

2020 年广东成人高等教育学士学位英语水平考试试卷及答案

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

Jessica: I'm so excited! We have two weeks off! What are you going to do?

Natasha: 1 I guess I'll just stay home. Maybe I'll catch up on my reading. What about you? Any plans?

Jessica: Well, my parents have rented an apartment in California. I'm going to take long walks along the beach every day and do lots of swimming.

Natasha: 2

Jessica: 3 My parents will be happy to have you with us. Natasha: 4 I'd love to!

A. Do you mean it?

B. Say, why don't you come with us?

C. I'm not sure.

D. Sounds great!

Dialogue Two

Clerk: Good morning, Madam. May I help you?

Client: Good morning, I'd like to open a new account to deposit this money.

Clerk: 5

Client: A current account would be fine.

Clerk: OK. Please fill out this form. 6

Client: Here's the form, my ID card and the money. And, I have another account which I'd like to clear today. 7

Clerk: OK. I'll deal with these one by one.

A. Can you draw out all the money from this bankbook and put it into the new account?

B. A current account or fixed?

C. And give me your ID card.

D. What do you like?

Dialogue Three

Speaker A: Good morning! Can I help you?

Speaker B: Yes, may I see your production manager, Mr. Smith, please?

Speaker A: I am sorry. 8

Speaker B: Well, I'd like to make an appointment to see him sometime next week.

Speaker A: Let me check Mr. Smith's diary. Just a moment. Yes, Mr. Smith doesn't seem to be busy on Tuesday morning and Friday afternoon.

Speaker B: Could I make an appointment for Tuesday morning?

Speaker A: 9

Speaker B: Yes, that would be fine.

Speaker A: I'll make note of that. 10

Speaker B: Yes, this is my name card. You can contact me any day.

Speaker A: OK.

Speaker B: Thank you very much! Good-bye!

Speaker A: Good-bye!

A. May I have your name, please?

B. Would 9:30 be convenient?

C. Mr. Smith is out on business today.

D. How long will it be?

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

Children in the United States are exposed to many influences other than that of their families. Television is the most significant of these influences because the habit of watching television usually begins before children start attending school.

Parents are concerned about the lack of quality in television programs for children. The degree of violence in many of these shows also worries them. Studies indicate that, when children are exposed to violence, they may become aggressive or insecure. Parents are also concerned about the commercials that their children see on television. Many parents would like to see fewer commercials during programs for children. And some parents feel that these shows should not have any commercials at all because young minds are not mature enough to deal with the claims made by advertisers.

Educational television has no commercials and has programs for children that many parents approve of. The most famous of these is Sesame Street, which tries to give preschool children a head start in learning the alphabet (字母) and numbers. It also tries to teach children useful things about the world in which they live.

Even though most parents and educators give Sesame Street and shows like it high marks for quality, some critics argue that all television, whether educational or not, is

harmful to children.

These critics feel that the habit of watching hours of television every day turns children into bored and passive (被动的) consumers of their world rather than encouraging them to become active explorers of it.

11. Which of the following statements is NOT based on the passage?

- A. Parents are worried about the influence of television on their children.
- B. Television has much influence on children.
- C. Both parents and their children like watching educational television.
- D. Some critics think that television is no good for children.

12. In what ways do children suffer from television?

- A. They become the victims of social violence.
- B. They spend hours watching television instead of doing school work.
- C. The programs make the children lose interest in the world.
- D. The programs make the children spend too much of their parents' money.

13. Parents would not like their children to see commercials because ____.

- A. they think that their children are not old enough to handle advertising
- B. commercials teach children alphabet and numbers
- C. commercials help to sell products
- D. they don't like commercials

14. Educational television is widely appreciated because ____.

- A. it does have the same commercials as others
- B. it offers programs for both children and their parents
- C. many parents like the programs it offers for their children
- D. children can learn some school subjects before they go to school

15. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Watching Too Much Television May Be Harmful to Young Minds
- B. Television Is More Harmful than Educational
- C. Television's Influence on Children
- D. More Educational Television

Passage Two

Today just as technology changed the face of industry, farms have undergone an "agricultural revolution". On the farm of today, machines provide almost all the power.

