

大学英语 模拟试题答案

Part One

1~25 ACBAB DBACD ADBCB DCDBA BDACB

Section D Compound Dictation

He handed out the graded finals and the groans were audible. However, I had gotten an A. But why did I sense he wasn't going to let me enjoy it?

Wickert interrupted all the complaints. "I warned you at the beginning of the class that if you took the lazy way out, it would cost you. If you had followed my instructions, this final would have been a slam dunk. Now that it's over, I can tell you. I took the case straight out of the textbook. Verbatim. I did not even bother to change the name of the case. I knew you wouldn't notice."

You could hear the sound of pages rustling as we frantically searched the textbook and the index, looking for the case. Then, there was dead silence as we read it. Oddly enough, the case's marketing plan turned out to be very similar to my own. They thought up a few things that I hadn't and vice versa.

"Only three people figured out what I had done during the final and took the information out of the book," he said. "But one person did it the hard way and actually reasoned it out on her own. It would have saved her a lot of time if she had just done what I had asked."

Yes, it would have saved me time and embarrassment. But, I did figure it out myself, although I hadn't followed his directions. I had thought it through and come up with the correct answer. Could Wickert have been trying to push us young students into thinking?

Part Two

A

1.[C] 推理判断题。文章首段提到了电子产品的回收利用与纸张和塑料不同;本段最后一句中的 **but** 表明了以上不同点在于电子产品的回收不依靠消费者,而依靠生产者。结合以上两点,可以推断纸张和塑料的回收利用主要靠消费者,因此选项 C 为正确答案。

2.[B] 事实细节题。本题考查列举处。第 2 段第 3 句列举了塑料的特性,对照选项和该句,就能发现文中明确提到选项 A、C、D,而选项 B 显然与原文意思相反。

3.[B] 事实细节题。本题考查复合句的理解。第 2 段第 4 句是一个非限制性定语从句,是 **plastics sandwich** 的定义,选项 B 是对该定语从句所述事实的总结,因此选项 B 正确。选项 A 在文中没有提及;选项 C 中的 **maximum** 是对原文 **sufficient** 的曲解;选项 D 中的 **100%** 这一数据不准确,文中只提到 **plastics sandwich** 里层是 **100%** 的再生塑料。

4.[C] 推理判断题。本题考查转折处。最后一段倒数第 2 句中的 **Unfortunately** 一词指出了用镁作机壳的电视机很贵,从而暗示它们并不受消费者欢迎,所以选项 C 正确。选项 A 属原文明确表达的意思。本段第 2 句只指出镁是一种理想的再生材料(**ideal for recycling**),因此选项 B 不对;全文并未比较塑料和镁哪个更好,因此选项 D 不对。

5.[A] 主旨大意题。文中作者只是客观地描述事实,告知读者日本的电子产品再循环使用的一些新变化和新技术,抓住这个主旨就能选出正确答案 A。作者并未发表任何个人观点,也未做出任何指示或预测。

B

6.C

解析: What is the advantage of the newly-developed system over previous research? 与之前的研究相比,新开发系统的优势是什么?

- A. In tests it identifies a person, S emotion mote correctly.在实验中它辨识情绪的准确率更高。
- B. It uses Microsoft, S Kinect in a better way.它更好地利用了微软体感游戏机。
- C. It does not require a fixed position in front of a camera.它不需要在摄像机前有一个固定的位置。
- D. It represents a person in a more detailed and vivid way.它能更具体生动地呈现一个人。

7.D

解析: What body movements would the system probably interpret as sadness?该系统很可能将什么身体动作诠释为悲伤?

- A. Bowed head and drooping shoulders.低着头, 肩膀下垂。
- B. Energetic movements and a tendency to raise arms.充满活力的动作和举胳膊的倾向
- C. Bowed head and fast movements.低着头, 动作迅速。
- D. Drooping shoulders and slow movements.肩膀下垂, 动作缓慢。

8.C

解析: What benefit can the serious games probably bring to children with autism?严肃游戏很可能给自闭症儿童带来什么好处?

- They can learn how to move their bodies.他们能学会怎么移动身体。
- They can grow into an actor or actress.他们能长大成为演员。
- They can be better understood by people.他们能被人们更好地理解。
- They can separate happiness from joy.他们能把幸福和快乐区分开。

9.A

解析: What does the plan of Camurri's team imply?卡姆里团队的计划意味着什么?

