

2004年11月北京成人本科学位英语考试A卷（答案精析）PDF
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/225/2021_2022_2004_E5_B9_B411_E6_c66_225921.htm 2004年11月北京成人本科学位英语考试A卷Part I Reading Comprehension Passage 1 Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage: In the United States, 30 percent of the adult population has a "weight problem". To many people, the cause is obvious: they eat too much. But scientific evidence does little to support this idea. Going back to the America of the 1910s, we find that people were thinner than today, yet they ate more food. In those days people worked harder physically, walked more, used machines much less and didn't watch television. Several modern studies, moreover, have shown that fatter people do not eat more on the average than thinner people. In fact, some investigations, such as the 1979 study of 3,545 London office workers, report that, on balance, fat people eat less than slimmer people. Studies show that slim people are more active than fat people. A study by a research group at Stanford University School of Medicine found the following interesting facts: The more the men ran, the more body fat they lost. The more they ran, the greater amount of food they ate. (76) [Thus, those who ran the most ate the most, yet lost the greatest amount of body fat.] [文章大意及重要词汇]美国30%的成人（adult）都有“体重（weight）问题”。大多数人认为造成这一现象的原因很明显（obvious）他们吃的太胖了。但是这一观点却没有足够的科学证据（evidence）来支撑。回顾一下20世纪处的美国，当时的人们普遍比现在的人瘦，吃得比现在的人多，同时

他们的体力劳动 (physically) 很辛苦、经常走路、很少使用机器、也不看电视。现在许多研究也表明。从整体上 (average) 来看胖人比瘦人吃得要少。而1979年对伦敦3545个办公室人员的调查也恰恰证实了这一观点。研究同时也表明瘦人比胖人运动量更大。美国斯坦福大学医学院的研究人员发现了下列有趣的事实：运动量越大的人，消耗的体内脂肪越多。运动量越大的人，饭量越大。因此 (Thus) ，运动量最大的人吃得也最多，但同时消耗的体内脂肪也最多。

1. The physical problem that many adult Americans have is

that_____ . A. they are too slim B. they work too hard C. they are too fat D. they lose too much body fat

答案：C 细节题。答案在第一段第一句话，“ In the United States, 30 percent of the adult population has a "weight problem"许多美国成年人身体问题是他们太胖了”。

2. According to the article, given 500 adult Americans, _____ people will have a "weight problem". A. 30 B. 50 C. 100 D. 150

答案：D 计算题。答案在第一段第三句话，“ In the United States, 30 percent of the adult population has a "weight problem" ” 做一个简单的乘法就得到答案。

3. Is there any scientific evidence to support that eating too much is the cause of a "weight problem"? A. Yes, there is plenty of evidence. B. Of course, there is some evidence to show this is true. C. There is hardly any scientific evidence to support this. D. We dont know because the information is not given.

答案：C 细节题。答案在第一段第二和第三句话，“ To many people, the cause is obvious: they eat too much But scientific evidence does little to support this idea因此几乎没有任何科学家依据证明这一点 ”。

4. In comparison with the

adult American population today, the Americans of the 1910s _____.

A. ate more food and had more physical activities
B. ate less food but had more activities
C. ate less food and had less physical exercise
D. had more weight problems

答案：A 细节题。答案在第一段。“Going back to the America of the 1910s, we find that people were thinner than today, yet they [ate more food.] In those days people [worked harder physically]” 题干中 [worked harder physically] 相当于答案中 had more physical activities。

5. Modern scientific researches have reported to us that _____.

A. fat people eat less food and are less active
B. fat people eat more food than slim people and are more active
C. fat people eat more food than slim people but are less active
D. thin people run less, but have greater increase in food intake

答案：A 细节题。答案在第一段。“Going back to the America of the 1910s, we find that people were thinner than today, yet they [ate more food.] In those days people [worked harder physically]” 题干中 [worked harder physically] 相当于答案中 had more physical activities。

