the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment [B] the production of new industrial goods [C] increased amounts of a natural substance [D]

our ever-increasing population 答案：A 细节题。污染的主要原因是？A，大量的人造物质和自然物质向自然界的排放。文章的第一段话，Pollution is caused either by mans release of completely new and often artificial substances into the environment, or by releasing greatly increased amounts of a natural substance, such as oil from oil tankers into the sea，可以看出，污染主要是由于人类向自然界排放人造物质和自然物质所引起的，所以选A。

7. Much of the pollution could be controlled if only_____. [A] people would pay more attention to the problem [B] governments would take effective measures [C] all sides concerned would make more efforts [D] farmers would use less artificial fertilizers 答案：C 细节题。在什么样的条件下，污染可以得到控制？C,有关各方都做出努力。文章第二段开头...that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts，污染的控制需要公司、个人、和政府都做出努力。

8. Food packages, bottles and tins for drinks can cause_____. [A] air and water pollution [B] both a litter problem and a waste of resources [C] to pay for the service [D] to produce the receipt 答案：B 细节题。食品的外包装、瓶子和易拉罐将导致下列那一个问题？B，导致垃圾和资源浪费。在文章第二段写道，This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metal and paper，这不仅造成大量垃圾的出现，和对玻璃、金属和纸张的浪费。

9. Which of the following can not help solving the problem of pollution? [A] Cutting out unnecessary buying [B] Eating less [C] Reduce excess use [D] Carefully dispose our daily products. 答案

: B 细节题。下列哪一项对解决污染问题并没有帮助？B, 节食。见文章最后一句，Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess use and careless disposal of the products we use in our daily lives，污染和浪费问题在大家的努力下，通过减少对不必要的东西的购买、避免无节制的使用和谨慎处置日常垃圾得以解决，所以B项对解决污染问题并没有帮助。

10. What does the underlined word "litter" mean in paragraph 2 ? [A]not many [B]serious problem [C]bits of waste things [D]industrial pollution

答案：C 词汇题。“Litter”在文章中的意思是什么？文章中的In the home there is an obvious need to control litter and waste，通过and 可以看出它和waste 是同义词，所以应选C项垃圾之类的东西。

Passage 3 Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage: Thousands of years ago, in the middle of an ocean, miles from the nearest island, an undersea volcano broke out. The hot liquid piled higher and higher and spread wider and wider. In this way, an island rose up in the sea. As time went on, hot sun and cool rains made the rock split and break to pieces, Sea waves dashed against the rock. In this way, soil and sand came into being. Nothing lived on the naked soil. And then the wind and birds brought plant seeds, spiders and other little creatures there. Only plants could grow first. Only they, in sunlight, could produce food from the minerals of the soil, water and air. While many animals landed on the island, they could find no food. A spider spun its web in vain, because there were no insects for its web to catch. Insects couldn't stay until there were plants for them to eat. So plants had to be the pioneer life on

this new island.[文章大意及重要词汇] 数千年之前，在海洋（ocean）的中央，离海岛只有数米远的地方一个海底火山（volcano）爆发（broke out）了，熔岩越堆越高并不断向外扩散，最终导致海面上火山岛的出现。随着时间的流逝，岩石首先在阳光和冷雨的作用下变碎，然后又经过海浪长期的冲击（dash），这样循环不断最终出现了泥土和沙子。土壤上一片荒凉（naked）。然后风和鸟带来了植物种子、蜘蛛（spider）和别的小动物（creature）。首先生长的是植物，因为只有它们可以依靠土地中的矿物质（minerals）、水、空气和阳光成长。虽然火山岛上有很多动物，但是他们没有食物可吃。蜘蛛网也没有任何意义，因为根本就没有昆虫可捕捉。直到有可吃的植物时，昆虫才可以生存。所以，植物一定是这个新岛上最早的生命。

11. The passage centers on _____.
[A] how an undersea volcano broke out [B] how an island rose up in the sea [C] how soil was formed on a new island [D] how life began on a volcano-produced island 答案：D 主旨题。文章主要讲的是？D, 火山岛上的东西是怎样出现的。文章第一段主要是讲了火山岛的形成，然后论述了植物种子的出现，植物为动物提供食物，火山岛上的生命才出现，所以可以看出主题应该是D。