- A. The way a person's head moves suggests his attitude toward the speaker.一个人的头的运动方式表明了他对说话者的态度。
- B. The system can improve the relationship between leaders and group members.该系统能够改善领导者和成员之间的关系。
- C. A speaker should look for the signals given by the audience, 说话者应该寻找听众给出的信号。
- D. Listeners should pay attention to the tone of the speaker.听者应该关注说话者的语调。

10.B

解析: What does Pollick think about this system?波利克是如何看待该系统的?

- It enables shops to better monitor customers.它让商店能更好地监视顾客。
- It has a wide range of potential applications.它有广泛的应用前景。
- It is more useful than previous researches.它比之前的研究更有用。
- It can divide emotion states into different types.它能把情绪状态分成不同类型。

Part Three

A commitment to long hours of hard work to earn success has been widely celebrated, but this tendency toward hustling is turning toxic. 1)(Popularizing) workaholism may pose a threat to the physical and mental well-being of the 2)(workforce), and potentially damage your business.

The constant drive to keep working only creates more 3)(obstacles) to deep, restful sleep. It also often discourages more healthful nutritional habits. Junk- and fast-food 4)(options) look more efficient but are far less beneficial for the body. Over time, this can result in malnutrition and lack of energy. In addition, an increase in the number of hours that workers spend before a computer screen has 5)(accompanied) a decline in physical exercise and, therefore, a rise in lifestyle diseases like obesity. Furthermore, if workers 6)(constantly) choose work-related activities in pursuit of hustle, they give up something else that might be more rewarding in terms of individual well-being.

If you encourage such a culture, you may be setting yourself and your employees up for a rat race. When winning becomes the only acceptable outcome, that healthy sense of rivalry can turn deeply dangerous to company 7)(productivity). Being devoted and hardworking is important and even necessary for entrepreneurs, but too much focus on competition causes 8)(panic) and desperation. Respect the fact that, as human beings, we all come with physical, mental and emotional 9)(limitations). A culture should be fostered that not only celebrates hard work but also appreciates and rewards employees who enforce reasonable 10)(boundaries) between life and work.

Part Four

1~10 ACACD BBADA

11~20 CBADB DCCAC

Part Five

1. merit
2. dangled
3. loosen
4. revenue
5. Cultivating
6. stabled
7. drastically
8. due
9. entailed
10. Posed

Part Six

Example:

Choose a Job You Love

When it comes to choosing a job I believe that one's own interest should be considered as an important criterion.

I concede that big cities usually provide more opportunities than smaller cities. And the challenges presented with big cities can also motivate new graduates to adjust to the real competitive world fast. In the same sense, remuneration undeniably would be a major factor as well. However, as far as I am concerned, the decisive factor should be one's interest. People can easily be trapped in a job which does not inspire them. But work can also be a source of infinite pleasure and enjoyment if it intrigues an individual. Furthermore, one is much more likely to

obtain achievements by playing to one's strengths. Life would be more meaningful when one endeavours to pursue one's real interests and follow one's heart. Admittedly, it is hard not to be tempted by a high salary. Yet, in the long run, one will come to the realisation that it is shortsighted to exchange one's passion for monetary rewards.

In the final analysis, although there are a myriad of factors to be considered before making a decision, from my standpoint, I believe that one should never forgo one's true passion. (205 words)

好句积累:

1.Among many competing factors,I believe that one has to consider which type of job he finds intriguing.

在诸多因素中，我认为我们首先要考虑的是我们对什么样的工作感兴趣。

2.Big cities may not be suitable for everyone whereas small cities sometimes harbour surprising opportunities.

大城市并不一定适合每一个人，而小城市有时会有意想不到的机遇。

3.Evidently, jobs with a promising prospect are more desirable in the long term despite a relatively low starting-up salary.

显然，虽然有发展前途的工作起薪低，但是长期来看我们更希望选择这样的工作。

4.The reality is that new graduates are hardly in a position where they would be spoiled for choice.

现实是，刚毕业的大学生很难有很多选择工作的机会。

5.Given the current job market, many students just settle for whatever job they can obtain regardless of location or prospects.

鉴于当今的就业市场，很多学生只是接受他们能够争取到的工作，而不考虑工作地点和发展前景。