湖北成人教育2018年成人高考专升本英语预测真题及答案（十）

 Ⅰ . Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter

combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that

is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the

corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. background

B. although

C. blouse

D. amount

2. A. garage

B. damage

C. courage

D. garbage

3. A. civil
B. curriculum

C. crystal

D. country

4. A. color

B. comfortable

C. bachelor

D. born

5. A. baggage

B. suggestion

C. biography

D. paragraph

Ⅱ. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four

choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and

blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. Do you think it necessary an English diary every day?

A. keep

B. to keep

C. keeping

D. kept

7. have I heard anything like that in my life.

A. Only

B. Surprisingly

C. Never

D. However

8. When we woke up, everywhere was snow.

A. covered

B. covered in

C. covered with

D. covering

9. More students than one there,

A. has been

B. have been

C. had been

D. would have been

10. You know that's right, ?

 A. is it
B. isn't it

C. do you

D. don't you

11. You're always moaning about something or other. I wish you

 A. shut up

B. were shut up

C. had shut up

D. would shut up

 12. a little more tolerant our world would be a better place.

 A. Were people

B. If people would

C. People were

D. Would people

 13. When I was a child I used swimming in the lake.

A. to going

B. going

C. to go
D. go

 14. Saul's brother left the matter entirely up to and

A. I, he

B. him, I

C. me, he

D. him, me

 15. When my grandfather died, I discovered that he had left me some money in his

A. savings

B. will

C. credit card

D. cash machine

16. Those good traditions have been passed the younger generation.

A. on to

B. to on
C. cross to

D. to

17. many times, but he still couldn't understand it.

A. Having been told

B. He was told

C. Though he had been told

D. Having told

18. We had a long telephone yesterday evening.

A. dialogue

B. conversation

C. talk

D. speech

19. How of you to remember my birthday!

A. thoughtful

B. Thoughtfully

C. careful

D. carefully

20. Marry, as well as Torn, a key to the office.

A. have

B. Having

C. to have

D. has

Ⅲ. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A,B, C and

D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding

letter on the Answer Sheet.

 Earth is the only 21we know of in the universe that can support human life.22 human

activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world 23on consuming two-

thirds of the world' s resources while half of the world' s population do so 24 to stay alive we are rapidly destroying the25resource we have by which all people can survive and prosper.

Everywhere fertile soil is 26 built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover 27We discharge pollutants 28 the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a 29 the planet' s ability to support people is being 30 at the very time when rising human numbers and consumption are 31increasingly heavy demands on it. The Earth' s32resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to 33us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will34indefinitely. But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon run 35 and everyone will suffer.

21. A. situation

B. place

C. position

D. site

22. A. Although

B. Still

C. Yet

D. Despite

23. A. continues

B. repeats

C. carries

D. follows

24. A. already

B. just

C. for

D. entirely

25. A. alone

B. individual

C. lone

D. only

 26. A. sooner

B. neither

C. either

D. rather

 27. A. quite

B. greatly

C. utterly

D. completely

 28. A. into

B. off

C. on

D. above

29. A. development

B. result

C. reaction

D. product
30. A. stopped

B. narrowed

C. reduced

D. cut

31. A. doing

B. having

C. taking

D. making

32. A. natural

B. real

C. living

D. genuine

33. A. hold

B. maintain

C. stay

D. keep

34. A. last

B. stand

C. go

D. remain

35. A. away

B. out

C. up

D. over

Ⅳ. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four

questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose

one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

 Passage One

 Ronald Musoke is a college student from Uganda. He attends the College of Marin in California.

Recently he got very excited about things he found in wastebaskets. What did he find? He found outdated textbooks that had been thrown away. Some of the books had sold new for one hundred dollars. The old textbooks had been either discontinued or replaced by newer editions.

