



2018 年 11 月成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位  
外语水平考试

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

**Woman:** Excuse me, sir. 1

**Man:** Uh, yes.

**Woman:** 2

**Man:** Yes, I commute five days a week by train.

**Woman:** And would you mind telling us what you think of the rail service?

**Man:** Well, trains are frequent and come on time.

**Woman:** Which train do you catch in the evening?

**Man:** I usually take the 5:30 home.

**Woman:** 3

**Man:** I usually have to stand.

**Woman:** 4

**Man:** Yes, it's reasonably fast but it certainly isn't cheap.

- A. Could you spare a minute?
- B. And can you get a seat?
- C. Do you go to work by train every day?
- D. Would you agree that the service is fast?

### Dialogue Two

**Marci:** Has Patrick moved out yet?

**Karen:** 5 He's now living in a very quite neighborhood.

**Marci:** I wonder if he's paying more for rent now.

**Karen:** 6 Even so, it's still worth it, isn't it?

**Marci:** You're right! I think he's probably very glad to leave that noisy apartment.

**Karen:** Yes, he is. 7

- A. He moved out last weekend.
- B. I don't have the faintest idea.
- C. It's hard to make a decision.
- D. I know that for sure.

**Dialogue Three**

**Mark:** What do you think is the most important technological progress recently?

**Dahi:** 8

**Mark:** What do you use them for?

**Dahi:** 9

**Mark:** So do I. Besides, I now book flight tickets without the need to go to the agency.

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- A. I really don't think much of these cashless service.
- B. It's fast, simple and convenient.
- C. I use these services to do shopping online.
- D. I think that's the emergence of online payment systems like WeChat.

**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**

The energy that comes from the rays of the Sun that reach the Earth is called solar radiation. Without humans, animals, or other living organisms needing to do anything, the energy from the Sun has given power to all living things through photosynthesis (光合作用). Photosynthesis takes place when plants use the Sun's energy to make its own food, and then of course, all other living organisms eat the plants or animals receiving that energy indirectly from the Sun.

Today, the Sun's energy is converted to thermal (热量的) energy, which can be used to heat water for homes, swimming pools, greenhouse, and other buildings. It can also be used to heat the fluids to high temperatures to power turbines (涡轮机) that make electricity. It is not as simple as placing an item in sunlight however.

Solar energy is changed into electricity in two ways. First, solar cells are grouped into panels that are used in a variety of different ways to change sunlight into electricity. These panels are called solar panels which collect, use and distribute the energy from the Sun. This type of collection is also used to power small cells inside batteries or calculators, but mainly used for powering single homes or large power plants. Second, solar power is used to generate electricity by focusing the Sun's heat to a fluid that produces steam that is then used to turn a generator.



Solar power systems are very beneficial. First, they do not cause pollution or CO<sub>2</sub>. And they have very little impact on the environment. Overall as well, solar energy costs less once the equipment is in place. The energy and heat from the Sun is basically free but it costs money to build the right equipment to collect the power of the Sun.

11. Which of the following best describes photosynthesis?
- A. Plants use solar energy to make food
  - B. The Earth release energy into the air.
  - C. The Sun's energy is used for electricity.
  - D. Plants take in oxygen from the Sun.
12. It can be inferred from the passage that plants on Earth \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. can be used to heat water for homes
  - B. rely on other living organisms to survive
  - C. receive energy indirectly from the Sun
  - D. absorb solar energy to grow up
13. Which of the following is used to heat water for buildings?
- A. Thermal energy
  - B. The collector box
  - C. The generator
  - D. Chemical energy
14. Solar panels are used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reduce the cost of solar equipment
  - B. power buses and other vehicles
  - C. produce steam to keep homes warm
  - D. turn solar energy into electricity
15. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of solar power?
- A. It requires less money in equipment.
  - B. It does not produce any CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - C. It is environmentally friendly.
  - D. It reduces the cost of heating.



## Passage Two

Stephen Vincent Benet was one of the most popular writers in the U.S. during the first half of the 1900s. Some of his poems were considered part of the American literary tradition.

Although Benet was famous, most of the money he earned came from the stories he wrote for popular magazines. The stories were light things, meant to be read quickly and forgotten. Sometimes, Benet was not happy with the stories. But he did not have time to make them better. He felt he had no choice but to work in this way. He had a wife and a child to support.

All the while Benet was trying to please the magazine editors, he was thinking about a new direction and a greater purpose for his writing. He wanted to bring to life America's history and heroes. He wanted people to remember the beauty and goodness of the America he had seen as a boy. He began to experiment.

Benet's new stories were about life in small towns. The voice telling the story was not a modern voice. Instead, it was the voice of someone who had lived a long time in the small town. The voice sounded wise. And the language was a little like poetry.

