# 国家开放大学 2019 年秋季学期 本科非英语类专业学士学位英语 试题

# A 卷

一、交际用语(10分,每题1分)

根据情景补全对话,	从	A,	B,	C,	D	四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳
选项。						

根据情景补全对话,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最选项。
1.—I will go to the countryside to see my friend tomorrow, so I can't go shopping
with you.
<u> </u>
A. It's my pleasure.
B. You are welcome.
C. That's a pity.
D. Sure, I am.
2.— Would you mind my turning on the heating system? The temperature goes too
low.
— I feel a little bit cold as well.
A. Yes, 1'd love to.
B. Of course.
C. No, I don't care.
D. Of course not.
3.—What do you think of the documentary A Bite of China?
—It has aroused great interests in Chinese food culture.
A. Enjoy yourself.
B. Many thanks.
C. Pretty god.
D. It's hard to say.
4. —Cathy isn't at work today. Is she ill?
—I saw her at the doctor's this morning.
A. I hope so.
B. I don't mind.
C. I am afraid so.
D. I don't think so
5. —What about having a drink?
A. Help yourself.
B. God idea.
C. Go ahead, please.
D. Me, too
6. Your name again, please?
— It's Bela Smith.
A. I don't hear you.
B. I wouldn't quite catch you.
C. It's your turn.

D. I didn't quite catch you.
7. —I'm so sorry for stepping on your toes.
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A. That's all right.
B. No, it's my fault.
C. You didn't hurt me at all.
D. Yes, don't worry about it.
8.—Can I have a look at your letter, please?
—
A. Excuse me, you can't.
B. I can't agree with you.
C. You can say tat again.
D. I am afraid you can't.
9.—It's a pity but I have to tell you that I can't finish the book this week.
A. Take your time.
B. That's right.
C. Not at all.
D. You are welcome.
10. —Hello, this is 83 ×x788.
A. How are you?
B. Is that Mike?
C. Can I take a message?
D. Will you com tonight?
二、词语用法与语法结构(30分,每题1分)
阅读下面的句子,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选
项。
11. The scientist spoke confidently,impressed me most.
A. that
B. which
C. what
D. how
11. Mary did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy
for her examination.
A. to prepare
• •
• •
•
_
B. to be prepared C. preparing D. proved 12. Ito know how often the bus runs during rush hour. A. occur

B. happen
C. agree
D. arise
13. It is an interesting story that I want to read it again.
A. So
B. what
C. how
D. such
14. AII things, the planned fight will have to be canceled.
A. be considered
B, considered
C. be considering
D. Considering
15. The BBC has just successfully demonstrated aradio transmission system.
A. direct
B. diplomatic
C. digital
D. Diligent
17.YouHarry Potter, since I remember once you Discussed
its main plot with Cathy.
A. could have watched
B. should have watched
C. might have watched
D. must have watched
18. We trust that this new product of ours willto Your market.
A. appeal
B. appear
C. appease
D. appreciate
19. Under no circumstancesto tell lies to parents.
A. children are allowed
B. are children allowed
C. will children allow
D. children will allow
20. This is a highlynew heating system.
A. electrical
B. efficient
C. emotional
D. effective
21. Let's discuss these problems at the meting,?
A. will we
B. will you
C. shall we

D. shall you
22. Community service is a great way to help people in Their time of need It is great
to see the happiness thatit.
A. comes out
B. turns in
C. results from
D. takes place
23. She suggested that the factory
A. was extended
B. will be extended
C. would be extend
D.be extended
24. The program gives students theto learn more about global warming.
A, power
B. ambition
C. opportunity
D. expectation
25, he knows a lot about computer.
A. As he is a child
B. Child as is he
C.As a child he is
D. Child as he is
26. No one had enough foresight tothe winner.
A. predict
B. prevent
C. prepare
D. prefer
27. Involvement in community activities has an integral and inescapable part
of senior managers 'jobs.
A. regarded as
B. been regarded for
C. been seen as
D. seen for
28people are no longer worried about whether their food is safe or not, can the
enjoy a better life.
A. only if
B. If only
C. What if
D. If not
29. I heard that you reallya wonderful time at John's birthday party, didn't you?
A. have
B. had
C. will have

D. have had
30. You can go out,you promise to be back before 12 o'clock.
A. so far as
B. as well as
C. as long as
D. as soon as
31. Many factors both at home and abroad the bankruptcy of the
multinational corporation.
A. based on
B. contributed to
C. devoted to
D. put on
32. Spaceships are stocked1 with a variety offoods.
A. instant
B. initial
C. instinct
D. innocent
33. This is the bookI have learned a lot.
A. to which
B. that
C. from which
D. of which
34. One of the main benefits of community service is that Ita person's
character.
A. takes
B. builds
C. makes
D. establishes
35. He gave up his study in college in
A. disagreement
B. despair
C. destruction
D. distance
36. Proper controls that shoulddeveloped as part of routine safety procedures
were not in place.
A. be
B. have
C. has been
D. have been
37. The director of the office will organize a spring outing if weather
A. will permit
B. is permitting
C. permits

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1)	perm	11
<b>D</b> .	perm	.11

- 38. By that moment he\_\_\_\_\_longer and longer periods alone,but when she walked away, he still wanted to rush after her,
- A. was used to spend
- B. used to spend
- C. used to spending
- D. was used to spending
- 39. The company is planning to\_\_\_\_\_at least 100 million dollars for the fund.
- A. rise
- B. carry
- C. design
- D. raise
- 40. Don't be afraid of making mistakes because it is simply\_\_\_\_\_way of learning.
- A. the other
- B. another
- C. other
- D. others

# 三、阅读理解(30分,每题2分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据文章内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

## Passage 1

I'm Michael. Bush, Managing Director of Hoogle Engineering. I am pleased to welcome you here to our website and I'd like to tell you a little about the company and its organization. Hoogle Engineering was set up in 1960. 66. It was divided into several departments at that time, such as the sales department, marketing department, and production department. Lots of managers were employed to manage it all.

Fortunately things are different now. Sixty people are employed by Hoogle and communication between departments is considered to be one of the most important aspects of the business. The market is global so we need to make contact with customers worldwide, not just locally.

