湖北成人教育2018年成人高考专升本英语预测真题及答案（六）

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. Wednesday

B. recent

C. sudden

D. absent

2. A. broad

B. boast

C. coast

D. crossroads

3. A. gratitude

B. furniture

C. mature

D. opportunity

4. A. happiness

B. impossible

C. possess

D. massage

5. A. crucial

B. decision

C. democracy

D. celebrate

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.

1. Only with your help, such difficulties in the field.
2. A. can we overcome

B. we can overcome

C. should we overcome

D. we should overcome

7. The ski resorts are usually crowded. There are many people skiing.

A. enjoy

B. that want

C. who enjoy

D. want

8. Would you like to the United States?

A. trip

B. voyage

C. going

D. to travel

9. Not you but your father   
A. are to blame

B. is to blame

C. are to be blamed

D. is to be blamed

10. After all this time you'd think he'd have forgotten, ？

A. didn't you

B. wouldn't you

C. did you

D. would you

11. I should never have said that. I wish Ithat.

A. didn't say

B. wouldn't say

C. hadn't said

D. don't say

12. I've already decided. Ibuy a new car.

A. am going to

B. will

C. would

D. have bought

13. What would you do if you your job?

A. lose

B. lost

C. would lose

D. will lose

14. We won't be able to go to the club our parents give us permission.

A. although

B. nevertheless

C. unless

D. once

15. Why don't you try to come home 9 o'clock?

A. by  
B. under

C. until

D. up to

16. By my 50th birthday, I in my current profession for over 20 years.

A. would have been

B. would be

C. will be

D. will have been

17. I think they are dating. They a lot of each other recently.

A. had seen

B. had been seeing

C. have seen

D. have been seeing

18. I the paper after lunch. That's one of the things I really enjoy.

A. used to read

B. am used to reading

C. use to read

D. have used to read

19. I am against children to school before they are six.

A. who send

B. being sent

C. sending

D. having sent

20. it is no good English without speaking English.

A. to learn

B. learn

C. learning

D. learned

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.

Los Angeles has planted 2,000 rubber trees down the middle of one of its main streets. These trees do not 21rubber. They are,22 , made of rubber. Mr. Joe Dynamo, a spokesman for Los Angeles 23 council, explained the reasons. He said:

"These 24are representative of our virtual society. We have polystyrene grass on our golf 25 . We have non-milk powder 26our coffee. We 27copies in plastic of old wooden furniture. We have fiberglass tombstones.28 shouldn't we have trees made of rubber?"

"At 50 miles an hour, 29 motorist will see any difference. And our preservation 30 will be lower. You give the trees an annual rinse with detergent, and 31them off twice a year. We 32 a lot of money because transplanting, pruning, weeding and leaf-collection are all 33 And we have a 60-year 34 guarantee on each plaint. This is rationalization at 35 best. "

21. A. invent

B. do

C. produce

D. create

22. A. in fact

B. eventually

C. practically

D. as a matter

23. A. country

B. state

C. city

D. county

24. A. plants

B. trees

C. rubber

D. streets

25. A. courses

B. places

C. courts

D. playground

26. A. on

B. of

C. at

D. in

27. A. make

B. introduce

C. build

D. set

28. A. What

B. How

C. When

D. Why

29. A. some

B. no

C. many

D. a few

30. A.costs

B. price

C. money

D. award

31. A. sweep

B. wash

C. tidy

D. dust

32. A. waste

B. keep

C. save

D. store

33. A. essential

B. accidental

C. unnecessary

D. necessary

34. A. fade

B. non-fade

C. die away

D. everlasting

35. A. one's

B. its

C. their

D. the

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

To find out what the weather is going to be, most people go straight to the radio, television or newspaper to get an expert weather forecast. But if you know what to look for, you can use your own senses to make weather predictions.

There are many signs which can help you. For example, in fair weather the air pressure is generally high. The air is still and often full of dust. Faraway objects may look hazy. But when a storm is brewing, the pressure drops and you are often able to see things more clearly. Sailors took note of this long ago and came up with a saying "The farther the sight, the nearer the rain. "

Your sense of smell can also help you detect weather changes. Just before it rains, odors become stronger. This is because odors are repressed in a fair, high-pressure center. When a bad weather low moves in, air pressure lessens and odors are released.