In 1926 Benet began to write a poem about American's Civil War. The poem, called "John Brown's Body," was published in 1928. It was as long as a book and praised for its power and truth. It was so filled with color and details that professors of history used it to teach their students about the War. It was read on American and British radio. The year after it was published, Benet received America's Pulitzer prize for poetry.

16. Benet became famous in his early years as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. history writer                      B. magazine editor  
C. popular writer                      D. poetry teacher
17. It seems that Benet's early works were mostly written to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. support his family                      B. attract young readers  
C. follow the literary tradition                      D. win national prizes
18. In his later stories, Benet tried to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bring back memories of the Civil War  
B. please the editors and readers  
C. represent the modern life in small towns  
D. reflect the heroic values in American history



19. Benet's later stories are told with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a funny tone and humorous language
  - B. a wise voice and poetic language
  - C. a light voice and cheerful language
  - D. a heavy tone and modern language
20. The poem "John Brown's Body" became a success for its \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. power and truth
  - B. color and details
  - C. moving story
  - D. unusual length

### Passage Three

Internet-connected bikes are flooding the streets of urban China. Networked, trackable and data-generating, they are ones and zeros in aluminum (铝) from. Most of the cycles belong to Ofo and Mobike. Each has between 7 and 10 millions bikes in China, and averages 30-35 million rides a day. Having entered more than 100 Chinese cities, they are also expanding abroad.

Ofo and Mobike are not profitable yet, though not for lack of growth. China's bike-sharing market grew from 33 million yuan in the third quarter of 2016 to 3.9 billion yuan in the second quarter of 2017, says iResearch, a market-research firm. Both firms believe rental fees alone could make them profitable businesses if they stopped spending on expansion at home and abroad.

Analysts believe the real money may be in other sources of revenue. The firms hold hundreds of millions worth of yuan in deposits collected from users. For now this money lies unutilised-Chinese law is unclear about how, if at all, it can be used. But firms hope that will change. Lending it would be one possibility. Another idea is asking riders to carry along packages in exchange for free rides or a small payment. Mobike already encourages users to move its bikes around to high-demands areas by offering "red envelopes" worth a few yuan. Advertising on "billboards" (广告牌) within wheels is also a promising source. And the firms can agree with brands to offer digital coupons (优惠券) for shops on a ride's route. Mobike works with McDonald's and JD.com, an e-commerce company, to do just that.

But most value could come from data, especially used in partnership with Alibaba and Tencent. The bike-sharing firms are already becoming part of their strategic investor's business models. Ofo uses Alibaba's credit-rating system to allow users to take bikes with no deposit, for example. More data could be shared. But Mobike says it is not share data on a commercial basis with any firm.



21. The expression “one and zeros” (Para.1) probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. digital technology
  - B. satellite technology
  - C. manufacture technology
  - D. mining technology
22. Neither Ofo nor Mobike has profited yet because\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they allow users to ride without payment
  - B. their bicycles are expensive to maintain
  - C. they keep on expanding their business
  - D. the bike-sharing market has grown slowly
23. Revenues of Ofo and Mobike may come from the following EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. advertising
  - B. producing bicycles
  - C. rental fees
  - D. delivering packages
24. The expression “red envelopes” (Para.3) probably refers to\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. free movie tickets
  - B. digital money
  - C. small cash
  - D. discount coupons
25. According to the author, Ofo and Mobike may benefit most from\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. investment
  - B. cooperation
  - C. deposits
  - D. data

#### Passage Four

For air travelers, the choice of economy-class airline seat-window or aisle-is an enduring question, if not a source of countless arguments.

Window supporters say a view and a fuselage (机身) to sleep against make theirs the superior choice. Passengers who prefer the aisle (过道) seats say it's better because they have easy access to the restrooms, the possibility of a little extra legroom, and they're first to exit the aircraft. There is only one thing both sides agree on: the intense dislike of the middle seat.



Statistically, the aisle seat is more popular, at least among frequent air travelers. More than seven in ten air travelers looked for an aisle seat, and the rest opted for a window, according to the website ExpertFlyer. Leisure travelers, who may like looking out the window, might lean in the other direction, but we don't have the numbers to prove it.

Laure Winchen, who works for a college in Hamilton, says, "The window seat is perfect. No one bothers you to move. You have complete control of the window shade, which should always be down. People in aisle seats are always being asked to move so that couples and families can sit together. I have never been asked to move in a window seat."

Nonsense, the aisle crowd says. Lauren Fritsky, a frequent air traveler between the USA and Australia, says, "You can use the bathroom at your will, without having to step over or wake the stranger next to you." "You can get up to stretch or walk around. You have more openness on your one side to position your body, instead of being cramped (束缚) by two bodies or one body and a wall. You can be the first one out of your row when disembarking. And you can easily get out of your seat to get something from the overhead.