 Uganda is a very poor country in Africa. When Musoke went to school in Uganda, there were never enough books. Sometimes five books were shared with one hundred fifty students. Musoke lived through the Ugandan civil war and the loss of twelve family members from AIDS.

 Why is Musoke excited about the discarded textbooks.'? He wants to send them to Uganda so

women have the chance to get an education. The books will be used to pay for the women's education. Musoke hopes that education will help lower the number of deaths from AIDS. Also, the books will help lower illiteracy in Uganda.

 Other students are helping Musoke gather textbooks. Students are giving him books and over four thousand books have been collected. A business sponsor is helping to pay the postage for the books. Musoke and his classmates sort and pack the books.

 Ugandans will be educated with the help of donated books. The College of Marin students have

become connected with an African nation far away. These classmates from a wealthy county, for example, Tanya Sehwedler and her classmates, have gained greater understanding of people who struggle to live in a very poor country.

36. Books were precious in Uganda because the schools

 A. didn't use them in grade school

B. no one knew how to read

 C. couldn't afford enough books

D. were closed by the civil war

37. The packing and sorting is being done by

A. a business sponsor
B. other students in college

C. the College of Marin teachers

D. Musoke's college classmates

38. Tanya Sehwedler is helping pack and sort books because

A. it makes her feel good to better the lives of others

B. it may offer her experience to help her own country

C. she likes to sort and organize

D. she wants to contact with that country far away

39. The proper title for this passage is

A. Books in College of Matin

B. Ronatd Musoke and Tanya Schwedler

C. "Trashed" Books Help Ugandans

D. Poor Africa Students in the United States

 Passage Two

Only one animal can walk 200 miles without stopping once to rest. It would take a person two days and two nights to walk this far, and only one man has ever done it without stopping. What amazing animal has such endurance? The camel ! The camel is well known for something else, too. It can cross an entire desert without a single drink of water. Its body is built in a special way to help it store water and food.

 A person has just one stomach, but a camel has quite a few. Within each stomach are layers and

layers of cells. These cells are like tiny water balloons, storing liquids until the camel needs them.

When the camel drinks, the cells grow larger and larger. For a whole week, they can keep the animal's thirst away by sending water to all parts of its body.

 And did you ever wonder why the camel has a hump? The hump is a storage place for fat.

Because it has this storage area, the camel does not need to eat very often. When the animal needs energy, the layers of fat serve as fuel to keep it going on the long, hot days in the burning sun.

 The camel has one other gift that makes it well suited to arid regions. This gift is its amazing

nose. A camel can smell a water hole from miles away!

 When a camel moves it sways from side to side like a ship on a wavy ocean. Because of this

swaying motion, the camel has been called the "Ship of the Desert. "

40. The camel's hump is a storage place for

A. muscles

B. extra water

C. body sugars

D. fat

41. We can conclude from this passage that camels

A. feel at home in the desert

B. like to carry heavy loads

C. look like ships from a distance

D. will always be useful

42. The author compares cells with water balloons in order to

A. make you think of summer

B. help you visualize the ceils

C. show how rubber is elastic

D. show how many shapes cells can have

43. The word "arid" is closest in meaning to

A. sunny

B. flat

C. dry

D. sandy

Passage Three

A group of scientists rowing toward the center of a lake saw something shocking. They turned back as fast as they could. What had they seen?. The lake was boiling!

The group was investigating a crater lake in the mountains of St. Vincent. A crater hake is the

mouth of a volcano that has been dormant for some time and has filled with water.

This particular crater was the tip of a volcano called Soufriere, which erupted last in 1902. Since

that time, it had not shown any signs of action. But in the fall of 1971, mountain climbers who had hiked near the lake returned to the lowlands with strange stories. They said the water had turned yellow and was giving off a smell like burnt eggs. A seething fog was rising from the lake's surface.

 Local scientists rushed to Soufriere to see if this might be the beginning of a new volcanic explosion. They found a huge black mass in the middle of the water. It was a great blab 1,000 feet

long and 300 feet wide. Lava had pushed up through the bottom of the lake and formed a new island.

