**模拟卷一**

**试卷一**

**Part I Dialogue Competition ( 10 points)**

**Directions:** *In this part, there are three dialogues with three or four blanks, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the* ***ANSWER SHEET*** *with a single bar through the center of the letter.*

**Dialogue One**

A: Are you interested in mountaineering?

B: (1 ) I should say I like mountain climbing, you know, because I'm not so professional. How about you?

A: (2 ) an amateur mountain climber.I went climbing in the Rocky Mountains with my friends last summer vacation. We spent two days in the mountains.

B: ( 3)

A: We pitched a tent in the night, waiting for the sunrise. Wow! It was too beautiful.

B: I had a similar experience, but that was on the top of Taishan Mountain in my country.

A: Taishan Mountain? It's very famous in China, isn't it?

B: (4 )

A: I want to climb Taishan Mountain this summer vacation. Would you be my guide?

B: I'd love to.

A. I'm the same with you,

B. Yes，in some sense.

C. How did you spend the night there?

D. Yes.It is one of the Five Mountains.

**BACD**

**Dialogue Two**

A: Grandpa, this seat is for you, for you are the eldest person here and also it's your birthday today.

B:(1 ) Come here. Sit next to me.

A: I'm afraid I can't do that. It's Dad's seat, according to the book about table manners.

B:(2 ) Very good. Then, I think we should do something different today. I'll give you some privilege.

A: Great. That's my favorite seat which will be the nearest to the birthday cake.

B: Now I see what you read the book for. But it's fine. I'll give you the lion's share.

A: Why do they serve up the noodles first? I don't like it. Where is the cake?

B:(3) They're “long-lived” noodles. It's an old Chinese tradition to eat. long-lived noodle on birthday.

A: I see. Then I'll try it.

A. I want to eat rice.

B. Oh, you are such a good child today.

C. This is not common noodles.

D. Oh, you read?

**BDC**

**Dialogue Three**

A: How do you arrange this summer vacation?

B: (1 )

A: Where would you like to go?

B: (2 )

A: That's really a good idea. Taking a walk on the beach and lying in the sun are pretty good. I recommend you Qingdao or Dalian.

B: I’ve been to Qingdao before, so I’ll choose Dalian. I've heard that the environment there is very good.

A: (3 ) Last year I went there. It's really beautiful.

B: Thank you!

A. I’d like to eat a lot.

B. Yes, that's a good place to spend a holiday.

C. I want to travel.

D. The seaside.

**CDB**

***Part Ⅱ Reading Comprehension (40 points)***

***Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter.***

**Passage One**

Time was—and not so many years ago, either—when the average citizen took a pretty dim view of banks and Banking. That this was so, it should be said, was to no small extent the fault of banks and bankers themselves. Banks used to be—and a few still are—forbidding structures. Behind the little barred windows were, more often than not, elderly gentlemen whose expression of friendliness reflected the size of the customer’s account, and nothing less than a few hundred thousand in the bank could have inspired the suggestion of a smile.

And yet the average bank for many year was, to the average citizen, a fearful, if necessary, instrument for dealing with business—usually big business. But somewhere in the past quarter century, banks began to grow human, even pleasant, and started to attract the little man. It is possible that this movement began in medium-sized towns, or in small towns where people know each other by their first names, and spread to big towns. At any rate, the results have been remarkable.

The movement to “humanize” banks, of course, received a big push during the war, when more and more women were employed to do work previously performed by men. Also more and more “little” people found themselves in need of personal loans, as taxes became heavier and as the practice of *installment* (分期付款) buying broke down the previously long—held concept that there was something almost morally wrong about being in debt. All sorts of people began to discover that the intelligent use of *credit* (信贷) could be extremely helpful.

11. The author believes that the unfriendly atmosphere in banks many years ago was chiefly due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the outer appearance of bank buildings

B) unfriendliness of customers toward banks

C) economic pressure of the time

D) the attitude of bankers

12. The banks of many years ago showed interest only in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) regular visitors

B) rich customers

C) friendly businessmen

D) elderly gentlemen

13. When did more and more women were employed to do work in banks?

A) Sometime before the war.