12. According to the passage, the island got its first soil from _____. [A] sea waves [B] its own rock [C] the sand brought by the wind [D] cool rains 答案：B 细节题。根据文章，火山岛上的最早的土壤来自于哪里？B, 自己的岩石。文章第二段，As time went on, hot sun and cool rains made the rock split and break to pieces, Sea waves dashed against the rock. In this way, soil and sand came into being，随着时间的流逝，岩石首先在阳光和冷雨的

作用下变碎，然后又经过海浪长期的冲击，这样循环不断最终出现了泥土和沙子。

13 .The word "naked" (in Para. 3) could be replaced by which of the following? [A] hidden [C]mysterious [B] new [D]bare
答案：D 词汇题。文章中的“naked”可以被下列哪个代替？D, 赤裸的，无遮蔽的，空的。文章第三段话，Nothing lived on the naked soil，土壤上一片荒凉，应选D。

14 . The order of coming into being on the island is_____. [A] soil, plants and animals [B] soil, little creatures and plants [C] soil, birds and plants [D] soil, human beings and animals
答案：A 细节题。火山岛上下列事物出现的顺序是？A, 土壤，植物，动物。文章最后一段，So plants had to be the pioneer life on this new island，所以植物应该是排在土壤后面的。

15 .According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE ? [A] Spiders were the first life that could live on the island. [B] The island is far away from any piece of land. [C] Insects could not live on the island without plants [D] Plants were brought to the island by human beings
答案：C 细节题。根据文章下列哪一句话是正确的？C,没有植物昆虫无法在岛上生存。文章最后，Insects couldnt stay until there were plants for them to eat，直到有可吃的植物时，昆虫才可以生存。

Passage 4 Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:
Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. But these are not their only use. They give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together. In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then arms, legs, and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it

ought to go. All this must happen with very great speed, and only those who have had a lot of practice at tennis can carry out this complicated chain of events successfully. For those who work with their brains most of the day, the practice of such skills is especially useful. Sports and games are also very useful for character-training. In their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such virtues as unselfishness, courage, discipline and love of ones country. but what is learned in books cannot have the same deep effect on a childs character as what is learned by experience. The ordinary day-school cannot give much practical training in living, because most of the pupils time is spent in classes, studying lessons. So it is what the pupils do in their spare time that really prepares them to take their place in society as citizens when they grow up. If each of them learns to work for his team end not for himself On the football field, he will later find it natural to work for the good of his country instead of only for his own benefit. [文章大意及重要词汇] 体育锻炼让我们体格强壮，避免（prevent...from）我们变的太胖，从而使我们保持健康。他们的好处还不止这些。网球给了我们的眼睛、大脑和肌肉（muscle）彼此协作的有益练习。打网球时候，我们的眼睛看着网球的来来往往，判断（judge）它的速度（speed）和方向（direction），并把信息（information）反馈给大脑。由大脑最终决定如何行动，大脑然后把命令传给胳膊和腿部肌肉，这样就可以很自如的接球和出球。这些动作都发生在一瞬间，只有那些在网球方面锻炼了很长时间的人，才能出色的完成这一系列动作。对那些从事智力劳动的人，这种技能的训练更是必要的。 体育锻炼对性格的塑造

(character-training) 也有很大帮助。在学校学习期间，孩子们可能学了很多诸如，无私 (unselfishness)、勇气 (courage)、纪律 (discipline) 和爱国等品德。但是从书上学到的东西远没有从实际经验 (experience) 中学到的东西对孩子的性格塑造影响大。学校通常不能给孩子足够的关于如何生活的培训，因为孩子们大部分的时间都花在学习上。这样孩子们在课余时间所做的，才真正影响他们的性格，使他们长大后在社会上勇于承担他们应该承担的责任。如果大家在足球场上都学着为他的团队而不是为他自己的话，那么等他长大之后他也会觉得为国家的利益 (benefit) 而不是为个人利益去奋斗是理所当然的 (natural)。