But in the old days we were all in different departments and never spoke to each other. We had a tall structure. Traditionally we had people at the first level on the shop floor, manufacturing products according to the instructions which they were given. Then you had a supervisory level of people who supervised them every day. Then you moved up to the middle management, who were doing the tasks of getting new business, and then you had the senior management team, and then you had the board, who decided the business strategy. So there were a lot of levels in the company in the old days actually.

67. The structure today is that we form teams within teams to place people who can manufacture a product. Each team has members that can manufacture different products. The actual teams now are self-managing,

so we don't even have team leaders. You've got the teams, and then you've got two people, only two people, who are what you think of as management. This is generally called flat structure. 41. In the past, there was (were) department(s) in the company. A. one B. two C. three D. Many 42. There are many different\_\_\_\_\_\_of management in a tall structure. A. kinds B. levels C. functions D. degrees 43. People in a flat structure usually work in\_\_\_\_\_ A. departments B. families C. teams D. Companies

- 44. What does the author think of the individual responsibilities in the different structures?
- A. There are more in a flat structure.
- B. There are more in a tall structure.
- C. There are the same in both structures.
- D. There are little in either structures.
- 45. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. History of Hoogle Engineering
- B. Introduction to Director of Hoogle Engineering
- C. Responsibilities of Employees in Hoogle Engineering
- D. Organization Structure in Hoogle Engineering

# Passage2

Door- knocking is the most effective way of making face-to-face community contact, but it has become a lost art. 68. With the recent focus on customer privacy, door -knocking seems like an intrusion into other people's lives. But those who try it for the first time are usually surprised by the pleasant reception they receive. Here are some suggestions that will help you promote your services face-to-face.

Try leaving a door hanger two days before you go door-knocking. It should briefly describe the project and say that someone will be around in person.

Door- knockers should wear name tags with the logo of their organization. The best name tags will also include a color photo and the name of the caller.

The easiest way to do door-knocking is to try your local area first. 69. Being a neighbor creates an immediate connection with the person answering the door; after that, everything else is easy.

A short survey about local concerns or a current project is a good excuse. Figure out responses for various situations. What if the person who answers the door cannot speak English? What if a child answers the door?

The best times to knock are usually Saturdays. On other days, after dinner is ideal. When someone answers the door, smile and introduce yourself; say you are a volunteer and, if it helps, state where you live. Give the name of your organization and, briefly, the reason for the visit.

Tell the person what they need to do and how their actions will benefit themselves and others. If a person hesitates, emphasize benefits you' ve already mentioned and then, if necessary, add further benefits. If a person agrees, follow up immediately.

Record names, addresses, e mail addresses, phone numbers, and responses to questions on the spot. You won't remember them later!

- 46. Why does the author say that door-knocking has become a lost art? A. It is not an effective way.
- B. People focus on privacy increasingly,
- C. No one knows how to do it now.
- D. It will surprise the people visited.
- 47. When you try door-knocking, you should\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. find a good excuse to door-knock
- B. wear an unofficial name tag
- C. have people knock their own blocks
- D. leave a door hanger
- 48. The appropriate time for door knocking may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Monday morning
- B. Tuesday afternoon
- C. Thursday morning
- D. Saturday afternoon
- 49. Who will receive pleasant reception according to the passage?
- A. An offensive acquaintance who comes at any time.
- B. A stranger who is just passing by and comes at any time.
- C. A neighbor who does good preparation and has significant project to introduce.

- D. A stranger who is not living in this community and gives no notice for his/her visit.
- 50. What does the underlined phrase "on the spot" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Then and there.
- B. At some place.
- C. In a difficult situation.
- D. On the notebook.

# Passage 3

Television broadcasting started in the United Kingdom in 1936 as a public service free of advertising. Now there is a collection of free and subscription services over a variety of distribution media, through which there are over 480 channels for consumers as well as on-demand content. There are six main channel owners who are responsible for most viewing.

On October 24, 2012, all television broadcasts in the United Kingdom were in a digital format. Digital content is delivered via terrestrial (陆地的) means, satellite and cable as well as over IP.

In 1953 the Conservative Government introduced a bill to make arrangements for commercial television. This was opposed very strongly by the Labor and Liberal Parties, but the bill was passed and commercial television now flourishes. 70. The Independent Television Act created an Independent Television Authority, which exercises general supervision.

One disadvantage of the present system is that the BBC and Independent Television often both put out programs of the same type at the same time. This forces the viewer to choose between two similar things but not two entirely different forms of entertainment.

In the United Kingdom and the Crown Dependencies, any household watching or recording live television transmissions as they are being broadcast (terrestrial, satellite, cable, or Internet) is required to hold a television license. Since April 1, 2010 the annual license fee has been f 145.50for color and f 49.00for black and white. Thus, the license fee made up the bulk of the BBC's total income off f 5.102 illionin2012-2013.

- 51. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. Advertising in the U. K.
- B. British TV.
- C. The BBC in the U.K.
- D. Independent Television.
- 52. Who supported the act about the commercial television?
- A. The Labor Party.
- B. The Liberal Party.
- C. The Conservative Party.

- D. The Communist Party.
- 53. What is the disadvantage of the two TV companies?
- A. Too many advertisements.
- B. Paying annual license fee.
- C. Different forms of entertainment.
- D. Similar programs.
- 54. If a household wants to watch the live television transmissions in the United Kingdom, what should it do?
- A. The household has to hold a television license.
- B. The household has to have access to the Internet.
- C. The household has to install a cable.
- D. The household has to receive satellite signals.
- 55. Which is the bulk of the BBC's total income?
- A. Advertisement income.
- B. Investment from government.
- C. The sales of programs to other TV stations.
- D. The license fee.

# 四、完型填空(10 分,每题 1 分) 阅读下面的短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

As we enter the 21st century, the information age, your ability to expand your mind and strive for continuous education is critical to your success. By dedicating yourself to lifelong learning, you can leapfrog 56 of your competition.

The highest <u>57</u> people in America today work an average of 59 hours per week. They read an average of 2-3 hours per day. They belong to industry associations and organizations <u>58</u> encourage individuals to dedicate themselves to lifelong learning with <u>59</u> information and ideas on their fields. Continuous education for them means that they <u>60</u> annual meetings and go to every session available that has new insights that can help them to be more effective.

Lifelong learning is the minimum requirement for success in your field. 61 information and knowledge in every field is doubling every 2-3 years, this means that your knowledge has to double every 2-3 years as well.

