

2016 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

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.

- A. vital B. silent C. collide D. fierce
- A. taught B. caught C. laugh D. fault
- A. reception B. receipt C. capture D. concept
- A. boom B. goose C. flood D. gloom
- A. finger B. singer C. hanger D. ringer

得分	评卷人

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.

- As a child I used to wash my parents' car to earn some _____ money.
A. paper B. easy C. private D. pocket
- After the busy day I've had, I need a _____ drink.
A. heavy B. sharp C. strong D. powerful
- If you _____ stayed at home, this would never have happened.
A. have B. had C. will have D. would have

9.—How much did this set of furniture cost?

—I forgot _____.

- A. how much it costs B. how much did it cost
C. how much it cost D. how much does it cost
- We had a long way to go so we decided to _____ early.
A. set on B. put on
C. set off D. put off
- _____ it is not his responsibility to do that, he said he would help.
A. Although B. As
C. Since D. Unless
- One of the strongest hurricanes _____ was the Florida Keys Storm of 1935, during which 500 people were killed.
A. to record B. recorded
C. recording D. being recorded
- Ms. Jolie is _____ beautiful and very talented, and in control of her own career.
A. basically B. remarkably
C. perfectly D. actively
- When John left the office, Amy _____ at her desk.
A. is still working B. has still worked
C. had still worked D. was still working
- You should learn through failures. Why don't you _____ your plan or try a new approach?
A. adjust B. repeat
C. accept D. refuse
- The carpet has so many stains on it that it needs _____.
A. replace B. to replace
C. being replaced D. to be replaced
- I sent him the package yesterday. He _____ it by now.
A. might have received B. received
C. will receive D. receives
- Is this the factory _____ you visited the other day?
A. what B. where
C. that D. when
- To make the fish _____ nice, she put in some sugar and wine vinegar.
A. taste B. to taste
C. tasted D. tasting
- My daughter runs faster than _____ in her class. She runs the fastest.
A. a boy B. any boy
C. some boys D. most boys

得分	评卷人

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.

Insomnia, or "poor sleep", can have bad effects on a person's health and general well-being. It can _____ 21 _____ on both our physical and mental health and can lead to other health _____ 22 _____.

Insomnia can be traced to many different reasons, but what is 23 to many sufferers is their inability to relax fully and “switch the mind 24”.

Constant thoughts, 25 around and around in the mind, moving from one 26 to the next, prevent stillness and peace and 27 a sufferer extremely tired.

In order to treat insomnia 28, it is first necessary to allow a sufferer to re-experience 29 real relaxation feels like. It's almost as though they've forgotten how to relax. Once this has been 30 by the brain, then fast and effective 31 can be made to re-educate the unconscious towards allowing the person to relax 32 and to allow a natural state of sleep to 33.

Hypnotherapy (催眠疗法) is one of the fastest and most effective ways of 34 this goal for long-lasting results.

Sleeping pills, if used at all, should only be a short-term 35 as their effect is soon reduced and their side effects can be deep and far-reaching.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. harm | B. affect | C. change | D. impact |
| 22. A. demands | B. concerns | C. reasons | D. questions |
| 23. A. interesting | B. same | C. common | D. alike |
| 24. A. on | B. off | C. up | D. down |
| 25. A. getting | B. taking | C. going | D. pulling |
| 26. A. image | B. dream | C. concept | D. thought |
| 27. A. cause | B. leave | C. disturb | D. lead |
| 28. A. carefully | B. easily | C. effectively | D. finally |
| 29. A. if | B. how | C. where | D. what |
| 30. A. remembered | B. pulled | C. changed | D. printed |
| 31. A. scales | B. steps | C. methods | D. techniques |
| 32. A. fully | B. recently | C. silently | D. actively |
| 33. A. appear | B. show | C. occur | D. realize |
| 34. A. achieving | B. targeting | C. keeping | D. aiming |
| 35. A. object | B. system | C. result | D. strategy |

得分	评卷人

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

Passage One

Alexia Sloane, a 10-year-old girl, lost her sight when she was two following a brain disease. But despite her disability she has excelled at languages and is already fluent in English, French, Spanish and Chinese—and is learning German.

Now she has experienced her dream job of working as an interpreter after East of England MEP (欧盟议员) Robert Sturdy invited her to the parliament building in Brussels, thus becoming the youngest interpreter to work at the European Parliament.