16. When we play tennis we have to _____. [A] use, first, our eyes, then the brain and finally the muscles [B] make our eyes, brain and muscles work almost at the same time [C] use mainly the arms and legs to hit [D] use mainly the muscles so that the ball is met and hit back 答案：B 细节题。打网球的时候我们必须？B，让我们的眼睛、大脑、肌肉几乎同时工作。本文第一段，They give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together。

17. The "complicated chain of events" refers to _____. [A] the passing of information and making of decisions [B] the meeting and hitting back of the ball [C] the coordinated movements of our eyes, brain and muscles [D] a lot of practice before playing tennis 答案：C 细节题。这一系列复杂的动作是指 - C，对我们的眼睛、大脑、肌肉的协调。文章中的In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then arms, legs, and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go

。 18 . By "character-training", the author means that sports and games can help children_____. [A] live a better life when they grow up [B] know better how to behave properly in their future life [C] understand better the virtues they learn in books [D] all of the above
答案：B 推理题。文章中的性格锻炼是指体育锻炼可以让孩子们？B,在将来的生活中有适当的言行举止。本文第二段是关于这一点的叙述。 19. According to the author, a child's character can be most deeply influenced by_____. [A] what he does out of class [B] what he learns in books [C] his place in society [D] his lessons in school 答案：C 细节题。作者看来，小孩的性格受什么影响最大？C,他在社会中的位子。文中，So it is what the pupils do in their spare time that really prepares them to take their place in society as citizens when they grow up，孩子们在课余时间所做的，才真正影响他们的性格，使他们长大后在社会上勇于承担他们应该承担的责任。 20. What is of the greatest importance to a football team is _____. [A] its members [B] its team work [C] the football field [D] the climate 答案：B 推理题。下列哪一项对足球队最重要？B,合作。最后一句话，If each of them learns to work for his team end not for himself On the football field, he will later find it natural to work for the good of his country instead of only for his own benefit. Part II Vocabulary and Structure(30%) 21 . Not until then, had I heard _____ of what happened. [A]something [B]anything [C]nothing [D]everything 答案：B 不定代词。题干的结构是倒装句，并且是Not位于句首，所以A和D都不能用，它们只能用在肯定句中。C项自身是否定，用上就是双重否定，等于还是肯定。所以正确答案应

该选B22. History is the story of _____ happened to the people before today. [A]whichever [B]whomever [C]whatever [D]wherever 答案：C 代词的用法。题干前面有一个be动词，后面又有一个happened，两个谓语动词在一个句子中是不合英语语法的，所以后面那个应该是一个从句，需要找一个连词，同时介词of后面缺少宾语，所以应该选C。

23. The teacher asked his students to leave enough _____ on the page for correction. [A] room [B]margin [C]place [D]paper 答案：B 词义辨析。margin空白边缘，页边空白。选B。

24. After stopping for a few minutes, the bus moved _____ to its next stop. [A] forward [B]off [C] with [D] on 答案：D 短语辨析。Move on 继续进行，根据句意应选D。

25. I _____ that I'm a qualified engineer. [A]have you know [B]have known you [C]have you knowing [D] have you known 答案：A 使役动词。如果是主动的时候，使役动词后面跟动词原形，have sb. do sth.

26. Of those _____ had applied for the jobs, only two were accepted. [A]persons [B]that [C]who [D]which 答案：C 定语从句。前面的先行词those表示人，所以应该选C。

27. She could have done just as well as you, _____ the chance. [A]given [B] to give [C] giving [D] give 答案：A 分词做状语。句中的分号提醒我们用分词。

28. But for the rain, we _____ a nice holiday. [A]should have [B]would have had [C]would have [D]well enough 答案：B 虚拟语气。But for 要不是，假如没有。表示与过去事实相反，属条件状语从句。

29. _____ I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they cannot be solved. [A]When [B]As [C]While [D]Since 答案：C 状语从句。从题干来看这是一个让步状语从句。

