2018 年 04 月成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位外国语水平考试

英语试卷一

B

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

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

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

考生须知

1. 本考试分试卷一和试卷二两部分。试卷一满分 **70** 分，试卷二满分 **30** 分，考试时间共 **120** 分钟。

2. 本试卷一为 **A** 型试卷，请将答案用 **2B** 铅笔涂在 **A** 型答题卡上，答在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的无效。答题前，请核对答题卡是否为 **A** 型卡，若不是，请要求监考员予以更换。

3. 在答题卡上的正确填涂方式为，在代表的字母上划线。

Part I Dialogue Completion (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

Rental Car Agent: Hi. How can I help you?

Customer: Yeah. _____1_____

Agent: Okay. We have a couple of economy and full-size cars available.

Customer: Well,_____2_____

Agent: The main difference is size. The economy car is the smallest, and it seats fewer passengers and can hold less luggage._____3_____

Customer: Just me and my son.

Agent: Well, the economy car would work. _____4_____

    A. What is the main difference between these cars?

    B. We have one right out front.

    C. I'd like to rent a mid-size car for three days.

    D. How many people are with you?

Dialogue Two

Woman: Excuse me. Do you need any help?

Man: Well, _____5_____ but I can't use these ticket machines.

Woman: Ah, well, just press this button. And from here, it's a dollar fifty.

Man: Okay

Woman: _____6_____

Man: All right. Oh, and how often do the trains come around this time of day?

Woman: _____7_____

Man: Okay. I got it. Thanks for your help.

Woman: No problem. Good luck.

    A. You have dropped your purse, you know?

    B. I want to go to the science museum,

    C. Then, get on the train at Platform No.4

    D. Usually, they come about every six minutes.

Dialogue Three

Peters: I used to hate Math so much before I had lessons with Mr. Black. __8__ which inspires me a lot

Han: How come he is so creative?

Peters: ___9___ but I think that's his talent.

Han: What is he like?

Peters: He has a good sense of humor. ___10___ and we just can't help laughing.

    A. He has thousands of ways to teach Math,

    B. He always tells jokes,

    C. I'm not quite sure,

    D. He often uses online resources,

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

    3D printing is becoming more and more popular. We now able to print things such as clothing, musical instruments and concept cars. People and businesses are able to create the things they need very quickly and easily using 3D printers.

    But can you imagine printing food? Some scientists are trying to revolutionise the dining experience by doing this. They hope that having a 3D printer in the kitchen will become as common as the microwave. Scientists say that they are easy to use: you simply have to select a recipe (菜谱) and put the raw food "inks" into the printer. You can also change the instructions to make the food exactly how you want it. This means that it would be very quick and easy to create tasty and nutritious meals.

    Using 3D printers to create your meals would also be saving the environment. There would be less need for traditional growing, transporting and packaging processes as food production would be a lot more efficient. For example, alternative ingredients such as proteins from plant leaves and insects could be converted into tasty products!

Printing food could also help people who suffer from a swallowing disorder. They could program the printer to print softer versions of their favorite foods so that they would not have trouble swallowing them.

However, some people think that the future of 3D -printed food would be a disaster. It could take away many jobs, including those for growing, transporting and packaging food. Imagine a world where there was no need for farming or growing crops and the same tastes could be printed from a raw "food ink". Likewise, traditional cafes and restaurants might lose business. Also, there are concerns about the nutritional value of printed food: is it really possible to get the nutrition we need from food-based inks?

What's more, cooking and eating together with family and friends has long been a traditional and enjoyable activity. It is hard to imagine a world where the pastime of cooking is dead and meals can be created at the touch of a button.

11. According to Paragraph 1, 3D printing is now _____.
   A. developing quickly   B. gaining profits
   C. for businesses only   D. fully developed

12. Scientists are trying to_____.
   A. create more nutritious recipes
   B. come up with more tasty meals
   C. apply 3D printing to food making
   D. replace a microwave with a 3D printer

13. It is stated in Paragraph 3 that printing food _____.
   A. helps to protect the environment
   B. lowers the cost of traditional farming
   C. upgrades food production technology
   D. reduces the cost of food production

14. Which of the following is a concern for 3D food printing?
   A. The food industry may be more competitive.
   B. Many people may get unemployed.
   C. Family gatherings may cost more.
   D. Food may not be as tasty as before.

15. The author's view towards food printing is_____.

    A. negative   B. positive   C.objective   D. prejudiced

Passage Two

    Most people believe that the biggest grounds for divorce are either unfaithfulness or arguments over money. However, a new report from British law firm Gateley suggests otherwise. According to its analysis of 350 divorce cases, seven out of ten divorces occur because of disputes over who does what housework. Twenty per cent of divorces are due to unfaithfulness. Gateley says gone are the days when the wife did all the cooking and cleaning. Dual income marriages now mean split responsibilities for vacuuming, doing the dishes and tidying. Gateley advised couples to discuss who does what before getting married. A spokeswoman said that, "going into a marriage blind could lead to disaster".