Knowledge is the primary 62 of value in our world today and your ability to expand your mind and 63 yourself to lifelong learning is the key to breaking any success barriers that may be in front of you.

You can <u>64</u> information and strive for lifelong learning by just reaching out your hand and picking it up in the <u>65</u> of books, articles,

tapes, face-to-face training, and online courses or MOOCs, I hope you are making room for continuous education in your life.

- 56. A. behind B. ahead C. front D. before
- 57. A. hired B. dismissed C. paid D. earned
- 58. A that B. what C. who D. whom
- 59. A. old B. traditional C. now D. current
- 60. A. play B. entertain C. attend D. come
- 61. A. Therefore B. Since C. So D. Furthermore
- 62 A. money B. power C. resource D. source
- 63. A. spend B. devote C. cost D. pay
- 64. A acquire B, request C. require D. inquire
- 65. A. shape B. type C. form D. kind

# 五、翻译(20分,每题2分)

## (一) 把下列句子译成汉语。

- 66. It was divided into several departments at that time, such as the sales department, marketing department, and production department. (Passage 1) 67. The structure today is that we form teams within teams to place people who can manufacture a product. (Passage 1)
- 68. With the recent focus on customer privacy, door -knocking seems like an intrusion into other people's lives. (Passage 2)
- 69. Being a neighbor creates an immediate connection with the person answering the door; after that, everything else is easy. (Passage 2)
- 70. The Independent Television Act created an Independent Television Authority, which exercises general supervision. (Passage 3)

## (二) 把下列句子译成英语。

- 71. 他昨天写了一封信。
- 72. 我不记得在哪儿见过他了。
- 73. 这音乐让每个人都想跳舞。
- 74. 她花了很长时间读这本书。
- 75. 我们需要的是自由。

# 参考答案

# 一、交际用语

# 1、【答案】C

【考点】表达遗憾

【解析】本题考查如何在对方不能参加活动时表达遗憾。一方对另一方的建议或请求表达拒绝后,另一方通常使用 that's a pity 表达遗憾之情,故选项 C 正确。

【句意】— 我明天去乡村看望朋友,所以我不能和你一起逛街了。

\_\_\_\_ 真遗憾。

## 2、【答案】D

【考点】征询意见

【解析】本题考查对征询意见的回应。 Would you mind my/me doing.?表示询问又意见,意思是"你介意我做……吗?"或者"我做……可以吗?"答语通常使用 Of course not,表示"当然不介意",表达同意。故选项 D 是最佳答案。

【句意】— 你介意我打开暖气吗?温度太低了。

—— 当然不介意。我也感觉到有点冷。

#### 3、【答案】C

【考点】征询意见

【解析】本题考查征询意见和回应。 What do you think of..?表示"你认为....怎么样?",用于询问意见。选项 A、B 并非对询问意见的回答,故排除;本题答语中 It has aroused great interests in Chinese food culture 给出了肯定的信息、被排除选项 D; 选项 C 表示对上文提到的纪录片的肯定评价,符合题意,为最佳答案。

【句意】—你认为纪录片《舌尖上的中国》怎么样?

—— 相当好着。它激发了人们对中国饮食文化的强烈兴趣。

# 4、【答案】C

【考点】委婉语气

【解析】本题考查委婉语气的表达。I am afraid....经常用于委婉地表达遗憾、拒绝等意义,如 I am afraid so 表示"恐怕是这样"; I am afraid not 表示"恐怕不行"。 选项 C 符合题意,为最佳答案。

【句意】 — 凯西今天没上班。她病了吗?

— 恐怕是。今天早晨我看见她在看医生。

# 5、【答案】B

【考点】征询意见

【解析】本题考查如何对对方的建议做肯定回应。 What about.....",表示".....怎么样?",用于询问对方的意见。选项 A、C、D 并非对询问意见的回答,故排除。选项 B 符合题意,为最佳选项。

【句意】— 喝点饮料怎么样?

—— 好主意。

# 6、【答案】c

【考点】礼貌用语

【解析】本题考查如何为自己的问题提供理由。一方表达没有听清对方的话,请求对方重复刚才的话,经常使用 I didn't quite catch you,表示"我没跟上你的话"或者"我没听清你说的话"。所以,选项 C 正确。

【句意】— 请再说一遍你的名字,好吗?我没听清。

—— 我是贝拉.史密斯。

## 7、【答案】A

【考点】回应道歉

【解析】本题考查如何回应道歉。一方表达歉意,另一方予以原谅,经常使用 that's all right,表示"没关系",故选项 A 正确。

【句意】— 对不起,踩到你的脚了。

—— 没关系。

# 8、【答案】D

【考点】提出请求

【解析】本题考查对对方请求的回应。在一方提出请求时,如实给出回答即可。根据题意,选项 D 为最佳答案, I'm afraid 表示委婉的语气,后面再礼貌地拒绝。

【句意】— 我能看一看您的信吗?

—— 恐怕不行。

## 9.【答案】A

【考点】道歉用语

【解析】本题考查对对方的道歉如何做出回应。一方对某一事件表示遗憾、歉意时,另一方可表示原谅,也可提出建议。根据题意可知,选项 A 表示对前面歉意的谅解和安慰,意思是"慢慢来",故为最佳选项。

【句意】—很遗憾,我得告诉你这周我完不成这本书

—— 慢慢来。

# 10、【答案】B

【考点】电话用语

【解析】本题考查接打电话时的常用语。英语中,在电话中做自我介绍或者询问对方是谁时,不使用 you 或 I,而通常使用 this is .., that is...或者 is that ..根据题意可知,是电话交际中询问对方是谁,故选项 B 正确。

【句意】— 你好,这里是83××788。

—— 是迈克吗?

