

..... 线 ..... 封 ..... 密 ..... 题 不 得 答

# 2018 年河南省普通高等学校

## 选拔优秀专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试

### 专业英语

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
分值	30	40	20	20	20	20	150

注意事项:

答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号涂写在答题卡上。

本试卷的试题答案应答在答题卡上, 答在试卷上无效。

#### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (0 points)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete statements in this part. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate word or expression from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

1. You won't get a loan \_\_\_\_\_ you can offer some security.  
A. lest                      B. in case                      C. unless                      D. other than
2. Many children chose "Peppa Pig" as their \_\_\_\_\_ TV program.  
A. favorable                      B. favorite                      C. preferred                      D. preferable
3. Few people know him, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do they                      B. don't they                      C. doesn't few                      D. don't few
4. The opportunity \_\_\_\_\_ in a prestigious corporation is a dream for the graduates nowadays in many countries.  
A. working                      B. to work                      C. worked                      D. to be working
5. We thought of selling this old furniture, but we've decided to \_\_\_\_\_ it. It might be valuable.  
A. hold on to                      B. keep up with                      C. turn to                      D. look after
6. The book has been translated into thirty languages since it \_\_\_\_\_ on the market in 1973.  
A. had come                      B. has come                      C. came                      D. comes
7. The Clarks haven't decided yet which hotel \_\_\_\_\_  
A. to stay                      B. is to stay                      C. to stay at                      D. is for staying

8. \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, our ship will set sail for Macao.  
A. Whatever the weather is like                      B. Whatever is the weather like  
C. However is the weather like                      D. However the weather is like
9. \_\_\_\_\_ before we leave tomorrow, we should invite all our friends to hold a party to welcome them.  
A. Had they come back                      B. Were they coming back  
C. Were they to come back                      D. Would they come back
10. Susan came out \_\_\_\_\_ in the speech contest.  
A. the third                      B. three                      C. a third                      D. third
11. My roommate didn't meet the deadline. I regretted \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not to be able to help                      B. to be not able to help  
C. being unable to help                      D. being not to be able to help
12. After \_\_\_\_\_ by the doctor, you are required to turn in the examination form.  
A. examined                      B. having examined  
C. to be examined                      D. being examined
13. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ my four years of college life.  
A. didn't wasted                      B. shouldn't have wasted  
C. haven't wasted                      D. hadn't wasted
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to study abroad, I could not experience a quite different culture.  
A. Due to                      B. But for                      C. As to                      D. Owing to
15. \_\_\_\_\_ will our life be like if robots control our life in the future?  
A. What do you suppose                      B. What will you suppose  
C. What you suppose                      D. What you would suppose
16. Every boy and every girl \_\_\_\_\_ that each day and each hour brings \_\_\_\_\_ duty.  
A. know; their                      B. knows; its                      C. knows; their                      D. know; its
17. When he was asked about the missing cell phone, the boy \_\_\_\_\_ ever seeing it.  
A. opposed                      B. denied                      C. objected                      D. refused
18. His actions are not \_\_\_\_\_ his words  
A. in relation to                      B. in contrast to                      C. in regard to                      D. in line with
19. He looks as if he \_\_\_\_\_ nothing about the news.  
A. knew                      B. would know                      C. would have known                      D. should know
20. When the police broke into the house, they found the old man \_\_\_\_\_ dead on the floor.



- A. lain                      B. laid                      C. laying                      D. lying
21. Gilbert often attends on-line public lectures \_\_\_\_\_his horizon  
 A. broadening                      B. to broaden  
 C. to have broadened                      D. to be broadened
22. It is no good \_\_\_\_\_about the living conditions here. You should adapt yourself to the environment.  
 A. to complain                      B. for you to complain  
 C. for you to complaining                      D. complaining
23. The striking contrast of another culture provides a mirror \_\_\_\_\_ one's own culture is reflected.  
 A. on which                      B. in which  
 C. from which                      D. out of which
24. Asia is \_\_\_\_\_Europe.  
 A. larger four times than                      B. four times larger as  
 C. four times as large as                      D. as four times large as
25. The librarian said you \_\_\_\_\_return this book to the library by the end of this week.  
 A. might                      B. would                      C. dare                      D. must
26. \_\_\_\_\_for two years, the bike needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Using ;repairing                      B. Being used; being repaired  
 C. Having been used; repairing                      D. Having used;to be repaired
27. The question he asked was \_\_\_\_\_the electrical equipment should be stored.  
 A. what                      B. which                      C. where                      D. because
28. My eyes are getting tired. I \_\_\_\_\_for two hours. I think I'll take a rest.  
 A. have read                      B. have been reading  
 C. read                      D. would have read bars
29. Polar explorers have to be extremely \_\_\_\_\_to endure the climate and other hardships.  
 A. hard                      B. rough                      C. tough                      D. fierce
30. As she matured as an artist, she \_\_\_\_\_ realize that "all artists are a product of their culture".  
 A. kept to                      B. came to                      C. took to                      D. went to

**Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide

on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWEAR SHEET**.

**Passage One**

Participation in classroom is not only accepted but also expected of the students in many courses. Some professors base part of the final grade on the students' oral participation. Although there are formal lectures during which the student has a passive role (i.e. listening and taking notes), many courses are organized around classroom discussions, student questions, and informal lectures. In graduate seminars the professor has a "managerial" role and the students make presentations and lead discussions. The students do the actual teaching in these seminars.

A professor's teaching style is another factor that determines the degree and type of student participation. Some professors prefer to control discussion while others prefer to guide the class without dominating it. Many professors encourage students to question and challenge their ideas; students who make assertions that contradict the professor's point of view should be prepared to supply evidence to their positions.

In the teaching of science and mathematics, the dominant mode of instruction is generally traditional, with teachers presenting formal lectures and students taking notes. However, new educational trends have emerged in the humanities and social sciences in the past two decades. Students in education, sociology, and psychology classes, for example, are often required to solve problems in groups, design projects, make presentations, and examine case studies. Since some college or university courses are "applied" rather than theoretical, they stress "doing" and involvement.

31. Participation in the classroom is not only accepted but also expected of the students in many courses except in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. seminar courses  
 B. the humanities and social sciences  
 C. informal lecture courses  
 D. science and mathematics
32. Education in the humanities and social sciences has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. not changed much  
 B. changed from being theoretical to being applied  
 C. changed a little  
 D. become more theoretical than applied
33. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an active participant in a seminar is a good student

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- B. a student who can always take full notes is a good one
- C. a student who can dominate the class is a good one
- D. a student who keeps silent in the classroom is a good one

34. The reason why some professors ask students to make presentations and lead discussions is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. these professors are not willing to teach the theory
- B. these professors are often not well prepared before class
- C. these professors want to stress "doing"
- D. these professors want to test the students' abilities

35. Which of the following is true?

- A. Student participation is not common in the classroom in many courses like sociology.
- B. Some professors want to dominate the classroom discussion.
- C. Some professors usually want the students to participate in the teaching of science and mathematics.
- D. New educational trends have emerged in the teaching of natural sciences such as chemistry.

### Passage Two

A blizzard is a severe weather condition characterized by low temperatures and strong winds, greater than 35 miles per hour, bearing a great amount of snow.

Because the factors for classifying winter storms are complex, there are many definitions of what a blizzard truly is. But it is generally agreed that in order to be classified as a blizzard, as opposed to merely a winter storm, the weather must meet several conditions. The storm must decrease visibility to a quarter of a mile for three hours running, include snow or ice as precipitation(冰雹), and have wind speeds of at least 32 miles per hour, which means force seven or more on the wind scale.

Another standard, according to Environment Canada is that the winter storm must have winds of 40 kilometers per hour or more, plenty of snow, visibility less than one kilometer, a temperature of less than minus 25 degrees Celsius, and all of these conditions must last for four hours or more, before the storm can properly be called a blizzard.

When all of these conditions continue after snow has stopped falling, the storm is referred to as a ground blizzard. An extreme form of blizzard is a whiteout. when the downdrafts, together with snowfall, become so severe that it is impossible to distinguish the ground from the air. People caught in a whiteout can quickly become disoriented, losing their sense of up and down as well as their sense of direction. Severe blizzards can also occur along with arctic cyclones.

36. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. The definitions of blizzards.
- B. The disasters caused by blizzards.
- C. The amount of snow brought by blizzards.
- D. The strong winds caused by blizzards.

37. Which of the following is true of a blizzard according to the first standard?

- A. One can't see anything beyond a mile.
- B. One can't see anything beyond a quarter of a mile.
- C. The wind blows at a speed of 25 miles per hour.
- D. The wind blows at a speed of 23 miles per hour.

38. Which of the following is true of a blizzard according to the second standard?

- A. Visibility is decreased to 2 kilometers
- B. Visibility is decreased to 1.5 kilometers
- C. The wind blows at a speed of 40 miles per hour.
- D. The wind blows at a speed of 32 miles per hour.

39. What is a ground blizzard?

- A. A blizzard blowing over a piece of land.
- B. A blizzard hitting a plain.
- C. When the snow has stopped falling, the visibility increases and wind force decreases
- D. When the snow has stopped falling, the visibility and wind remain.