“She was given a special permit to get into the building, where there is usually a minimum age requirement of 14, and sat in a booth listening and interpreting,” said her mother, Isabelle. “The other interpreters were amazed at how well she did as the debate was quite complicated and many of the words were rather technical.”

Alexia has been tri-lingual since birth as her mother, a teacher, is half French and half Spanish, while her father, Richard, is English. She started talking and communicating in all three languages before she lost her sight but adapted quickly to her blindness. By the age of four, she was reading and writing in Braille (盲文). When she was six, Alexia began to learn Chinese. The girl is now learning German at school in Cambridge.

Alexia has been longing to be an interpreter since she was six and she chose to go to the European Parliament as her prize when she won a young achiever of the year award. She asked if she could shadow interpreters and Mr. Sturdy agreed to take her along as his guest.

Alexia worked with the head of interpreting and had a real taste of life in parliament. “It was fantastic and I'm absolutely determined now to become an interpreter,” she said.

36. What does the passage tell about Alexia Sloane?

- A. She is very proud of her parents. B. She has learned five foreign languages.
C. She is a quick learner of languages. D. She has difficulties with language learning.

37. Why did Alexia need special permission to enter the parliament building?

- A. She was not in a state of good health. B. She could not afford the admission fees.
C. She did not meet the age requirement. D. She did not have an adult to accompany her.

38. What did Alexia want to do after she got the award?

- A. To travel to other European countries.
B. To visit the European Parliament.
C. To apply for a position in the government.
D. To study German at Cambridge University.

39. The tone of the passage can be best described as _____.

- A. critical B. admiring
C. understanding D. doubtful

Passage Two

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is essential to one's life. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have been told, and told again, is as necessary as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip. But for many people, the thought of food as the first thing in the morning is never a pleasure. So despite all the efforts, they still take no breakfast.

Between 1977 and 1983, the latest year for which figures could be obtained, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33%—from 8.8 million to 11.7 million—according to the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation of America. For those who dislike eating breakfast, however, there is some good news.

Several studies in the last few years have shown that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. “Going without breakfast does not affect work,” said Arnold E. Bender, former professor of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College in London, “nor does giving people breakfast improve work.” Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better work is surprisingly inadequate (不充分的), and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. “The literature,” says one researcher, Dr. Earnest Polite at the University of Texas, “is poor.”

40. Which of these is mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. The number of the people who skip breakfast has increased.
B. Many people fill their cars with gasoline in the morning.
C. 8.8 million people got involved in a study on eating habits.
D. A company carried out a research in 1983.

41. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part?
 A. Having breakfast does not improve work, either.
 B. Giving people breakfast improves work.
 C. Going without breakfast can improve work, too.
 D. Having breakfast does improve work.
42. What does the word "literature" in the last sentence refer to?
 A. Modern American literature. B. Any printed materials.
 C. Written works on a subject. D. Stories, poems and plays.
43. Which of the following statements best summarizes the writer's conclusion about the function of breakfast?
 A. Omitting breakfast helps improve work.
 B. Eating breakfast is absolutely necessary.
 C. Scientists have produced sufficient evidence in support of breakfast.
 D. There isn't strong evidence to prove that breakfast is a must.

Passage Three

When you stretch out in the sun you can do one of the three things: you can use no sun tan oil, an ordinary sun tan oil; or *Bergasol*.

If you don't use any sun tan oil when you're in the sun, you will burn surprisingly quickly. If you use an ordinary sun tan oil, you will protect your skin to a lesser or greater degree. How much protection depends on the "protection-factor number" on the bottle. Some oils block out so many of the sun's rays and you can stay in the sun all day without burning—but you won't go very brown, either.

Bergasol will protect your skin like an ordinary sun tan oil. It also has a tan accelerator that speeds up the rate at which the sun activates the skin cells that produce melanin (黑色素). It is melanin that gives the skin its brown colour. *Bergasol* enables you to go brown faster, and as the days pass the difference will become more obvious.

Unfortunately, this special formulation isn't cheap to prepare. So *Bergasol* is rather more expensive than ordinary sun tan oil. However, the price looks more attractive as you do.

Bergasol

It makes you go brown faster

Protection

Many people imagine that "cover-up" means you don't get a tan. Nothing to show for your holiday.

Not so. With "cover-up", you can get brown if you want to. The point of "cover-up" is to protect your skin from the harmful rays of the sun which, according to the experts, make your skin look older.