You can also hear an approaching storm. Sounds bounce off heavy storm clouds and return to earth with increased force. An old saying describes it this way: "Sounds traveling far and wide, a storm day will betide. "

And don't scoff if your grandmother says she can feel a storm coming. It is commonly known that many people feel pains in their bones or in corns and bunions when the humidity rises, the pressure drops, and bad weather is on the way.

36. The topic of this passage could be

A. Expert Weather Forecast

B. Seeing Approaching Storms

C. Old Sayings about Weather

D. Using the Senses to Detect Weather Changes

37. According to the passage, as a storm approaches, faraway objects look

A. hazy because of dust in the air

B. clearer because air pressure is high

C. clearer because air pressure is dropping

D. distorted because of storm clouds

38. In the last paragraph, the writer implies that

A. the idea of feeling a coming storm is foolish

B. older people know a lot about weather

C. it is possible, but unlikely, that people feel aches when a storm is coming

D. it is definitely true that some people can feel coming weather changes

39. The underlined word "repressed'' in paragraph 3 is close to in meaning.

A. crush

B. restrict   
C. lower

D. struggle

Passage Two

There are no inevitable outcomes of social class in child rearing. At the same time, there is no

question that social class is important factor in how children are raised and the kind of adults that

children become. Regarding social class, sociologists have found that parents socialize their children into the behaviors and norms of their work worlds. Members of the working class are closely supervised and are expected to follow explicit rules at their jobs. If they do not follow the precise rules and do as they are told, they will not keep their jobs. Their experience influences how they deal with their children. As a result, their concern is less with their children's motivations and more with their children's outward conformity. Thus they are more apt to use physical punishment in managing their children. On the other hand, middle-class parents, who are expected to take more initiative on the job, are more concerned that their children develop curiosity, self-expression, and self-control. They are also more likely to withdraw privileges or affection than to use physical punishment.

40. The word "explicit" means

A. vague

B. difficult

C. confusing

D. clearly defined

41. According to this passage, working-class parents are more likely than middle-class parents

to

A. use physical punishment for discipline

B. have children who finish college

C. have children who are out of control

D. show less love to their children

42. Middle-class parents will encourage their children to be

A. self-confident

B. reliable

C. curious

D. successful

43. This passage is about

A. the relation between social class of the parents and their children's rearing

B. the similarities between working class and middle class parents

C. the differences between children of working class and the ones of middle class

D. the relation between working class and middle class in their working places

Passage Three

Farm animals provide man with food and material for clothing, leather and other products. Some,

such as horses and oxen, provide transportation and power to pull maehinery. Livestock gaze on about 40 percent of the United States land area.

Cattle provide meat, hides and dairy products. Beef and dairy cattle account for about a third of

all farm income in the U.S. Farms in the Midwest and sprawling ranches in the West raise most of the country's beef cattle. The main Dairy Belt in the U.S. extends through the Northern states from New England to Minnesota. Eastern dairy farmers in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa sell most of their milk to companies that make butter, cheese and evaporated milk.

Hogs grow rapidly and provide meat and materials used to make many products. Hogs thrive on

corn, and farmers in the Corn Belt of the Midwest raise more than two-thirds of U. S. hogs.

Sheep and goats supply man with meat, wool and skins for leather. They are hardy animals that

live well on poor grazing land.

Poultry includes chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other birds raised for meat or eggs. Many

farmers keep small flocks of chickens to supply their families with eggs and meat. But some U. S. farmers specialize in raising large flocks of meat or egg-laying chickens. They use scientific breeding and feeding methods.

Some specialized farms raise mink and other animals for their fur, rabbits for meat, or silkworms for silk. Many farmers keep bees to get their honey and to help pollinate crops.

44. Farm animals in this passage are for

A. farming

B. leather only

C. natural balance

D. man's need

45. Where is the Corn Belt located?

A. Northeast.

B. Midwest.

C. South.

D. West.

46. Land which is too poor to sustain cattle might be used to raise

A. horses

B. oxen

C. sheep

D. dairy cows

47. Which animals in this passage are bred by scientific methods?

A. Poultry.

B. Geese.

C. Birds.

D. Chickens.

Passage Four

The crowd stirred and whispered in awe as, on the stage, the horse slowly tapped out the beat.