## 二、词语用法与语法结构

## 11.【答案】B

【考点】定语从句

【解析】本题考查定语从句。非限制性定语从句多是对中心词进行补充说明,结构与逻辑关系较为松散,从句与中心词之间通常有逗号隔开。在非限制性定语从句中,不能使用 that,所以排除选项 A。what、how 只能引导名词性从句,所以排除选项 C、D。which 引导非限制性定语从句,通常指代整个主句的内容。本题中,定语从句的连接词指的是主句提到的科学学家讲话自信这件事情,所以which 符合题意。故选项正确。

【句意】科学家讲话很自信,这给我留下深刻印象。

# 12.【答案】C

【考点】词组

【解析】词组 be busy 后面如果直接加动词,要使用动名词形式,即 be busy doing;如果加名词,要使用 be busy with sth.,故选项 C 正确。

【句意】玛丽昨晚没有时间去音乐会,因为她忙于准备考试。

#### 13.【答案】B

【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】our 意思是"发生"; happen 也表示"发生", 经常构成短语 happen to,强调偶然性: agree 意思是"同意"; arise 意思是"升起"。题干空格后出现了 to,构成 happen to 搭配,表示"我恰巧知道这件事情",故选项 B 正确。

【句意】我恰巧知道在高峰时段公交车多久运行一次。

## 14. 【答案】D

# 【考点】从句

【解析】本题考查 so 和 such 分别与 that 搭配构成从句的用法势析。such 与 that 扬限构成结果状涌从句,都可以表示"这样的,如此的", so 修你形容同,与中心饰名词。题干中的 an interesting story 是名词短语,所以使用 such 进行修饰。故选项 D 正确

【句意】它是如此有趣的故事,以至于我想再阅读一遍。

# 15.【答案】B

【考点】独立主格

【解析】本题考查独立主格结构的基本构成。独立主格结构由两部分构成:名词或者代词+非谓语动词,这两部分具有逻辑上的主谓关系。独立主格在句子中作状语,多用在较为正式的书面表达中,表示时间、原因、条件等逻辑关系。本题独立主格结构中,all things 与 consider 之间是动宾关系,动词应使用表示被动的过去分词形式,所以选项 B 符合题意,为正确选项。

【句意】考虑周全之下,原计划航班将不得不取消。

# 16.【答案】C

【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】 direct 意思是"直接的", diplomatic 意思是"外交的", digital 意思是"数字的", diligent 意思是"勤奋的"t。选项 C digital 与 radio transmission system 构成搭配, 意思为"数字无线电传输系统",符合题意,为正确选项。

【句意】BBC广播公司成功展示了一套数字无线电传输系统。

# 17.【答案】D

【考点】情态动词

【解析】could/might have done 多表达对已经发生的动作或状态的主观猜测,也可表示过去本来有能力可以做某事,但实际上没做,意思是"本来可以,本来能够"。should have done 表示本应该做某事,但没做。must have done 表示对过去某个动作的推测。根据题意可知,后文提到"我记得你曾经和凯西讨论过它的主要情节",那么前文应该填人对过去事情的推测,表示"你过去一定看过《哈利.波特》",故选项 D 正确。

【句意】你过去一定看过《哈利.波特》,因为我记得你曾经和凯西讨论过它的主要情节。

## 18.【答案】A

【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】appeal 意思是"吸引", appeal to 表示"对…有吸引力": appear 意思是"出现": appease 意思是"安抚": appreciate 意思是"感激、欣赏"。选项 A appeal 于 to 构成搭配, 意思是"对..有吸引力".符合题意,为正确选项。

【句意】我们相信我们的这款新产品将吸引你们的市场。

# 19.【答案】B

【考点】倒装句

【解析】当需要得到强调的状语部分位于句首时,可将句子的谓语部分进行部分

倒装,即助动词前置。根据题意,children 与 allow 之间是被动关系,首先排除 选项 C、D。再根据助动词 be 需前置,可确定选项 B 正确。

【句意】在任何情况下,孩子都不允许对家长撒谎。

# 20.【答案】]B

【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】electrical 意思是"电的", efficient 意思是"有效率的". emotional 意思是"有感情的". effective 意思是"有效果的"。根据题意,highly 修饰 efficient.表示"高效能的",故选项 B 正确。

【句意】这是个高效能的新型加热系统。

# 21. 【答案】C

【考点】反意疑问句

【解析】本题考查反意疑问句的基本构成。通常情况下,祈使句的反意疑问句中,简短问句都分多使用 will you.本句是反意疑向句的特殊用法,陈述句部分使用 let's 折使句。期待得到肯定回答,且主语包括说话人和听话人,简短向句使用 shall we.故选项 C 正确。

【句意】我们一起在会上讨论这些问题吧,好吗

## 22.【答案】C

【考点】词组

【解析】come out 意思是"出来", turn in 意思是"提交", result from 意思是"由… 产生", take place 意思是"发生"。本题中, happiness 被后面的定语从句修饰,表示幸福感是由社区服务这项工作中产生的,选项 C 符合题意,为正确选项。

【句意】社区服务是在人们有需要时帮助他们的良好方式。感受由此产生的幸福感是很棒的。

## 23. 【答案】D

【考点】虚拟语气

【解析】本题考查宾语从句中的虚拟语气构成。suggest 等动词后面加宾语从句时,要求从句部分使用虚拟语气,形式为""should+动词原形",should 可以省略。这样的动词还有 insist、 recommend、 order、 demand、 propose、 command、 request、 desire (表示的含义为:坚持、推荐、要求、命令等,故而可概括为"坚决服从命令"的虚拟语气)等。选项 D 符合题意,为正确选项。

【句意】她建议应该扩建工厂。

## 24. 【答案】C

【考点】词汇辨析

[解析」本题考在词汇辨析。 power 表示"力量";ambition 表示"雄心、志向":opportunity 表示"机会"; expectation 表示"期待"。根据题意,空格处需要填人表示"机会"的词语。故选项 C 正确。

【句意】该项目给学生们提供了更多了解全球变暖的机会。

# 25.【答案】D

# 【考点】倒装句

[解析] 本题考查 as 引导的倒装句。as 作为连词, 表示"尽管":引导让步状语从句, 通常将表语部分前置, 进行突出强调。四个选项中只有选项 D Child as he is 形式正确, 故正确答案为 D。

【句意】尽管他还是个孩子,但他懂得很多计算机方面的知识。

#### 26. 【答案】A

# 【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】 predict 意思是"预测", prevent 意思是"阻止", prepare 意思是"准备", prefer 意思是" 喜欢"。本题中,选项 A predict 与 foresight 语义上搭配,为正确选项。

【句意】谁也没有足够的远见能预测出获胜者。

# 27.【答案】C

【考点】词组

【解析】 regard/see sth as sth.意思是"把....看作....."根据题意可知,本题需要使用被动语态,题中 has 提示本题使用现在完成时,be 动词的形式为 been,故选项 C 正确。

【句意】参加社区活动被认为是资深经理人作中必要目不可攻缺的

# 28. 【答案】A

【考点】倒装句

【解析】本题考查倒装句。only if 意思是"只…", .表示唯一条件, 位于句首时, 要求主句使用部分倒装, 即助动词前置。本题中, 主句使用了部分倒装, 从句表示唯一条件关系, 选项 A 符合题意。

【句意】只有人们不再为食物安全担忧,他们才能过上更好的生活。

## 29.【答案】B

【考点】一般过去时

【解析】本题考查主从句时态(-般过去时)一致。本题主句部分是 I heard,后面连接宾语从句 that you..主从句时态应保持一致, 主句使用一般过去时,从句也要使用过去时态,所以排除选项 A、C、D。故选项 B 正确。

【句意】我听说你在约翰的生日聚会上很开心,是吗?

