

英语(三) 参考答案

第一部分:

1—5 ABCCB

6—10 BCABA

11—15 BAACB

16—20 ACACA

第二部分:

21—25 DACAB

26—30 BCADD

31—35 CCBAB

36—40 BDACC

41—45 ADADB

46—50 CABDB

51—55 CCABD

第三部分:

56—60 CDDCA

61—65 CBDCC

66—70 DAADA

71—75 BBCCD

第四部分:

第一节:

76. How/Ways

77. Problems/Results

78. harm/damage

79. effect/influence

80. operation

81. less

82. layers

83. where

84. Another

85. lower/decrease

第二节:

One possible version:

Smog is now a daily necessary topic. It is reported that it has affected one quarter of our country. About six hundred million are now suffering from it. Smog is now really a health killer you can't see.

As we know, smog is made up of wet air, dust and tiny chemicals. These chemicals exist in the waste gas that is let out of vehicles, factories and so on. Smog does great harm to our health as well as causes traffic accidents. Therefore, smog should draw our attention.

To improve the air quality and reduce smog, in my opinion, people should be encouraged to take public means of transportation. Our government is to make severe rules to stop factories from letting out waste gas. Everybody should be active in the protection of the environment.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【参考答案解析】

21. D 考查冠词。第一空 glory 属抽象名词具体化加 a, 第二空的 life 是“生命”的总称, 因此无须加冠词。

22. A 考查形容词含义比较。primitive 原始的, 水平低的; natural 自然的; excellent 优秀的; awesome 极好的。根据题干 A 符合题意。

23. C 考查时态。第一空根据前面的时间状语应该为过去完成时; 第二空为客观事实用一般现在时。

24. A 考查非谓语及状语从句省略。Lin Tao 是 tell 的逻辑主语, 显然是别人叫 Lin Tao 不要带手机, 所以用过去分词表达被动关系。

25. B 考查虚拟语气。首先时间是在过去, 然后根据“but for”(如果没有……的话) 这个短语可知是对过去的一种假设。

26. B 考查非谓语动词。这里选动词不定式表示目的, 意思是“为了在雨季到来之前完成大桥的建设”。

27. C 考查倒装。“At no time”是一个否定的状语位于句首, 因此句子结构须倒装。

28. A 考查动词含义比较。accumulate 积累; accelerate 加速; undertake 从事; multiply 增长。根据题意应该是“积累一百万”。

29. D 考查状语从句的连词比较。本句里的 it 表示时间, 意思是“他回来的时候已经是午夜了”。

30. D 考查交际用语。本句是根据对方提出请求的应答。You're welcome. 用于道歉或道谢的场合; Not in the least 毫不(用于拒绝场合); It's a pleasure 用于帮忙答谢后的应答; No problem 没问题; 没关系。

31. C 考查短语介词的比较。rather than 表示否定“而不”; more than 超过, 不只是; other than 除外, 不同于; better than 胜过。在此句中 other than the low price 意思是“除了价格低外”。