B) A few years ago.

C) During the war.

D) In the last century.

14. What helped to push the “humanization” of banks?

A) More and more “little” people became customers of banks.

B) The elderly gentlemen in banks were replaced by women.

C) More banks were set up in small and medium-sized towns.

D) The size of the customer’s account was greatly increased.

15. Average People seldom borrowed money from bank because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the bank buildings looked forbidding

B) they were comparatively rich before the war

C) they thought it was not proper to be in debt

D) they rarely spent more than they could earn

11. D 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. C

**Passage Two**

You are a German living in Berlin. One day you’re walking down the street, minding your own business, when suddenly a stranger approached with a smile on his face. After stopping you, he holds a small electronic device close to his face and speaks slowly into it, saying, in English: “Can you tell me where I can buy some sauerkraut?” What should you do? (a) Run away; (b) Call the police; or, (c) Listen closely for the device to say, in German, “Konnen Sie mir bitte sager, which Sauerkraut Kaufen Kann?”

The most appropriate response would be “b” because the person in front of you is only a tourist trying to enjoy himself. The device is said to he the world’s first portable transistor—a hand-held microcomputer that—at the same time converts one spoken language into another.

The four-pound battery-operated product is called the Voice, and it is the creation of Advanced Products and Technologies an American electronics company. When the Voice is introduced in the United States in late April—at a price of $1,500—it will be capable of converting spoken English into Italian, German, French and Spanish. The product comes with separate cartridges (盒式储存器) for each of the four languages, which can be changed when the user travels from one country to another. The item will be sold in Europe soon after the U.S. Introduction, with cartridges that covert Italian, German, French and Spanish into English.

The Voice uses a microchip (微型集成块) and artificial Intelligence to translate Languages. It is started by voice command and produces voice output through a built-in speaker. Then the user makes a statement or asks a question, the Voice immediately repeats what has been said in another Language.

16. The stranger holding the Voice seems to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) asking for some information

B) greeting the German

C) amusing himself

D) practising his German

17. The German sentence “Konnen Sie Kann?” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) “Why don’t you ask the policeman.”

B) “Would you listen closely for the device to say?”

C) “Can you say it again, please?”

D) “Can you tell me where I can buy some sauerkraut?”

18. The word “speaker” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the person who speaks to the device

B) a component part of the Voice

C) the person who speaks German

D) the speech produced by the Voice

19. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A) The voice is an invention of an electronics company.

B) The voice is a hand-held translator.

C) The voice is new product in wide use.

D) The voice is mainly a microcomputer.

20. The Voice can translate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) from German into any of the other four languages mentioned

B) from and into English by using the same cartridges

C) between any two of the above-mentioned languages

D) from English into any of the other four languages or the other way round

16. C 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. D

**Passage Three**

As the Titanic was sinking and women and children climbed into lifeboats, the musicians from the ship's band stood and played. They died when the ship went down. Men stood on the deck and smoked cigarettes. They died, too. This behavior is puzzling to economists, who like to believe that people tend to act in their own self-interest. “There was no pushing,” says David Savage, an economist at Queensland University in Australia who has studied witness reports from the survivors. It was “very, very orderly behavior.”

Savage has compared the behavior of the passengers on the Titanic with those on the Lusitania, another ship that also sank at about the same time. But when the Lusitania went down, the passengers panicked. There were a lot of similarities between these two events. These two ships were both luxury ones, they had a similar number of passengers and a similar number of survivors.

The biggest difference, Savage concludes, was time. The Lusitania sank in less than 20 minutes. But for the Titanic, it was two-and-a-half hours. “If you've got an event that lasts two-and-a-half hours, social order will take over and everybody will behave in a social manner,” Savage says. “If you're going down in under 17 minutes, basically it's instinctual.” On the Titanic, social order ruled, and it was women and children first. On the Lusitania, instinct won out. The survivors were largely the people who could swim and get into the lifeboats.