Everyone became tense and quiet as the number of taps neared the correct answer to the horse trainer's question. After the final tap, the horse paused, seemed to look around and stopped. The crowd went wild !

The horse's name was Clever Hans, the Educated Horse, and was featured in a vaudeville(杂耍)

act in the early 1900s, in Europe. When asked a complicated mathematical question by his owner,

Clever Hans would tap out the correct answer with his hooves. For example, if the answer was sixty-eight, Hans would tap out six with his left hoof and eight with his right hoof. Even more remarkable, the owner would leave the room after asking the question, so there could be no secret signal between owner and horse. A mere animal seemed to be accomplishing a highly technical skill of man's!

It wasn't until years later that the secret of the trick was revealed. The owner had trained Clever

Hans to respond to slight signals. The horse became so sensitive that he learned when to stop from the crowd's reaction. Members of the audience would start involuntarily, or give some unconscious signal, when Hans reached the right answer. Modern scientists now warn against the Clever Hans syndrome(综合征), whereby researchers unconsciously give clues to their animal subjects about the actions they like to see performed!

48. This passage is mainly about

A. animal intelligence   
B. mathematical skills

C. Clever Hans

D. unconscious behavior

49. The Clever Hans syndrome is a danger to be avoided by

A. audience

B. researchers

C. veterinarians

D. mathematicians

50. The Clever Hans's real talent was

A. his sensitivity to crowd reaction

B. adding large sums

C. standing quietly on stage

D. obeying his owner

51. The first paragraph of this passage is

A. a first person account

B. a dramatic account

C. an understatement

D. a scientific finding

Passage Five

It takes a long time to grow a tree. How long? Well, pine trees are the quickest growing trees, but

still, they take twenty years to reach a size suitable for cutting and harvesting. An oak takes about sixty years to grow to a good size. A redwood may take hundreds of years.

Lumber companies, which make their money on trees, depend on those that grow quickly. Therefore, they are always looking for methods to make trees grow faster. So far, the secret to fast growing trees seems to lie in " super-seeds. " These are seeds that are gathered from the quickest growing trees in a forest. One company searched 100,000 acres of trees and selected the seeds from just fifteen trees. These two ounces of seed were enough to plant several hundred new trees. Eventually, when these trees have grown, seeds will again be taken only from the fastest growing trees of crop. This process of artificial selection will yield, in the future, a super-tree that will grow in half the time it takes normal trees to develop.

Unfortunately, it takes a long time for a plan like this to reach its goal. The Weyerhauser Lumber

Corporation, which started its first collection of seed in 1958, is just now beginning to harvest the

super-seeds of the first generation of the faster growing trees.

52. This selection centers on

A. the life span of trees

B. the age of redwoods

C. making trees grow quickly

D. cutting trees for lumber

53. Trees that grow faster are developed by

A. planting many trees and fertilizing them

B. collecting seeds from strong, slow growing trees

C. selecting the seeds of the fastest growing trees

D. feeding them high-energy plant foods

54. Super-trees

A. will be a great benefit to lumber companies

B. make extra-good lumber for buildings

C. will probably be weak because of their fast growth

D. may be defenseless to many insects and diseases

55. The word "therefore" in paragraph 2 indicates that a

A. speech is beginning

B. conclusion follows

C. comparison is being made

D. metaphor is being used

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. I prefer the leather one

B. What do you like

C. It looks warmer

D. clerk

E. It sounds nice

F. price tag

G. to try it on

H. Which one do you like better

Anne: Look! These jackets are nice.56 ?

Sue: I like the wool one better.

Anne: Really? Why?

Sue : 57

Anne: Well, 58 . It's more attractive than the wool one.

Sue: Hmm. There's no 59

Anne: Excuse me. How much is this jacket?

Clerk: It's $499. Would you like 60 ?

Anne: Oh, no. That's OK! But thank you anyway.

Clerk: You're welcome.