That's what *Solex Cover-up* is all about—protection for your skin. It has a Sun Protection Factor 8, which makes it suitable for anyone. Find out how it works for you by consulting the *Solex Sun Chart*. On sale wherever *Solex* is.

With *Solex Cover-up*, you can tan as slowly as you like. As gently as you like. And with much less chance of peeling. Your tan will look better. Your skin will stay young longer.

Solex

Gentle tan...full protection

44. What can we learn from the second advertisement?
 A. It is easy to get a suntan in summer. B. Suntan is regarded as a sign of protection.
 C. Sunlight could make one look older. D. Everyone wants to get a suntan from holiday.
45. Why is *Solex* suitable for everyone?
 A. Its price is more attractive. B. It can be used to relieve sunburn.
 C. It can make the skin cells more active. D. It has a mild protection factor.
46. Compared with *Solex*, *Bergasol* _____.
 A. helps one go brown more quickly B. better protects one's skin
 C. is more competitive in price D. is a better sun tan oil
47. What is the most attractive feature of *Solex Cover-up*?
 A. It helps one get a more beautiful tan.
 B. It is often on sale in supermarkets.
 C. It blocks out more sun's rays than other oils.
 D. It helps one tan gradually and gently.

Passage Four

Ideas about polite behaviour differ from one culture to another. Some societies, such as America and Australia, for example, are mobile and very open. People here change jobs and move house quite often. As a result, they have a lot of relationships that often last only a short time, and they need to get to know people quickly. So it's normal to have friendly conversations with people that they have just met, and you can talk about things that other cultures would regard as personal.

On the other hand, there are more crowded and less mobile societies where long-term relationships are more important. A Malaysian or Mexican business person, for example, will want to get to know you very well before he or she feels happy to start business. But when you do get to know each other, the relationship becomes much deeper than it would in a mobile society.

To Americans, both Europeans and Asians seem cool and formal at first. On the other hand, as a passenger from a less mobile society puts it, it's no fun spending several hours next to a stranger who wants to tell you all about his or her life and asks you all sorts of questions that you don't want to answer.

Cross-cultural differences aren't just a problem for travelers, but also for people in daily life. Some societies have "universalist" cultures. These societies strongly respect rules, and they treat every person and situation in basically the same way. "Particularist" (强调特性的) societies also have rules, but they are less important than the society's unwritten ideas about what is right or wrong for a particular situation or a particular person. So the normal rules are changed to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.

48. What can be learned from Paragraph 1?
 A. People from a mobile society dislike talking about personal affairs.
 B. Short-term relationships are common in a mobile society.
 C. Americans tend to make more friends than people from other cultures.
 D. It is difficult for Americans and Australians to communicate with strangers.
49. Who do Malaysians prefer to start business with according to the passage?
 A. Those who talk a lot about themselves.
 B. Those who they know well enough.
 C. Those who enjoy talking with strangers.
 D. Those who want to do business with them.

50. Which of the following is true about the rules in "particularist" societies?
- A. They change to fit different situations. B. People respect and obey them completely.
C. They don't exist. D. No one obeys them.
51. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Polite behaviour varies with different cultures.
B. Less mobile societies have fewer rules.
C. People from mobile societies are more polite.
D. Cultural differences are important.

Passage Five

Claude-Oscar Monet (1840 - 1926) was a French artist and a leading member of the Impressionist group of painters. Born in Paris, Monet spent his childhood in Le Havre. There he met a local artist, Eugène Boudin, who encouraged him to become a landscape painter.

In 1859, Monet went to Paris to study at the Académie Suisse. Between 1860 and 1862, Monet served in the army in Algeria (阿尔及利亚). He returned to Paris where he met most of the major artists of the era.

In 1870, Monet married Camille Doncieux. To escape the Franco-Prussian war, they moved to London. Back to France, they settled at Argenteuil, a boating centre on the Seine (塞纳河) which drew many other Impressionist painters. Working from nature was a particular symbol of the Impressionist movement, and one that Monet valued, reflecting in his paintings the ever-changing impact of light and weather conditions.

In 1872, he visited Le Havre where he painted "An Impression, Sunrise". When exhibited in 1874, part of its title was used by a critic to label the whole movement "Impressionism".