 The investigators wanted to make sure that the volcano was safe, and that the lava would not

overflow into the surrounding countryside. But they could never reach the island to study it, because the lava was so hot that the water around it bubbled and boiled.

44. This passage is about

A. mountain climbing

B. a boiling lake

C. a new volcanic island

D. a mysterious blab

45. A crater lake is at the tip of a

A. mountain

B. ridge

C. island

D. volcano

46. We can conclude that

A. the situation was nothing to be concerned about

B. Soufriere is still an active volcano

C. crater lakes are easy to hike to

D. Soufriere is a dead volcano

47. The writer explains the boiling water by using

A. myths

B. Humor

C. facts

D. arguments

 Passage Four

 Have you ever heard of a flower whose seeds are carried and spread by elephants? The rafflesia, a rare blossom, is very unusual. Found in the rain forests of Sumatra, the rafflesia is the world's largest flower, measuring three feet in diameter!

 This giant flower is a parasite--it needs another plant to live on. It lacks the structures needed to

survive alone. The rafflesia has no stem or leaves. It is all flower. It attaches itself to the roots of other plants and sucks their juices. The flower's favorite home is the root of the vine, which grows above ground.

 The rafflesia seems to burst right out of the forest floor. Its blossom weighs fifteen pounds! It has thick, spotted petals that give off a rotten smell. The center is about the size of a household bucket. After a rain, it may hold up to twelve pints of water!

 After the rafflesia dies, it becomes a pool of thick liquid in which its seeds float. Elephants

wandering through the forest step into the mushy pool, and the seeds glue themselves to their feet. As the animals stomp through the forest, their sticky feet pick up twigs and leaves. The elephants try to rid themselves of the sticky mess, in the same way people try to get bubble gum off their shoes. The elephants rub their feet against the roots of the vine. In no time, seeds left on the vine grow into more monstrous flowers !

45. Elephants help to

A. provide food for the giant flower

B. water the rafflesia with their trunks

C. carry rafflesia seeds from one place to another

D. stomp out the awful smelling petals

49. From this passage, we can guess that the writer

A. likes elephants
B. has a very large garden

C. admires the wonders of nature

D. likes to measure things

50. To give us an idea of how large the rafflesia is, the author uses

A. the size of an elephant for comparison

B. measurements

C. comparisons to other flowers

D. detailed descriptions of the flower's stem

51. As used in this passage, "structures" means

A. endurance

B. Organization

C. necessary parts

D. energy

 Passage Five

Many superstitious people are afraid of black cats. They believe that black cats have a strange

power. If a black cat crosses their path, they think they will have bad luck.

 Black cats haven't always had such a bad reputation. Long ago, the Egyptians thought that black

cats were holy animals. They even worshipped them. Pasht was an Egyptian goddess who had a woman's body and a cat's head. Because the Egyptians had so much respect for black cats, they often buried the sacred creatures with great ceremony. Mummies of cats have often been found in ancient cemetery ruins. To keep the cats company after they died, mice were sometimes buried beside them.

 Feelings about black cats have always been strong. People have thought they were either very good or very bad. The people of Europe, in the Middle Ages, believed black cats were the evil friends of witches and the Devil. Witches were said to have the power to change themselves into black cats. People believed that you could not tell whether a black cat was just a cat, or whether it was a witch disguising herself as she plotted some evil scheme. The brain of a black cat was thought to be a main ingredient in witch's brew.

 Unlike their ancestors of the Middle Ages, Englishmen today consider black cats to be good luck

charms. Fishermen's wives often keep a black cat around so that their husbands will be protected when they are out at sea.