Ⅵ. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a notice in English in 100-120 words based

on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61．以行政管理部门(Administration Office)的名义写一份考试延期的通知。其内容如下：

(1)原考试日期、地点；

(2)延期至何时、何地；

(3)延期的原因；

(4)涉及的对象。

英语应试模拟第3套参考答案与解析

Ⅰ．Phonetics

【答案】

1．A 2．A 3．B 4．C 5．A

【解析】

1．选项A画线字母不发音，其他选项画线字母

2．选项A画线字母读

3．选项B画线字母读

4．选项C画线字母读

5．选项A画线字母读

Ⅱ．Vocabulary and Structure

【答案】

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

18．B l9．B 20．C

【解析】

6．Only起始的介词短语前置时，其句子的主谓应倒装。倒装时，助动词置于主语前。根据全句含义，should与句子语气不符。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】只有在你的帮助下，我们才能克服这个领域中的这些困难。

7．这是there be句型，不能再有第二个谓语，排除选项A和D。Enjoy doing sth，enjoy后跟动词的-ing形式；want to do sth，want后跟动词不定式。定语从句在说明人时用who。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】滑雪胜地通常人满为患。很多人都喜欢滑雪。

8．Would like to do sth想／愿意做某事。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】你想不想去美国旅游?

9．由not．．．but连接的并列主语，其谓语采取就近原则，即靠近谓语的主语是单数，谓语则用单数形式；靠近谓语的主语是复数，谓语则用复数形式。Blame在用于someone is to blame时，含有被动意义，意为某人该受责备。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】不是你，而是你父亲该受责备。

10．You’d think=you would think。反义疑问句。找出真正被反问的部分，看其是否定还是肯定，疑问部分与其相反。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】这么长时间过后，你一定以为他已经忘却了，你是不是这么想的?

11．Wish后的宾语从句要求用虚拟语气。对已发生的事懊悔时，从句的谓语用过去完成时。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】我真不该那么说。但愿我没说过。

12．Will表示要发生的动作不是计划好的。Be going to表示要发生的动作是计划好的。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】我已经决定了，准备买一辆新车。

13．对有可能发生的事件的假设，主句谓语用过去将来式，条件从句谓语则用一般过去式。

选项B是正确的。【句子大意】如果失去了工作你准备怎么办?

14．Although尽管，nevertheless然而，unless除非，once一旦。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】我们不能去俱乐部，除非父母同意。

15．By不晚于，under低于，until直到，up to直到。选项A是正确的。【句子大意】你为什么不争取九点以前回来?

16．表示什么事情一直持续到将来，用将来完成时。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】到我50岁生日的时候，我就在现在的岗位干20年了。

17．从过去到现在一直发生的动作，并还在继续，用现在完成进行时。选项D是正确的。【句子大意】我想他们在交朋友，最近他们不停地约会。

18．Used to do sth过去常常做某事，be used to doing sth习惯于做某事。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】我习惯于午饭后看报纸。这是我真正享受的一件事。

19．这里应用分词短语的现在时的被动语态being done。选项B是正确的。【句子大意】我反对小孩在6岁前上学。

20．It is no good doing sth做某事无用。选项C是正确的。【句子大意】学英语却不说英语是没有用的。

Ⅲ．Cloze

【答案】

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

32．C 33．C 34．B 35．B

【解析】

21．Invent发明，create创造，produce生产。根据前面所说，种植的是橡胶树，因此应是“生产”橡胶。选项C是正确的。

22．种的是橡胶树却不能生产橡胶，这里是解释原因。用“事实上in fact”解释，所种的不是真的橡胶树。选项A是正确的。

23．洛杉矶是一个城市的名字，council是政府机构。所以，这里应指的是市政府，而不是国家、州或县政府。选项C是正确的。

24．These肯定指的是前面所说的橡胶做的橡胶树。这段是用其他的例子说明，其他的很多东西我们都用的是代用品，橡胶树当然也同样可以。选项B是正确的。

25．高尔夫场地表达为golf course。选项A是正确的。

26．在咖啡里，用in。选项D是正确的。

27．根据上下文，这里指的是用不同的材料做家具。制作家具用make。选项A是正确的。

28．前面举了几个例子说明很多东西都可用替代品来做，这里是用问句表示肯定。应用表示询问原因的词。选项D是正确的。

29．这里是说假树在某种条件下是看不出来的。所以，应当选择表示否定的词。选项B是正确的。

30．下面讲了对真树要做很多的维护性工作，要有一定的支出。根据这个含义，比较四个选项，选项A是正确的。用假树花费会低一些。

31．根据上下文，可以看出这里讲的是对假树的清洁工作：清洗和除尘。Sweep them off把树扫掉，wash them off把树洗掉，tidy整理，都不符合文章含义。选项D是正确的。