#### 30.【答案】C

【考点】词组

【解析】本题考查词组。so far as 表示距离,指"与…距离相等,达到……的程度",as well as 表示"除…之外,也",as long as 表示"只要",as soon as 表示………".根据题意,"你能出去"的条件是"你承诺 12 点之前回来",故选项 C 正确。

【句意】只要你承诺 12 点之前回来, 你就可以出去。

# 31.【答案】B

【考点】词组

【解析】本题考查词组。base on 意思是"基于..", contribute 1o 意思是"有助于...: 促成,促使",devote to 意思是"献身于...".put on 意思是"穿上"。题干中 factor 意思是"因素",bankruptcy,意思是"破产",multinational 中,muti 作为前缀,表示"多的". national 表示"国家的",合二为一,意思是"多国的"。四个选项中只有选项 B 符合题意,故选项 B 正确。

【句意】国内外的多种因素共同导致了跨国公司的破产。

# 32.【答案】 A

【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】本题考查拼写近似的词汇辨析。instant 表示"瞬间的,方便的"; initial 表示"最初的": instinct 用作名词, 意思是"本能": innocent 表示"无率的"。本题中, 进项 A instant 与 food 构成搭配,表示"方便食品",符合题意,为正确选项。

【句意】宇宙飞船装载了各种方便食品。

# 33.【答案】C

# 【考点】定语从句

【解析】关系代词在从句中作介词宾语时,只能使用 whom (指人)或 which (指物)。本题中,定语从句部分表示"我从书中学习到很多",使用 from which,关系代词 which 作 from 的宾语,表示".....中"。故选项 C 正确。

【句意】这就是我学有所获的那本书。

#### 34. 【答案】B

【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】take 意思是"带走". build 意思是"建立,建设".引申为"树立,确 make 意思是"制造": establish 意思是"建立,创办:确立",可以表示建立某种确定关系、B buds 与 character 搭配,表示塑造品格,符合句意,为正确选项。

【句意】社区服务的一一个主要好处就是它可以塑造一个人的品格。

# 35.【答案】B

【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】本题考查拼写相近的词汇的辨析。disagreement 意思是"意见不一,不同意"; despair 意思是"失望".可构成 in despair 搭配,表示"失望地": destruction 意思是"破坏"; distance 意思是"距离"。根据题意可知,选项 B 正确。

【句意】他失望地放弃了大学学业。

## 36.【答案】D

【考点】情态动词

【解析】 should 后面加动词的现在完成式,构成 should have done,表示过去本应该做某事但没有做。题干中的 routine 表示"常规的",procedure 表示"程序"。本题中,should 后面连接动词原形,排除选项 C。这里需要被动语态,排除选项 B。比较选项 A 与 D,选项 D 传达出"本应该….却没有…"之意,符合题意,故选项 D 正确。

【句意】本应成为常规安全程序一部分的适当控制并不到位。

# 37.【答案】C

【考点】条件状语从句

【解析】条件状语从句中,主句使用一般将来时,从句通常使用一般现在时。 题干中从句表示天气状况,使用-般现在时即可。故选项 C 正确。

【句意】如果天气允许,办公室主任将组织-次春游。

# 38.【答案】D

【考点】词组

【解析】果题考在词组 used to 和 be used to 的用法。used to 后面加动词原形意思是"过去常常做某事";be used to 后面加动词的 ing 形式表示"习惯于做某事":当 be used to 在面加动河原形时,表示"被用于做…。根据题意可知,选项 D 正确。

【句意】在那个时候,他已经习惯于越来越长时间的独处,但当她离开的时候, 他仍然想追求她。

# 39.【答案】D

【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】rise 作为不及物动词,意思是"升起"; carry 作为及物动词,意思是"搬动": design 作为动词,意思是"设计"; raise 作为及物动词,意思是"提高、升起",也有"筹集款项"之意。根据题意可知,选项 D 正确。

【句意】公司正在计划为该基金项目至少筹款1亿美元。

#### 40.【答案】B

# 【考点】词汇辨析

【解析】 other -般不单独使用; others 表示复数意义,指一部分之外的其余部分; the other 表示两者中的另外一个; another 表示三者或三者以上中的另一个。根据题意可知,句中没有强调两者中的关系,排除带有 other 的选项  $A \times C \times D$ , 故选项 B 正确。

【句意】不要害怕犯错,因为这是学习的另-种方式。

## 三、阅读理解

阅读理解1

文章翻译:

我是 Hoogle 工程公司的总裁麦克尔.布什。欢迎您来到我们的网站,请允许我为您介绍一下我们公司及其组织结构的情况。Hoogle 工程公司成立于 1960 年,当时分为销售部、市场部、生产部等几个部门。公司聘请许多经理来管理各个部门。

幸运的是,现在情况不同了。Hoogle 工程公司雇用了 6 万名员工,而部门间的沟通被认为是企业最重要的方面之一。市场是全球化的,所以我们需要与世界各地的客户进行接触,而不仅仅是当地的客户。

但在过去,我们都在不同的部门之间缺乏相互沟通。以前,我们是垂直结构, 车间里的一线员工按照指令生产产品,会有一个管理人员每天监督他们。当你上 升到要处理新业务的中层管理时,就会有高级管理团队来监督。再随后,你上面 会有董事会来决定业务战略。实际上,在过去,公司里有很多级别的人。

现在的结构是,我们可以在团队中组建小团队,在团队中安排能够生产同一产品的人员。每个团队也都有可以制造不同产品的成员。现在的团队是自我管理的,所以我们甚至没有团队领袖。你有团队,然后你有两个人,只有两个人,这就是你认为的管理。这通常被称为扁平结构。

