

# 目 录

Model Test 1 .....	1
Model Test 2 .....	10
Model Test 3 .....	18
Model Test 4 .....	26
Model Test 5 .....	35
2014 年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 .....	44
2015 年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 .....	53
2016 年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 .....	62
2017 年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 .....	71
Model Test 1 解析 .....	78
Model Test 2 解析 .....	87
Model Test 3 解析 .....	96
Model Test 4 解析 .....	104
Model Test 5 解析 .....	113
2014 年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解析 .....	122
2015 年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解析 .....	131
2016 年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解析 .....	140
2017 年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解析 .....	149
附录 .....	158
参考文献 .....	161

# Model Test 1

## Part I Dialogue Completion (10 points)

**Directions:** In this part, there are 3 dialogues with 3 or 4 blanks, each followed by 4 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

Linda: How did my work evaluation go?

Mike: You are quite good in many areas. 1

Linda: Thanks. Now what's bad performance in this evaluation?

Mike: 2 Sometimes you are late for work.

Linda: But I live too far away! 3 Can you make an exception of me?

Mike: 4 We are a team and we all have to follow the rules.

Linda: All right. I think I will move to a nearer place.

- A. There is an issue of punctuality.
- B. You are hardworking and creative.
- C. It's not fair to others.
- D. And the traffic is terrible.

### Dialogue Two

Wang: What do you think is the biggest change of families?

Li: Well, in the past, it was common for three or four generations to live together. 5

Wang: 6. My parents and I don't even live in the same city.

Li: Do you think you will have your parents live with you when they get older?

Wang: 7 I'd rather have my parents live with me than live in a retirement home.

Li: That's very respectable.

- A. That's true.
- B. What about you?
- C. Nowadays it has become rare.
- D. I guess I'm a bit old-fashioned.

### Dialogue Three

Kate: I did very bad in the driving test.

Allen: 8

Kate: One thing was not turning my head before making turns.

Allen: Right. 9 To be safe, you have to have a quick look in the direction you want

to go.

Kate: Another thing was not maintaining the right distance behind the car in front.

Allen: 10 You need a distance of about one or two car lengths when you are driving.

- A. That's right.
- B. Where did you lose the most points?
- C. What have you done?
- D. Using a turn signal isn't enough.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 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

A new study of animals' emotions suggests that, as in humans, emotions can tell animals about how dangerous their world is, and guide the choices that they make.

An animal living in an environment where it is often threatened by predators (捕食者) will develop a negative emotion or "mood", such as anxiety. However, one in an environment with plenty of opportunities to get resources for survival will be in a more positive mood state.

The researchers argue that these emotional states not only show the animal's experiences, but also help it decide how to make choices, especially in unclear situations. This could have good or bad results. An animal in a negative mood state will benefit from adopting a safety-first with a "pessimistic" response to an unclear event. For example, it considers a noise in the grass as a signal of the predator. At the same time, an animal in a positive mood state will benefit from a more "optimistic" response. It considers the noise as a signal of prey (猎物).

"Because we can measure animal choices objectively, we can use optimistic or pessimistic decision-making as a symbol of an animal's emotional state which itself is much more difficult to assess," Researchers said "public interest in animal welfare remains high, with widespread meanings for the way in which animals are treated, used and included in society. This may be a valuable new approach in a variety of animal species and it can help us to better understand and assess an animal's emotion."

- 11. What would happen when an animal is in a negative mood state?
  - A. It will pay little attention to an unclear event.
  - B. Its response to an unclear event is pessimistic.
  - C. It has more opportunities for it to get food.
  - D. It is easy for it to make right decision.
- 12. What can we learn from the passage?
  - A. There is no way to assess an animal's emotion.
  - B. The environment can influence animal's emotion.
  - C. The animals with positive emotion live longer.
  - D. This study has no valuable results in learning animals' emotion.
- 13. Why did researchers advise people to better understand animals' emotion?

- A. In order to explain animals should be regarded as people's friends.
  - B. In order to raise people's interest in studying animals.
  - C. In order to tell people to build more protected areas for animals.
  - D. In order to make people know how to treat animals properly.
14. What can we use as a symbol of making decision of an animals' emotion state?
- A. optimistic or pessimistic decision-making
  - B. the noise made by prey
  - C. a threat from predator
  - D. nothing can be used to check
15. What would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Different Kinds of Animals' Emotion
  - B. The Living Environment of Wild Animals
  - C. Emotion Helps Animals to Make Choice
  - D. The Best Way to Measure Animals' Emotion

### **Passage Two**

There is no doubt that adults, and even highly educated adults, vary greatly in the speed and efficiency of their reading. Some proceed very slowly throughout; others dash along too quickly and then have to regress. Poor readers in particular may lack the ability to vary their manner of reading according to the type of reading matter and to their intentions in reading it. A good reader can move at great speed through the text of a novel or similar light reading matter. He may be able to skim a page, picking up a word or two here and there, and gain a general idea of what the text is about without really reading it. In reading more difficult material, with the intention of taking in the whole of it, he will proceed more slowly, but even then he will vary his pace, concentrating on the key words and passages, perhaps re-reading them several times and pass more quickly over the remainder. A less efficient reader tends to maintain the same speed whatever the material he reads. Consequently, even light reading matter gives him little pleasure because he reads so slowly. But this pace may be too fast for really difficult material which requires special concentration at difficult points.