52. The Egyptian goddess Pasht had a

A. woman's head and a cat's body

B. woman's head and a lion's body

C. cat's head and a man's body

D. woman's body and a cat's head

53. Judging from this passage, people of the Middle Ages probably

A. treated black cats with respect

B. treated black cats badly

C. were witches if they had black cats

D. thought black cats were beautiful

54. People of ancient Egypt and Europeans of the Middle Ages

A. both worshipped black cats

B. both feared black cats

C. thought black cats could bring good luck

D. felt very different about black cats

55. "Sacred" means

A. dead

B. Holy

C. Black

D. fearful

Ⅴ. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out five appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the

following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. Maybe ! should call a taxi

B. can you help me

C. it's the second left

D. not really

E. at the traffic lights

F. Not at all

G. Museum Drive

H. Thanks again

Tourist: Excuse me, 56 ? I'm lost!

Person: Certainly, where would you like to go?

Tourist: I'd like to go to the museum, but I can't find it. Is it far?

Person : No, 57 . It's about a 5 minute walk. Now, go along this street to the traffic lights. Do you see them?

Tourist: Yes, I can see them.

Person: Right, 58 , turn left into Queen Mary Avenue.

Tourist: Queen Mary Avenue.

Person: Right. Go straight on. Take the second left and enter Museum Drive.

Tourist: OK. Queen Mary Avenue, straight on and then the second left, 59

Person : Right. Just follow Museum Drive and the museum is at the end of the road.

Tourist: Great. Thanks for your help.

Person : 60

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter of refasal in English in 100-120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61．你(Li Yuan)的朋友(Jack)邀请你暑期到他家乡——农村去度假。写封信委婉拒绝。信的

内容如下：

(1)对邀请表示感谢；

(2)不能如愿的原因；

(3)提出弥补的方式。

英语应试模拟第5套参考答案与解析

Ⅰ．Phonetics

【答案】

1．B 2．A 3．A 4．D 5．B

【解析】

1．选项B画线字母读

2．选项A画线字母读

3．选项A画线字母不发音，其他选项画线字母读

4．选项D画线字母读

5．选项B画线字母读

Ⅱ．Vocabulary and Structure

【答案】

6．B 7．C 8．C 9．B l0．D ll．D l2．A l3．C l4．D l5．B l6．A l7．B

18．B l9．A 20．D

【解析】

6．动词不定式短语作形式宾语it的实际宾语。正确选项为B。【句子大意】你觉得有必要每天写一篇英语日记吗?

7．这是个倒装句，only和never在句首时需要倒装。根据句子含义，选项C是正确的。【句子大意】我一生都没听说过那种事。

8．Cover with由什么覆盖，cover in填满。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】当我们醒来时发现到处都是雪。

9．谓语动词的单复数根据than前面的主语名词决定。选项C和D的时态不对。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】不止一个学生去过那儿。

10．反义疑问句，通常疑问部分反问陈述部分的主句。排除选项A和B。陈述部分肯定，疑问部分则否定。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】你知道那是正确的，是不是?

11．Wish要求其宾语从句用虚拟语气。对没有发生的事表示愿望，从句的谓语用过去将来时。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】你总是对所有的事都抱怨不休，但愿你闭上嘴巴。

12．条件从句去掉if主谓倒装。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】如果人们能再忍耐一些，我们的世界会更好。

13．Used to do sth过去常常做某事，be used to doing sth习惯于做某事。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】我小的时候常去河里游泳。

14．介词后应跟代词的宾格。And连接的是介词后的两个代词，因此两个代词均用宾格。英文习惯在几个人称代词中将“我”放在最后。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】Saul的哥哥把这个问题整个留给了他和我。

15．Savings存款，will遗嘱，credit card信用卡，cash machine取钞机。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】我爷爷去世时我发现在他的遗嘱中给我留了一些钱。

16．Pass on to sb传递给某人。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】好的传统已经传给了年轻的一代。

17．选项A和D是错的。因为，如果把他们放入句中，but前面则不是完整的句子。But应连接两个完整的句子。选项C也是错的，因为but和though不能同时出现在一个句子中。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】人家告诉他很多遍了，可他就是不明白。