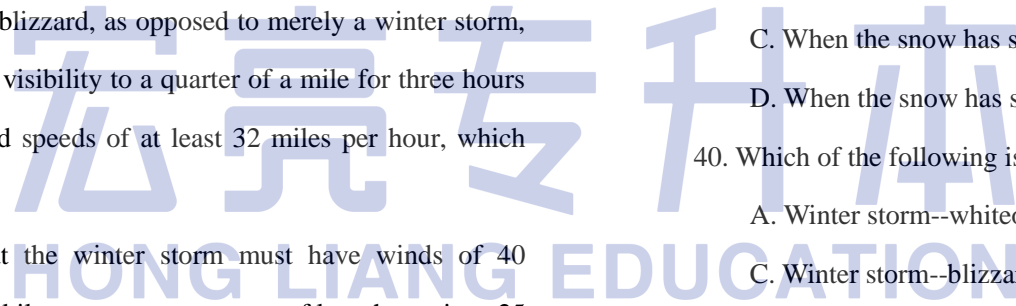
40. Which of the following is the correct order of increasing force?

- A. Winter storm--whiteout--blizzard.
- B. Whiteout--winter storm--blizzard
- C. Winter storm--blizzard--whiteout.
- D. Blizzard--winter storm--whiteout

### Passage Three

You are here to see Bill Gates, the Chairman and Chief Software Architect of Microsoft Corporation. As you know, Microsoft is the worldwide leader in software services and Internet technology for personal and business computing. Last year's revenues topped \$32 billion, and the company employed 55,000 people in 85 countries. And Mr. Gates is an iconic figure in contemporary computing.

While attending Harvard, Bill Gates and his childhood friend Paul Allen started Microsoft, and launched a revolution. The fledgling(刚开始的) company was more interesting than the classroom for Bill Gates, so he



dropped out in his junior year. In his case, it was clearly a great decision. He not only built a company, but more importantly he built a vision. Both were built on the idea that the computer would be a valuable tool on every office desk and in every home, and that software was the key. The penetration of personal computing in our businesses, our offices, our public libraries, on the train or on the plane, and in our home is astonishing, and truly reflects the Bill Gates' view that if the software is right, they will come.

Bill Gates also is an author of two books. One of them, *Business at the Speed of Thought*, is available in 60 nations and 25 languages. It shows how computer technology can solve business problems in fundamentally new ways. By the way, the proceeds of both books are given to nonprofits that support the use of technology in education and skill development.

He's an avid reader, a golfer, and a bridge player. He is a household name, a visionary, a philanthropist (慈善家), and tonight he is our guest. So please join me in giving an Illinois welcome to William H. Bill Gates.

41. What does the author mean when he refers to Mr. Gates as an iconic figure?

- A. Mr. Gates is a famous person having a lot of money
- B. Mr. Gates is a famous person representing a way of life
- C. Mr. Gates is a famous person developing a lot of software
- D. Mr. Gates is a famous person working in computer industry

42. Why did Bill Gates drop out of school?

- A. Because there was a revolution
- B. Because he had earned \$32 million
- C. Because he had already built a vision
- D. Because school wasn't as interesting as his work

43. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is most important for the development of computers?

- A. Bill Gates dropping out of school.
- B. The penetration of personal computing
- C. Bill Gates fledgling company
- D. the software

44. We can infer from paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bill Gates made a lot of money from the two books
- B. Bill Gates used up all the money from the two books
- C. Bill Gates donated the money from the two books to his company
- D. Bill Gates made no profits from the two books

45. According to the last paragraph, Bill Gates is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ next.

- A. give a talk
- B. hold a meeting
- C. attend a business meeting
- D. meet his colleagues

#### Passage Four

As technology transcends national boundaries and demystifies(使明白) cultures, and the speed of flight transcends the speed of sound, it's time for us to reflect upon whether or not our students are prepared to meet the challenges of the information age. Are we losing sight of what our task is to prepare our youngsters to become effective contributors to society?

Today's children must be prepared with the knowledge and experience to be able to select, retrieve(检索) and synthesize(合成) information from traditional and nontraditional sources, and apply it locally and transnationally.

Our children need to experience learning in a cooperative, inquiry-based environment so that they develop from a state of dependency through independence to interdependency. They need to read very eagerly in a variety of contexts, and apply mathematical and scientific concepts to real life situations within and between disciplines to solve anticipated and unpredictable problems. To make them citizens of the world, they need to learn a second language starting in kindergarten, so that they can communicate effectively in an international marketplace. They need technological expertise and familiarity with computers to use them in the classroom and beyond. They must nurture, and we must support their desire to become lifelong learners.

Can these objectives be realized? Certainly. We must "reteach in order that we may teach".

46. The author thinks today's education \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. doesn't perform its task well
- B. has to give challenges to the students
- C. reflects upon the students' challenges
- D. has transcended national boundaries

47. The underlined word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. knowledge
- B. experience
- C. information
- D. interdependency

48. The purpose of a cooperative, inquiry-based learning is to nurture students' \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. independence
- B. dependence
- C. desire to learn life-long
- D. interdependency

49. Students of our information age should be able to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. select, retrieve and synthesize information

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宏亮专升本  
HONG LIANG EDUCATION



- B. apply information locally and international
- C. apply scientific knowledge to solve anticipated and unpredictable problems
- D. all of the above

50. This passage is a\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. description of the condition of today's education
- B. discussion about what today's students should be able to do
- C. call for educational reform
- D. list of actions we have to take in teaching

**Part III Cloze (20 points)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

Though some people have suggested that women should return to housework in order to leave 51 Jobs for men, the idea has been rejected by both women and men in public 52 polls.

Lately some union officials have suggested that too many women are employed in types of work more 53 for men and that women should step aside to make 54 for unemployed young men. They argue that women, especially women in their childbearing years, 55 delay economic development and result 56 lower productivity, poor quality and inefficiency.

To solve the problem, they suggest that working women stay at home 57 their husbands or brothers were given double wages. They argue that 58 these circumstances, families would 59 their same level of income, and women could run the house and 60 children much better.

The suggestion, 61, has been flatly rejected by 9 out of 10 people 62.

Some other people have suggested another way 63 "phased employment" theory. The theory suggests that a woman worker take 64 from her job when she is seven months pregnant and stay off the job 65 her baby reaches the age of 3. It suggests that women 66 leave receive seventy-five percent of their 67 salary and be allowed to return to work after the three-year period. This will 68 children, women, their families and the society and it 69 to be more acceptable than the suggestion 70 women return to their homes forever.

- 51.A. more                      B. few                      C much                      D. less
- 52.A. attitude                      B. reaction                      C. idea                      D. opinion

- 53.A. available                      B. suitable                      C. reliable                      D. practical
- 54.A. course                      B. route                      C. way                      D. road
- 55.A. strangely                      B. unusually                      C. approximately                      D. actual
- 56.A. with                      B. in                      C. from                      D. on
- 57.A. though                      B. while                      C. since                      D. until
- 58.A. under                      B. for                      C. with                      D. on
- 59.A. remain                      B. supply                      C. support                      D. receive
- 60.A. grow                      B. bring                      C. raise                      D. feed
- 61.A. therefore                      B. moreover                      C. however                      D. thus
- 62.A. polling                      B.to poll                      C.to be polled                      D. polled
- 63.A. called                      B. calling                      C. to call                      D. to be called
- 64.A. holiday                      B. rest                      C. leave                      D. vacation
- 65.A. when                      B. until                      C. after                      D. while
- 66.A.in                      B. for                      C. on                      D. with
- 67.A. common                      B. ordinary                      C. normal                      D. real
- 68.A. profit                      B. interest                      C. serve                      D. benefit
- 69.A. finally                      B. definitely                      C. Doubtful                      D. fashionably
- 70.A that                      B which                      C. these                      D. those

**Part IV Error Detection (10 points)**

**Directions:** There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, c, and D. You are required to identify the one that is incorrect, and then write the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

71. No only did they brought snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment.  
A                      B                      C                      D

72. Today, people are spending twice as many on entertainment as they did in the past.  
A                      B                      C                      D

73. Entering the yard, found it covered with lots of falling leaves.  
A                      B                      C                      D

74. There are two rooms in the beach house, the small of which serves as a kitchen.  
A                      B                      C                      D

75. Many wants to buy that kind of cloth because she has been told that the cloth is washed very well.

- A B C D

76. Some friends tried to settle the quarrel of the new couple without hurting the feeling of neither.

- A B C D

77. The old farmer lives in a lonely village far from the town. He lives lonely, but he doesn't feel lonely.

- A B C D

78. How can you learn anything while you spend all your spare time playing computer games?

- A B C D

79. In some cases, different approaches for the same scientific problem lead to conflicting results.

- A B C D

80. People who have had a bad experience are usually more careful the second time.

- A B C D

**Part V. Translation (20 points)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

81. Football is the most popular sport around the world. People participating in the game can not only keep fit, but also make friends and gain great enjoyment. However, it may result in bloodshed from time to time due to its fierce nature; yet this cannot weaken the charm of football.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

82. The booming of Confucius Institutes in many countries shows there is a constant rise of the worldwide fervor in learning Chinese. China's rich culture and blossoming economy are driving their interest to learn the language. The Confucius Institutes have not only offered a place for foreigners to learn Chinese, but also serves as a platform to help people understand each other.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Section B**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

83.我很快意识到手机就像香烟一样，很难戒掉。

\_\_\_\_\_

84.这套衣服，除了颜色以外，还是很令人满意的。

\_\_\_\_\_

85.再也没有比看到学生的进步更使老师们高兴的了。

\_\_\_\_\_

86.警方提醒乘客，不要将钱和贵重物品放在提包里，以防被盗。

\_\_\_\_\_

87.我不在乎他们否定我的计划，但在内心深处我仍渴望得到他们的支持。

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part VI Writing (20 points)**

**Directions:** For this part, you're required to write a composition entitled **How Should College Students Manage Their Time?** Please write it on the ANSWER SHEET with at least 150 words

\_\_\_\_\_

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# 2018 年专业英语试卷参考答案

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1×30=30 points)

1.C

[翻译] 除非你能提供些抵押品, 否则你不会得到贷款。

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] lest: 以免, 唯恐; in case: 免得, 以防; unless: 除非; other than: 除了……外。根据句意可知, 选 C。

2.B

[翻译] 许多孩子选择《小猪佩奇》作为他们最喜欢的电视节目。

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] favorable: 赞同的, 有利的; favorite: 最喜欢的; preferred: 首选的; preferable: 较适合的, 更可取的。

根据句意可知, 选 B。

3.A

[翻译] 几乎没有人认识他, 对吧?