32．根据上下文，清洗工作简单，也不用下面提到的修枝、移植等，当然就省钱。选项C是正确的。

33．因为是假树，除草、扫落叶当然就没有必要了。选项c是正确的。

34．因为是假树，所以可以保持在一定时间内不变色、枯萎。Everlasting表示永久的，文章中已经给出具体的时间了，所以排除。选项B是正确的。

35．At one’s best强有力的、全盛的。One’s表示它所代表的事物，所有格。应为its，这里it指的是rationalization(强辩、说明)。选项B是正确的。

【原文大意】

洛杉矶的一条主要街道上种了2 000棵橡胶树。这些树不生产橡胶。事实上它们是用橡胶做的。市政府发言人Joe Dynamo先生在解释其理由时说：

“这些树代表我们的真实社会。我们在高尔夫场地上用的是聚苯乙烯的草，咖啡中放的是非牛奶制作的粉末，我们用塑料代替木头制作家具，我们有纤维玻璃的墓碑。我们为什么就不能用橡胶做树呢?”

“以每小时50英里的速度行驶，没有哪个乘车的人会看出任何区别。而且我们的花费还会减少一些。你只要每年用洗涤剂清洗一次，除尘两次。我们可以省很多钱，因为不需要移植、修枝、除草、扫落叶。并且，我们还能保证每棵树木60年不褪色。这就是强有力的说明。”

Ⅳ．Reading Comprehension

第一篇

【答案】

36．D 37．C 38．D 39．B

【解析】

36．第二、三、四段分别从视觉、味觉和听觉讲了如何感知天气的变化。所以，选项D是正确的。

37．第二段，当气压下降时，你能很清楚地看到远处的物体。选项C是正确的。

38．最后一段。作者提到许多人都会在湿度变高的情况下感觉到天气的变化。根据这个例子可以说明作者认为许多人是能够感觉到天气变化的。选项D是正确的。

39．第三段。从该单词本身来看：re-前缀，表示反复；press压。反复地压意味着压抑、压制。Crush压碎、镇压。选项B是正确的。

【原文大意】

要想知道天气如何，大多数人都是直接听收音机、看电视或看报纸来获取专业的天气预报。如果你知道怎样去看，你可根据自己的感觉预知天气情况。

有许多迹象可以帮助你。例如，天气好时，气压通常比较高，空气宁静，多尘土，远处的物体是模糊的。但当风暴正在酝酿之时，气压下降，你通常能很清晰地看到物体。水手们很久以前就注意到这个现象了，并由此得出一个说法：远物近雨。

你的味党也可以帮助你判断天气的变化。雨来之际，气味很浓。这是因为，在晴朗、高压中心，气味被压抑的原因。当坏天气的低压流入，气压减小，气味也就释放出来。

你也能听到暴风雨来临的声音。声音撞击暴风雨的云层，再以倍增的力量反弹回到大地。

有一句老话可以解释这种现象：声音走得远而宽，暴风雨将来临。

如果你的祖母说她觉得暴风雨要来了你不要嘲笑。人们都知道，当湿气上升压力下降时，许多人的骨头、鸡眼和趾囊肿就会感觉疼痛。这说明坏天气就要来了。

第二篇

【答案】

40．D 41．A 42．C 43．A

【解析】

40．根据上下文，工人阶层的工作性质是被管理并且是要遵守规则的。那么，其规则肯定是明确的。选项D是正确的。

41．根据文章的说法，工人是被管理的对象，是听从别人的。所以，这也就形成了他们在管理自己的孩子时，也希望孩子只是执行自己的命令而已，比较容易动用体罚。选项A是正确的。