“Yes, we're self-interested,” Savage says. But were also part of a society. Given time, social norms can beat our natural self-interest. A hundred years ago, women and children always went first. Men were stoic. On the Titanic, there was enough time for these norms to become forceful.

21. According to the author, economists were confused because .

A. people's behavior was disorderly on the Titanic.

B. people did not act in their own interest on the Titanic.

C. most men did not act in their own interest on the Lusitania

D. women and children could not climb into the lifeboats

22. The expression “won out” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to“ ”

A. took the upper hand

B. went out of control

C. ran wild

D. shut down

23. According to David Savage, was a critical factor in determining people's behavior in the sinking of these two ships.

A. social order

B. place

C. instinct

D. time

24. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. Both ships were expensive ones.

B. A similar number of women and children from both ships survived.

C. About the same number of people from each ship died.

D. Both ships had a similar number of passengers.

25. Which of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?

A. Why Didn't Musicians Play on the Lusitania?

B. Why Did Musicians Play on the Titanic?

C. Why Didn't Passengers Panic on the Titanic?

D. Why Did Men Smoke on the Titanic?

1. B 22.A 23.D 24.B 25.C

**Passage Four**

Looking back on my childhood; I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made. Although we were brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages, I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before World War I, we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the dim memory of the house we lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a crystal-clear memory of dogs, the farm animals, the local birds and above all, the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love of the natural world, and my enthusiasm has led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil, reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that bring these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly I fancy I see the answer to the riddle, because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might honor with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world do not make a scientist; one of the outstanding and essential qualities required is self-discipline a quality I lack. A science can be made. A naturalist in born. If you can combine the two, you get the best of born worlds.

26. According to the author, a born naturalist should first of all be .

A. full of enthusiasm

B. self disciplined

C. full of ambition

D. Knowledgeable

27. The fist paragraph tells us that the author .

A. lost his hearing when he was a child

B. didn't like his brothers and sisters

C. was born to a naturalists family

D. was interested in flowers and insets in his childhood

28. The author says that he is a naturalist rather than a scientist probably because he thinks he .

A. just reads about other people's observations and discoveries

B. comes up with solutions in most natural ways

C. has a great deal of trouble doing mental arithmetic

D. lacks some of the qualities required of scientist

29. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because .

A. he was fully occupied with observing nature

B. he didn't live very long with them

C. the family was extremely large

D. he was too young when he lived with them

30. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

A. The author believes that a born naturalist cannot be a scientist.

B. The author's brothers and sisters were good at music and languages.

C. The author read a lot of books about the natural world and the oil industry.

D. The author spent a lot of time working on riddles.

1. A 27.D 28.D 29.A 30.B

**Part III Vocabulary and Structure ( 20 points)**

***Directions****: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the* ***ANSWER SHEET*** *with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.*

31. This photo \_\_\_\_\_ me of the days when I worked on the farm many years ago.

A. reminds

B. recalls

C. retells

D. remembers

32. I can’t get online because my\_\_\_ broke down.

A. camera

B. watch

C. computer

D. recorder

33. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the TV a little? The children are doing their homework.

A. turn on

B. turn off

C. turn up

D. turn down

34. Few houses in this district \_\_\_\_ the terrible earthquake and many people were killed.

A. lasted

B. survived

C. deserved

D. passed

35. We tried to find a table for seven, but they were all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. given away

B. kept away

C. taken up

D. used up

36. Even though he has lived in China for many years, Mark still can not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself to the Chinese customs.

A.adopt

B.adjust

C.adapt

D.accept

37. He tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the manager for has salary.

A.evaluate

B.object

C.bargain

D.pause

38. To some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mary still does not understand this unit. But she herself does not believe so.

A.extend

B.part

C.extent

D.content

39. The company is starting a new advertising campaign to \_ more customers.

A. join

B. attract

C. stick

D. transfer

40. —— Where is the new camera I borrowed last week?

—— It is on the top shelf, out of the \_\_\_\_ of our little kid.