32. C 考查定语从句。定语从句所修饰的先行词 job 是一个抽象概念的地点, 所以用 where 引导, 意思是“在工作中”相当于“in the job”这个介词短语所表示的地点。

33. B 考查短语动词的比较。set down 制订, 记下; set up 建立, 安排; set in 开始, 到来; set off 动身, 点燃。根据题意应该是“安排与老板的面试”。

34. A 考查名词含义的比较。occupation 职业, 工作; accommodation 住处; insurance 保险; reputation 名气, 声誉。根据题意: 上一个好的大学能找一份好的职业。

35. B 考查名词性从句。当主语是 reason 时, 表语从句要用 that 来引导。

36. B 这种苍蝇的行为很“特别”,与下一行的“particular”描述吻合。
37. D 此答案在下文多次出现。
38. A 根据本文的主题,这种苍蝇把其卵寄生在蟋蟀的身上。
39. C 寄生在蟋蟀身上的卵进入蟋蟀体内由里向外食用其身体。
40. C listen for 注意听“蟋蟀的声音”。
41. A 根据下文的“as far away as 91 meters”可以得知是“很容易”找到。
42. D 根据本文的主题“苍蝇与助听器”,Neal Hall 应该是一个研究声音的专家。
43. A 根据下文的听觉系统,这里应该是“复制”了一个这种苍蝇听觉结构。
44. D 这种苍蝇的两只耳朵相隔两毫米,所以 apart(分开的)符合题意。
45. B 根据下文的 that 可知是“so...that...”句型。
46. C 本句的意思是“声音传播到一只耳朵的时间只比传播到另一只耳朵快百万分之四秒”也就是进入另一个耳朵之前的时间之短。
47. A 根据上文,正因为时间太短,所以很难辨认声音是来自何处。
48. B 此处表示上下文的转折关系,即前面是“impossible”后面知道耳朵的内部结构。
49. D 苍蝇耳朵的结构“类似于”儿童玩具“跷跷板”。
50. B 这种助听器可在两个场合“使用”。
51. C 根据前文在战场上使用,可以让士兵知道“枪声”来自何处。
52. C 根据下文的 unwanted noise,应该是“排除,去掉”不需要的杂音。
53. A 因为专家们正在用这种苍蝇来试验研制新一代的助听器,再根据下文“让其可用”,所以用“market 推销,推广”来让人们接受并使用。
54. B 根据这种产品精小的特点,“使用操作”要小心。
55. D 上文提到这种助听器使用要小心,下文“But”一转折说明这种“苍蝇”不存在这种担忧。
56. C 细节理解。文章第三段第二句提到了“golf courses”,这个地方就是 Saint Lucia。
57. D 细节理解。根据短文最后提供的信息,感恩节这一天打折 50%;十一月三十日前用 code TRAVELHAPPY 可打折 20%。十二月一号以后就不存在这种折扣了。
58. D 主题理解。文章是以“沙滩 beach”为中心来介绍这三个旅游地的。
59. C 细节理解。根据文章的最后一行中“click here”可知答案。
60. A 主题理解。本文主要讲述的是一位父亲不惜一切生下女儿并治好其先天性疾病的意志和决心。
61. C 细节理解。根据文中最后两段可知答案。
62. B 细节理解。答案在文章的第二段中。
63. D 推理判断。A 是文章主题所反映的;B 的事实第五段里;C 的事实文章最后一句中;答案 C 文章中未涉及,所以是读者不知道的信息。
64. C 主旨要义的理解。文章主要报道了世界各地奋战埃博拉病毒相关事实(含所取得的进步,专家的担忧及疫苗的研制情况)。
65. C 细节推断理解。文章第四段提到了 Switzerland 的一所大学, America 的一家公司, Canada 的一家公司以及 Britain 的一家公司。
66. D 细节理解。根据第四段可知“Tina”是参与疫苗研制的医生的名字。
67. A 考查判断推理。根据全文对与埃博拉病毒的战斗所取得的胜利及人们研制疫苗的进展可知作者是满怀信心地写此文章,encouraging 符合作者的态度。
68. A 具体信息理解。根据 CAMERON YUILL 的意思:Mac 用户一般比 PC 用户富有,所以为什么不为他们提供与其相一致的信息呢?很明显 them 指的是 Mac users。
69. D 细节推理判断。A、B 语言过于绝对且与 Obitz 的服务描述不符,C 文章并未提到,D 的信息在第五段中有所描述。
70. A 段落大意理解。根据这一段中 ERIC MARTIN 的描述,通过你所使用的电脑或网站便可知道你想做什么(网站通过收集客户的上网习惯搜索获得你的相关需求是什么)。
71. B 段落理解。最后一段主要讲述的是:Mac 用户和 PC 用户在网上的选择是相同的,不同的是顺序,对 Obitz 用户来说价位超高的酒店在搜索的结果显示中越排前,占 90% 的用户预订显示在首页的酒店,且大多数预订排在前五名的酒店,以此可以推断 Mac 用户与 PC 用户对酒店的选择是不一样的。
72. B 主题大意推理。本文的中心思想就是讲述年轻一代和父母同住的相关情况,目前很多国家的总体状况,主要原因,年轻人的观点,家长的观点以及作者的观点。
73. C 段落大意理解。根据该段中 difficult, limit 等可知,Luke 和父母同住的许多不便。
74. C 词义猜测。根据下文“when it's time to use the bathroom in the morning”可知“很烦恼”,因为这个时候大家都要用

到 bathroom。

75. D 推理判断。根据文章的最后一句话可知:对一些人来说和父母住在一起是“双赢”。

【听力材料原文】

Text 1

M: Doctor White, my hearing is weakening.