18．Dialogue对话，conversation聊天，talk谈话，speech演讲。选项B．是正确的。【句子大意】昨天晚上我们在电话里聊了很久。

19．How后跟形容词，排除选项B和D。Thoughtful周到的，careful仔细的。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】你记得我的生日，太周到了。

20．本句谓语动词的单复数取决于as well as前面的主语。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】玛丽有一把办公室的钥匙，汤姆也有。

Ⅲ．Cloze

【答案】

21．B 22．C 23．C 24．B 25．D 26．C 27．D 28．A 29．B 30．C 31．D

32．A 33．D 34．A 35．B

【解析】

21．宇宙中，地球是唯一的人类能够生存的地方。选项B是正确的。Situation环境、形势，place地方、场所，position职位、身份，site遗址、地点。

22．Although尽管、虽然，still还是、仍然，yet然而、但是，despite(介词)尽管、虽然。这句话是完整的句子，应选择连词，排除选项D。选项C是正确的：地球是人类唯一的生存之地，然而人类并不珍惜。选项B不合题意。如果将选项A放到第一句句首，两句之间用逗号隔开，在逻辑上是可以的。

23．Continue继续，repeat重复，carry拿、支持，follow跟着。这里要求与介词on搭配，carry on不停地持续下去，follow on继续击球。选项C是正确的。Carry on consuming持续消耗。

24．Already已经，just仅仅，for为了，entirely全部地。根据上下文，占世界人口一半的西方消耗着三分之二的世界资源，仅仅是为了生存。选项B是正确的。

25．Alone单独的、唯一的(通常放在所修饰词的后面)，individual个体的、个别的，lone单独的、孤独的，only唯一的、仅有的。选项D是正确的。我们正在破坏着仅有的资源。

26．Either…or．．．不是……就是……、……或……。所有的沃土不是被建造上房屋就是被冲刷人海。选项C是正确的。

27．Quite非常，greatly非常，utterly完全地，绝对地，completely完全地、彻底地。Utterly通常指抽象的无条件之绝对，而completely则大多指具体的、全面之完全。文中说，被开采的资源不可能完全恢复，指具体。选项D是正确的。

28．根据文章，人类把污染物质释放人大气层。Into表示进入……里面。选项A是正确的。不是在大气层外(选项B)，也不是在大气层上面或上方(选项C和D)。

29．Development发展，result结果，reaction反应，product产品。As a result结果是。人类污染了大气层，其结果是在人类最需要地球时，它却无能为力。选项B是正确的。

30．Stop停止，narrow变窄，reduce降低，cut切割。根据上下文，正当人类数量不断增长，消耗也急剧上升之时，地球供养人类的能力却在下降。选项C是正确的。

31．Make a demand on sth对……提出要求。选项D是正确的。文中指对地球提出供养人类的要求。

32．Natural自然的，real真实的、现实的，living活着的、生动的，genuine真诚的、非伪造的。文中肯定指自然资源。选项A是正确的。

33．Keep．．．fed保持供给。选项D是正确的。Hold保持、持续，maintain保持、维持，stay

停留。

34．Last持续、延续，stand停滞，go去，remain剩下、仍处于。根据上下文，如果我们能够合理地使用资源的话，这些资源还会延续而不枯竭。选项A是正确的。