Passage 2 Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage: By adopting a few simple techniques, parents who read to their children can greatly increase their children's language development. It is surprising but true. (77) [How parents talk to their children makes a big difference in the children's language development. If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase]. A study was done with 30 three-year-old children and their parents. Half of the children participated in the experimental study. the other half acted as the control group. In the

experimental group, the parents were given a two-hour training session in which they were taught to ask open-ended questions rather than yes-or-no questions. For example, the parent should ask, "What is the doggie doing?" rather than "Is the doggie running away?" (78) [The parents in the experimental group were also instructed in how to help children find answers, how to suggest alternative possibilities and how to praise correct answers]. At the beginning of the study, the children did not differ in measures of language development, but at the end of one month, the children in the experimental group showed 5.5 months ahead of the control group on a test of verbal expression and vocabulary. Nine months later, the children in the experimental group still showed an advance of 6 months over the children in the control group. [文章大意及重要词汇]父母通过有技巧 (techniques) 的朗读可以让孩子的语言能力得到迅速的发展 (development) 。这一事实虽令人吃惊, 但却是真实的。父母和孩子谈话的方式对孩子的语言能力发展影响很大 (makes a big difference) 。如果父母鼓励孩子对其所朗读的内容做出积极反应 (respond) , 孩子的语言能力就会有很大提高。我们在30个三岁的孩子和他们的父母中间做了一个实验。一半孩子属于实验 (experimental) 组, 另一半是控制组。实验组的家长接受了一个两个小时的培训, 要求他们问孩子们开放式的问题而不能问用“是”或者“不是”来回答的简单问题, 如何引导他们思考其他选择的可能性以及如何表扬 (praise) 孩子的正确选择。实验初期, 孩子的语言能力发展并没有明显区别。一个月后, 实验组的孩子比控制组的孩子在语言表达和词汇量方面领先5.5个月。9

个月后，实验组的孩子们仍然在这些方面比控制组的孩子领先（advance）6个月。

6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? A. Children who talk a lot are more intelligent. B. Parents who listen to their children can teach them more. C. Active children should read more and be given more attention. D. Verbal ability can easily be developed with proper methods. 答案：D 推断题。答案在第一段。

7. What does "it" in line 2 can most probably be replaced by? A. Parents increasing childrens language development B. Reading techniques being simple C. Parents reading to children D. Childrens intelligence development 答案：A 词义题。根据上下文，it指父母能提高孩子的语言能力。

8. According to the author, which of the following questions is the best type to ask children about? A. Do you see the elephant? B. Is the elephant in the cage? C. What animals do you like? D. Shall we go to the zoo? 答案：C推断题，答案在第二段，可以看出，父母应该问一些开放性的问题，而不是只需回答是或不是问题。

9. The difference between the control group and the experimental group was _____. A. the training that parents received B. the age of the children 可以看出，父母接受了两个小时的培训，而控制组的父母并没有此培训。 C. tile books that were read D. the number of the children 答案：A细节题，答案在第二段，区别在于实验组里的家长接受了培训。

10. The best conclusion we can draw from the passage is that _____. A. parents should be trained to read to their children B. the more children read, the more intelligent they will become C. childrens language skills increase when they are required to respond actively D. children who read