30. What may happen to

you, if you _____ in your school work? [A]fall down [B]fall apart [C]fall off [D]fall behind 答案：D 短语辨析。fall behind 据句意D项最适合。31 . She was _____ the top prize in the competition. [A]awarded [B]rewarded [C]received [D]accepted 答案：A 词义辨析。Award 授予，给予。据句意A项最适合。32 . They have _____ many horrible crimes against the people. [A]done [B]made [C]committed [D]had 答案：C 固定搭配。Commit crimes 犯罪，其他的动词无此搭配。33 . We have decided to call _____ Mr. Black sometime next week at his home. [A]on [B]at [C]up [D]for 答案：D 短语辨析。Call for 要求，提倡。据句意D项最适合。34. His failure to pay the debts _____ the suspicion that he was not to be trusted. [A]concerns [B]confesses [C]confuses [D]confirms 答案：D 词义辨析。Confirms 证实，确定。据句意D项最适合。35 . Having heard so much about Mr. Smith, they were _____ to meet and have a chat with him. [A]eager [B]desperate [C]urgent [D]earnest 答案：A 词义辨析。Eager to do sth. 渴望做某事。36 . We were deeply impressed by her important _____ to the success of the project. [A]work [B]determination [C]improvement [D]contribution 答案：D 词义辨析。Contribution 贡献。据句意D项最适合。37. I'd like to take _____ of this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation. [A]advantage [B]occasion [C]benefit [D]profit 答案：A 固定搭配。Take advantage of sth. to do sth.38. She told me it was the most _____ gift her daughter had received. [A]delighting [B]delighted [C]delights [D]delight 答案：A 分词。选A项，现在分词表主动。39 . Nuclear science should be developed to

benefit the people _____ harm them. [A] fewer than [B] other than [C] rather than [D] better than 答案：C 短语辨析。rather than 而不是，宁可不要，而不。据句意C项最适合。

40. Bill doesn't _____ what people say about him. [A] concern [B] matter [C] care [D] disturb 答案：A 词义辨析。Concern 使担心，挂念，使忧虑。据句意A项最适合。

41. Mr. Wilson said that he did not want to _____ any further responsibilities. [A] take on [B] get on [C] put up [D] look up 答案：A 词义辨析。take on 承担，开始雇用。据句意A项最适合。

42. I would have told him the answer had it been possible, but I _____ so busy then. [A] am [B] were [C] was [D] would be 答案：C 时态。前半部分是虚拟语气，而后面的but引导的真实状语从句，而动作是发生在过去。所以用过去时。

43. It is very important for the strong man to know that _____ strong he is, he cannot be the strongest. [A] whatever [B] whenever [C] whichever [D] however 答案：D 连词。题干中后半部分开头是形容词strong，所以用however。

44. The fact _____ he does so in so short period of time challenges explanation. [A] why [B] that [C] what [D] which 答案：B 同位语从句。引导词常用B项that，据句意B项最适合。

45. It's urgent that a meeting _____ before the final decision is made. [A] will be arranged [B] must be arranged [C] be arranged [D] would be arranged 答案：C 虚拟语气。虚拟语气是一种动词形式，表示说话人的一种愿望，假设，怀疑，猜测等。That后面的从句中的谓语动词用：should 动词原形。

46. The United States is composed of fifty states, two of _____ are separated from the others by land or water. [A] them [B] that [C] which [D] those 答案：C

定语从句。非限定性定语从句，应该选C。47. The new English dictionary I bought yesterday _____ me almost twenty yuan. [A] spent [B] paid [C] cost [D] took 答案：C 词义辨析。C项 cost 的主语是物，sth. cost sb. some money。题干中句子的主语是物所以选C。48. In fact he had done _____ he could do to help the poor. [A] what [B] which [C] as [D] all which 答案：A 宾语从句。what，which 都可以引导宾语从句，但有区别，前者有双重作用，既做关联词又在句中做句子成份，所以应选A。49. They discussed the problem three or four times, but could come to no _____. [A] end [B] conclusion [C] result [D] judgment 答案：B 固定搭配。come to conclusion 作出结论。50. She is very careful. She _____ very few mistakes in her work. [A] does [B] takes [C] makes [D] gets 答案：C 固定搭配。Make mistake 犯错误。51. When he was set free after twenty years in prison, he was amazed _____ the changed world he found. [A] at [B] of [C] on [D] to 答案：A 介词。Be amazed at 对什么感到吃惊。52. I'd like to _____ a special table for the coming Valentine's Day. [A] preserve [B] deserve [C] conserve [D] reserve 答案：D 词义辨析。Reserve 保留，预定，预约。53. One of the benefits of the new model is that it is easier _____ than the old one. [A] operating [B] to be operated [C] to operate [D] operated 答案：C 动词不定式。这句话实际省略了for people，完整的句子是the new model is that it is easier for people to operate than the old one. People 和operate 之间是主动的。54. Every year when the flu is _____ I'm bound to get sick. [A] getting around [B] coming around [C] hanging around [D] going around 答案：B 短语辨析