W: Then I suggest you do not use these headphones while listening to something.

Text 2

M: How are you getting with your essay, Sarah?

W: Well, after three sleepless nights, I'm finally through with it.

Text 3

W: Hey, Michael! Are you going to start your holiday in June?

M: I was thinking about going to China in July, but my parents suggested August because they wanted to go with me too. So I have to wait longer.

Text 4

W: What do you want to eat, dear? Here's the menu.

M: I'll have some carrots, potato chips, cream and fish.

W: Oh, dear. Can't you remember what the doctor said — you can not have too much fat and sugar.

Text 5

W: We'll have to buy a lot of things and go shopping in different places.

M: I know. Let's have a look at the dishes we plan to cook and try to work out what we should buy and write them down.

W: Great.

Text 6

M: Cathy, what time is your plane to San Francisco tomorrow?

W: It takes off at 2:45 in the afternoon.

M: It's going to be a long journey, isn't it?

W: You bet. It's a 16-hour flight.

M: Then I'll put some sleeping pills in your handbag, in case you can't get any sleep when you arrive there.

W: Thank you. You are so considerate.

Text 7

M: Hi, Julie. How're you doing?

W: Well, pretty busy.

M: Did you register for the new term?

W: Yeah, I registered this morning.

M: Going to take any business classes?

W: No, I don't think so. I'm going to take African Music. It meets three times a week.

M: Hmm. Well, any piano classes?

W: Yeah, I'm taking Advanced Piano. It meets on Monday.

M: How about other required courses?

W: I'm going to take English Composition and Basic Spanish.

M: Sounds like a full schedule!

W: Yeah, I'm going to be really busy.

Text 8

M: Good morning, Dianne. Is there anything important to talk with me?

W: Good morning, Mr. Smith. You know, I am really keen on art and I've decided that when I graduate in three years, I'd like to work in art museum. So I think I should change my major to art history.

M: Well, Dianne. I can understand what you are feeling now, but I think you should give this decision some more thought since you've done well in your first year as a business major. Besides, all organizations need good managers.

W: That's true, but I really want to learn more about art. How can I make it?

M: Then why not take a few elective courses in art history? And try working a few hours a week as a volunteer at the local art museum. See if you really working there.

Text 9

W: Hello, Dorothy Art School. Can I help you?

M: Yes. I saw your advertisement in the evening paper yesterday and I'm looking for information on courses in piano.

W: For yourself?

M: Of course not. For my twin daughters. They are very interested in piano.

W: Well, would you like the day or evening course for them?

M: The evening course.

W: Our evening course is given two times a week from six thirty to eight o'clock and it last eighteen weeks.

M: Well, how much is the course in total?

W: 950 dollars for each and two will be...

M: Any kind of discount for the two?

W: Well, sir. We'll charge you 200 dollars less for two.

M: Thanks a lot. By the way, where do I go to register?

W: You can come to us at any time from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on the third floor.

Text 10

M: In this lesson we'll talk about the pioneer of chocolate cookies in America "Amos cookies". Amos was a talented agent at the William Morris Agency who used home-baked chocolate chip cookies as a calling card. After a while, some of his famous business partners encouraged him to sell the cookies. They even invested in the Famous Amos Cookies Company, which he started in 1975, making him one of the pioneers in his industry. Sales at Famous Amos hit 12 million dollars by 1982. His cookies were a success, but he was no manager, and his company started losing money. Amos had to bring in new money; from 1985 to 1988, he went through four different co-owners. Each time a change was made, Amos gave up more of his share of the pie. By the time the Shanby Group bought it in 1988, Amos had nothing left; he even signed away his trademark rights. In 1992, when he started a new company called "Wally Amos Presents: Chip and Cookie", the Famous Amos Corp took him to court. In the end, Wally Amos agreed not to use his own name or an image of himself on the cookies and not to speak ill of the company that owned his name. Wally Amos then moved to Hawaii and started another cookie company called the "Uncle Noname Cookie Co". This case is an excellent example of the dangers of trademark ownership for companies.