[考点] 反意疑问句

[解析] 当陈述句部分有 little, few, hardly 等表示否定意义的词时, 附加疑问句要用肯定形式。故选 A。

4.B

[翻译] 对现如今许多国家的毕业生来说, 能有机会在名企工作是一个梦想。

[考点] 非谓语动词

[解析] 分析句子结构可知, 空处应用不定式作后置定语修饰 opportunity, 表示主动和将来, 意为“……的机会”。现在分词作后置定语时表示主动和进行; 过去分词作后置定语时表示被动和完成; D 项为不定式的进行式, 均不符合语意。故选 B。

5.A

[翻译] 我们想过卖掉这件旧家具, 但还是决定留着它。它可能还很值钱。

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] hold on to: 保持, 保留; keep on with: 跟上, 赶上; turn to: 转向, 求助于; look after: 照顾, 照看。根据句意可知, 选 A。

6.C

[翻译] 这本书自 1973 年上市以来已经被翻译成了三十种语言。

[考点] 动词时态

[解析] 本句主句是现在完成时, 结合从句中的时间状语 in 1973 可知, 从句应用一般过去时, 表示过去某具体时间发生的动作。故选 C。

7.C

[翻译] 克拉克一家还没决定好住哪家酒店。

[考点] 非谓语动词

[解析] 疑问词 what, which, who, when, where, how 及连接词 whether 与不定式连用构成一个短语时, 相当于一个名词, 可在句中做句子的主语宾语或表语等。本句中“which hotel to stay at”作 haven't decided 的宾语, stay 作“暂住, 逗留”时是不及物动词, 后应用介词。故选 C。

8.A

[翻译] 不管明天天气怎么样, 我们的船都将驶往澳门。

[考点] 状语从句

[解析] 分析句子结构可知, 空处是一个让步状语从句。英语中询问天气情况的表达方式有两种: “What is the weather like?” “How is the weather?” how 不能和 like 同时使用, 可排除 C、D 两项。从句应用陈述语序。故选 A。

9.C

[翻译] 要是明天他们在我们离开之前回来, 我们就邀请所有的朋友来办个派对欢迎他们。

[考点] 虚拟语气和倒装句

[解析] 根据句中的时间状语 tomorrow 和 should invite 可知, 从句是对将来情况的假设, 在表示对将来情况假设的非真实条件句中, 从句的谓语动词用过去式或“should/were to+动词原形”的形式。非真实条件句中含有 were, had 或 should 时可省略 if, 并将 were, had 或 should 放在主语前面, 形成倒装。故选 C。

10.D

[翻译] 苏珊在演讲比赛, 中获得了第三名。

[考点] 词语搭配

[解析] come out first/second/third... 为固定用法, 意为“结果是第几名”。故选 D。

11.C

[翻译] 我的室友没赶上截止时间, 我很遗憾没能帮上忙。

[考点] 非谓语动词

[解析] regret to do sth. 意为“对将要做的事表示遗憾”, 其否定形式是 regret not to do sth.; regret doing sth. 意为“对所做过的事情表示后悔”, 其否定形式是 regret not doing sth.。此处 being unable to 相当于 not being able to。故选 C。

12.D

[翻译] 被医生检查过之后, 你应该上交检查表。

[考点] 非谓语动词

[解析] after 是介词, 后应跟名词、代词或动名词, 因此可排除 A 项和 C 项。examine 和主句主语 you 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以应用被动语态。故选 D。

13.D

[翻译]要是我没有浪费我的四年大学生活就好了。

[考点]虚拟语气

[解析]在 if only 引起的句子中应用虚拟语气。表示现在还没实现的愿望, 谓语动词用过去式( be 动词用 were); 表示过去没有实现的愿望, 用 had +过去分词”的形式;表示将来没有可能实现的愿望, 用“would could/should/might +动词原形”的形式。根据句意可知, 本题表示的是过去没有实现的愿望。故选 D。

14.B

[翻译]要不是这个出国留学的机会 我不可能体验到如此不同的文化。

[考点]词义辨析

[解析] due to:由于, 因为; but for:如果没有, 要不是; as to:至于, 说到; owing to:由于, 因为。根据句意可知, 选 B。

15.A

[翻译] 你认为如果将来机器人控制了我们的生活, 我们的生活会变成什么样呢?

[考点]双重疑问句

[解析]该句结构是双重疑问句的一种, 由一般疑问句和特殊疑问句混合而成, 常用来征询对某一问题的看法或建议。常见结构为“疑问词+ do you think/suppose/say/suggest 等+其他部分”, 中间部分可看作插入语, 去掉后句子剩下的部分构成完整的特殊疑问句。故选 A。

16.B

[翻译]每个男孩和女孩都知道每一天每个小时的职责是什么。

[考点]主谓一致

[解析]当 and 所连接的作主语的单数名词都有 each, every, no 等修饰时, 谓语动词要用单数形式, 其形容词性物主代词也要用单数形式。故选 B。

17.B

[翻译]当被问到那部丢失的手机时, 那个男孩否认曾看到过它。

[考点]词义辨析

[解析] oppose:反对, 反抗; deny:否认, 不承认; object:反对, 不赞成; refuse:拒绝, 回绝。根据句意可知, 选 B。

18.D

[翻译]他言行不一。

[考点]词义辨析

[解析] in relation to:关于, 涉及; in contrast to:与...对比; in regard to:关于, 对于; in line with:和.....一致, 符合。根据句意可知, 选 D。

19.A

[翻译]他看起来好像对这则新闻一无所知。

[考点]虚拟语气

[解析]在 as/though/if 引导的方式状语从句中, 从句常用虚拟语气, 表示对现在情况的假设时, 谓语动词要用过去式( be 动词用 were)。故选 A。

20.D

[翻译]当警察闯入这所房子时, 他们发现这个老人躺在地板上已经死了。

[考点]词义辨析和非谓语动词

[解析]A 项 lain 是动词 lie(躺, 平卧)的过去分词, 通常表示被动或动作的完成; B 项 laid 是动词 lay(放置, 下蛋)的过去式和过去分词; C 项 laying 是动词 lay 的现在分词; D 项 lying 是动词 lie 的现在分词。根据句意可排除 B 项和 C 项, 而 oldman(老人)和 lie 是逻辑上的主谓关系, 所以应用现在分词。故选 D。

21.B

[翻译]吉尔伯特经常参加一些网络公开课以拓展视野。

[考点]非谓语动词

[解析]分析句子结构并结合句意可知, 空处应用非谓语动词作主语。不定式和现在分词都可以在句中作状语, 区别是不定式常在句中作目的状语, 现在分词常在句中作伴随状语, 根据句意可排除 A 项。另外, broaden 与其逻辑主语之间为主谓关系, 所以应用主动语态, 可排除 D 项。不定式的完成式表示动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前, 不符合题意。故选 B。

22.D

[翻译]一味抱怨这里的生活条件是没有用的。你应该让自己适应这里的环境。

[考点]非谓语动词

[解析]“It is no use (good, fun...)doing...”为固定结构, It 做形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的动名词短语。故选 D。

23.B

[翻译]不同文化的鲜明对比提供了一面镜子, 可以反映出一个人的本土文化。

[考点]定语从句

[解析] 分析句子结构可知, 空处引导的是定语从句, 对先行词 mirror(镜子)进行修饰。be reflected in sth 为固定用法, 意为“(影像) 被反映, 映照在某物上”, 所以关系代词前应用介词 in。故选 B。



24.C

[翻译]亚洲的面积是欧洲的四倍。

[考点]倍数表达法

[解析]常用的表示倍数的句型为:(1)A +谓语+倍数+as+形容词或副词的原级+as+B+其他;(2)A +谓语+倍数+形容词或副词的比较级+than+B+其他; 选项中只有 C 项形式正确。

25.D

[翻译]图书管理员说到下周末前你必须把这本书还给图书馆。

[考点]情态动词

[解析]might:可能,也许,通常表示猜测; would:将,将余常用来表示过去的打算.期望等; dare:敢,敢于; must:必须,一定。根据句意可知选 D。

26.C

[翻译]这个自行车已经用了两年了,需要修一下了。

[考点]非谓语动词

[解析]根据句意可知,第一个空应用现在分词的完成式,表示动作在谓语动词所表示的动作之前发生。bike 和 use 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以应用被动语态。表示“需要被.....”。常用 need to be done 或 need doing, 所以第二个空应填 repairing 或 to be repaired。故选 C。