## 41.【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干中的 in the past 和 department(s)可将本题定位至第一段第四句"It was divided into several departments at that time"。题干中的 in the past 与原文中的 at that time 同义。原文中的 several 是"好几个"的意思,对应选项 D 的"many (许多)"。其余选项均不符合文章内容。因此,正确答案是 D。

## 42.【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干中的 a tall structure 可将本题定位至第三段第二句"We had a tall structure"细读该句后面的内容,我们不难发现作者讲了五个管理层次,其中的关键词就是 level(层次,层级)。选项 A 的意思是"种类",选项 C 的意思是"功能",选项 D 的意思是"程度,度数",均与文章内容不符。因此,正确答案是 B。

# 43.【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干中的 flat structure 可将本题定位至文章最后一句。然后顺藤摸瓜,

我们会发现在前面的句子中反复提到了一个关键词 teams (团队)。选项 A 的意思是"部门", 选项 B 的意思是"家庭", 选项 D 的意思是"公司", 均与文章内容不符。因此, 正确答案是 C。

# 44.【答案】A

# 【考点】推理题

【解析】通读全文可知,作者主要阐释了两种管理结构:tall structure (垂直结构)和 flat structure (扁平结构)。通过对两种结构的介绍,我们不难发现垂直结构中个人职责单一,而扁平结构中需要--个人承担多项职能。选项 B 是说在垂直结构中个人责任更多,选项 C 是说两种结构的责任一样多,选项 D 是说在任何一种结构中都没有什么责任,均与文章内容不符。选项 A 是说在扁平结构中个人责任更多,与文章内容相符。因此,正确答案是 A。

## 45.【答案】D

## 【考点】主旨题

【解析】从题干中可以看出本题考查的是文章的中心思想。通过过去和现在两种管理结构的对比,作者肯定了扁平结构和团队自我管理的好处。最后一段第一句"The structure today is that we form teams within teams to place people who can manufacture a product"就是主题句,而 structure (结构)就是其中的关键词。选项 A 是说 Hoogle 工程公司的历史,选项 B 是说对 Hoogle 工程公司领导的介绍,选项 C 是说 Hoogle 工程公司员工的职责,均与文章内容不符。选项 D 是说 Hoogle 工程公司的组织结构,与文章内容符合。因此,正确答案是 D。

# 阅读理解2

# 文章翻译:

上门探访是进行社区面对面交流的最有效的方法,但它已经成为了一门失传的艺术。随着近来对客户隐私的重视,上门探访似乎是对他人生活的侵扰。但是,第一次尝试上门探访的人通常会为自己受到的友好接待而感到惊喜。接下来是几条能帮助你提高面对面服务效果的建议。

尝试在你去上门探访的前两天留一个门贴。门贴上应该简要地描述你的来意,并说明最近会有人亲自上门拜访。

上门探访者应该戴上有你们组织标识的名牌,好的名牌上会有彩色证件照和探访者的姓名。

上门探访最容易的方式还是先从自己所在的社区开始。作为邻居能即刻与开门的人产生联结感,之后其他事情就都好办了。

做个关于社区关注问题或当前项目的简短调查是个好理由。要做好应对不同情况的准备:如果应门的人不会说英语怎么办要是应「的是个孩子呢?

最好的报门时间通常是星期六。其他日子里,晚饭后的时间最理想。当有人 应门时,微笑并且介绍自己,然后说明你是一名志愿者,如果有用的话,说出 你所居住的地方,介绍你的组织名称,并且简要地说明来意。

告诉他人他们需要做什么,他们的所作所为会给他们自己和别人带来什么好处。如果对方犹豫了,就再次强调你所提到的利益,必要时可以补充说明长远利

益。如果对方同意了,就立即进行下一步。

当场记下对方的姓名、地址、电子邮箱、电话号码、问题答案。否则过会儿你就忘记了!

# 46. 【答案】B

# 【考点】推理题

【解析】由题干中的 door-knocking 和 become a lost an 可将本题客案定位至第一段第一句 "Door-knocking "it has become a lost art."。本句并未给出原因,接着往下看,第二句 With the recent focus on customer privacy, door-knocking seems like an intrusion into other people's lives"指出,随着人们对隐私的重视,上门探访似乎成 了对别人生活的侵扰。选项 A 是说它不是个有效的方式,选项 c 是说现在没人知道该如何做了,选项 D 是说它会让受访的人吃惊,均与文章内容不符。而选项 B 是说人们越来越注重个人隐私,与文章内容相符。因此,正确答案是 B。

# 47. 【答案】D

#### 【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干中的 try 和 door-knocking 可将本题定位至第二段第一句"Try leaving a door hanger two days before you go dork-knocking."。本句指出,在开始登门探访前,应该留一个门贴,预先告知主人你即将上门拜访。选项 A 是说为敲门找一个好的借口,选项 B 是说佩戴非官方的名牌,选项 C 是说敲自己街区邻居的门,均与文章内容不符。选项 D 的"lave a door hanger(留一个门贴)",是原文内容的同义替换。因此,正确答案是 D。

## 48. 【答案】D

# 【考点】细节推断题

【解析】本题是一道 细节推理题。由题干中的 appropriate time for door knocking 可将本题定位至第六段第一句 "The best time to knock is usually Saturday.",题干中的 appropriate 与原文中的 best 是同义替换关系。本句指出,周六是比较好的时间,而周末又不适宜太早,故周六下午比较合适。因此,正确答案是 D。

## 49. 【答案】C

#### 【考点】细节题

【解析】由第四段第二句 "Being a neighbor creates an immediate connection with the person answering the door; after that, everything else is easy." 得知,如果是邻居的话,可以快速打开局面,加之做了充分准备,而且介绍的项目也是有价值的,那么就会受到欢迎。选项 A 是说随时闯人的一位咄咄逼人的熟人;选项 B 是说一一位路过,随时闯人的陌生人;选项 D 是说一位不住在本社区,又没有提前通知来访的陌生人。这几项均与文章内容不符。而选项 C 是说做好了充分准备,又有有意义的项目要介绍的邻居,与文章内容相符。因此,正确答案是 C。