26. Selecting airline seats is a question that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is annoying to travelers
  - B. often leads to quarrels
  - C. often comes up
  - D. is hard to answer
27. People prefer the window seat NOT because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they can sleep against the fuselage
  - B. it gives more room to relax their legs
  - C. it provides a view outside
  - D. they can control the shade
28. According to the author, leisure travellers are more likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. prefer an aisle seat
  - B. go economy
  - C. choose a window seat
  - D. travel alone



24. The word “disembarking” (Para.5) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. using the restroom                      B. enjoying airline services  
C. checking flight information              D. exiting the aircraft
25. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the choice of airline seats  
B. the benefits of air travel  
C. the statistics of frequent travellers  
D. the pattern of air travel

### 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. My younger brother couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ when his toy fell into the river.  
A. to cry    B. crying    C. but to cry    D. but crying
32. I saw a stranger \_\_\_\_\_ a distance of ten yards walking around my house.  
A. by    B. to    C. at    D. in
33. ---I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.  
---Never mind. I \_\_\_\_\_ here only a few minutes.  
A. was    B. have been    C. came    D. have come
34. In his spare time he spent as much time as he could \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.  
A. to collecting    B. collecting    C. collect    D. to collect
35. Language is a city, to the building of \_\_\_\_\_ every human being has brought a stone.  
A. whom    B. what    C. which    D. where



36. By the end of this month, we \_\_\_\_\_ a satisfactory solution to the problem..  
A. will be finding      B. have found  
C. will have found      D. are finding
37. Stores usually \_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas season to make up to half of their annual profit.  
A. count on      B. put on      C. believe in      D. take in
38. Any dog bite, \_\_\_\_\_ how small, needs immediate medical attention.  
A. whether      B. even if      C. whatever      D. no matter
39. I was just about to leave for school \_\_\_\_\_ I heard the doorbell.  
A. as      B. after      C. when      D. while
40. It is said that the project \_\_\_\_\_ have to be abandoned.  
A. ought      B. could      C. might      D. should
41. I was impressed by the team's \_\_\_\_\_ at the Olympic Games.  
A. show      B. display      C. performance      D. exhibition
42. Your meaning didn't really get \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. away      B. out      C. off      D. across
43. Doctors suggest that people with heart disease \_\_\_\_\_ careful to have a well-balanced diet .  
A. be      B. will be      C. is      D. were
44. You'd better have the sign \_\_\_\_\_ up higher.  
A. hung      B. hanged      C. hang      D. to hang
45. Someone must have left the tap on, \_\_\_\_\_ the water was running over.  
A. therefore      B. for      C. moreover      D. nevertheless



46. The blues music was born in the Mississippi Delta \_\_\_\_\_ in the late 1800s.  
A. some times    B. some time    C. sometimes    D. sometime
47. I do like this new house, but i can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. operate    B. afford    C. change    D. apply
48. What the president declared in his speech, \_\_\_\_\_, was that we were ready to fight any from of terrorism.  
A. in brief    B. in part    C. in detail    D. in common
49. The new system of taxation will take \_\_\_\_\_ next May.  
A. place    B. charge    C. part    D. effect
50. The land was returned to its \_\_\_\_\_ owner.  
A. traditional    B. primary    C. primitive    D. original



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英语试卷二

<b>Part IV</b>	<b>Translation</b>	<b>(15 points)</b>
<b>Part V</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>(15 points)</b>

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**.

Prom (毕业舞会), a formal dance for high school students usually held at the end of the year, was born in the U.S. over 100 years ago has become an industry similar to the wedding business. A study found that, on average, an American family spends more than \$900 on prom.

Much is spent on what to wear to the party. Gowns often cost hundreds of dollars. And then there are costs linked to hair and makeup, flowers, dinner and transportation. It adds up.

But some students find ways to make the event more economical. "I borrowed my dress," says Maggie, a senior at Yorktown High School. She got her makeup done without cost by a family friend.

#### Part V Writing (15 points)

**Directions:** You are to write in no less than 100 words on the topic of "**What would do with the superpower I happened to possess?**". You should base your composition on the clues given in Chinese below.

如果你被赋予一种超级能力，你希望获得什么样的能力？你会用它来做什么？



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参考答案（仅供参考）

**Dialogue One**

1-4 ACBD

**Dialogue Two**

5-7 ACD

**Dialogue Three**

8-10 DCB

**Passage one**

11-15 ADADA

**Passage two**

16-20 CADBA

**Passage three**

21-25 CCBBD

**Passage four**

26-30 BBCDA

**Vocabulary and Structure**

31-35 BCBDC

36-40 BADCC

41-45 CDAAB

46-50 BBADD