One of the most important benefits will be the farm computer. A few forward-looking farmers are already using computers to help them run their farms more efficiently. The computers help them keep more accurate records, so they can make better decisions on what crops to plant, how much livestock to buy, when to sell their products, and how much profit they can expect. Many computer companies have been developing special computer programs just for farmers. Programs are being written for hog producers, grain farmers, potato farmers, and dairy farmers. In the future, farmers

will be able to purchase computer programs made to their needs. Because of the growing importance of computers on the farm, students at agricultural colleges are required to take computer classes in addition to their normal agricultural courses. There can be no doubt that farmers will rely on computers even more in the future. While the old-time farm depended on horsepower, and modern farms depend on machine power, farms of the future will depend on computer power.

Another technological advance which is still in the experimental stage is the robot, a real “mechanized hired hand” that will be able to move and, in some ways, think like a human being. Agricultural engineers believe that computer-aided robots will make startling changes in farming before the end of the century. Unlike farmers of the present, farmers of the future will find that many day-to-day tasks will be done for them. Scientists are now developing robots that will be able to shear sheep, drive tractors, and harvest fruit. Even complex jobs will be done by robots. For example, in order to milk their cows, farmers must first drive them into the barn, then connect them to the milking machines, watch the machines, and disconnect them when they are finished. In the future, this will all be done by robots. In addition, when the milking is completed, the robots will automatically check to make sure that the milk is pure. The complete mobilization of the farm is far in the future, but engineers expect that some robots will be used before long.

16. Which sentence is the main idea of the whole passage?

- A. The first sentence of the first paragraph
- B. The first sentence of the second paragraph.
- C. The first sentence of the third paragraph.
- D. The last sentence of the second paragraph.

17. According to the passage, computers can not help farmers decide ____.

- A. how much money they can earn from their products
- B. whether to plant a certain kind of crop
- C. what livestock to raise
- D. when to sell their products

18. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Farmers in the future will depend totally on computers.
- B. Both computers and robots have been in use on today's farms.
- C. Farmers mainly use machines on their farms at present.
- D. Students at agricultural colleges must take computer classes because they can do nothing without the help of computers on today's farms.

19. According to the engineers, _____ will be done by robots in the near future.

- A. most of the farm work
- B. milking cows
- C. all farm work

D. all the work

20. What is the best title for the whole passage?

A. Computer, Farmers' Best Friend

B. Farmers in the Future

C. Computers and Robots

D. The Agricultural Revolution

Passage Three

An idea that started in Seattle's public library has spread throughout America and beyond. The concept is simple: help to build a sense of community in a city by getting everyone to read the same book at the same time.

In addition to encouraging reading as a pursuit(追求)to be enjoyed by all, the program allows strangers to communicate by discussing the book on the bus, as well as promoting reading as an experience to be shared in families and schools. The idea came from Seattle librarian Nancy Pearl who launched the "If All of Seattle Read the Same Book" project in 1998. Her original program used author visits, study guides, and book discussion groups to bring people together with a book, but the idea has since expanded to many other American cities, and even to Hong Kong.

In Chicago, the mayor appeared on television to announce the choice of *To Kill a Mockingbird* as the first book in the "One Book, One Chicago" program. As a result, reading clubs and neighborhood groups sprang up around the city. Across the US, stories emerged of parents and children reading to each other at night and strangers chatting away on the bus about the plot and characters.

The only problem arose in New York, where local readers could not decide on one book to represent the huge and diverse population. This may show that the idea works best in medium-sized cities or large towns, where a greater sense of unity can be achieved. Or it may show that New Yorkers rather missed the point, putting all their energy and passion into the choice of the book rather than a discussion about the book itself.