27.C

[翻译]他问的问题是这台电子设备应该被储存在哪里。

[考点]表语从句

[解析]分析句子结构可知,空处引导的是一个表语从句,从句中缺少地点状语从句。所以应用 where。故选 C。

28.B

[翻译]我开始感到眼睛累了。我已经看了两个小时的书了。我想我要休息一下。

[考点]动词时态

[解析]根据句意可知,“我开始感到眼睛累了”是因为“我已经看了两个小时的书”,所以空处应用现在完成进行时,表示从过去某一时间开始延续到现在的动作。故选 B。

29.C

[翻译]极地探险家们必须特别能吃苦才能忍受那里的气候和其他困难。

[考点]词义辨析

[解析]hard:硬的,坚固的; rough:粗糙的,不确切的; tough:顽强的,能吃苦耐劳的; fierce:猛烈的,激烈的。根据句意可知,选 C。

30.B

[翻译]当她完全成为一名艺术家的时候,她才开始意识到“所有的艺术家都是他们文化的产物”。

[考点]词语搭配

[解析]come to realize 为固定搭配,意为“开始意识到”。Keep to:坚持,遵守; take to:开始从事,喜欢上; go to:去到,后常跟地点,意为“去某地”。故选 B。

Part II Reading Comprehension (2×20=40 points)

31.D

[解析]事实细节题。根据第三段第一句“In the teaching of science and mathematics...with teachers presenting formal lectures. And students taking notes.”可知,自然科学学科和数学学科的教学,通常是老师讲课,学生做笔记的传统模式,其他三项均需要学生的课堂参与。故选 D。

32.B

[解析]事实细节题。根据第三段第二句“However, new educational trends have emerged in the humanities and social sciences in the past two decades.”和最后一句“Since some college or university courses are ‘applied’ rather than theoretical.”可知,人文社科类的课程教学出现了新的变化趋势,一些大学开设的课程更注重应用实践而非理论。故选 B。

33.A

[解析]推理判断题。根据第一段第二句“Some professors base part of the final grade on the students’ oral participation.”可知,学生在课堂上的参与表现是会被计入到期末成绩的,课堂表现越积极,当然分数就越高,所以 A 项正确, B 项和 D 项错误。文中并没有提到一个能够掌控课堂的学生就是一个好学生,C 项错误。故选 A。

34.C

[解析]事实细节题。根据文章最后两句“Students.. are often required to solve problems in groups, design projects, make presentations.. Since some college or university courses...stress ‘doing’ and involvement.”可知,一些教授之所以要求学生做陈述和主持讨论是因为他们更看重实践,即更强调“做”和参与。故选 C。

35. B

[解析]推理判断题。根据最后一段第三句“Students in education, sociology, and psychology classes...are often required to solve problems in groups...”,最后一段第一句“In the teaching of science and mathematics...with teachers presenting formal lectures and students taking notes.”以及最后一段第二句“...new educational trends have emerged in the humanities and social sciences....”可知,社会学专业的学生常常有课堂参与的要求,而自然科学学科和数学学科的课堂教学通常是传统的教学模式,即老师讲课,学生听讲做笔记,人文和社会科学学科在近二十年出现了新的教育趋势,所以A.C.D三项均错误。故选B。

36.A

[解析]主旨大意题。文章第一句就指出“A blizzard is a severe...”,即暴风雪的定义。下文两段分别给出了界定暴风雪的不同标准,最后一段介绍了极端情况下的暴风雪。综上可知,文章主要讲述了暴风雪的定义。

37.B

[解析]推理判断题。根据第二段第三句“The storm must decrease visibility to a quarter of a mile...and have wind speeds of at least 32 miles per hour....”可知,根据第一种标准,暴风雪应满足的天气状况包括能见度必须达到 0.25 英里,风速时速至少达到 32 英里。故选 B。

38.C

[解析]推理判断题。根据第三段第一句“...must lhave winds of 40 kilbometers per hour or more....visibility less than one kilometer....”可知,根据第二种标准,暴风雪应满足的天气状况包括能见度小于一公里,风速达到 40英里每小时。故选C。

39.D

[解析]事实细节题。根据最后一段第一句“When all of these conditions continue after snow has stopped falling, the storm is referred to as a ground blizzard.”可知，降雪停止后上述天气状况依然继续时，此时的暴风雪就是地面暴风雪（ground blizzard）。故选D。

40.C

[解析]推理判断题。根据第二段第二句“...in order to be classified as a blizzard, as opposed to merely a winter storm, the weather must meet several conditions.”和最后一段第二句“An extreme form of blizzard is a whiteout”可知，三者的级别从小到大依次为winter storm, blizzard, whiteout, 故选C。

41.D

[解析]推理判断题。根据文章第一段对微软公司的介绍以及本段最后一句“...And Mr. Gates is an iconic figure in contemporary computing.”可知，比尔盖茨是计算机行业中的标志性人物。故选D。

42.D

[解析]事实细节题，根据第二段第二句“The fledgling company was more interesting than the classroom for Bill Gates, so he dropped out in his junior year.”可知，比尔盖茨之所以退学是因为他觉得学业不如工作有趣。故选D

43.D

[解析]推理判断题。根据第二段第五句“...the computer would be a valuable tool at every office desk and in every home, and that software was the key.”可知，对计算机发展来说至关重要是软件。故选D

44.D

[解析]推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句“...the proceeds of both books are given to nonprofits that support the use of technology in education and skill development.”可知，比尔盖茨把这两本书的收入全部捐给了非营利组织，用来支持教育的技术使用和技能开发，所以他并没有从这两本书中获利。故选D。

45.A

[解析]推理判断题。根据文章第一句“you are here to see Bill Gates...”以及最后一句“...So please join me in giving an Illinois welcome to William H. Bill Gates.”可知，本文是一篇欢迎致辞，目的是请出比尔盖茨为大家演讲。故选A。

46.A

[解析]推理判断题。根据第一段第一句“...it's time for us to reflect upon whether or not our students are prepared...”可知，如今的教育不足以使信息时代的学生们应对各种各样的挑战，即现今的教育任务完成的还不够好。故选A。

47.C

[解析]推理判断题。根据第二段第一句“...select, retrieve and synthesize information from traditional and nontraditional sources, and apply it locally and transnationally.”可知，it 指代的是 information（信息）。故选C。

48.D

[解析]事实细节题。根据第二段第二句“Our children need to... so that they develop from a state of dependency

through independence to interdependency.”可知，基于探究的合作学习的目的是培养学生之间的相互依赖性。故选D。

49.D

[解析]事实细节题。根据第二段第一句“Today's children must... be able to select, retrieve and synthesize information from traditional and nontraditional sources, and apply it locally and transnationally.”和第三句：“...apply mathematical and scientific concepts to real life situations within and between disciplines to solve anticipated and unpredictable problems.”可知，A.B.C三项均正确，故选D。

50.B

[解析]主旨大意题，通读全文并根据文章第一句“...it's time for us to reflect upon whether or not ...”以及第二段中“Today's children must be prepared ...”“our children need to experience ...”“They need to read very eagerly...”“...they need to learn a second language...”可知，文章主要讨论了现在的学生应该如何培养自身能力，以适应日新月异的信息时代，应对多种多样的挑战。故选B。

### Part III Cloze (1×20=20 points)

51.A [考点]逻辑推理题

[解析]分析句意可知，一些人建议妇女应该回归家庭，以便给男人们留下更多的工作机会，所以应选many的比较级more。故选A。

52.D [考点]词语搭配题

[解析]opinion-poll为固定短语，意为“民意调查”。attitude: 态度，看法；reaction: 反应；idea: 想法，主意。故选D。

53.B [考点]词义辨析题

[解析]available: 可用的，可获得的；suitable: 适合的，适宜的；reliable: 可信赖的，可靠的；practical: 实践的，实际的。根据句意并结合空后的“women should step aside”可知，太多妇女在更适宜男性的岗位上工作。故选B。

54.C [考点]词语搭配题

[解析]make way for为固定短语，意为“让路，为.....开路”。故选C。

55.D [考点]词义辨析题

[解析]stangely: 奇怪地，不可思议地；usually: 不寻常地；approximately: 大约，近似地；actually: 实际上，事实上。根据句意并结合上文“...They argue that women, especially women in their childbearing years...”可知，有些人认为哺乳期的妇女参加工作实际上会拖累经济的发展，故选D。

56.B [考点]词语搭配题

[解析]result in: 导致，结果是；result from: 起因于，原因是。二者都属于固定短语。根据上下文可知，哺乳期的妇女参加工作会导致更少的产量，更低的质量和效率，属于结果。故选B。

57.B [考点]词义辨析题



[解析]though:虽然, 尽管, 引导让步状句; while:虽然, 然而, 当.....的时候, 可引导让步和时间状语从句; since:由于, 自.....以来, 可引导原因和时间状语从句。此处表达的是“解决问题的办法可以是女性在家做家务, 而男性拿双倍工资”, 属于两者之间的对比。故选B。

58.A [考点]词语搭配题

[解析]under these circumstances是固定短语, 意为“在这些情况下”。故选A。

59.A [考点]词义辨析题

[解析]remain:保持; supply:供给, 供应; support:支持, 支撑; receive:收到, 得到。

结合上下文可知, 空处应选remain, 意思是“保持他们同等的收入水平”。故选A。

60.C [考点]词义辨析题。

[解析]grow:成长, 长大; bring:带来, 拿来; raise:抚养, 养育, 相当于bring up; feed:喂养, 饲养。raise children 为固定搭配, 意为“抚养孩子”。故选C。

61.C [考点]词义辨析题

[解析]therefore:因此, 所以, 表示结果; moreover:而且, 此外, 表示递进; however:然而, 可是, 表示转折; thus:因此表示结果。结合原文, 前后句意出现明显转折, 故选C。

62.D [考点]语法结构题

[解析]本题考查非谓语动词的用法。Poll:对.....进行民意测验。空前的9out of 10 people很明显属于被测验的对象, 因此应用被动语态, 完整表达为“9out of 10people who were polled”, 此处省略了who were。故选D。

63.A [考点]语法结构题

[解析]本题考查非谓语动词的用法。Called:被称作。此处完整表达为“another way which is called‘phased employment’ theory”, 原句中省略了which is。故选A。