actively seem six months older 答案：C推断题，答案在第一段最后一句。选项C即为该句的同义改写。 Passage 3 Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage: (79)[The agriculture revolution in the nineteenth century involved two things: the invention of labor-saving machinery and the development of scientific agriculture.] Labor-saving machinery naturally appeared first where labor was scarce. "In Europe", said Thomas Jefferson, "the object is to make the most of their land, labor being sufficient. here it is to make the most of our labor, land being abundant". It was in America, therefore, that the great advances in nineteenth-century agricultural machinery first came. At the opening of the century, with the exception of a crude(粗糙的) plow, farmers could have carried practically all of the existing agricultural tools on their backs. (80)[By 1860 , most of the machinery in use today had been designed in an early form]. The most important of the early inventions was the iron plow. As early as 1890 Charles Newbolt of New Jersey had been working on the idea of a cast-iron plow and spent his entire fortune in introducing his invention. The farmers, however, would home none of it, claiming that the iron poisoned the soil and made the weeds grow. Nevertheless, many people devoted their attention to the plow, until in 1869, James Oliver of South Bend, Indiana, turned out the first chilled-steel plow. [文章大意及重要词汇]19世纪的农业 (agriculture) 革命 (revolution) 包括两个部分：省力农业机械 (machinery) 的发明 (invention) 和科学农业的发展。省力机械通常在劳动力缺乏的地方首先出现。托马斯杰弗逊说过“在欧洲是为了充分利用土地，那里劳动力非常充足

(sufficient)；而这里则是为了充分利用劳动力，土地非常充足”。因此，19世纪农业机械首先在美国取得了巨大进步(advances)。19世纪除了粗糙的犁以外，农民几乎可以肩背所有存在的农具。到1860年人们就已经设计出许多今天仍在使用的机器的雏形。铁犁是早期发明中最重要的。早在1980年新泽西州的查尔斯纽波特已经开始致力于锻铁犁的研究，并把他的全部财富投入到其他发明的推广应用。但是，当时的农民都拒绝采用，他们认为铁会毒害(poison)土壤和导致杂草丛生。尽管如此(nevertheless)，许多人仍然花大量的精力(attention)致力于研究，直到1869年，印第安纳州南本德市的詹姆斯奥利弗研制出第一用冷却钢制造的犁。11.

The word "here" (Para. 1, Line 6) refers to _____. A. Europe B. America C. New Jersey D. Indiana

答案：B语义题。根据上下文，这里的“here”指的是美国。

12. Which of the following statement is NOT true? A. The need for labor helped the invention of machinery in America. B. The farmer rejected Charles Newbolts plow for fear of ruin of their fields. C. Both Europe and America had great need for farm machinery. D. It was in Indiana that the first chilled-steel plow was produced.

答案：C判断题。可采用逐项排除法，首先B和D比较容易定位，阅读原文后，肯定这两个选项是正确的，接着排除A和C中的一个，根据题意可知A是正确的，C是错误的。

13. The passage is mainly about _____. A. the agriculture revolution B. the invention of labor-saving machinery C. the development of scientific agriculture D. the farming machinery in America

答案：B主旨题。文章的中心思想应当是：“节省劳动力的机器的发明”。14. At the opening of the

nineteenth-century, farmers in America _____. A. preferred light tools B. were extremely self-reliant (自给的) C. had many tools D. had very few tools 答案：D推断题。根据题意“ At the opening of the century, with the exception of a crude(粗糙的) plow, farmers could have carried practically all of the existing agricultural tools on their backs.可见他们的农具很多 ”。 15. It is implied but not stated in the passage that _____. A. there was a shortage of workers on American farms B. the most important of the early invention was the iron plow C. after 1869, many people devoted their attention to the plow D. Charles Newbolt had made a fortune by his cast-iron plow 答案：A推断题。文章暗含的内容：“美国缺乏劳动力”。 Part II Vocabulary and Structure 16. The bridge was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people. A. after B. for C. because of D. before 答案：A固定搭配 name after 以...为名。 17. There was a large crowd in the square _____ against the war. A. protecting B. protesting C. preventing D. promoting 答案：B固定搭配 protest against 对某事提出抗议。 18. We have _____ to the government for a home improvement loan. A. arranged B. approached C. applied D. appointed 答案：C固定搭配 apply for 申请。 19. Tom _____ the shopkeeper with overcharging him for the articles he had bought. A. accused B. charged C. blamed D. criticized 答案：B固定搭配 charge with 指控，指责。 20. The idea sounds very good but will it work in _____? A. practice B. place C. advance D. company 答案：A固定搭配 in practice 在实践中，实际上。 21. He got a job so that he could be independent