A.order

B.sight

C.reach

D. touch

41. Herman’s success is \_\_\_ his hard work and his academic ability.

A. used to

B. equal to

C. due to

D. close to

42. Great Britain and France will hold a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regarding some European economic problems.

A.conference

B.reference

C.conversion

D.cooperation

43. Since he often travels on business, he can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself to sleeping in any place he can find.

A.make

B.accustom

C.force

D.let

44. Parents have \_\_\_\_ their concern about violence in some children’s shows.

A. expressed

B. accepted

C. complained

D. expected

45. It was Thomas Edison that \_\_\_\_\_ the electric lamp.

A. invented

B. discovered

C. designed

D. developed

46. The doctors successfully completed a 20-hour operation to \_\_\_\_\_ the one-year-old twins at the head.

A. isolate

B. separate

C. divide

D. remove

47. In \_\_\_\_ Chinese culture, children’s marriage decisions were often made by parents.

A. traditional

B. historic

C. remote

D. initial

48. This university has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a great deal since our last visit.

A.appeared

B.altered

C.approached

D.admired

49. Experiments show that different temperatures have different \_\_\_\_ on human feelings.

A. results

B. troubles

C. endings

D. effects

50. The cost of the products \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to 56,000 Yuan.

A. reaches

B. numbers

C. amounts

D. counts

答案：

31-35 ACDBC

36-40 CCCBC

41-45 CABA A

46-50 BABDD

**试卷二**

****Part IV Translation ( 30 points)****

High-Speed railway has become an important means of transportation in China now. Even some developed countries can’ t catch up with us in terms of high-speed railway.

In my point of view, high-speed railway brings us much convenience. First, with the high-speed railway, we can travel to other cities with less time and energy, which promotes low-carbon living styles for many people. Second, the distances between cities are shortened so we have easier access to lots of recreational activities in other cities. For example, a family in Wuhan can enjoy a happy weekend in Disney Land in Hongkong with the help of the high-speed railway and it only takes less than 5 hours to get there.

High-speed not only changes the way we travel but also makes our life more convenient and colorful.

56.Even some developed countries can’ t catch up with us in terms of high-speed railway.

A.即使是发展中国家也无法在高速铁路方面赶上我们。

B.即使是发达国家也无法在铁路方面赶上我们。

C.即使是发达国家也无法在高速铁路方面赶上我们。

D.即使是其他国家也无法在高速铁路方面赶上我们。

57. With the high-speed railway, we can travel to other cities with less time and energy.

A.有了高铁，我们可以用更少的精力去其他城市旅行。

B.有了高铁，我们可以用更少的时间和精力去其他城市旅行。

C.有了高铁，我们可以用更少的时间去其他城市旅行。

D.有了高铁，我们可以用时间和精力去其他城市旅行。

58. The distances between cities are shortened so we have easier access to lots of recreational activities in other cities.

A.乡村之间的距离缩短了，所以我们更容易去其他城市参加很多娱乐活动。

B.城市之间的距离缩短了，所以我们更容易去其他城市参加很多娱乐活动。

C.城市之间的距离缩短了，所以我们去其他城市参加很多娱乐活动。

D.城市之间的距离缩短了，所以我们更容易参加很多娱乐活动。

59.A family in Wuhan can enjoy a happy weekend in Disney Land in Hongkong with the help of the high-speed railway.

A.一家人可以借助高铁在香港迪士尼乐园度过一个快乐的周末。

B.武汉的一家人可以借助高铁在香港迪士尼乐园度过一个周末。

C.武汉的一家人可以借助高铁在香港迪士尼乐园度过一个快乐的周末。

D.武汉的一家人可以在香港迪士尼乐园度过一个快乐的周末。

60.High-speed not only changes the way we travel but also makes our life more convenient and colorful.