64.C [考点]词语搭配题

[解析]holicday:假期, 节假日, 与take搭配时的短语应为take a holiday 或take holidays;rest:休息, 放松, 与take搭配时的短语应为take a rest, leave:假期, 休假, take leave为固定短语, 意为“请假”; vacation:假期, 休假, 与take 搭配时的短语为 take a vacation,故选C。

65.B [考点]词义辨析题

[解析]when:在.....时; until:直到.....时; after:在.....之后; while:然而, 当.....时。结合上下文可知, 空处应为until, 意为“女士可以脱离工作岗位直到她的孩子3岁时”。根据句意可知, 选B。

66.C [考点]词语搭配题

[解析] on leave为固定短语, 意为“休假, 在休假中”。故选C。

67.C [考点]词义辨析题

[解析]common:普通的, 常见的; ordinary:普通的, 平凡的; nomal:正常的, 标准的; real:实际的, 真实的。normal salary:正常工资, 符合句意。故选C。

68.D [考点]词义辨析题

[解析]profit:获利, 有益, 常与from连用, 表示“从...中获利”; interest:使.....感兴趣, 引起...的关心; serve:为.....服务; benefit:有益于, 对.....有益, benefit sb.意为“对某人有益”。故选D。

69. B [考点]词义辨析题

[解析]finally:最后, 终于; defintely:当然, 肯定地; doubtfully:怀疑地, 含糊地; fashionly:时髦地。根据空处前一句“This will benefit children,women,their families and the society...”可知, 该项建议对孩子、女性和她们的家庭都有益处, 所以当然会被接受。故选B。

70. A [考点]语法结构题

[解析]本句考查同位语从句。同位语从句用于解释说明所修饰名词的具体内容, 通常由that 引导, that 只起连接作用, 在句子中不充当句子成分。本句中空后“women return to their homes forever.”用于解释说明“suggestion”具体内容。故选A。

**Part IV Error Correction (20 points)**

71. [翻译] 他们不仅带了小吃和饮料, 还带了用来消遣的纸牌。

[解析] B应改为bring。本句考查not only....but also..... 的用法。not only 用于句首时, 句子应用部分倒装来加强语气, 倒装时将动词、情态动词、be动词等提前, 后面用动词原形。

72. [翻译] 如今, 人们花在休闲娱乐上费用是过去的两倍之多。

[解析] B应改为much。本题考查倍数表达法。英语中常用“倍数+as+形容词或副词原级+as”来表示倍数, many用来修饰可数名词, much用来修饰不可数名词。句中修饰的是花费的“金钱”为不可数名词, 故应用much。

73. [翻译] 走进院子, 我发现里面覆盖着许许多多的落叶。

[解析] D应改为fallen。Fallen leaves:落叶, 为固定用法。

74. [翻译] 海滨别墅里有两间房子, 小一点的那个被用作厨房。

[解析] C应改为smaller。本题考查形容词的比较级。根据句意, 两者之间较小点的要用比较级smaller。

75. [翻译] 玛丽想买那种布料, 因为她听说那种布很好洗。

[解析] D应改为 washes。本句考查被动语态。英语中, 某些及物动词如 read,write,wash,clea,cook,bake,burn,draw,open,cut,sell,kill等,与well,easily,smootly等副词连用时, 由于本身含有被动意义, 习惯上用主动语态, 而不用被动语态(主语通常是物)。因此应改为washes。

76. [翻译] 一些朋友尽量在不伤害新婚夫妇感情的情况下, 去解决他们之间的争吵。

[解析] D应改为both。本题考查代词的用法。neither 指两者都不, both指两者都。根据句意, 应将neither 改为both。

77. [翻译] 老农生活在远离城镇的一个偏远山村。他一个人生活, 但并不觉得孤单。

[解析] C应改为alone。alone可以作形容词, 意为“单独的”, 只作表语, 不能作定语, 侧重说明独自一人, 没有助手或同伴, 没有感情色彩, 只表示客观的状态; alone还可以作副词, 意为“单独, 独自”。lonely意为“孤独的”, 表示主观上感到孤独、寂寞, 有较浓的感情色彩, 指因缺少陪伴而产生的一种悲伤

或忧郁的感情。

78. [翻译] 你空闲时间总是打游戏, 怎么能学到东西呢?

[解析] A应改为something。anything常用于一般疑问句或否定句中, something常用于肯定句或特殊疑问句中。因此应改为something。

79. [翻译] 有些情况下, 同一科学问题的不同解决方法会导致相互矛盾的结果。

[解析] B应改为to。approach:方式, 方法, 途径, 后常跟介词to, 表示“……的解决方法”。

80. [翻译] 有过糟糕经历的人通常第二次会更加小心。

[解析] A应改为had。本题考查动词时态。一般过去时表示过去某个特定时间或某一段时间发生或存在的状态。现在完成时表示过去发生的动作或事情对现在仍有影响或产生某种结果。who引导的定语从句表示的是过去发生的一个动作, 应用一般过去时。

#### Part V Translation (20 points)

81. [翻译] 足球是全世界最受欢迎的体育运动。参加这项运动的人们不仅能保持身体健康, 还能结交朋友, 获得极大的乐趣。然而, 由于其激烈的特质, 它可能会偶尔导致流血事件。但这并不能减弱足球的魅力。

[解析] 本句考查最高级以及一些短语的译法。not only.....but also....:不仅.....而且.....不仅.....还.....result in:导致; 句中participating in the game作后置定语, 修饰 people。

82. [翻译] 孔子学院在许多国家的迅速发展表明世界范围内对学习汉语的热情持续升高。中国灿烂的文化 and 繁荣的经济吸引着他们学习汉语。孔子学院不仅为外国人提供学习汉语的场所, 也成为帮助人们了解彼此的平台。

[解析] booming是boom的动名词形式, 意为“繁荣, 迅速发展”; a constant rise of the fervor:热情持续升高; platform:平台。另外, 要注意本句中一些形容词的译法。

83. [翻译] I soon realize the phone is just like a cigarette, which is hard to cut out.

[解析] 本句考查宾语从句和非限制性定语从句的译法。“就像.....一样”常用just like....表示; “很难戒掉”在本句中是属于补充说明的内容, 翻译时, 应使用非限制性定语从句; “戒掉”可译为cut out。

84. [翻译] This suit is very satisfying except for its color.

[解析] 本句考查介词的用法。颜色与衣服的关系属于部分与整体的关系, 所以“除了”应用except for表示, 指对某种基本情况进行具体的细节方面的修正, 其后可直接加名词或代词。“令人满意的”可译为satisfying。

85. [翻译] Nothing can give teachers more pleasure than to see the progress of their students.

[解析] 本句考查用比较级形式表达最高级含义的译法。“再也没有比.....更.....的了”可用nothing..than结构。

86. [翻译] The police warn passengers not to leave money and valuables in their bags in case they are stolen.

[解析] “提醒某人(不)做某事”常用warn sb. (not) to do sth.来表示; “以防.....”

常用in case来表示。

87. [翻译] I don't care if they disapprove of my plan, but deep in my heart I still yearn for their support.

[解析] “否定.....”常用disapprove of来表达; “内心深处”译为deep in one's heart; “渴望.....”常译为yearn for。

#### Part VI Writing (20 points)

##### How Should College Students Manage Their Time?

As the saying "Time is money" goes, time is such a thing of great importance. A man who can't manage his time may waste more time, more money, more energy but gain less, and may miss something vital. Finally his life would be in a mess.

There are some feasible methods for time management. Firstly, design schedule, which avoids playing through life and having no ambition. Secondly, persist in your principle. The dormitory life makes up an important part of college life, but many students spare time to talk with their roommates, so the key to saving the time is keeping your principle. Thirdly, study efficiently. As college students, now you don't have much pressure on studying but still ought to finish your courses. Too much programs on campus always make you restless to learn, however, you can make best use of time to avoid that.

In a word, time is so significant that each college student should learn how to manage their time. Only in this way can they enjoy a meaningful college life.

宏亮专升本  
HONG LIANG EDUCATION

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# 2017年河南省普通高等学校

## 选拔优秀专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试

### 专业英语

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
分值	30	40	20	20	20	20	150

注意事项:

答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号涂写在答题卡上。

本试卷的试题答案应答在答题卡上,答在试卷上无效。

#### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (0 points)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete statements in this part. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate word or expression from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

- Mary made sharp comments on Johns opinion, but she didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. hurting                      B. to hurt                      C. Hurt                      D. to be hurt
- As you are so concerned about the issue, you should make your views \_\_\_\_\_ to other committee members.  
A. being known              B. known                      C. knowing                      D. know
- In the second semester, Alexander asked his teacher \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what courses he should take              B. what courses should he take  
C. he should take what course              D. should he take what courses
- Have you ever played bridge?  
—Yes. We \_\_\_\_\_ on weekends when I was in college.  
A. should have played                      B. would have played  
C. used to play                      D. had played
- The start of a new year is a good time to \_\_\_\_\_ the problems of the past one.  
A. draw a point of                      B. reflect on