Ultimately, as Nancy points out, the level of success is not measured by how many people read a book, but by how many people are enriched by the process or have enjoyed speaking to someone with whom they would not otherwise have shared a word.

21. What is the purpose of the project launched by Nancy?

A. To invite authors to guide readers.

B. To encourage people to read and share.

C. To involve people in community service.

D. To promote the friendship between cities.

22. Why was it difficult for New Yorkers to carry out the project?

A. They had little interest in reading.

- B. They were too busy to read a book.
C. They came from many different backgrounds.
D. They lacked support from the local government.
23. According to the passage, where would the project be more easily carried out?
A. In large communities with little sense of unity.
B. In large cities where libraries are far from home.
C. In medium-sized cities with a diverse population
D. In large towns where agreement can be quickly reached.
24. The underlined words "shared a word" in the last paragraph probably mean _____.
A. exchanged ideas with each other
B. discussed the meaning of a word
C. gained life experience
D. used the same language
25. According to Nancy, the degree of success of the project is judged by _____.
A. the careful selection of a proper book
B. the growing popularity of the writer
C. the number of people who benefit from reading
D. the number of books that each person reads

Passage Four

Diana Jacobs thought her family had a workable plan to pay for college for her 21-year-old twin sons: a combination of savings, income, scholarships, and a modest amount of borrowing. Then her husband lost his job, and the plan fell apart.

"I have two kids in college, and I want to say come home, but at the same time I want to provide them with a good education," says Jacobs.

The Jacobs family did work out a solution: They asked and received more aid from the schools, and each son increased his borrowing to the maximum amount through the federal loan (贷款) program. They will each graduate with \$20,000 of debt, but at least they will be able to finish school.

With unemployment rising, financial aid administrators expect to hear more families like the Jacobs. More students are applying for aid, and more families expect to need student loans. College administrators are concerned that they will not have enough aid money to go around.

At the same time, tuition(学费) continues to rise. A report from the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education found that college tuition and fees increased 439% during the past 20 years, while average family income rose just 147%. Student borrowing has more than doubled in the last decade, "If we go on this way for another 25 years, we won't have an affordable system of higher education," says Patrick M. Callan, president of the center. "The middle-class families have been financing it

through debt. They will send kids to college whatever it takes, even if that means a huge amount of debt.”

Financial aid administrators have been having a hard time as many companies decide that student loans are not profitable enough and have stopped making them. The good news, however, is that federal loans account for about three-quarters of student borrowing, and the government says that money will flow uninterrupted.

26. According to the first paragraph, why did the plan of the Jacobs family fail?

- A. The twins wasted too much money.
- B. The father was out of work.
- C. Their saving ran out.
- D. The family fell apart.

27. How did the Jacobs manage to solve their problem?

- A. They asked their kids to come home.
- B. They borrowed \$20, 000 from the school
- C. They encouraged their twin sons to do part-time jobs.
- D. They got help from the school and the federal government.

28. Financial aid administrators believe that ____.

- A. more families will face the same problem as the Jacobs
- B. the government will receive more letters of complaint
- C. college tuition fees will double soon
- D. America's unemployment will fall

29. What can we learn about the middle-class families from the text?

- A. They blamed the government for the tuition increase
- B. Their income remained steady in the last decade.
- C. They will try their best to send kids to college.
- D. Their debts will be paid off within 25 years.

30. According to the last paragraph, the government will ____.

- A. provide most students with scholarships
- B. dismiss some financial aid administrators
- C. stop the companies from making student loans
- D. go on providing financial support for college students

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. Scientific research results can now be quickly _____ to factory production.