A.高速不仅改变了我们的旅行方式，也使我们的生活更加方便和丰富多彩。

B.高速使我们的生活更加方便和丰富多彩。

C.高速不仅改变了我们的旅行方式，也使我们的生活更加方便。

D.高速不仅改变了我们的旅行方式，也使我们的生活更加丰富多彩。

56~60:CBBCA

**Directions**:In this section, there are 5 English sentences underlined in the following passage. For each sentence there are four Chinese translations marked A, B, C and D. You are to match the English sentences with the translations. Choose the one that is closest to the Chinese meaning of the sentences in the text. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Some people think that college students should take part in social practice to prepare for their future career. Other people believe that the main task for college students is to learn and therefore they should not pay attention to the social practice while still in college. As far as I am concerned, I think we should learn to combine theory with practice.

Truly, it is important that we should learn some knowledge in college. But it is more important to apply what we have learned into practice. In practical work, we can not only understand the knowledge better but also get to know how to deal with different kinds of people and situations.

With such experience in real life, it will be easier for us to get into the society after graduation.

56.Some people think that college students should take part in social practice to prepare for their future career.

A.一些人认为大学生应该参加校园活动，为职业生涯做准备。

B.一些人应该参加社会实践，为他们未来的人生做准备。

C.一些人并不认为大学生应该参加社会实践。

D.一些人认为大学生应该参加社会实践，为他们未来的职业生涯做准备。

57. Other people believe that the main task for college students is to learn.

A.另一些人认为中学生的主要任务是学习。

B.另一些人认为大学生的主要任务是学习。

C.另一些人认为大学生的任务是修满学分。

D.另一些人认为主要任务是学习和社会实践。

58.As far as I am concerned, I think we should learn to combine theory with practice.

A.就我而言，我认为我们应该学会理论与实践相结合。

B.就我而言，我认为我们应该学会理论。

C.就我而言，我认为我们应该多多实践。

D.就学生而言，应该学会理论与实践相结合。

59.But it is more important to apply what we have learned into practice.

A.但更有意义的的是把我们所学到的。

B.但更重要的是，把我们所学到的应用到实践中。

C.但更重要的是，把我们所学到的传授给他人。

D.但更重要的是，把应用到练习中。

60.We can not only understand the knowledge better but also get to know how to deal with different kinds of people and situations.

A.我们不仅可以更好地理解知识，而且也知道如何和不同的人交流。

B.我们不仅可以更好地理解知识，而且也知道如何处理不同的人和情况。

C.我们不仅可以更好地学习知识，而且也知道如何处理不同的案件。

D.我们知道如何处理不同的人和情况。

56~60:DBABB

**Matching**

1.When the reply came a few months later, all of them they were enrolled as Party full member.( )

A.申请几个月收到后，他们就被吸收为党员。

B.过了几个月，回信来了，他们都被吸收为预备党员。

C.过了几个月，回信来了，他们全都成了党员。

D.回信到了几个月后，他们全都加入晚宴。

E.回信到了几个月后，他们才能加入晚宴。

正确答案：C

【解析】：前半句的翻译注意时间逻辑关系， 后半句的翻译注意短语 full member 是正式党员的意思;enrolled译为“吸收”不恰当，可减词；直接翻译成“成为了”。

2.The country was a place where men worked from dawn to dark, and the labourer lived not in the sun, but in poverty and darkness.( )

A.在农村， 有一个地方的人们从早到晚都得干活， 劳动者并不是沐浴在阳光下， 而是生活在贫困和黑暗之中。

B.在农村，人们从早到晚都得干活，劳动者不住在太阳上，而是生活在贫困和黑暗之中。

C.在农村，有一个地方的人们从早到晚都得干活，劳动者不住在太阳上，而是生活在贫困和黑暗之中。

D.在农村，人们从早到晚都得干活，劳动者并不是沐浴在阳光下，而是生活在贫困和黑暗之中。

E.农村是一个人们从早到晚干活的地方，劳动者不是在太阳下生活，而是在贫困和黑暗中。

正确答案：D

【解析】：原句中的 a place 是农村的同位语， 不是“有一个地方”， A 项不正确； the labourer lived not in the sun 是指不在阳光下生活， 而不是住在太阳上， B\E项不正确； C 项两处错误都有。故选 D。

3.Even Egypt´s soil was home in the Nile´s annual flood.( )