Monet's wife died in 1879, and he set up home with Alice Hoschedé, the wife of one of his most important sponsors. During the 1880s, Monet travelled through France painting a variety of landscapes. He gradually became better known and for the last 30 years of his life he was regarded as the greatest of the Impressionists.

From 1890 he began to paint a series (系列) of pictures of one subject, including "Haystacks" "Rouen Cathedral" and "Waterlilies". The latter were painted in the fine garden Monet created at his house at Giverny, where he lived from 1883 on. He painted them over and over again, most significantly in a series especially for a museum in Paris.

52. Monet was introduced to art _____.
- A. by an artist in his childhood B. by his father in Le Havre
C. during his short stay in Algeria D. during his visit to Paris
53. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Impressionism was born in London.
B. Monet was one of the sponsors of Impressionism.
C. Argenteuil was the birthplace of many impressionists.
D. Impressionist paintings are mainly based on nature.
54. What is said about the painting "An Impression, Sunrise"?
- A. It established Monet's fame as an artist for the first time.
B. It invited a lot of strong criticism from the public.
C. It was painted by Monet and Eugène Boudin.
D. It was the origin of the name "Impressionism".

55. What do we know about Monet's life since 1890?
- A. He painted only for a museum in Paris.
B. He devoted himself to travelling overseas.
C. He was influenced by Alice in his painting style.
D. He focused on paintings of a particular theme.

得分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. I really loved it | B. That's all right |
| C. What did I say | D. I never want to watch any opera |
| E. I'm sorry | F. That's the problem |
| G. How can you say that | H. Do you want me to be honest |

Lisa: Well, honey, how did you like the opera?

Henry: 56 ?

Lisa: Of course.

Henry: To tell the truth, I was bored to death. What a ridiculous art form! 57 .

Lisa: Hum! 58 ? It was beautiful. And you just saw one of my favourite operas.

Henry: 59 , dear. I know you like opera, but it just isn't for me. I'd rather read a novel or watch a movie.

Lisa: But you don't know how to appreciate opera. 60 .

Henry: OK, what you're saying may be true.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 是班长, 准备周末组织全班同学参观历史博物馆 (the Museum of History)。

请根据以下提示写一个通知:

- 周六上午 8 点全班在校门口集合, 乘公共汽车前往;
- 参观时, 要认真听讲并记录重要内容;
- 遵守参观规定, 如: 馆内不得喧哗、拍照, 勿带食品饮料入馆;
- 下周五之前交一份参观报告。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 D
2. 【答案】 C
3. 【答案】 B
4. 【答案】 C
5. 【答案】 A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:在我还是小孩子的时候就常常清洗我父母的汽车来挣点零花钱。pocket money 意为“零花钱”,符合题意。paper money 纸币;easy 容易的;private 私人的。
7. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:忙碌了一天,我需要一杯烈性酒。strong(饮料等)浓的,烈性的,strong drink 意为“烈性酒”,符合题意。heavy 沉重的;sharp 锋利的;powerful 强有力的。
8. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:要是你待在家里的话,这件事就不会发生了。此处为 if 引导的虚拟条件句,主句的谓语为“would + have + 过去分词”形式,所以这里表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,if 条件句中的谓语形式应为过去完成式形式,故选 B。
9. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查宾语从句的语序。
【应试指导】 句意:——这套家具花费了多少钱?——我忘记花费多少钱了。forgot 后为宾语从句,宾语从句必须用陈述句语序。由 forgot 可知,宾语从句的谓语动词应为过去式形式,故选 C。
10. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:有很长一段路要走,所以我们决定早点出发。set on 袭击;put on 穿上;set off 出发,起身;put off 推迟。
11. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查连词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:尽管做那件事并不是他的职责所在,他仍说他帮忙。although 尽管,虽然,即使,表示让步;as 因为,表示原因;since 因为,由于,表示原因;unless 除非,表示转折。
12. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:有记载的最强的飓风之一是 1935 年的佛罗里达群岛风暴,此风暴造成 500 人死亡。the strongest hurricanes 与 record 之间为被动关系,所以要用 record 的过去分词形式,作 the strongest hurricanes 的后置定语。
13. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查副词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:朱莉女士美丽出众,才华卓越,而且执着着自己的事业。basically 基本地;remarkably 非常地,显著地;perfectly 完全地,完美地;actively 积极地。
14. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查动词的时态。
【应试指导】 句意:约翰离开办公室时,艾米仍然在工作。由时间状语 when John left the office 可知,谓语动词时态应为过去进行时,表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间正在进行的动作,故选 D。
15. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:你应该从失败中吸取教训。为什么不调整你的计划或尝试一种新的方法呢? adjust 调整;repeat 重复;accept 接受;refuse 拒绝。
16. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查 need 的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:地毯上有如此多的污渍,需要被更换掉了。物作主语时,need 的用法有 sth. need doing 或 sth. need to be done 的形式,可以直接表示被动关系。D 项符合题意,故选 D。
17. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词的时态。
【应试指导】 句意:我昨天把包裹发给他了,到现在他可能已经收到了。由时间状语 by now 及句意可知,此处应用现在完成时,且此处有猜测的含义,might 可能,表示推测,故选 A。

18. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 考查定语从句。

【应试指导】 句意:这是你前几天参观过的工厂吗? that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 the factory,且在从句中充当宾语,符合题意。

19. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查 make 的用法。

【应试指导】 句意:为了使鱼吃起来更美味,她放了一些糖和酒醋。make 作使役动词时,可跟复合结构,即“make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”。“make + 宾语 + do sth.”表示“使某人/某物……”,符合题意。

20. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 考查副词的最高级。

【应试指导】 句意:我女儿比她们班里任何一个男孩都跑得快,她跑得最快。由后一句“she runs the fastest”可知,这里要表达的是最高级的意思。“比较级 + than + any + 单数名词”形式可以表示最高级,故选 B。

III. Cloze

21. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 此处表示“它能影响我们的身体和心理健康”。harm 伤害;affect 影响,为及物动词,后面可直接跟名词;change 改变;impact 影响,作不及物动词时,可以加介词 on 再跟名词。故选 D。

22. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 demands 需求;reasons 原因。concerns 和 questions 都可以用来表示“问题”,但 concerns 一般表示关注的问题,questions 一般表示说话者需要寻找答案的问题,它常与动词 ask 或 answer 连用。health concerns 表示“健康问题”,符合题意。

23. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 此处意为:失眠可以追溯到许多不同的原因,对许多患者来说共同的是他们不能完全放松。interesting 有趣的;same 同样的;common 普遍的,共同的;alike 相像的。

24. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。

【应试指导】 此处表示“不能摆脱掉这种想法”,switch off 表示“关掉,失去兴趣”,符合题意。

25. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。

【应试指导】 go around and around in the mind 表示“在脑海里翻来覆去”。

26. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 由前文中的 constant thoughts 可知,此处表示“从一个想法转移到下一个想法”,thought 意为“想法”,符合题意。

27. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 此处表示“让患者非常疲惫”,“leave + 宾语 + 形容词”表示“使……处于某种状态”,符合题意。

28. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 此处表示“为了有效地治疗失眠症”,effectively 意为“有效地”,符合题意。carefully 小心地;easily 容易地;finally 最后。

29. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 what 引导宾语从句,且在从句中作 feels like 的宾语,符合题意,故选 D。

30. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 此处表示“一旦这被大脑记住”,remember 意为“记住”,符合题意。pull 拉;change 改变;print 打印。

31. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 scale 规模;step 步骤,措施;method 方法;technique 技巧。根据题意,应选 B。

32. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 此处表示“允许人们完全放松”,fully 意为“完全地”,符合题意。recently 最近;silently 沉默地;actively 积极地。

33. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 appear 出现;show 显现;occur 发生,产生;realize 意识到。此处表示“使自然睡眠状态产生”,故选 C。

34. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 此处表示“达成目标”,achieve 意为“达到,完成”,符合题意。target 以……为目标;keep 保持;aim 目的是。

35. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处表示“服用安眠药是一个短期策略”，strategy意为“策略”，符合题意。object 目标；system 体系；result 结果。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第一段第二句可知，Alexia Sloane 擅长学习语言，她已经学习了英语、法语、西班牙语和汉语，现在正在学习德语。由此可知，B、D 两项都不正确。而且由第一段也可知，她只有 10 岁，但已经掌握了四种语言，可见她在语言方面学得很快，故选 C。
37. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第三段第一句可知，进入议会大楼有年龄限制，最低要求年满 14 岁，而 Alexia Sloane 只有 10 岁，不符合年龄要求，所以她需要得到特别的许可才进入议会大楼，故选 C。
38. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第五段第一句“...she chose to go to the European Parliament as her prize when she won a young achiever of the year award.”可知，当 Alexia Sloane 获奖后她想去参观欧洲议会，故选 B。
39. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第一段第二句中的“she has excelled at languages and is already fluent in English...”及下面段落的叙述可知，作者写这篇文章充满了赞赏之情，故选 B。
40. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段第一句“Between 1997 and 1983...the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33%...”可知，不吃早饭的人数有所增加，故选 A。
41. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】句意理解题。
【应试指导】由第三段第二句“‘Going without breakfast does not affect work...nor does giving people breakfast improve work.’”可知，不吃早饭不会影响工作，吃早餐也不会提高工作效率，故选 A。
42. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】literature 所在句的前一句指出，早餐与健康或工作有关的科学证据不充分，而且大部分最近的研究工作是有关儿童的，而不是有关成年人的。由此可推测，literature 一词指的是“(某学科的)文献，资料”，故选 C。
43. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】作者的观点可从最后一段倒数第二句看出来，由这句话“Scientific evidence linking breakfast...not adults.”可知，还没有足够的证据证明吃早餐对健康和工作有利，也就是说没有足够的证据证明吃早餐是必要的，故选 D。
44. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第二个广告的第二段最后一句“...the harmful rays of the sun which...make your skin look older.”可知，太阳的有害射线能使人的皮肤看起来更苍老，故选 C。
45. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二个广告的第三段第二句“It has a Sun Protection Factor 8, which makes it suitable for anyone.”可知，Solex 所含的保护成分使得它适合每个人使用，故选 D。
46. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一个广告的第三段最后一句“Bergasol enables you to go brown faster...”及最后的宣传语“It makes you go brown faster”可知，Bergasol 可使人的皮肤迅速呈现棕色，故选 A。
47. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二个广告的第四段第一、二句“With Solex Cover-up, you can tan as slowly as you like. As gently as you like.”可知，Solex Cover-up 吸引人的地方在于它能帮助人逐渐并且温和地晒成棕色，故选 D。
48. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段第三、四句“People here change jobs...they have a lot of relationships that often last only a short time...”可知，在流动性的社会，人们之间短期关系的存在是很普遍的，故选 B。
49. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段第二句“A Malaysian or Mexican business person...he or she feels happy to start business.”可知，马来西亚商人在与他人做生意之前想先对对方有所了解，也就是说，他更愿意与他熟悉的人做生意，故选 B。

50. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第四段最后两句“‘Particularist’...the normal rules are changed to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.”可知，强调特性的社会也有规矩，但这些规矩可以改变以适应环境的需要或适应人物重要性的需要，故选 A。
51. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章第一句就点明了主旨，即对礼貌行为的观点随着文化的不同而有所不同，接下来以实例证明了这种说法，所以本题应选 A。
52. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段最后一句“‘There he met a local artist...encouraged him to become a landscape painter.’”可知，Monet 是小时候受到当地一位画家的鼓励才接触绘画的，故选 A。
53. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第三段最后一句“Working from nature was a particular symbol of the Impressionist movement...”可知，从自然入手是印象派运动的典型象征，也就是说，印象派画作主要是以自然为基础的，故选 D。
54. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第四段“...‘An Impression, Sunrise’...was used by a critic to label the whole movement ‘Impressionism’.”可知，Impressionism(印象主义)一词来源于 Monet 的作品“An Impression, Sunrise”，故选 D。
55. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由最后一段第一句“From 1890 he began to paint a series of pictures of one subject, including...”可知，1890 年以后，Monet 开始画一个主题的一系列图片，故选 D。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】H
57. 【答案】D
58. 【答案】G
59. 【答案】E
60. 【答案】F

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分，分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次，然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档次的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的，酌情扣 1 分~2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差，以至影响表达，将分数降低一个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21 分~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出；内容充实，层次分明；行文流畅；使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇；基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16 分~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确；内容完整，层次清楚；文字连贯；语法结构有变化，词汇比较丰富；有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11 分~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确；内容尚完整，有层次；语句较通顺；虽有不少语言错误，但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6 分~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确；内容不完整，层次不清；缺少连贯性；语句欠通顺；有较多的语言错误，影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1 分~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题；内容贫乏，结构层次混乱；语句不通顺；有严重的语言错误。
0 分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关，语句混乱，无法理解。