_____ his parents. A. on B. in C. of D. from 答案：C 固定搭配 be independent of 独立于...之外,不受...支配。

22. We had to wait a long time to get our passports, _____? A. wont we B. dont we C. didnt we D. shouldnt you 答案：C 反意疑问句的用法, 陈述部分的谓语动词是 had to, 实义动词的一般过去式, 因此设问部分应该用助动词。

23. Do you feel like _____ today? A. having something eaten B. having something to eat C. to have something eaten D. to have something to eat 答案：B 固定搭配 feel like doing sth 想要...。

24. Its vital that enough money _____ collected to get the project started. A. is B. be C. must be D. can be 答案：C 虚拟语气的用法 Its vital that 动词原形, 这是一种典型的虚拟语气。

25. We consider _____ the instrument be adjusted each time it is used. A. that it necessary B. it necessary that C. necessary that D. necessary of it that 答案：B 形式宾语 it 的用法 consider it adj. that...it 做形式宾语, 真正的宾语是 that 后的从句。

26. _____, we decided to leave at once, as we didnt want to risk missing the bus. A. As it being pretty late B. It being pretty late C. It was being pretty late D. Being pretty late 答案：D 非谓语动词的用法, 本句为现在分词短语做原因状语, 分词的主语和句子的主语一致。

27. _____ was once regarded as impossible has now become a reality. A. What B. That C. Which D. As 答案：A 主语从句的用法, What was once regarded as impossible 为主语从句。

28. Mr. Smith, together with his wife and children, _____ going to the party this weekend. A. am B. is C. are D. will 答案：B 主谓一致, 本句的主语是 Mr. Smith, together with his wife and children 是插入语。不改变主语的数。

29. Would you mind _____ the computer game in your room? A. him playing B. his playing C. him to play D. him play 答案：B动名词的用法，mind doing sth介意做某事做宾语。当动名词前有某人做其逻辑主语时。用其形容词性的物主代词。

30. By next year he _____ in New York for five years. A. has worked B. has been working C. works D. will have worked 答案：D将来完成时，以By引导的将来的时间后面接将来完成时。

31. Henry is often seen _____ English aloud every morning in the classroom. A. read B. reads C. reading D. to read 答案：C现在分词做宾语补足语，表示动作正在进行。

32. The Without heat and sunlight, plants on the earth _____ well. A. would not grow B. will not grow C. had not grown D. would not be grown 答案：A虚拟语气，Without引导含蓄的虚拟条件句，本句是与现在的事实相反的句子。

33. Only recently _____ to deal with the environmental problems. A. something has done B. has something done C. has something been done D. something has been done 答案：C倒装结构，Only放在句首，句子倒装。

34. The question _____ at the meeting tomorrow is very important. A. to discuss B. being discussed C. to be discussed D. will be discussed 答案：C不定式的用法，不定式短语用作定语修饰名词，主语和动词之间为被动关系，因此用被动形式。

35. Since this road is wet and slippery this morning, it _____ last night. A. must rain B. was raining C. must have rained D. may rain 答案：C情态动词，主语 must have 过去分词，表示对过去事实的推测。