A.就连埃及的土地也是尼罗河每年洪水泛滥而带来的。

B.埃及的那块土地也是尼罗河每年洪水泛滥而带来的。

C.就连埃及的土地也是尼罗河的年度洪水中产生的。

D.埃及独特的土地也是尼罗河每年经历灾难而带来的。

E.埃及的稻子正好就是在尼罗河的每年洪水泛滥中产生的。

正确答案：A

【解析】：very 一词在原句中不是副词，是形容词，用来加强语气。 因而翻译是采用“就连......” 这样的说法加强语气，故 B、D、E 不正确。 C 中后半句的翻译带有严重的翻译腔，不恰当。故选 A。

4淡水资源人均占有量仅为世界平均水平的四分之一。 ( )

A.The amount of freshwater resources per capita is only one-fourth the world average.

B.The amount of freshwater per capita is only one to fourth the world average.

C.The water resources per capita is only one-fourth the world average.

D.The amount of water resources per capita is only one in four the world average.

E.The amount of water sources per capita is only one-fourth the world average.

正确答案：A

【解析】： 淡水资源是 freshwater resources， 四分之一是one-fourth。

5.对合营企业可以依照法律程序实行征收。 ( )

A.Equity joining ventures may be requisitioned in following legal procedures.

B.Equity joint ventures may be requisitioned by following legal procedures.

C.Equity joint ventures may requisition with following legal procedures.

D.Equity joint ventures may be requisitioned of following legal procedures.

E.Equity joint ventures may be requisition by following legal procedures.

正确答案：B

【解析】：合营企业 “joint ventures” A选项错误；原句虽是实行征收，但实际是被动的，C、E 错误；“依照”应用介词 by，D 错误。

**Matching**

1.America supports international trade because we believe fundamentally that trade will enrich those nations who embrace its discipline. ( )

A.美国支持国际贸易，因为我们确信，贸易会使那些拥抱行为准则的国家富裕起来。

B.美国支持国际贸易，因为我们确信，贸易会使那些遵守规律的国家富裕起来。

C.美国支持国际贸易，因为我们确信，贸易会使那些遵守行为准则的国家丰富起来。

D.美国支持国际贸易，因为我们确信，贸易会使那些遵守学科纪律的国家富裕起来。

E.美国支持国际贸易，因为我们确信，贸易会使那些遵守行为准则的国家富裕起来。

正确答案：E

【解析】：注意三个词的翻译： embrace， enrich， discipline 应分别译为遵守、 使富裕和行为准则。

2.The days connecting these seasons are monotonous, with some sun, some smog and more sun.( )

A.这两个季节之间的日子是非常单调的，有时见一点阳光，有时烟雾弥漫，过后再见一点阳光。

B.这两个季节都很非常单调的，有时见一点阳光，有时烟雾弥漫，过后再见一点儿阳光。

C.这两个季节之间的日子是非常单调的，有阳光，还有烟雾，还有更多的阳光。

D.这两个季节都很非常单调的，有阳光，还有烟雾，还有更多的阳光。

E.连接这两个季节的几天里是非常单调的，有时见一点儿阳光，有时烟雾弥漫，还有更多的阳光。

正确答案：A

【解析】：前半句要注意原文是“两个季节之间的日子”； 后半部分在翻译时要注意原意是时不时地有烟雾、 阳光。

3.The nap of his hat was ruffled, a patch being quite worn away at its brim where his thumb came in taking it off.( )

A.他头上那顶帽子的绒头都乱七八糟的， 帽檐上摘帽子的时候大拇指接触的那个地方还磨掉了一大块。

B.他头上那顶帽子的绒头都乱七八糟的， 帽檐上摘帽子的时候手指接触的那个地方还磨掉了一大块。

C.他头上那顶帽子的绒头都乱七八糟的， 帽檐上摘帽子的时候手指戳破的那个地方还磨掉了一大块。

D.他头上那顶帽子的线头都乱七八糟的， 帽檐上摘帽子的时候大拇指接触的那个地方还穿走了一大块。

E.他头上那顶帽子的线头都乱七八糟的， 帽檐上摘帽子的时候大拇指摸到的那个地方还脱掉了一大块。

正确答案：A

【解析】：这一题的翻译要注意两个短语， come in 在这里并没有“进来， 来到” 的意思，而是“接触” 的意思。 be worn away 则是“磨掉， 穿破” 的意思。

4.自有中国历史以来，还没有过这样伟大而彻底的文化革命。 ( )

A.There had never been so a great and thoroughgoing cultural revolution since the dawn of Chinese history.