## 50. 【答案】A

## 【考点】指代题

【解析】题干中已给出本题在文中的定位,直接找到最后一段。 on the spot 出现在最后一一段第一句 "Record names, addresses e-mail addresses, phone numbers, and responses to questions on the spot."中。最后一段只有两句话, 第二句话是 "You won't remember them later (否则你以后会忘了)",给出了探访者登门时要记录下受访者的一些信息的原因(won't remember them later)。由此我们可以猜测出 on the spot 是 "当场"的意思。选项 B 的意思是 "在某个地方",选项 C 的意思是 "在困难的情况下",选项 D 的意思是 "在 笔记本上",均与文章内容不符。选项 A 的意思是 "当场,立刻",与文章内容相符。因此,正确答案是 A。

#### 阅读理解3

#### 文章翻译:

1936年,电视广播最初作为一项没有广告的公共服务媒体在英国兴起。现在,各种传播媒体可为消费者提供480多个频道及点播内容,其中既有免费服务,也有付费服务。有六大频道经营商负责绝大部分电视节目的播出。

2012年10月24日,英国所有的电视广播都采用了数码格式。数字内容是通过地面设施、卫星、电缆以及互联网协议传送的。

1953 年保守党政府提出了一项议案,安排设立商业电视。这遭到工党和自由党的强烈反对,但这项议案最终得以通过。现在,商业电视遍地开花,欣欣向荣。独立电视法案促成独立电视管理局的设立,由其行使监管权。

现有系统的一个缺点是,BBC 和独立电视台经常在同一时段播放相同类型的节目。这迫使观众在两种相似的东西中做选择,而不是在两种完全不同的娱乐形式中做选择。

在联合王国和皇家属地,任何通过广播(地面、卫星、有线或互联网)收看或录制直播电视节目的家庭都必须持有电视收视许可证。自2010年4月1日起,彩色电视机和黑白电视机的年度收视许可证费分别为145.5英镑和49英镑。因此,在BBC2012-2013年51.02亿英镑的总收入中,收视许可证费占了其中大部分。

## 49. 【答案】B

## 【考点】主旨题

【解析】从题干中可以看出本题考查的是文章的中心思想。从首段的第一句 "Television broadcasting started in the United Kingdom in 1936 as a public service free of advertising"中,我们可以提取关键词 Television broadcasting (电视)和 United Kingdom(英国)。而略读全文后,我们知道通篇讲的是英国的电视服务,标题需要概括和浓缩。选项 A 是说英国的广告,选项 C 是说英国的 BBC, 选项 D 是说独立电视,均与文章内容不符。而选项 B 是说英国的电视,与文章内容相符。因此,正确答案是 B。

# 52. 【答案】C

#### 【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干中的 commercial television 可将本题定位至第三段第句

"In1953teConservative Government introduced a bill to make arrangements for commercial television 本句指出,保守党政府提出了设立商业电视的法案。选项 A 是说工党,选项 B 是说自由党,选项 D 是说共产党,均与文章内容不符。选项 C 是 说 保 守 党 (Conservative Party).与文章内容(Conservative Government)相符。因此,正确答案是 C。

## 53. 【答案】D

### 【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干中的 disadvantage 可将本题定位至倒数第二段第一句 "One disadvantage of the preen system is tat the BBC and Independent Television often both out programs of the same type at the same time"。本句指出,两家电视台在同一时间段播放的说娱乐的不同形式,均与文章内容不符。而选项D 是说相类似的节目,与文章内容相符,选项D 中的 similar 是原文中 the same type 的同义替换。因此,正确答案是D。

## 54. 【答案】A

# 【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干中的 live television transmissions 可将本题定位至最后一段第一句"..., any household watching or recording live television transmissions... is required to hold a television license"。本句指出,要收看直播电视(the live television transmissions),需要有电视许可证(television license)。选项 B 是说家庭要能上网,选项 C 是说家庭要安装有线,选项 D 是说家庭要接收卫星信号,与文章内容不符。而选项 A 是说家庭要拥有电视许可证,与文章内容相符。因此,正确答案是 A。

## 55. 【答案】D

# 【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干中的 the bulk of the BBC's total income 可将本题定位至最后——段最后一句"Thus, the license fee made up the bulk of the BBC's total income of f 5. 102 billion in 2012—2013"。本句指出,电视许可证费用占到 BBC 总收人的大头。选项 A 是说广告的收人,选项 B 是说政府的投资,选项 C 是说卖给其他电视台的节目收入,均与文章内容不符。而选项 D 是说电视许可证费,与文章内容相符。因此,正确答案是 D。

# 四、完型填空

# 56. 【答案】B

#### 【考点】介词辨析

【解析】behind 意思是"在...的后面:落后于"。ahead 意思是 "提前地:领先(抽象的,强调竞争性)",from 意思是"在前面(具体的,空间上的":before 意思是..之.(尤指时间上的)"。根据上下文可知,只有 ahead 符合题意。句意为:通过终身学习,你可以超越你的竞争对手。因此,本题正确答案为 B.

#### 57. 【答案】C

#### 【考点】词汇理解

【解析】本题空格处的语法成分是过去分词作定语。hire 意思是"雇用",

dismiss 意思是"解散;解雇,开除",pay 意思是"支付(报酬)",ear 意思是"赚;获得"。本句已有信息为:如今美国....最高的人平均每周工作 59 个小时。除 paid 外,其他几个单词的含义均不符合上下文语境,故空格处应填人 paid。句意为:如今美国薪水最高的人平均每周工作 59 个小时。因此,本题正确答案是 C。

## 58. 【答案】A

## 【考点】语法理解

【解析】本题考查的知识点是定语从句。定语从句的引导词有 that、who、which 、whom 等。当先行词是物时,既可以用 that,也可以用 which;在本句中,先行词是 industry associations and organizations,即行业协会和组织,所以应该用 that 或者 which 引导定语从句。再根据四个备选答案,what 不能引导定语从句;当先行词指人时,才能用 who 和 whom。句意为:他们就职的行业协会和组织,鼓励个人致力于终身学习以获取他们所在领域内的当前信息和理念。所以,只有that 符合题意。因此,本题正确答案是 A。

# 59. 【答案】D

# 【考点】形容词辨析

【解析】 old 意思是"老的,旧的",traditional 意思是"传统的",now 意思是"现在的",current 意思是"当前的;流行的"。current information 意思为"当前的信息",符合题意; now 不能与 information 搭配使用; old/traditional information 意思为"旧的/传统的信息"。终身学习的目的肯定在于获知最新信息而非老旧信息,所以只有 current 符合题意。句意为:他们就职的行业协会和组织,鼓励个人致力于终身学习以获取他们所在领域内的当前信息和理念。因此,本题正确答案为 D。