35．Run away逃走，run out耗尽，run up增大，run over碾过、浏览。根据上下文，资源用尽，人类受苦。选项B是正确的。

【原文大意】

宇宙中地球是我们所知的唯一能够供养人类生命的地方。然而，人类的活动却正在使这个星球不太适合居住。当占世界人口一半的西方世界为了生存消耗着世界三分之二的资源时，我们正在快速地破坏着我们所拥有的、所有人类赖以生存和发展的自然资源。所有地方，肥沃的土地或被建造上房屋，或被冲入大海。可再生的资源因过度开采以至永不会彻底恢复。我们释放污染物质进入大气层而从不考虑后果。其结果是，就在人类数量和其所需的消耗大量增加时，这个星球供养人类的能力却在减弱。地球的自然资源就在那里等着我们去用。我们需要食物、水、空气、能量、药物、温暖、居所和矿物质来保持我们的供给、舒适、健康和活力。如果我们合理地使用资源，它们肯定会延续。但如果我们过度浪费地使用，资源会快速耗尽，所有的人都将遭受痛苦。

Ⅳ．Reading Comprehension

第一篇

【答案】

36．C 37．D 38．A 39．C

【解析】

36．第二段提到乌干达是一个非常穷的国家，那里的学校从来都没有足够的书给学生使用，甚至150个学生共用5本书。由此可以推断学校买不起书。这篇文章的中心内容就是说如何收集旧书免费提供给乌干达的学校。选项C正确。

37．第四段最后一句话。Ronald Musoke的同学帮他把书分类、打包。选项D正确。其他选项：商人赞助寄书的邮费；其他学生帮助收集教材。选项C文中没有提到。

38．最后一段最后一句提到，很多来自富有国家的学生，例如Tanya Schwedler，都在帮助收集整理书籍的过程中对在贫困中挣扎的人有所了解。所以可以说，他们很愿意做些帮助别人改善生活的有意义的事。选项A正确。

39．第一段点明旧书或二手书的来历。第二段点明乌干达的一些现状。第三段点明这位非洲学生收集书的目的。第四段叙述从收集到寄出的过程。第五段说明其他学生做此事的收获。所以，此文章的中心是旧书对乌干达人的帮助。也就是此文的标题。选项C正确。

【原文大意】

Ronald Musoke是来自乌千达的学生。他在加利福尼亚的马林大学就读。不久前他非常兴奋地发现废纸篓里有丢弃的过时教材。有些书新的时候价值l00美元。这些旧书或是不再使用或是被新的版本所替代。

乌干达是非洲很贫穷的国家，当Musoke在乌干达念书时，那里从来没有足够的教材，有时甚至150个学生用5本书。Musoke经历了乌干达内战，他的12位家庭成员死于艾滋病。

他为什么对那些被扔掉的教材如此感兴趣?他是想把这些书寄往乌干达，让那里的妇女有机会受教育。这些书可以用来支付妇女教育。Musoke希望教育可以帮助降低艾滋病的死亡率。

同时，书可以减少乌干达的文盲。

学生们帮助Musoke收集教材。学生们给他的书已经超过了4 000本。一位赞助商负责邮寄这些书。Musoke和他的同班同学负责分类和打包。

乌干达人会通过这些捐赠的书获得教育。马林大学的学生们也因此与远在非洲的国家有了联系。这些来自富裕国家的同学，比如Tanya Schwedler和她的同学们也对那些来自贫困国家还在与生活作斗争的人有了更多的理解。

第二篇

【答案】

40．D 41．A 42．B 43．C

【解析】

40．第三段。驼峰是用来储存脂肪的。选项D是正确的。

41．这篇文章从不同的角度说明骆驼在沙漠中生存的天赋。沙漠最适合它。选项A是正确的。

42．第二段。作者用装水的气球来形容骆驼胃中的细胞，非常形象地说明细胞的样子。选项B是正确的。

43．倒数第二段。这段说骆驼在几英里外就可闻到水的味道，可见该地区极为干旱。选项C是正确的。

【原文大意】

只有一种动物可以不休息地连续行走200英里。这需要人花两天两夜的时间，并且只有一个人不休息地走了这么远。什么动物如此有耐力?骆驼!骆驼还有其他人人皆知的事，它可以穿过沙漠而不喝一口水。它的身体结构可以以特殊的方式储存水和食物。