42．文章中说，中产阶层的父母亲因为自己的工作性质是开创性的，因此对其子女也就比较开放，希望他们充满好奇。选项C是正确的。

43．全文说的是关于家长的社会地位与其孩子培养的关系。文章的第一句就点明了主题。选项A是正确的。

【原文大意】

社会地位对小孩的培养没有必然的结果。可同时，社会地位又是影响对孩子的养育方法和将成为什么样的人的重要因素。在社会地位这个问题上，社会学家发现，父母会把自己的孩子划归到一定的社会行为和自己的工作环境的准则中。普通劳动阶层的人在工作中几乎是被管理并被期待着执行明确规则的人。如果他们不按照规定的去做，他们将会失去工作。他们的经历影响到他们与孩子的接触。其结果是，他们关心的不是孩子的动机，而是孩子与外界的一致性。因此，他们在管理孩子上常常采用肉体惩罚的方式。另一方面，中产阶级的父母，因为他们自己是那种希望在工作中有所创造的人，因此在对待孩子上也鼓励孩子发展好奇心，能够自我表达、自我控制。这些父母也很容易放弃特权或影响，不会使用肉体惩罚的方法。

第三篇

【答案】

44．D 45．B 46．C 47．D

【解析】

44．第一段。第一段所列举的牲畜所能做的都是为人类服务的。选项D是正确的。

45．第三段。种植玉米的区域在中西部。选项B是正确的。

46．第四段。羊是最承受艰苦的动物。它们可以在非常贫瘠的土地上生存。选项C是正确的。

47．倒数第二段，最后两句话。养鸡专业户科学喂养。选项D是正确的。

【原文大意】

农场的牲畜为人类提供食物和衣料、皮革以及其他产品。有些动物，如马和牛是拉机器的搬运工具。牲畜耕作美国陆地的40％。

牛提供肉类、皮革和奶制品。牛肉和牛奶大约占美国农场总收入的三分之一。中西部和西部的农场主喂养着整个国家的大部分的肉牛。美国的主要奶牛带从新英格兰贯穿北部各州到明尼苏达州。东部的农场主在明尼苏达州、威斯康星州和艾奥瓦州把自己大部分的牛奶卖给公司，制作成黄油、奶酪和无糖炼乳。

猪长得很快，提供肉类，还可提供生产其他许多产品的材料。猪以玉米为生。在中西部玉米带的农场主养了超过美国三分之二的猪。

羊为人类提供肉类、羊毛以及羊皮。羊是耐劳的动物，在贫瘠的土地上也能很好地生存。

家禽包括鸡、鸭、鹅、火鸡及其他鸟类。他们给人类提供肉类和蛋。许多农民家里养不多的鸡，以供家庭的蛋和肉的需要。但在美国，农场主会专门养成群的肉鸡或蛋鸡。他们用科学的方法喂养。

有些专业户养貂或其他动物为要它们的毛皮。养兔子是为了吃肉，养蚕是为蚕丝。许多农户养蜜蜂是为了蜂蜜或给庄稼授粉。．

第四篇

【答案】

48．C 49．B 50．A 51．B

【解析】

48．这篇文章讲了一匹名叫Clever Hans的马如何会做数学题。选项C是正确的。

49．最后一段。发现了这匹马会做算术的秘密后，科学家感觉很担心，他们拿来做实验的动物也会在他们无意识的暗示下做出他们希望的行为。这样所做出的结论肯定不会准确，所以是应当被科学家避免的。选项B是正确的。

50．第三段。马对观众的反应非常敏感，这也是它的主人对它训练的结果。选项A是正确的。

51．第一段。第一段叙述了马在舞台上的令人不可思议的算术表演。选项B是正确的。

【原文大意】

当马在舞台上慢慢地打着点时，人群以敬畏的情绪激动着、私语着。当马打的点数接近它的主人出的题的正确答案时，每个人都变得紧张起来，屏着呼吸。点完最后一点之后，马停住了，似乎看看周围，然后不动了。人群沸腾起来。