A type of reading which necessitates careful attention to detail is proofreading, in which the reader, in order to detect misprints in a sample print, has to notice not so much the meaning of what he reads as the exact shape and order of letters and words in the text. This is extremely difficult for most people, since they are accustomed to overlooking such details. In fact, considerable practice is required to practice this task efficiently and it can be done only by reading very slowly, and by paying comparatively little attention to the general meaning of the text.

16. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. There is a difference in reading speed among readers who have different experience
  - B. There is a difference in reading speed among all the readers
  - C. There is a difference in reading speed between the poorly educated and the highly educated
  - D. There is a difference in reading speed among the highly educated people
17. Which one can be used to describe a good reader?
- A. A reader who concentrates on the wonderful part of the article
  - B. A reader who always reads slowly and carefully
  - C. A reader who changes his speed according to the kind of text

- D. A reader who changes his speed according to the interesting of the text
18. According to the passage what a good reader can quickly read when reading a novel?
- A. every part of the book  
 B. the most wonderful part in the book  
 C. the major part in the book  
 D. the scientific part of the book
19. In order to detect misprints in a sample print, a proofreader has to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. understand the text fully  
 B. have practice in efficiency  
 C. grasp the shape and order of letters and words as he reads  
 D. pay no attention to the general meaning of the text
20. Which of the following can be the title of the passage?
- A. Reading and Listening  
 B. Difference between Highly-Educated and Poorly Educated  
 C. Practice Reading Skill  
 D. Difference in the Speed and Efficiency of Reading

### Passage Three

Human cloning (克隆) technology could be used to reverse heart attacks. Scientists believe that they may be able to treat heart attack victims by cloning their healthy heart cells and injecting them into the areas of the heart that have been damaged, and other problems may be solved if human cloning and its technology are not forbidden.

With cloning, infertile couples could have children. Current treatments for infertility, in terms of percentage, are not very successful. Couples go through physically and emotionally painful procedures for a small chance of having children. Many couples run out of time and money without successfully having children. Human cloning could make it possible for many more infertile couples to have children than ever before.

We should be able to clone the bone marrow (骨髓) for children and adults suffering from leukemia (白血病). This is expected to be one of the first benefits to come from cloning technology.

We may learn how to switch cells on and off through and thus be able to cure cancer.

Cloning technology can be used to test for and perhaps cure gene-related diseases.

The above is just a few examples of what human cloning technology can do for mankind. This new technology promises unprecedented advancement in medicine if people will release their fears and let the benefits begin.

21. Heart attacks can be treated with human cloning technology by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. removing the damaged part of the heart  
 B. replacing the old heart with a cloned one  
 C. repairing the heart with cells cloned from healthy ones  
 D. giving the patients injections of various medicines
22. The word "infertile" in Para. 2 most probably means " \_\_\_\_\_ . ”.
- A. unable to give birth to a child  
 B. with physical and emotional problems  
 C. short of time and money

- D. separated from each other for long
23. From the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. current treatments for infertility are very successful.
  - B. we could clone the bone marrow for children and adults suffering from leukemia.
  - C. cloning technology can not be able to cure cancer.
  - D. cloning technology can not be used to cure gene-related diseases.
24. Cancer may be cured with the cloning technology by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. attacking the diseased cells with healthy ones
  - B. controlling the growth of the cells
  - C. detecting disordered genes in the cancer cells
  - D. activating cancer cells by switching them on
25. According to the writer, the main problem with the development of human cloning technology is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it may be out of human control
  - B. it has brought about few benefits so far
  - C. people still know little about it
  - D. people are afraid of such technology

#### Passage Four

Many children first learn the value of money by receiving an allowance. The purpose is to let children learn from experience at an age when financial mistakes are not very costly.

The amount of money that parents give to their children to spend as they wish differs from family to family. Timing is another consideration. Some children get a weekly allowance. Others get a monthly allowance.

In any case, parents should make clear what, if anything, the child is expected to pay for with the money.