- A. used
- B. applied
- C. tried
- D. practiced

32. During the summer holiday season it is difficult to find a _____ room in the hotels here.
A. blank B. vacant C. free D. deserted
33. I arrived at the airport so late that I _____ missed the flight.
A. almost B. quite C. hardly D. seldom
34. He made a quick _____ from his illness.
A. relief B. recovery C. survival D. relaxation
35. By the time you graduate, we _____ in Australia for one year.
A. will be staying B. will have stayed
C. would have stayed D. have stayed
36. Just as relaxation is an important part of our lives, _____ stress.
A. so is B. as it is C. and so is D. the same is
37. Fool _____ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing.
A. who B. as C. that D. like
38. _____ for the fact that she broke her leg, she might have passed the exam.
A. Had it not been B. Hadn't it been
C. Was it not D. Were it not
39. You should know better than _____ your little sister at home by herself.
A. to leave B. leaving C. to be left D. left
40. They _____ have arrived at lunchtime but their flight was delayed.
A. will B. can C. must D. should
41. —Where are the children? The dinner's going to be completely ruined.
—I wish they _____ always late.
A. weren't B. hadn't been C. wouldn't be D. wouldn't have been
42. Knowledge and learning are important if we want to be successful, but they may also _____ our thinking.
A. direct B. limit C. change D. improve
43. She showed the visitors around the museum, the construction _____ had taken more than three years.
A. for which B. with which C. of which D. to which
44. _____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.
A. In spite of B. But for C. Because of D. As for
45. This watch is _____ to all the other watches on the market.
A. superior B. advantageous
C. super D. beneficial
46. When the entire class worked together they finished the project _____.
A. in no way B. in no time
C. on no account D. in no case
47. When I arrived in this country, I had to start learning the language from _____.

A. scratch B. scrap C. snatch D. scrape

48. Those successful deaf dancers think that dancing is an activity _____ sight matters more than hearing.

A. when B. whose C. which D. where

49. _____, I can see that those terrible events shaped me into the person I am today.

A. Having looked back B. Looking back
C. Looked back D. To be looking back

50. We hurried all the way to the airport, only _____ that the flight had been called off because of the foggy weather.

A. being told B. to be told C. having told D. to have told

Part IV Translation (15 points)

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

Online shopping promotes excessive household consumption, and non-consumerism is gradually on the rise. This trend is also spreading to the circle of cyber celebrities. Some YouTube celebrities are calling on their fans to take on the challenge of not spending for a year. Two friends from Canada completed the challenge, who only spend their money on food in a year. In the first three months, they learned not to spend their money on any household appliances, clothes, daily necessities. In the next phase, they give up the expenditure on services such as haircuts, eating out and filling cars, which saved them \$55,000 in a year.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 120 words on the topic of "Health and Happiness". You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below.

Write your essay on the Answer Sheet.

1. 人人都希望过上幸福的生活;
2. 身心健康是幸福生活的重要因素;
3. 我是如何保持身心健康的。

2020 年广东省学位英语试卷 B 卷真题答案

一、完成对话（10 题 x1 分=10 分）

1.C 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.A

二、阅读理解（20 题 x2 分=40 分）

11.C 12.A 13.A 14.C 15.C 16.A 17.C 18.C 19.A 20.D

21-25 BCDAC 26-30 BDACD

三、词汇语法（20 题 x1 分=20 分）

31-35 BBABB 36-40ABAAD

41-45 ABCBA 46-50 BADBB

四、英译汉（15 分）

- 1、网上购物促使家庭消费过度，不消费主义正逐渐兴起。
- 2、该趋势也逐渐扩散至网红圈。
- 3、有些 YouTube 网红开始号召粉丝挑战一年内不消费。
- 4、有两位来自加拿大的朋友除了只在食物上消费，完成了一年不消费的挑战。
- 5、在最初的三个月里，他们学会不在任何家电、衣服、日用品上消费。
- 6、下一阶段，他们舍弃了理发、外出就餐、为汽车加油的服务支出。
- 7、一年之内他们省下了 55000 美元。