这匹马的名字叫Clever Hans，是一匹受过教育的马，同时它也是欧洲20世纪早期杂耍的标志。在它的主人给它出了复杂的算术题之后，它会用蹄子点出正确的答案。例如，如果答案是68，Hans就会用左蹄点6下，用右蹄点8下。更不可思议的是，马的主人在出好题后就离开了房间，因此，马和它的主人之间不可能有任何秘密的信号。仅仅是一匹马，却能完成人类的高技巧。

直到数年后，这个秘密才被发现。马的主人训练自己的马如何接收非常轻微的信号。所以，这匹马变得非常敏感以至于知道在何时可以根据观众的反应而停止敲点。当Hans点到正确答案时，观众会不自觉地、下意识地发出信号。现代科学家提出要小心Clever Hans综合征，由于这个，研究人员会无意识地给他们的动物研究对象发出信号，使动物表现出他们希望看到的行为。

第五篇

【答案】

52．C 53．C 54．A 55．B

【解析】

52．全文讲了如何才能使树木成长得快一点。Life span寿命。选项C是正确的。

53．第二段。文中提到超级种子。从很多树中选出15棵长得最快的树，获得它们的树种，再种，再从中找出长得最快的树的树种，再种。以此类推，就可获得成材快的树木了，所以是靠超级种子达到长得快这一目的的。选项C是正确的。

54．第一段提到木材公司是靠树木赚钱的。第二段提到某个木材公司实施着超级种子的计划。第三段提到某个木材公司已经获得了这个计划的第一代树木。由此可见，树木的快速成材肯定对木材公司有利。选项A是正确的。

55．第二段。Therefore因此。由于前面提到的原因，才有了后面的行为或决定。这个词的前面通常是原因，该词后则通常是结果。选项B是正确的。

【原文大意】

一棵树长成需要很长的时间，到底多长?松树算是成长最快的树，但它们也需要20年的时间才能长成适合砍伐或收获的大小。橡树则需要60年的时间才能成材。而红木则需要数百年的时间。

靠树赚钱的木材公司就是依赖那些成长速度快的树。因此，他们一直在寻找能让树快速成长的方法。到目前为止，能让树快速成长的秘密就在“超级种子”中。这些种子从大森林中成材快的树中选出来的。有个公司从l00 000英亩地的树中仅选出l5棵树。这两盎司重的种子足够种几百棵新树。最后，当这些树成材时，再从这些树里挑选出成材最快的树种。这种人工选择的过程会在将来生产出超级树。这种树的成材时问只是现在树的一半。

遗憾的是，这个计划需要很多年才能达到目的。Weyerhauser木材公司于1958年做了第一次的种子挑选，现在刚开始收获，这只是第一代快速成材的超级种子。

Ⅴ．Daily Conversation

【答案】

56．H 57．C 58．A 59．F 60．G

【解析】

56．Jackets用的是复数，下面的回答是选择性的。这里肯定应是选择性的问话。选H是正确的。

57．问的是原因，回答也应是原因。为什么喜欢。选项c是正确的。

58．后面是解释原因为什么喜欢，有比较的含义，所以，这里也应是表示对比的。选项A是正确的。

59．下面是问店员这件衣服的价钱，可见商品上没有价签。选项F是正确的。

60．店员说的话通常是告诉价钱、动员试穿，说服买下。选项G是正确的。

【原文大意】

Anne：看!这些上衣挺好。你喜欢哪一件?

Sue：我喜欢羊毛的那件。

Anne：噢，为什么?

Sue：它看起来更暖和。

Anne：我喜欢皮的那件。它比羊毛的更漂亮。

Sue：没有价签。

Anne：请问，这件衣服多少钱?

Clerk：499美元。您要不要试穿一下?

Anne：不用啦，谢谢。

Clerk：不用谢。

Ⅵ．Writing

61．【高分作文】

EXAM POSTPONEMENT NOTICE

Final exams in Building 7 on the date of June 20th are postponed because of the electricity problem.

The new-fixed date for the exams is June 23rd in Building 7 (the same building) and the rooms for each class are not changed.

Students who are going to take the exams in that building on that day please pass the change notice to everyone you know to make sure no one will miss the exams.

Repeat: Final exams on June 20th in Building 7

have been changed to

June 23rd in the same rooms and the same building.

Sorry for the inconvenience the event brings to all of you.

Thanks.

Administration Office