- C. result from                      D. forget about
- \_\_\_\_\_ is always the case, the girl has won first prize in the English contest.  
A. As                      B. That                      C. What                      D. It
- I would just as soon he \_\_\_\_\_ the news to me yesterday.  
A. told                      B. had told                      C. would tell                      D. tell
- I was about to lock the door when it occurred \_\_\_\_\_ me that I had \_\_\_\_\_ my key in the room.  
A. at; left                      B. in; forgotten                      C. to; put                      D. to; left
- Since she is so worried, we \_\_\_\_\_ her the truth.  
A. might as well tell                      B. had better told  
C. would rather tell                      D. should have told
- We all know the evil \_\_\_\_\_ of drinking alcohol.  
A. result                      B. effect                      C. outcome                      D. consequence
- Stopping pouring dirty water into the river is \_\_\_\_\_ the factory has to solve at present.  
A. That                      B. what                      C. Which                      D. why
- I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ all the factors before you reach the final decision.  
A. considered                      B. will be considering  
C. will have considered                      D. would have considered
- Thank goodness that's over! I \_\_\_\_\_ it if I \_\_\_\_\_ it was going to take me so long.  
A. would never have done; had known                      B. would never do; knew  
C. would never have done; knew                      D. would never do; had known
- Stephen \_\_\_\_\_ my letter; otherwise he would have replied before now.  
A. ought to have received                      B. has received  
C. couldn't have received                      D. shouldn't have received
- It is always easier to make plans than to \_\_\_\_\_ them out.  
A. put                      B. carry                      C. take                      D. practice
- We will not succeed in studying English \_\_\_\_\_ we study hard.  
A. if                      B. unless                      C. until                      D. for
- Sam could not \_\_\_\_\_ the camera he longed for because it was too expensive.  
A. afford                      B. effort                      C. effect                      D. forward
- Whenever our motherland needs me, I will \_\_\_\_\_ her call.  
A. respond in                      B. respond                      C. respond at                      D. respond to

19. As far as the method itself \_\_\_\_\_, it is worth trying.  
 A. concerns                      B. is concerning                      C. is concerned                      D. concerning
20. She resigned and \_\_\_\_\_ to one of her younger colleagues.  
 A. handed over                      B. handed to                      C. handed in                      D. handed by
21. The care to \_\_\_\_\_ elderly had become \_\_\_\_\_ hot topic in the present society.  
 A. the;/                      B. a; the                      C. /; the                      D. the; a
22. It's not easy to keep in touch \_\_\_\_\_ friends when they are far away.  
 A. for                      B. with                      C. to                      D. at
23. Although he isn't rich himself, Uncle Tom never hesitates to help others \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. for need                      B. to need                      C. in deed                      D. in need
24. \_\_\_\_\_, the world we live in has changed a great deal in the last hundred years.  
 A. Whether we had liked it                      B. Whether or not we had liked it  
 C. Whether we like it or not                      D. If or not we had liked
25. The key to our room is attached \_\_\_\_\_ a large plastic block with the room number on it.  
 A. to                      B. at                      C. of                      D. for
26. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ at the bank near the university.  
 A. Have opened a savings account                      B. have opened an account savings  
 C. Open an account savings                      D. open a savings account
27. They helped us many times, \_\_\_\_\_ very kind of them.  
 A, who were                      B. which were                      C. that was                      D. which was
28. Tom and I \_\_\_\_\_ friends since we \_\_\_\_\_ children.  
 A, are; were                      B were; have been  
 C. have been; are                      D. have been; were
29. It is extremely urgent that they \_\_\_\_\_ from the destroyed building before dark.  
 A. must rescue                      B. be rescued  
 C. will be rescued                      D. shall be rescued
30. He showed me a notebook, \_\_\_\_\_ I could tell that it was pretty old.  
 A. of which cover                      B. the cover of which  
 C. whose cover                      D. from the cover of which

**Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWEAR SHEET**.

**Passage One**

In many American universities, the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks. While attending a university, a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as regular practice.

For every course that follows, a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to future employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this, some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. A student who has held one of these is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually I by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating, has to appear before a student court.

31. Normally a student would at least attend \_\_\_\_\_ classes each week.

- A.36                      B.12                      C.20                      D.5

32. According to the first paragraph, an American student is allowed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. live in a different university  
 B. take a particular course in a different university  
 C. live at home and drive to classes  
 D. get two degrees from two different universities

33. American university students are usually under pressure of work because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Their academic record will affect their future careers  
 B. they are heavily involved in student affairs  
 C. they have to observe university discipline  
 D. they want to run for positions of authority

34. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because \_\_\_\_\_.

密封线内不得答题

- A. they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study
- B. they will then be able to stay longer in the university
- C. such positions help them get better jobs
- D. such positions are usually well paid

35. If a student was thought to have broken rules, he has to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be sent to his parents
- B. be criticized by the supervisor
- C. be called to a student court
- D. be looked down upon by his classmates

### Passage Two

Most airlines allow passengers to book an airline flight online. sites such as Yahoo and Google, all offer search engines and online booking for an airline flight. The first thing a traveler should do when booking online is to shop around. There are numerous web sites offering this service, and some may have cheaper fares than others.

A traveler also needs to check fares for the desired flight times. Fares can change, depending on when the airline flight departs, how many stops are involved, and at what airport. The traveler needs to make sure he is comparing fares so as to get the best deal.

When booking online, the traveler also needs to check the travel site's policies and fees. Most travel sites charge a small booking fee and have other restrictions about canceling flights, and other of refunds. Many travelers think about looking on a travel search engine first for the best the flight fares. However, the individual airline web site may offer the best deal, since they often have "Internet only" deals booked through their own sites.

A traveler should always have a credit card available when he or she purchases the ticket, and should make the reservation in the name appearing on the card. The traveler will then be issued an e-ticket for the flight, rather than the traditional paper ticket. When he receives flight confirmation, usually through e-mail, he should print out the reservation e-mail and save it with his travel documents.

36. When booking an airline flight online, the traveler should first \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. visit Google and book a flight immediately
- B. visit Yahoo and book a flight instantly
- C. make a choice between Yahoo and Google
- D. search and compare options before booking

37. Why should a traveler shop around before booking online?

- A. Because the fares and services may vary accordingly.
- B. Because different travelers may tend to prefer different websites.
- C. Because some websites have easier access than others.
- D. Because some websites offer better services than others.

38. According to the passage, the flight fares may change because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the number of tickets sold
- B. the speed taken by the plane
- C. the number of stops involved
- D. the food and drinks provided

39. By checking the travel site's policies and fees, the traveler can find out whether \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is possible to book a flight in advance
- B. there are additional discounts
- C. he is likely to get a best seat
- D. there are restrictions on refunds

40. What proof should the traveler hold in order to show he or she has booked an airline flight online?

- A. A traditional paper ticket.
- B. A printed confirmation e-mail.
- C. A travel document.
- D. A credit card.

### Passage three

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale, you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbor and some to the manager of the local supermarket. But in either case, you are producing for the market. Your efforts are being directed by the market. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steelworker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or service for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money in the stores, supermarkets, gas stations and restaurants. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labor in the labor market.

The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each person or businessman who is making and selling things, it is very **concrete**. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

41. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?
- A. Everything You Do Is Producing for the Market      B. What Is the Market  
C. Selling and Buying      D. What the Market Can Do for You
42. All of the following acts are producing for the market EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. attending a night school      B. working in a bank  
C. growing tomatoes for sales      D. working in a supermarket
43. You are buying from the market when you \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. look after your children      B. drive to the seaside for a holiday  
C. borrow a book from a library      D. dine at a restaurant
44. The word "concrete" in the last paragraph may probably mean\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sensible      B. important      C. real      D. experience
45. In what way is the market very concrete for each person or businessman who is making and selling something?
- A. It provides you with everything.      B. It tells you how to grow beans.  
C. It helps you save money.      D. It tells you what to produce.

#### Passage Four

Thoreau said education often made straight-cut ditches out of twisting small streams. But not at the Eco Dorm, which houses 36 undergraduates and is the spiritual heart of Warren Wilson College, a liberal-arts school of fewer than 1, 000 students in Swannanoa, N. C.

In recent years, colleges like Warren Wilson took a leading role in the sustainability movement, which seeks to develop a durable human relationship with the environment. More than 600 U.S. colleges and universities have signed up for a pledge to become carbon neutral. Ninety dorms are now LEED certified, the most widely accepted national standard for green design. The Eco Dorm is one of only two student residences that have LEED's highest rating.

Two Warren Wilson students first proposed the dorm a decade ago. Undergraduates on the planning committee initially suggested that it be built with corncobs or straw. The design, by Asheville-based Samsel Architects, required compromises--as well as a number of creative solutions. The wood used for building the walls was harvested from campus trees that were suffering from a certain disease. The kitchen cabinets were made from recycled fence posts. Rainwater is collected into a disused railway tanker car and pumped back into the house to clean the low-flow toilets. Two toilets, which convert decaying organic matter to fertilizer, are also available on the second floor; students shovel in wood chips after they use them. The EcoDorm consumes nearly two-thirds less electricity than would a conventional building of the same size.

Margo Flood, the executive director of Warren Wilson's Environmental Leadership Center, says those who apply to live there "see an integration between their actions and their values". They pledge not to use hair dryers. Their music does not have its sound made louder electronically. The residents plant and harvest scores of fruits and vegetables in their garden.

The EcoDorm's residents speak of the comfort of finding a home where their values are shared. "I didn't have to worry about paper towels being wasted or feeling bad about drying my clothes outside", Jeremy Lekich, a senior who oversees the dorm's garden, says. "basically, it has made my life easier."