36. The mother didnt know _____ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out. A. who B. when C. how D.

what 答案：A动词不定式的疑问式的用法，连接代词或副词不定式够成了不定式疑问式，在句子中可以做主语、宾语、表语和状语。 37. I believe that every crime, _____ the circumstance, should be severely punished. A. in spite of B. because of C. instead of D. on account of 答案：A短语辨析，in spite of 不管，不管；because of 因为，由于；instead of 代替；on account of 由于，因为。根据句意A符合。 38. The workers are busy _____ models for the exhibition. A. to make B. with making C. being making D. making 答案：D固定搭配be busy doing sth 忙于做...。 39. Yesterday Mr. Smith gave a vivid _____ of his recent visit to China. A. dialogue B. idea C. tale D. account 答案：D固定搭配give a account of 报告，叙述，说明。 40. The definition leaves _____ for disagreement. A. a small room B. much room C. room D. not so big a room 答案：B不可数名词的用法。句中room做“空间，余地”，为不可数名词。A和D中的room是可数名词；C中的great deal应为a great deal of，后接可数名词。 41. By the time you arrive this evening, _____ for two hours. A. I will study B. I will have been studied C. I had studied D. I will have been studying 答案：B将来完成时，By the time后接一个表示将来时间的词或短语或一个表将来动作的从句时，主句要用将来完成时。 42. I would have joined him in a picnic, but I _____ his company. A. will not like B. dont like C. had not liked D. might not like 答案：B虚拟语气，would have done sth.表与现在事实相反。 43. Lets finish our homework in a few seconds. its time we _____. A. played football B. will play football C. play football D. are playing football 答案：A虚拟语气的特殊形式

, its time that 一般过去时。 44. _____ at Harvard, he began again to write his essay. A. Busy was as he B. Busy as was he C. Busy as he was D. As was he busy 答案：C倒装结构，由as引导的让步状语从句置于主句之前时表语要倒装。 45. Pierre often makes himself _____ by gesturing with his hands. A. to understand B. understanding C. to be understood D. understood 答案：D动词的用法，make himself understood使自己的意思被别人明白。 Part III Identification 46. [Advertising] gives useful information about [which] [products] [to buying]. A B C D 答案：D应改为to buy，which to buy是动词不定式的疑问式。 47. [In Hawaii] people are [friendly] and always [warmly] [welcomed] visitors. A B C D 答案：D应改为welcome,做谓语动词，一般现在时。 48. Mara Dona will [face] a possible prison term [if] [finding] guilty [on] the shooting A B C D charges. 答案：C应改为found，谓语动词和主语之间的关系为被动。 49. [Having returned] from [Berlin], he received no [telephone call], [neither]. A B C D 答案：D neither表示否定意义，但句中已经有了否定词no。 50. "I[am looking] forward [to] [receive] your letter!" she said [happily]. A B C D 答案：C应改为receiving，look forward to doing sth，盼望做...。 51. [It is] [in] his spare time [when] Robert teaches [himself] English and Japanese. A B C D 答案：C应改为that, it is...，that...强调句型（时间）。 52. People complain that [the cost] of [setting up] a company [are] so great that only A B C the rich can afford [to run] a company in that country. D 答案：C应改为is，因为本句的主语是the cost，是不可数名词。 53. Between [you and I], we [have had] an eye [on] him for some time, A B C and he [might be] a

runaway. D 答案：A代词用错，通读全句，可知A中I不对，应改为he。 54. [At] school Li Ming ran [into] many problems, such as [choosing] classes A B C and [to hande] his time. D答案：D应改为handling，和前面的choosing是平行结构，接在such as的后面。 55. [Comparing] with the weather [of] last winter, it is [much] milder and more pleasant A B C [this winter]. D 答案：A应改为Compared，因为分词的主语和句子的主语不一致。 Part IV Cloze Can authority be criticized? In 56 of the word, authority is not 57 either out of respect or out of 58 . In such countries children are not expected to 59 their teachers in school and 60 young scholars or 61 industrial mean are hampered (受阻) in technical research because they dont feel free to 62 with their superiors. Clever researchers may be considered too 63 to have "any fight" to present 64 that are different from knowledge and wisdom of men of old ages. 65 , the American is 66 from childhood to question, analyze and search. School tasks are 67 to encourage the use of a 68 range of materials. A composition topic like" Write a paper 69 the worlds supply of sugar" will send even 70 in search of completely unfamiliar ideas. 71 in the primary grades, children are taught to 72 libraries, and to search for 73 ideas of various sorts. 74 the time they are 14, 15 and 16, many young scholars are marking original and 75 contributions in all fields of science. 56. A. much B. any C. such D. many 57. A. accepted B. claimed C. isolated D. challenged 58. A. hate B. mercy C. fear D. sympathy 59. A. question B. ask C. change D. charge 60. A. famous B. brilliant C. employed D. curios 61. A. imaginative B. sensible C. original D. affective 62. A. disagree B.