B.There had never been such a great and thoroughgoing cultural revolution from the dawn of Chinese history.

C.There had never been so brave and thoroughgoing cultural revolution since the dawn of Chinese history.

D.There had never been such a great and thoroughgoing cultural revolution since the dawn of Chinese history.

E.There had never been a brave and thoroughgoing cultural revolution from the dawn of Chinese history.

正确答案：D

【解析】：这一题考点是区分such 和so 的用法，与形容词短语相连时， such 后跟名词，so 后跟形容词， C 项不正确，因为 revolution 为可数名词，前面应该加冠词；“自……以来”用 since。

5.工厂没开大门就排上老长的队了。 ( )

A.A long queue forming before the mill´s gate opened.

B.A long team formed after the mill´s gate opened.

C.A long queue formed before the mill´s gate opening.

D.A long queue formed before the mill´s gate opened.

E.A long team forming before the mill´s gate opening.

正确答案：D

【解析】：这一题考查分词， 现在分词表示“正在” 和“主动”； 过去分词表示“完成”和“被动”，两个短语中的动作都应是被动和完成，因此都应该用过去分词．

**Matching**

1.It may seem strange to put into the same packet an industrial revolution and two political revolutions.( )

A.把一场工业革命同两次政治革命放进不同的文件夹中似乎有点奇怪。

B.把一场工业革命同两次政治革命放进同一个文件夹看起来很陌生。

C.把一场工业革命同两次政治革命归做一类，似乎有点惊悚。

D.把一个包裹放进一场工业革命和两次政治革命似乎有点奇怪。

E.把一场工业革命同两次政治革命归做一类，似乎有点奇怪。

正确答案：E

【解析】：packet 一词的意思是“包裹”， 用在这里是一个比喻。表示同一类。

2.James Brindley was a pioneer in the art of building canals , as it was then called,

"navigation".( )

A.布林德雷是开凿土地的先驱者,因为人们把开凿土地叫做航海。

B.布林德雷是开凿运河的先驱者,当时人们把布林德雷叫做航海。

C.布林德雷是开凿运河的先驱者,当时人们把开凿运河叫做航海。

D.布林德雷是开凿运河的先驱者,当时人们把运河命名为航海。

E.布林德雷是开凿运河的先驱者,后来人们把运河命名为航海。

正确答案：C

【解析】：这一题考查两点， as 在这里引导时间状语从句， it 在句中所指为 the art of building canals。

3.The delta and the narrow Nile Valley to the south make up only 3 percent of Egypt´s land.( )

A.三角洲和南边狭窄的尼罗河河谷只占了埃及周边的百分之三。

B.三角洲和南边狭窄的尼罗河河谷只占了埃及居民的百分之三。

C.三角洲和南边狭窄的尼罗河河谷只占埃及土地的百分之三。

D.三角洲和南边狭窄的尼罗河河谷蜕变成埃及国家的百分之三。

E.三角洲和南边狭隘的尼罗河河谷流失了埃及土地的百分之三。

正确答案：C

【解析】：这一题考查 make up 这一短语的含义， 在句中表示“组成”， 引申为“占据”。narrow译为“狭窄的”。

4.中国现有宜农荒地 3500 万公顷。 ( )

A.China now has 350 million hectares of wasteland which are suitable for fanning.

B.China now has 35 million hectares of wasteland which are suitable for farming.

C.China now has 3.5 million hectares of wasteland which are suitable for farming.