。 coming around 恢复知觉，回来。据句意B项最适合。55. The grass_____ many animals live is abundant here. [A] by which [B] with which [C] on which [D] of which 答案：C 固定搭配。 live on sth. 靠...为生56. _____ mostly in small town, I'd only recently fallen in love with cities. [A.] Grown up [B] Being grown up [C] Growing up [D] Having grown up 答案：D 分词。本句分词作状语，应用现在分词的完成时，所以正确答案是D。57. It_____ me as an uphill battle, simply because it is an awkward and time-consuming process. [A] appears [B] occurs [C] strikes [D] hits 答案：C 词义辨析。Strike 有某人留下.....印象的意思。58. Would the news _____he failed to pass the exam bother you? [A] which [B] that [C] of which [D] on which 答案：B 同位语从句。只有that 可以引导定语从句。59. He abandoned a career that_____ to his becoming one of the most influential people in the world. [A] could have led [B] will lead [C] should have led [D] must lead 答案：A 情态动词的推测。could have been 本可能。据句意A项最适合。60. I believe you have_____ some important points in the report. [A] left alone [B] left behind [C] left off [D] left out 答案：D 短语辨析。leave out 省去，遗漏，不考虑。据句意D项最适合。Part Identification 61. A student is [allowed] to [enter into] this room [only] if a teacher [has given] A B C D permission. 答案：B 动词。Enter 是及物动词，直接跟宾语，所以去掉into。62. He [jumped] [over] the fence, ran [across] the field, and [disappearing] into the A B C D woods. 答案：D 并列结构。And 前后结构应该一致，disappearing 应改为disappeared。63. [Find answers][to]

these questions [is] something [like] a detective story. A B C D答案：A 动名词。动词不能作主语，应是动名词或动词不定式，根据题意应用动名词，把find answers改为finding answers。64. [Even though] Sedat [has been studying] English for three years before came to A B [the United States], it is still difficult or him [to express himself.] C D 答案：B 时态。学英语是发生在去美国之前，而句中去美国用的是过去式，所以应该用过去完成时，把B项改为had been studying。65. [A number of] foreign visitors [were taken] to the industrial exhibition [which] A B C they [saw] many new products. D 答案：C 关联词。Which引导的是一个定语从句，但先行词exhibition在句中是做地点状语，所以在which前应加一个on。66. It is [driving] [on the left] [what] causes visitors to Britain the [most] A B C D trouble. 答案：C 强调句。it is...that 是强调句的固定结构，应把C改为that。67. When she [came] back from Hollywood, she wanted [to tell] everybody A B [about] all the stars and exciting people [who] she had seen. C D 答案：D 关联词。Who引导的是一个定语从句，但先行词在句中做的是宾语，所以应把who改为whom。68. [Many] of the societys wealth is [controlled] by large [corporations] and A B C government [agencies]. D 答案：A 名词的单复数。Wealth 是不可数名词，而many是修饰可数名词，所以应该把many改为much。69. [The simplest] kind of plant, [alike] the simplest kind of animal, A B [consists of] [only one] cell. C D 答案：B 词义辨析。alike 常作表语同样的，相似的。而表示列举的时候用like，意思像，和...一样。所以把alike改为like。70. [Despite] they are [small], the horses are [strong] and [have] great