    By contrast, a study in Norway suggests that couples who share housework are more likely to split up. Thomas Hansen, co-author of the report "Equality in the Home," said the divorce rate among couples who shared housework equally was 50 per cent higher than for those where women did all the work. Mr. Hansen said that in Norway women did most of the housework in 70 per cent of marriages, and were "large happy" to do so. A bad side effect of marital problem is that many families are now "too poor to split up". The U.K. charity Relate said that in many middle-income families, couples stay together because they can't afford to divorce. Relate says this results in a "poisonous" home money.

16. Most people believe that one big reason for divorce is _____.

    A. age difference   B. quarrels over children

    C. arguments over money   D. having nothing in common

17. According to the passage, Gateley is_____.

    A. a spokeswoman for a law firm   B.a marriage adviser

    C. the author of the new report   D. a law firm in Britain

18. According to the Gateley report, disputes over housework lead to_____.

    A. 20% of divorces   B. 50% of divorces

    C. 350 divorces   D. 70% of divorces

19. A study in Norway_____.

    A. challenges the findings of the Gateley report

    B. confirms the findings of the British report

    C. suggests that men do more housework

    D. advised couples to share housework

20. According to the U.K. charity Relate, _____.

    A. marriage has a bad side effect

    B. many families cannot afford to separate

    C. home environment is important for marriage

    D. couples separate to live a better life

Passage Three

We have all been there. It's 3 o'clock and you've been hard at work. As you sit at your desk, a strong desire for chocolate overcomes you. You try to busy yourself to make it go away. But it doesn't.

A food craving (渴望) is a strong desire for a specific type of food. Most people have them even though what we crave might be different. But where do food cravings come from? And how are they different from hunger?

Scientists compare hunger and cravings this way. Hunger is a fairly simple connection between the stomach and the brain. They call it "stomach hunger".

A craving, however, involves several areas of the brain that make up the reward center of the brain. A craving can also be tied to our mental state and memory. So, some scientists call food cravings "mind hunger".

Scientists add that while hunger is a function of survival, cravings are not. People often crave foods that are high in fat and sugar and not foods that can keep us alive. Foods that are high in fat or sugar release chemicals in the brain. These chemicals give us feelings of pleasure---much like a drug.

Studies show that our mental state affects our food cravings but not really our hunger levels. Also, our food memories affect what we crave and when. For example, if a child is given sweets when he or she feels sad or upset, that may lead to food cravings for sweets later in life. The reward system in the brain may lead us to seek out familiar pleasures.

So, the next time you crave food from your childhood or have a desire for something very specific, know that your brain may be more to blame than your stomach.

21. The first paragraph is meant to _____.

　　A. give an example of food craving

　　B. offer a definition of food craving

　　C. describe how food cravings after people

　　D. explain where food craving comes from

22. Compared with stomach hunger, mind hunger_____.

　　A. is less painful　　　　B. is more complicated

　　C. lasts shorter　　　　D. seems weaker

23. Unlike hunger, craving are more relevant to_____.

　　A. self-control　　　B. self-identity

　　C. pleasure　　　　D. survival

24. The example of craving for sweets (Para.6) is used to show_____.

　　A. the chemical release in the brain

　　B. the power of mental state

　　C. the role of sugar in the reward system

　　D. the influence of food memory

25. What may be the best title for the passage?

　　A. Food cravings: all in your brain

　　B. Food cravings: leave them alone

　　C. Food cravings: all up to you

　　D. Food cravings: enjoy their reward

Passage Four

Mylon McArthur is eight years old. He comes from the first people to live in Canada. Mylon is the only native child in his class. Until recently, he wore his hair in a traditional style for native boys and men: long. But some other children at school bullied (欺负) him about his long hair.

His mother was worried. She did not want him to become depressed, so she asked Mylon to cut his hair. But before he did, he made a video. In it, he spoke against the bullies and told teacher and parents why long hair is important.

The video went widespread. Many people watched it – more than one million. Mylon's video is the latest part in a long history about native people and hair.

The meaning of hair is different across tribes. Many native groups see hair as a source of strength and power. But government officials in the U.S. and Canada have historically seen native people's hair differently.

L.G. Moses is a professor at Oklahoma State University. He says that government officials in the 1800s tried to force native people to be more like the European settlers. One way the officials did that was by making native children and adults cut their hair. Long hair, they believed, showed that a person was wild – not civilized.

The practice has not ended. Even today, many public school systems and some workplaces require native people to wear their hair short.

Native people have resisted pressure to cut their hair in many ways, including taking legal action. Recently, they are also – like Mylon – using social media.

Mylon says that, since he made the video, two things have changed. The other children stopped bullying him. And he decided to grow his hair long again.