D.China now has 35 billion hectares of wasteland which are suitable for farming.

E.China now has 350 billion hectares of wasteland which are suitable for farming.

正确答案：B

【解析】：这一题的考点是数字翻译。3500万的正确译法是35 million。

5.那里共有1500多处旅游娱乐景观资源，适合发展海洋旅游业。 ( )

A.There is more than 1500 tourist, scenic and recreational spots favorable for developing marine tourism.

B.There are more than 1500 tourist, scenic and recreational spots favorable for develop marine tourism.

C.There are more than 1500 tourist, scenic and recreational spot favorable for developing marine tourism.

D.There are more than 1500 tourism, scenic and recreational spots favorable for developing marine tourism.

E.There is more than 1500 tourists, scenic and recreational spot favorable for develop marine tourism.

正确答案：D

【解析】：A， C ,E项都错在单复数上， B 项中介词后的动词应该用-ing 形式， 故选 D。

**Matching**

1.North Adelaide, which is chiefly residential, is bordered by park lands, and contains two open squares.( )

A.阿德莱德北部主要是商务区，以公园为边界，区内包含广场两个。

B.阿德莱德北部主要是住宅区，周围也有公园环绕，形状是正方形。

C.阿德莱德北部主要是开发区，以公园为边界，区内有广场两个。

D阿德莱德北部主要是建筑区，以公园为边界，公园内有广场两个。

E.阿德莱德北部主要是住宅区，周围也有公园环绕，区内有广场两个。

正确答案：E

【解析】：这一题有三个考查点。be bordered by 在这里译作周围有……环绕更符合汉语表达；contain 本意是“包含”，但这里直接译作“有” 就能表达含义； square 在这里指广场。

2.Our life would be remarkably limited without language.

A:如果没有语言的话，我们的生活将受到极大的限制。

B:如果没有空气的话，我们的生活将受到极大的限制。

C:如果没有金钱的话，我们的生活将受到极大的限制。

D:如果没有语言的话，我们的生命将受到极大的限制。

选A，解析：这道题的关键是our life 翻译成“我们的生活”

3.I did not know what the future held of marvel or surprise for me.( )

A.我不知道今后等待着我的是什么，会使我欣喜，还是惊骇。

B.我不知道今后会是怎样，希望有欣喜有惊讶。

C.我不知道过去的生活，算欣喜还是惊骇。

D.我不知道过去的我是欣喜的还是惊骇的。

E.我不知道我的未来是怎样的，是欣喜还是惊讶。

正确答案：A

【解析】：这句话的翻译注意三个关键词和短语：what，held 和marvel or surprise。 what在这里指“那件东西，那件事，那种情况”，hold 体现了未来的一种状态。 marvel or surprise欣喜或惊骇。另外一点就是整句话的结构，应该符合中文表达习惯。B项中没有译出 for me；C，D两项所表达的意思不符合原句。

4.必须经合营各方同意。 ( )

A.It must obtain the consent of the other parties to the venture.

B.It must obtain the dissent of the other parties of the venture.

C.It must obtain the dissent of the other parties to the venture.

D.It must obtain the consent of the other parties of the venture.

E.It must obtain the dissent of other parties to the venture.

正确答案：A

【解析】：“同意” 是 consent， 反义词是 dissent； 作为一方参加某机构， party 后要加to。

5.哈佛为增进中美两国人民的相互了解做出了有益的贡献。 ( )

A.Harvard has made useful work to enhance mutual understanding between the Chinese and American peoples.

B.Harvard has made useful contribution to the enhanced knowledge between the Chinese and American peoples.

C.Harvard has made useful contribution to the enhanced mutual understanding between the Chinese and American peoples.

D.Harvard has give useful contribution to enhance mutual knowledge between the Chinese and American peoples.

E.Harvard has made a useful contribution to the enhance understanding for the Chinese and American peoples.

正确答案：C

【解析】：作贡献 make contribution to 为固定搭配， 后面可以跟动名词或名词。 相互了解为 “mutual understanding”。中美两国人民之间的了解，用介词between。