46. What is the aim of the sustainability movement?
- A. To persuade university to become carbon neutral  
B. To boost harmonious human-environment relationship  
C. To play a leading role in protecting environment  
D. To develop durable dorms for undergraduates.
47. What do we learn about Warren Wilson College?
- A. It has one of the most sustainable dormitories.  
B. It has ninety LEED certified student residences.  
C. It established the first green student residences.  
D. It can provide dormitories for only a few students.
48. What do the EcoDorm's residents have in common?
- A. Their ways of fulfilling their ideals.  
B. Their values on the environment  
C. Their beliefs in the e of actions.  
D. Their desire for comfort.
49. The design by Asheville-based Samsel Architects required compromises in\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the appearance design of the building  
B. the means of collecting rainwater  
C. the electricity provided for the dorm  
D. the building materials of the dorm
50. What is allowed to do in the EcoDorm?
- A. To use electricity in the day time  
B. To dry clothes outdoors



- C. To play music loudly with electronic equipment.
- D. To use hair dryers

**Part III Cloze (20 points)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

Dr. William C. Stokoe, Jr., was the chairman of the English Department at Gallaudet University. He saw the 51 deaf people communicated and was extremely interested. He was 52 person, and signs of the deaf were totally new to him.

Dr. Stokoe decided to 53 a study of sign language. Many other teachers were interested, and thought Dr. Stokoe was 54 to think about studying sign language. Even deaf teachers were not very interested in the 55. However, Dr. Stokoe did not give up. 56, he started the Linguistics Research Program in 1957. Stokoe and his two deaf assistants worked 57 this project during the summer and after school. The three researchers made films of deaf people 58. The deaf people in the films did not understand 59 the research was about and were just trying to be nice to Dr. Stokoe. Many people thought the whole project was silly, but 60 agreed with Dr. Stokoe in order to please him.

Stokoe and his 61 studied the films of signing. They 62 the films and tried to see patterns in the signs. The results of the research were 63: the signs used by all of the signer 64 certain linguistic rules.

Dr. Stokoe was the first linguist to test American Sign Language 65 a real language. He published the 66 in 1960, 67 not many people paid attention to the study. Dr. Stokoe was still 68 —he was the only linguist who 69 that sign language was more than 70. He knew it was a language of its own and not just another form of English.

- |                   |            |                 |               |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. means      | B. way     | C. method       | D. manner     |
| 52. A. hearing    | B. heard   | C. listening    | D. listened   |
| 53. A. give       | B. present | C. propose      | D. show       |
| 54. A. idealistic | B. crazy   | C. smart        | D. normal     |
| 55. A. job        | B. work    | C. project      | D. plan       |
| 56. A. Otherwise  | B. Instead | C. Additionally | D. Afterwards |

- |                      |                 |               |                  |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 57. A. through       | B. into         | C. along      | D. on            |
| 58. A. talking       | B. singing      | C. acting     | D. speaking      |
| 59. A. what          | B. who          | C. that       | D. which         |
| 60. A. hardly        | B. willingly    | C. strongly   | D. merely        |
| 61. A. team          | B. partly       | C. group      | D. crew          |
| 62. A. made          | B. showed       | C. released   | D. analyzed      |
| 63. A. dissatisfying | B. alarming     | C. surprising | D. disappointing |
| 64. A. exercised     | B. followed     | C. played     | D. performed     |
| 65. A. like          | B. as           | C. with       | D. beyond        |
| 66. A. results       | B. consequences | C. endings    | D. resolutions   |
| 67. A. and           | B. but          | C. so         | D. for           |
| 68. A. anxious       | B. afraid       | C. alert      | D. alone         |
| 69. A. wished        | B. reasoned     | C. believed   | D. decided       |
| 70. A. actions       | B. performance  | C. speaking   | D. gestures      |

**Part IV Error Detection (10 points)**

**Directions:** There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, c, and D. You are required to identify the one that is incorrect, and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

71. By my 50th birthday, I will be in my current profession for over 20 years  
A B C D
72. I'd rather you would go by train, because I can't bear the idea of your being in a bus in such bad weather  
A B C D
73. I met an old lady who her husband is a famous writer.  
A B C D
74. Do you think it necessary keeping an English diary every day?  
A B C D
75. He told me that he has been working in Spain the previous year.  
A B C D

76. I applied for the job that I saw advertised on the newspaper.

A B C D

77. In some countries measures have taken to force people to make less noise.

A B C D

78. I am quite familiar at her face, but just cannot recall her name.

A B C D

79. Mary's classmates are worried about Mary because no one was aware where she had gone.

A B C D

80. He is younger than me, but he treats me as if I am a child.

A B C D

**Part V. Translation (20 points)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

81. The problem with people today is that they want instant answer. They are looking for one-minute solutions to everything. Just like instant coffee, they want instant happiness. There are no quick fixes. This attitude leads to disappointment or even failure.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

82. For a Chinese person to write in English, he or she must first be able to think in English. This can only be done after a long time of reading foreign books and magazines and interacting with other foreigners.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Section B**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

83. 为了保持健康, 他养成了晨练的习惯。

\_\_\_\_\_

84. 直到我长大成人以后,我才真正懂得母亲是多么不平凡。

\_\_\_\_\_

85. 来自大陆的游客占总人数的三分之一。

\_\_\_\_\_

86. 帮助别人越多,我们获得的回报也越多。

\_\_\_\_\_

87. 真想找到一个我能够完全信任的朋友。

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part VI Writing (20 points)**

**Directions:** For this part, you're required to write a composition entitled **What Attitude Should We Take to Western Festivals?** Please write it on the ANSWER SHEET with at least 150 words.

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密封线内不得答题



# 2017 年专业英语试卷参考答案

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1×30=30 points)

1.B

[翻译]玛丽对约翰的意见作了尖锐的评价,但她无意伤害约翰。

[考点]非谓语动词

[解析]mean to do sth.意为“有意或打算做某事”,符合题意。mean doing sth.意为“意味着做某事”。另外,结合句意可知,此处动词hurt 应用主动形式。

2.B

[翻译]既然你如此关注这个问题,你应该让委员会得其他成员知道你的想法。

[考点]非谓语动词

[解析]make sth.done 意为“使某事被……”。这里的views 与know为逻辑上得动宾关系,所以空处应用过去分词known,表示被动。

3.A

[翻译]在第二个学期,亚历山大询问他的老师应该修什么课程。

[考点]宾语从句

[解析]分析句子结构并结合句意可知,空处应是一个宾语从句来充当ask的直接宾语。在宾语从句中,应用陈述语序。

4.C

[翻译]—你打过桥牌吗?—打过,我们上大学时经常在周末打桥牌。

[考点]动词时态

[解析]used to do sth.意为“过去常常做某事”,符合句意。Should have done 指过去应该发生但实际上未发生的事,对过去进行假设时,主句的谓语动词多用 would have done; D项为过去完成时,不符合题意。

5.B

[翻译]新年的开端是反省过去一年所犯错误的好时机。

[考点]词义辨析

[解析]没有draw a point of 这一搭配;reflect on:仔细考虑,思考,反省;result from:起因于,由……造成;foeget about:忘记。根据句意可知,此处指“反省错误”所以选B。

6.A

[翻译]像往常一样,那个女孩赢得了英语竞赛的第一名。

[考点]定语从句

[解析]分析句子结构可知本句缺少一个非限制性定语从句的引导词。as 引导的非限制性定语从句可以放在

句首,符合题意。that,what,it 均不能引导非限制性定语从句。

7.B

[翻译]我宁愿他昨天告诉我这个消息。

[考点]虚拟语气

[解析]would (just )as soon 意为“宁愿”,后接从句时,从句应用虚拟语气。再根据时间状语yesterday可知,本句是对过去情况的假设,所以从句的谓语动词应用“had+过去分词”的形式。

8.D

[翻译]我刚要锁上门,突然想起来我把钥匙落在房间里了。

[考点]词义辨析

[解析]occur at/in+时间/地点,表示“发生在某时/某地”; occur to sb.意为“某人突然想到”,符合题意。Leave:留下,遗忘,离开; forget:忘记; put:放,安置。根据题意可知,选D。

9.A

[翻译]既然她如此担心,我们不妨告诉她真相。

[考点]情态动词

[解析]might as well:不妨,最好还是,后面加动词原形,符合题意。had better:最好,后面要加动词原形,选项B形式错误; would rather:宁愿; should have done :过去本应该做某事,这两项均与题意不符。

10.B

[翻译]我们都知道酗酒的危害。

[考点]词义辨析

[解析]四个选项均表示“结果”。result 较为常用,指直接或间接.近因或远因所引发的结果,可能是好的结果或坏的结果; effect 指由某种原因直接导致的结果; outcome 强调事件特有的结局,表示最终的结果; consequence指自然而然的或理所当然的不良结果。evil 常与effect搭配,表示“恶劣的影响,有害影响”。

11.B

[翻译]禁止往河里倾倒污水是这个工厂目前不得不解决的问题。

[考点]表语从句

[解析]分析句子结构并结合句意可知,空处引导一个表语从句,从句中缺少宾语。What 可以引导表语从句,并在从句中作solve 的宾语,符合题意。

12.C

[翻译]我希望在你做出最后决定之前能考虑到所有的因素。

[考点]动词时态

[解析]根据时间状语从句before you reach the final decision可知,此处表示到这个时间点为止已经完成了某件

事情，所以应用将来完成时will have considered，表示在将来这个时刻之前已经完成的动作。

13. A

[翻译]谢天谢地，终于结束了！要是我早知道它会花费我这么长时间，我绝不会这样做。

[考点]虚拟语气

[解析]本题考查虚拟语气在引导的非真实条件句中的用法。在表示对过去情况假设的非真实条件句中，从句应用过去完成时，即谓语动词用“had+过去分词”的形式，主句谓语动词用“should/would/could/might have+过去分词”的形式。故选A。