26. What do we know about Mylon McArthur from Paragraph 1?

A. He is the only native child in school.

B. His native identity helps him in school.

C. He is proud of his long hair.

D. His long hair has caused trouble.

27. Why did Mylon make the video before having his hair cut?

A. To share his everyday life.

B. To defend the tradition of native people.

C. To say goodbye to his past

D. To record his unique image.

28. The government officials in the U.S. and Canada_____.

A. once tried to make native people wear short hair.

B. welcome conversation with native people about their hair

C. have never cared about native people's long hair.

D. used to force native people to wear long hair.

29. What have native people done to keep wearing long hair?

A. Giving public speeches   B. Leaving Canada

C. Taking legal action   D. Going on strike.

30. How did Mylon feel after his social media effort?

A. Confused   B. Shocked

C. Helpless   D. Satisfied

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four 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.

31. I don't think _____ Jessica will come home this weekend.

A. why   B. when   C. what   D. that

32. Our bodied are strengthened by exercise. _____, our minds are developed by learning

A. Similarly   B. Generally   C. Probably   D. Properly

33. In 1926, they both moved to Paris with the _____ of becoming painters.

    A. relation   B.connection   C. attention   D. intention

34. Statistics show that nearly half to the Congress_____lawyers.

    A. adds up to   B. turns into

    C. consists of   D. makes up of

35. I walked as fast as I could, but still couldn't _____him.

    A. look up to   B. catch up with

    C. get along with   D. get hold of

36. Besides its basic purpose, car also serves as a symbol of people's _____.

    A. status   B. statue   C. state   D. station

37. After a short rest, the President _____ on another diplomatic trip.

    A. put up   B. put off   C.set up   D.set off

38. Life in the country is quite different from _____ in the city.

    A. that   B. which   C.one   D. the one

39.---Has Tom finished writing his course paper yet?

  ---I have no idea, but he_____it this morning.

    A. has written   B. was writing

    B. wrote   D. had written

40._____in 1636, Harvard is one of the most famous word-class universities.

    A.It was founded   B. Founding

    C.Being founded   D. Founded

41. Spence has finally_____ it to the first rank of students after hard work.

    A. got   B. made   C. done   D. worked

42. _____student should know that cheating is forbidden in an exam.

    A. Any   B. Either   C. All   D.One

43. She had little trouble _____the work done.

    A. to have got   B. get   C. to get   D.getting

44. Your plan will not be accepted _____you agree to improve it.

    A. and   B. so   C. unless   D. if

45. I wish I _____ to the movie with you last night.

    A. go   B. could have gone

    C. went   D. could go

46. Dinosaurs are said to be_____ beasts which lived 65 million years ago.

    A. generous   B. numerous   C.enormous   D.glorious

47. She looked back on those days with_____.

    A. defect   B. affection   C. effect   D. expression

48. They set out late that day and _____had time to catch the train.

    A. rarely   B. reluctantly   C. barely   D. almost

49. What is your favorite item of _____?

    A. clothes   B. cloth   C. wear   D. clothing

50. Little_____ that Bob would become a famous writer.

    A. did we expect   B. expected we   C.we expected   D. we expec

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英语试卷二

Part Ⅳ	**Translation**	**(15 points)**
Part Ⅴ	**Writing**	**(15 points)**

考生须知

1. 试卷二满分 30 分。

2. 试卷二的答案一律用蓝色或墨色墨水写在答题卡指定区域内，未写在答题卡指定区域或写在试卷上的无效。

3. 宣布考试结束后，考生一律停笔，将试卷和答题卡反扣在自己的桌面上，坐在原位，等待监考人员收试卷和答题卡。待监考人员全部收齐点清无误，宣布可以离场后，方可离开考场。

Part IV Translation (15 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

"It was the best of times; it was the worst of times." These are the words used by the English writer Charles Dickens to describe the world after the Industrial Revolution. Today, we also live in a world of contradictions. On the one hand, with growing material wealth and advances in science and technology, human civilization has developed as never before. On the other hand, frequent regional conflicts, global challenges like terrorism and refugees, as well as poverty, unemployment and widening income gap have all added to the uncertainties of the world. Many people wonder: What has gone wrong with the world? To answer this question, one must first track the source of the problem.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 100 words on the topic of "**Which would I prefer: be attractive and stupid or intelligent and ugly**?".You should base your composition on the clues given in Chinese below.

两选其一：长相好看但不聪明，聪明但长相难看。如能选择，你会怎样选择？为什么？

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参考答案（**仅供参考**）

Dialogue One

1-4 CADB

Dialogue Two

5-7 BCD

Dialogue Three

8-10 ACB

Passage one

11-15 DCAAB

Passage two

16-20 CCADB

Passage three

21-25 ABCCA

Passage four

26-30 BDCAB

Vocabulary and Structure

31-35 BCCBB

36-40 BCBBD

41-45 BACCC

46-50 ABABC