人只有一个胃，而骆驼有好几个。每一个胃都有多层的细胞。这些细胞就像很小的水气球，储存液体以供骆驼之需。骆驼喝水时，这些细胞胀大。整个一个星期，这些细胞都可以把水送到骆驼身体的各个部位以防止骆驼干渴。

你知道骆驼为什么有驼峰吗?驼峰是储存脂肪的。正是因为有了这个储藏室，骆驼不需要经常补充食物。一旦骆驼需要能量时，脂肪层就会像提供燃料一样供骆驼在燃烧的太阳下持续地走很长的路。

骆驼还有另一个天赐礼物可以使它在干旱地区如鱼得水。这就是它的鼻子。骆驼可以在距水数英里远的地方就能嗅到水的味道。

骆驼行走时左右摇摆就像是沙漠海洋中的船。因此，人们称骆驼为“沙漠之舟”。

第三篇

【答案】

44．C 45．D 46．B 47．C

【解析】

44．这篇文章讲的是火山熔岩堆积的新岛。选项C是正确的。选项A和B是文中提到的，但并不是文章的主题。

45．第二段。解释crater lake是火山的口，里面装满了水。选项D是正确的。

46．第三段。Soufriere火山自1902年以后就再也没有爆发过，然而l971年，几个登山者的发现，以及后来科学家的调查，都说明它是活火山。选项B是正确的。

47．第三、四段。作者用事实说明水的沸腾。如，水的颜色和气味等。选项C是正确的。

【原文大意】

一组科学家划船到河的中心看到令人震惊的事情，快速返回。他们看到了什么?湖水在沸腾!

这组科学家正在调查在St．Vincent山上的一个火山口湖。火山口湖是一个里面装满了水的

处于休眠状态的火山口。

这个火山口是一个叫Soufriere的火山的顶部，它最后一次喷发是在1902年。从那时起，没有任何迹象显示它是活火山。但是在1971年秋季，登山运动者爬到靠近湖的地方，返回时带回了奇怪的故事。他们说，水变成了黄色，并散发着烤煳鸡蛋的味道。火热的雾气在湖的表面升起。

当地的科学家立刻冲向Soufriere看看是否新的火山爆发正在开始。他们发现水中央有一巨大的黑色物体，长约1 000英尺，宽约300英尺。湖底的熔岩往上堆积成一个新的岛屿。

调查人员想确定火山是否安全，熔岩是否会波及附近的村庄。但他们可能永远也不能去岛上研究它了，因为滚烫的熔岩使它周围的水翻滚沸腾。

第四篇

【答案】

48．C 49．C 50．B 51．B

【解析】

48．第一段和最后一段。大象把大王花的种子带到别处使其生存。选项C是正确的。

49．全文讲了寄生的花是如何被动物传播的。可见大自然的奇妙。选项C是正确的。

50．第一、三段。作者在文中给了具体的数字说明大王花究竟有多大。选项B是正确的。

51．第二段。Structure意为组织，组成部分，构造是可以没有的。Necessary parts是必需的部分，不可少的。选项B是正确的。

【原文大意】

你听说过花的种子被大象传播吗?难得开花的大王花非同一般。大王花生长在苏门答腊岛的雨林地区，是世界上最大的花，其直径3英尺。

这种巨大的花是寄生虫——它靠别的植物生存。它缺少让它独立生存的构造。大花王没有茎和叶，只是花。它把自己依附在别的植物的根部，吸吮它们的汁液。它最喜欢以藤本植物为家，这种植物生长在地面上。

大王花似乎是突然就出现在森林的大地上。它的花重15磅!它的花瓣很厚，带斑点，释放出恶臭的味道。花心相当于家用菜篮子的大小。一场雨过之后，它能容纳l2品脱的水!