energy. A B C D答案：A 连词。Despite 是尽管，引导让步状语从句，而本句表条件，所以应把A项改为Although。Part IV Ctoze In China it is relatively usual to ask people their age, but in the west this question is generally regarded as impolite. This is particularly true 71 women, and even more 72 if the inquirer (问候者) is a man. However, it is very 73 to ask children their age, and some adults may not mind being asked 74 . In fact, some elderly people are quite happy to 75 the age, especially if they feel they look young 76 their age. Nevertheless, it is not very wise to ask a 77 question like "How old are you?". If elderly people want to talk about their age, and perhaps receive a compliment(恭维话) on how young they look, they may easily bring 78 the topic themselves and ask the other to 79 how old they are. 80 such a situation, it is quite acceptable to discuss age 81 They normally expect to be complimented on their youthfulness, rather than 82 that they look very old. 83 Westerners do not usually ask people directly how old they are, this does not 84 that they are not interested to know how old other people are. They may ask 85 for the information, 86 they may try to 87 the topic indirectly, sometimes discussions about educational 88 and the number of years of working experience may provide some 89 , but this is not always the 90 . Of course, individuals also vary in what they are interested or willing to talk about. 71. [A]with [B]for [C]of [D]to 答案：B 固定搭配。Be true of 符合于.....,对... 使用,其他介词都无此用法。72. [A]that [B]than [C]such [D]so 答案: D 代替。避免重复，代替上文出现的事物或现象时用so，所以选D。73. [A]average [B]normal [C]expected [D]unusual答案：B 词义

辨析。本句表达的是问小孩的年龄是正常的。B, normal为正确答案。74. [A]too [B]also [C]neither [D]either答案：D 固定用法。在对否定句的肯定用either, 也..... 75. [A]reveal [B]reflect [C] release [D] remark 答案：A 词义辨析。Reveal 透露, 揭露, 告诉。Reflect 思考。Release 释放, 发表。Remark 注意, 评论。76. [A] to [B]with [C]for [D]at答案：C 介词的习惯用法。相对于...而言, 应改用for。77. [A]open [B]strange [C]impolite [D]direct答案：D 词义辨析。据前面的冠词a就可排除A和C项, B和D为奇怪的, 直接的, 根据句意, 应选D。78. [A]about [B]up [C]along [D]to答案：B 短语辨析。Bring up 提出, 教育, 培养。79. [A]guess [B]know [C]learn [D]predict 答案：A 词义辨析。Guess 猜测。Know 知道。Learn 学习, 了解。Predict 预测。据上下文的意思应选A。80. [A]For [B]With [C]In [D]On答案：C 固定搭配。in this / such a situation, 在某种情况下。81. [A]free [B]with freedom [C]freely [D]in a free way 答案：C 副词。这句话要选副词, 表示一种方式, 所以选C。82. [A]being told [B]told [C]to tell [D]to be told 答案：D 并列结构。rather than 前后的句子结构要一致, 前面是expect to be complimented后面也要这一结构, 所以应选D。83. [A]Even [B]Though even [C]Even that [D]Even though答案：D 连词。本句是一个让步状语从句, 所以应选D。84. [A]include [B]intend [C]mean [D]conclude答案：C 词义辨析。Include 包括。Intend 试图。Mean 意味着。Conclude 结束。根据句意选C。85. [A]no one else [B]anyone else [C]someone else [D]everyone else 答案：C 人称代词。据句意是别的其他人, 正确的表达是someone else。86. [A]still else [B]or else [C]so else

[D]rather else答案：B 连词。本句可以看出是并列结构，只能用连词or。 87. [A]approach [B]solve [C]address [D]discuss答案：D 词义辨析。Approach 接近。Solve 解决。Address 向...致辞，演说。Discuss 讨论。根据句意应选D。 88. [A]background [B]level [C]knowledge [D]systems答案：A 固定搭配。教育背景是education background。 89. [A]topics [B]clues [C]evidences [D]suggestions答案：B 词义辨析。前面讲到间接的通过问对方的教育背景获得关于年龄的信息，所以应是得到一些线索或提示，应选B。 90. [A]case [B]truth [C]reality [D]fact 答案：A 固定用法。有些时候并非是这样情况，它习惯的表达是it is not the case，应选A。 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