## 60. 【答案】C

#### 【考点】动词辨析

【解析】play 意思是"游戏:演奏;播放", entertain 意思是"娱乐;招待", attend 意思是"出席:上(大学等):照料", come 意思是"来"。这几个动词中只有 attend 可以和 meeting 搭配, 意思为"出席会议", 所以空格处应填入 attend。句意为:对他们来说,继续教育意味着他们要参加年会,并且参加每一次具 备新见解的会议,而这些新见解能够帮助他们变得更有效率。因此,本题正确答案为 C。

#### 61. 【答案】B

## 【考点】语篇理解

【解析】 therefore 意思是"所以,因此",相当于 so; since 意思是"自从; 因为,由于"; furthermore 意思是"此外;而且"。空格处所在句的前半句意思是说,每个领域内的信息和知识的量每 2~3 年就翻一番; 后半句是说,这意味着你的知识量也要每 2~3 年翻一番。由此可推测前半句表原因,后半句表结果,所以空格处应填入 since。句意为:由于每个领域的信息和知识的量每 2~3 年就翻一番, 这意味着你的知识量也要每 2~3 年翻一番。因此,本题正确答案是 B。

#### 62. 【答案】D

## 【考点】名词辨析

【解析】money 意思是"金钱", power. 意思是"力量", resource 意思是"资源:财力;办法", source 意思是"来源;水源;原始资料"。此句需要明确句子主语"知识"与所选单词以及 value, 之间的关系, Value 指的是价值, 说知识是价值的来源,符合逻辑和常识。句意为: 当今世界,知识是价值的主要来源。因此,本题正确答案为 D。

## 63. 【答案】 B

# 【考点】固定搭配

【解析】spend 意思是"度过,消磨(时光);花费",主语-般为人; devote 意思是"致力....奉献.... cost 意思是"花费;使付出",主语-般是物; pay 意思是"支付;偿还;给予",主语一-般是人。devote oneself to (doing) sth. 为固定搭配,意思为"致力于,献身于",devote 符合题意。句意为:扩展思维能力并致力于终身学习的能力是打破你成功的障碍的关键因素。因此,本题正确答案为 B.

## 64. 【答案】A

#### 【考点】动词辨析

【解析】acquire 意思是"获得,取得:学到",request 意思是 "要求:请求",request 意思是"需要;要求:命令".inquire 意思是 "询问:查究"。acquire 与 information 搭配表示"获取信息",符合题意。句意为:你可以通过书籍、文章、磁带、面对面培训、在线课程或慕课等形式获取信息,并努力实现终身学习。因此,本题正确答案为 A。

# 65. 【答案】C

## 【考点】名词辨析

【解析】shape 意思是"形状;模型;身材", type 意思是"类型,品种:模范", form 意思是"形式;形状;形态;方式", kind 意思是"种类"。本题空格后的 "books, articles, tapes, face-to-face training, and online courses or MOOCs"这些知识来源可以归纳为知识存在的不同形式(form),而不能被称为知识的形状(shape)、类型(type)或者种类(kind),因此空格处只能填入form。句意为:你可以通过书籍、文章、磁带、面对面培训、在线课程或慕课等形式获取信息,并努力实现终身学习。因此,本题正确答案为 C。

# 五、翻译

#### (一)把下列句子译成汉语

66. 【答案】公司当时被分为几个部门,如营销部和生产部。

【考点】主语的补译和被动句的翻译

【解析】该句只有代词 it 作主语,需联系上下文补充出实际主语"公司"。掌握部门名称的翻译,marketing department 翻译为"营销部"; production department 翻译为"生产部"。

67. 【答案】现在的结构是,我们可以在团队中组建小团队,在团队中安排能够生产同-产品的人员。

【考点】表语从句和定语从句的翻译

【解析】表语从句直接顺译即可,将 be that .. 翻译为.....。定语从句将定语 前置翻译为.....的", people who can manufacture a product 翻译为"能够 生产同一产品的人员"。

68. 【答案】随着近来对客户隐私的重视,上门探访似平是对他人生活的侵扰。 【考点】短语的翻译

【解析】 with...结构放句首通常翻译为"随着..."; door-knocking 的意思是门",翻译为"上门探访"; an intrusion into other people's lives 翻译为"对他人生活的侵扰"。

69.【答案】作为邻居能即刻与开门的人产生联结感,之后其他事情就都好办了。 【考点】短语的翻译

【解析】 being a neighbor 是现在分词短语作主语,翻译为"作为邻居",更符合中文表达习惯。connection 是"联结"的意思,creates an immediate connection with 泽为"即刻与....产生联结感"。

70. 【答案】独立电视法案促成独立电视管理局的设立,由其行使监管权。

【考点】非限制性定语从句和短语的翻译

【解析】翻译非限制性定语从句首先判断先行词充当的成分,其次以合理的题关系使之成句。本句 which 代指"独立电视管理局"充当从句主语,故直接承接句加连接词"由其....即可。the Independent Television Act 翻译为"独立电视法案; Independent Television Authority 翻译为"独立电视管理局"; exercises general supervision 翻译为"行使监管权"。

# (二) 把下列句子译成英语。

71. 【答案】 He wrote a letter yesterday.

【考点】 -般过去时

【解析】首先,找出该简单句的主谓宾"他写信",确定时态为一般过去时。 其次,将时间状语"yesterday"置于句末。

72. 【答案】 I can't remember where I have seen him.

【考点】 where 引导的宾语从句

【解析】首先,根据汉语意思确定使用 where 引导的宾语从句,然后根据句意可知"我曾经见过他"这一宾语从句的时态为现在完成时,翻译为"I have seen him"。

73. [答案] This music makes everyone want to dance.

【考点】主谓一致

【解析】"让某人想做某事"翻译时可用"make/let somebody want to do

something"。然后根据主语 the music 确定谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。

74. 【答案】 It took her a long time to read this book.

【考点】固定句型

【解析】"某人花费时间做某事"用结构"it takes somebody some time to do something",根据"花了"可确定谓语动词用一般过去时。

75. 【答案】 What we need is freedom.

【考点】主语从句

【解析】根据中文"我们需要的"可推断并选用"what we need"作为主语从句,整个句子采用主系表结构,谓语动词用单数 is。