The object is to show young people that a budget demands choices between spending and saving. Older children may be responsible enough to save money for larger costs, like clothing and electronics.

Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works.

Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice. You have to cut costs and plan for the future.

Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A saving account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest.

Compounding works by paying interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot, but over time it adds up.

26. Parents give their children allowances in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show off their wealth of family
  - B. let them make more money
  - C. learn the value of money
  - D. help children manage family finance
27. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the ways children can deal with money?
- A. Donating their money to the poor.
  - B. Buying a desirable new cell phone.
  - C. Setting costly goals for themselves.
  - D. Saving it in a personal bank account.
28. The writer would agree to encourage the kids to \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with a tight budget.
- A. borrow money from others
  - B. ask their parents for more money
  - C. get paid for their household routines
  - D. earn money by extra work
29. The underlined words “compound interest” in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. increasing curiosity to learn how to make more money
  - B. stronger power to hold one’s attention to saving money
  - C. money paid by the bank on your original money and the gain from it
  - D. your parents’ money from working in the bank
30. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Be Generous to Pay Your Children
  - B. Be Wise to Avoid Financial Mistakes
  - C. Saving Allowances Does Good to Children
  - D. Allowances Help Children Learn about Money

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure (10 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.*

31. The meeting has to be \_\_\_\_\_ until next week.
- A. betrayed
  - B. postponed
  - C. challenged
  - D. deposited
32. They are \_\_\_\_\_ with the manager about it.
- A. arguing
  - B. debating
  - C. disputing
  - D. fighting
33. Weather \_\_\_\_\_, the match will be held as scheduled.
- A. permits
  - B. permitting
  - C. would permit
  - D. is permitting
34. The shop \_\_\_\_\_ in quality Indian crafts.
- A. specializes
  - B. rotates
  - C. proceeds
  - D. simplifies
35. The bad weather will \_\_\_\_\_ our building program at least one month.
- A. set aside
  - B. set back
  - C. set free
  - D. set about





- A. is  
C. were

- B. was  
D. had been

## Part IV Cloze (10 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 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.

If you feel you have a closer \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ with your grandmother on your mother's side than on your father's side, it is no surprise to researchers at the universities of Newcastle and Antwerp. \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ on studies in the Netherlands, they claim that maternal grandparents (外祖父母) are likely to make greater efforts to maintain frequent contact with their grandchildren than paternal grandparents (祖父母).

They \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ that psychological behaviors related to human evolution are involved: women are always sure of their relationship to their sons or daughters, \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ men can never be wholly certain they are their children biological fathers.

Further more, maternal grandparents are always more certain than paternal grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ a grandchild is related to them: "Thus maternal grandparents may go the extra mile to visit their grandchildren."

The study, \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ by Thomas Pollet and his colleagues, found that for grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ within 30 km of their grandchildren, more than 30 per cent of maternal grandmothers and 25 per cent of maternal grandfathers had \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ daily or a few times a week. In \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_, this fell to 15 percent for paternal grandparents.

Mr. Pollet said, "Even in families where there has been divorce, we found \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_ differences. Grandparents on your mother's side make the extra effort."

- |                   |                 |                |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 51. A. relation   | B. relationship | C. relations   | D. relationships |
| 52. A. Agreed     | B. Taken        | C. Based       | D. Relied        |
| 53. A. decide     | B. declare      | C. speculate   | D. inquire       |
| 54. A. whereas    | B. how          | C. where       | D. what          |
| 55. A. as if      | B. that         | C. where       | D. if            |
| 56. A. came over  | B. brought on   | C. came across | D. carried out   |
| 57. A. coming     | B. existing     | C. going       | D. living        |
| 58. A. contact    | B. contrast     | C. conform     | D. contract      |
| 59. A. particular | B. all          | C. between     | D. contrast      |
| 60. A. unusual    | B. unexpected   | C. unchanging  | D. unbelievable  |

## Part V Translation (15 points)

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

Many people love the excitement of living in a big city such as London, but for others, things happen a bit too fast. People seem busy and stressed all the time. A group called Slow London wants everyone to slow down and take some time to relax. Perhaps you could walk to work one day instead of driving, or when you buy a newspaper, take the time to have a friendly chat with the

news agent. But is life in the capital really too fast? Talking about myself, I work in London. I live out in Kent, in the countryside. So I really notice how different the pace is from out in the countryside.

## Part VI Writing (15 points)

**Directions:** *You are to write in no less than 100 words on the topic “My views on Knowledge and Diploma”. You should base your composition on the Chinese outline given below. Write your essay on the ANSWER SHEET.*

1. 目前社会上存在这样一种说法:文凭越高越吃香。
2. 而有些人则认为文凭不等于知识。
3. 你的观点。