大王花死后，则成为很稠的一摊液体，种子溶于其中。大象们漫游在林中，踏人这些浓稠的池塘，大王花的种子则粘在它们的脚上。大象们在林中不停地跺脚，他们的脚粘上树枝和树叶。

大象们想把脚上的粘物去掉，就像人类想把口香糖从鞋上弄掉一样，大象会在藤根上蹭脚。很快，种子便留在了藤上，接着便是更可恶的大王花!

第五篇

【答案】

52．D 53．B 54．D 55．B

【解析】

52．第二段。埃及女神是人身猫头。选项D是正确的。

53．第三段。黑猫对欧洲中世纪的人来说是邪恶的象征。选项B是正确的。

54．比较第二段和第三段古埃及和中世纪的欧洲对黑猫的看法截然相反。选项D是正确的。

55．第二段。该词前提到埃及人是如何地崇拜黑猫，可断定他们把这个动物看得很神圣。选项B是正确的。

【原文大意】

许多迷信的人很害怕黑猫。他们认为黑猫有种魔力。如果黑猫横穿他们的路，他们便认为自己会有霉运。

黑猫并不总是有如此的坏名誉。很久以前，埃及人认为黑猫是神圣的动物，他们甚至为它们做礼拜。Pasht是埃及的女神，人身猫头。由于埃及人如此的崇拜黑猫，他们经常在埋葬这个神圣的造物时要举行隆重的仪式。在古埃及的墓地中经常会发现猫的木乃伊。老鼠经常被埋在猫的旁边作为陪伴。

人类对猫的感觉总是非常强烈，要么认为黑猫极好，要么认为其极坏。中世纪的欧洲人认为黑猫是女巫和魔鬼的邪恶朋友。据说，女巫有魔力把自己变成黑猫。所以，人们不能肯定黑猫是女巫还是黑猫，或者，是不是女巫化妆成黑猫们筹划自己的邪恶计划。传说黑猫的大脑是女巫陈酿的主要成分。

如今的英国人与他们的中世纪祖先不同，他们认为黑猫会带来好运，渔夫的妻子常养黑猫，以保护出海丈夫的安全。

Ⅴ．Daily Conversation

【答案】

56．B 57．D 58．E 59．G 60．F

【解析】

56．Excuse me通常是询问或请求帮忙的开场白，后面又说他迷路了，所以肯定是寻求帮助。选项B是正确的。

57．前面是否定词，后面又用了具体的分钟来说明，应该不远。选项D是正确的。

58．前面说走到红绿灯处，后面又说拐弯，肯定是在此拐弯。选项E是正确的。

59．旅游者在重复被告知路线。前后相连，这里应是博物馆路。选项G是正确的。

60．对话中通常的客套。选项F是正确的。

【原文大意】

Tourist：劳驾，能帮我个忙吗?我迷路了。

Person：没问题。您要去哪儿?

Tourist：我想去博物馆，可找不着。远吗?

Person：不是很远。步行5分钟吧。您沿着这条街走到红绿灯的地方，看见了吗?

Tourist：看见了。

Person：好，在红绿灯的地方往左拐，上玛丽女王大道。

Tourist：玛丽女王大道。

Person：对，继续往前走，第二个路口往左拐，上博物馆路。

Tourist：好的，玛丽女王大道，直走，第二个路口左拐，博物馆路。

Person：对，沿着这条路，到头就是博物馆了。

Tourist：太好了。谢谢您的帮助。

Person：不用谢。

Ⅵ．Writing

61．【高分作文】

Dear Jack,

Thank you so much for your warmhearted invitation of spending my summer vocation at your

hometown, a quiet and beautiful country. I have been waiting for it so long. But, unfortunately, I

have to go back my own hometown, a hot and noisy city, for my sister just got an admission from a university and she is preparing for it. As an elder brother, I must help her in both mental and

physical ways.

So sorry for missing the good chance to join you at your home. Next year, we will spend summer

together, our summer.

Send my greetings to your parents, please. I'll visit them next year.

Take care!

Li Yuan