complain C. link D. cooperate 63. A. young B. brave C. old D. nervous 64. A. functions B. awards C. rewards D. findings 65. A. Secondly B. Then C. Therefore D. However 66. A. treated B. trained C. traced D. transformed 67. A. done B. designed C. fulfilled D. neglected 68. A. wide B. limited C. moderate D. various 69. A. of B. on C. for D. to 70. A. a child B. a boy C. a girl D. an adult 71. A. Since B. As C. If D. Even 72. A. organize B. manage C. clean D. use 73. A. conventional B. same C. new D. familiar 74. A. When B. Since C. During D. By 75. A. precious B. valuable C. worth D. priceless

Part IV Cloze key 56.C 57.D 58.A 59.A 60.B 61.A 62.A 63.C 64.D 65.D 66.B 67.B 68.C 69.B 70.D 71.D 72.B 73.C 74.D 75.D Part V

Translation Section A 76. How parents talk to their children makes a big difference in the childrens language development. If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase. (Passage 1) 解析：定语从句的翻译。译文“跑得最快的人吃得也最多，其消耗的体内脂肪也就最多”。 77. The parents in the experimental group were also instructed in how to help children find answers, how to suggest alternative possibilities and how to praise correct answers. (Passage 1) 解析：翻译时注意，第一句主语是一个动词不定式的疑问句，第二句是含有条件状语从句的复合句。译文“父母于孩子的谈话方式对孩子的语言能力的发展影响很大，如果父母鼓励孩子对他（她）所读内容做出积极反应，孩子的语言能力就可以得到明显提高”。 78. The agriculture revolution in the nineteenth century involved two things: the invention of laborsaving machinery and the development of scientific agriculture.

(Passage 2) 解析：动词不定式的疑问式并列句的翻译。译文“实验组的父母还学会了如何帮助孩子们找出答案，如何引导孩子思考其他答案的可能性，以及如何鼓励孩子得出正确答案”。79. By 1860, most of the machinery in use today had been designed in an early form. (Passage 2)解析：本题生单词较多，同学们翻译时多注意。译文“19世纪的农业革命包括两个方面：节省劳力的机器的发明和科技农业的发展”。80. Thus, those who ran the most ate the most, yet lost the greatest amount of body fat. (Passage 3) 解析：本题是对时态和具体词组的考查，汉语的时态通过时间副词来表示，英文则通过动词的不同变化。译文“绝大多数今天使用的农具，在1860年已具雏形”。Section B 81. 我们的新产品非常受欢迎，对此我们感到十分自豪。解析：为谁感到自豪的用法是be proud that...。译文“we are proud that our new products are popular among consumers”。82. 您能说话大声点好让每个人都听得见吗？解析：委婉的语气应该用Can you /could you，以表示对说话人尊重。译文“Could you speak louder to make yourself heard?”。83. 除了英语，你最好再学一门外语。解析：选词在这句话中起主要作用，汉语中“除了”并不会引起任何歧义，但英语中besides与在汉语却只有一个对应词，意思却大相径庭，同学们在翻译过程中要学会活用。译文“You'd better learn another foreign language besides English”。84. 在教育孩子方面，表扬要比批评有效得多。解析：表扬和批评是本题翻译的重点，这里用它的ing形式比较合适，另外要体现比较级的用法more ...than...。译文“Praising is more effective than criticizing in educating children”。85. 每个人都知道，学习对

一个人的成长是至关重要的。解析：It is...that...是固定句型，同时be of n，相当于这个名词的形容词形式。译文“ It is known to us all that studying is of vital importance to a person ' s growing-up. ”。 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