14. C

[翻译]斯蒂芬应该还没有收到我的信，否则在这之前他就已经回复我了。

[考点]情态动词

[解析]ought to have done意为“本应该做某事”；couldn't have done意为“不可能做某事”；shouldn't have done意为“不该做某事却做了”。根据题意可知，这里是对过去事实的否定推测。故选C。

15. B

[翻译]制定计划总比实施计划容易。

[考点]词义辨析

[解析]carry out 为固定搭配，意为“实施（计划），执行（命令）”。put out 意为“熄灭，伸出，出版”；take out 意为“取出，拿出”；practice 不与out 搭配使用。根据句意可知，选B。

16. B

[翻译]除非我们努力学习，否则我们不会在学习英语上取得成功。

[考点]状语从句

[解析]useless:除非，如果不。相当 if...not, 引导条件状语从句，符合题意。if :如果，常引导条件状语从句；until: 直到..... 常引导时间状语从句引导原因状语从句。故选B。

17. A

[翻译] 萨姆买不起他一直渴望的那台照相机，因为它太贵了。

[考点]词义辨析

[解析] afford: 买得起，负担得起；effort:努力，成就；effect: 影响，效果，作用；forward:促进，前进。根据句意可知,选A。

18. D

[翻译] 无论祖国什么时候需要我，我都会响应她的号召。

[考点] 词语搭配

[解析] respond 用作及物动词时，意为“以.....回答”，不符合题意。Respond to 意为“响应，对.....做出反

应”，符合题意。respond 不能与in at搭配。

19. C

[翻译]就这个方法自身来说，它值得一试。

[考点] 词语搭配

[解析] asfar as sth. is concrned是固定搭配，意为“就.....而言”，符合题意。故选C。

20. A

[翻译]她辞职后将工作移交给了年轻的同事们。

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] hand over:交出，移交；hand in:上交,提交；hand不与to,by搭配。根据句意可知，选A。

21. D

[翻译]关爱老人已经成为当今社会的一个热门话题。

[考点]冠词的用法

[解析]“the+形容词”表示一类人，the elderly 意为“老年人”，topic 是可数名词，此处为泛指，所以应用不定冠词a。

22. B

[翻译]和远方的朋友保持联系不是一件容易的事情。

[考点]词语搭配

[解析] keep in touch wih为固定搭配，意为“与.....保持联系”，符合题意。

23. D

[翻译] 尽管汤姆叔叔自己并不富裕，但他总是毫不犹豫地去帮助贫困者。

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析]in need 意为“在危难中的，在穷困中的”，作后置定语修饰others。in deed意为“真正，实际上”不符合题意。英语中不存在for need ， to need。故选D。

24. C

[翻译]不管我们喜欢与否，我们生活的这个世界在过去几百年里已经发生了巨大的变化。

[考点]状语从句

[解析]if 不能引导让步状语从句，故排除D项；whether 引导让步状语从句时，常与 or not 搭配，且从句应用陈述语序，选项B不符合这一语法规则，所以可排除；因为逐句地时态为现在完成时，所以选项A（过去完成时）不符合题意。

25. A

[翻译]我们房间的钥匙系在一块标有房间号的大塑料板上。

密  
封  
线  
内  
不  
得  
答  
题

宏亮专升本  
HONG LIANG EDUCATION



线  
答  
得  
不  
内  
线  
封  
密  
管

[考点]词语搭配

[解析] be attached 为固定搭配,意为“依附于,系着”,符合题意。

26. D

[翻译]你最好在大学附近的银行开一个储蓄账户。

[考点]非谓语动词

[解析] had better 之后应跟省略 to 的不定式,构成 had better do sh 结构,意为“最好做某事”。“储蓄账户”的正确表达方式是 savings account。故选 D。

27. D

[翻译]他们帮助我们许多次,他们可真善良。

[考点] 定语从句和主谓一致

[解析] 分析句子结构可知,逗号之后为非限制性定语从句,关系代词指代前面的整个句子,所以要用 which 来引导从句,且谓语动词要用单数形式。故选 D。

28. D

[翻译]我和汤姆从小便是好朋友。

[考点]动词时态和主谓一致

[解析]since 是完成时的标志,本题中从句为 since 引导的时间状语从句,所以主句要用现在完成时。根据句意可知,从句表示的是过去存在的状态,所以从句谓语动词应用过去式。故选 D。

29. B

[翻译]在天黑前将他们从被摧毁的大楼里救出来的任务迫在眉睫。

[考点]虚拟语气

[解析]在 it 作形式主语的复合句中,主语从句常用虚拟语气来表示建议、命令、要求、决定等,其谓语动词的形式为“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略。另外,they 和 rescue 为逻辑上的动宾关系,所以应用被动语态。

30. D

[翻译]他向我展示了他的笔记本,从封面来看我发现那本笔记本已经很旧了。

[考点]定语从句

[解析]分析句子结构可知,逗号之后为非限制性定语从句。先行词为 notebook,the cover of which 构成先行词的所有格,也可以用 whose cover。另外,从句中的 tell 要与介词 from 连用,构成短语 tell from,意为“通过……可判断出”,所以空处应填 from the cover of which 或 from whose cover。故选 D。

**Part II Reading Comprehension (2×20=40 points)**

31. B [解析] 推理判断题。根据第一段第二、三句“A typical course consists of three classes per week... a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester.”可推知,每个学生每周要上12到15节课,

只有B项符合题意。

32. D [解析] 事实细节题。根据第一段最后一句“... student to move between one university and another during his degree course....”可知,学生可以跨学校攻读学位课程,所以选项D为正确答案。

33. A [解析]事实细节题。根据第二段第一、二句“... and the record is available for the student to show to future employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work...”可知,美国大学生的压力主要是由于每门课程的分数都留有记录,供以后的雇主参考,所以A项正确。

34. C [解析]事实细节题。根据第二段第四句“A student who has held one of these positions...it will be of benefit to him later in his career.”可知,在学生会工作可以获得更多的尊重并有助于以后的职业生涯,所以选项C为正确答案

35. C [解析]事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句“Any student who is thought to have broken the rules...”可知,任何违反规则的学生都会被送到学生法庭,所以C项正确。

36. D [解析] 推理判断题。根据第一段第三句“The first thing a traveler should do when booking online is to shop around.”可推知,网上购买机票首先要做的就是上网搜索并进行比较,所以选项D为正确答案。

37. A [解析] 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句“There are numerous web sites offering this service, and some may have cheaper fares than others.”可推知,不同网站的服务与票价也不同,故A项正确。

38. C [解析]事实细节题。根据第二段第二句“Fares can change, depending on...how many stops are involved, and at what airport.”可知,票价的变化取决于起飞的时间、所停站数、停留的机场,所以选项C正确。

39. D [解析]事实细节题。根据第三段第二句“.. have other restrictions about canceling fights, and other types of refunds,”可知,购票者在购票时应该检查一下网站的政策和费用,弄清楚取消航班时是否有其他收费规定。故选D。

40. B [解析] 事实细节题。根据最后一段第二、三句“The traveler will then be issued an e-ticket for the airline flight...When he receives flight confirmation... with his travel documents.”可知,能够作为网络购票凭证的是打印版的航班确认书,所以正确答案为B项。

41. B [解析]主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章第一句“The market is a concept.”及下文列举的买和卖的具体事例诠释了“市场”这个概念。由此可知,本文主要解释了“什么是市场”这一问题,所以选项B为正确答案。

42. A [解析]事实细节题。根据第三段第一句“When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market.”可知,选项A(上夜校读书)需要花钱,相当于从市场上买东西,而不是为市场生产东西,所以选项A为正确答案。

43. D [解析] 事实细节题。根据第三段第一句“When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market.”可知,花钱是从市场上买东西,选项D“在餐厅招待朋友”是需要花钱的,所以选D。

44. C [解析]词语理解题。根据最后段第一、二句“The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each



person or businessman who is making and selling something, it is very concrete.”可知, but之后的句子与前面的句子“市场可能是抽象的”是转折关系, 所以后面的句子表达的意思是“但是对于每一个生产和销售东西的人来说, 市场是真实的, 是具体的”。由此可推知, concrete意为“实在的, 具体的, 有形的”, 和real意思相近。

45. D [解析]推理判断题。根据最后一段最后四句“*But for each person or businessman who is making and selling things, it is very concrete...It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do*”可推知, 市场需求会告诉生产者去生产什么, 所以选项D为正确答案。

46. B [解析] B事实细节题。根据第二段第一句“... which seeks to develop a durable human relationship with the environment.”可知, 可持续发展运动旨在寻求人与自然可持续发展关系。选项B是此句话的同义转述。故选B。

47.A [解析]A推理判断题。根据第二段最后两句可知,EcoDorm是获权威绿色设计评定机构LEED最高评定级别的两个学生宿舍之一, 所以可以说EcoDorm是最绿色的(即“最可持续的”)学生宿舍之一。而根据第一段内容可知EcoDorm是Warren Wilson College中的一个文科学院。由此推知, 选项A为正确答案。

48.B [解析] B事实细节题。根据后一段第一句“...their values are shared.”可知, 住在EcoDorm的学生拥有共同的价值观念, 而且根据上下文可知, 这里具体指有关环境方面的观念。故选B。shared与in common意思一致。

49.D [解析] D推理判断题。由题干关键词“compromises”可定位至第三段第三句“The design...required compromises- as well as a number of creative solutions.”根据上下文可知, 规划委员会的大学生最初建议用玉米芯或稻草来建宿舍, 而后来建墙的木材来自于校园里遭受病害的树木;厨房的橱柜是用回收的篱笆桩子做成的。由此可推知,需要妥协的是建造学生宿舍的材料, 所以正确答案为D项。

50.B [解析] B事实细节题。根据第四段第二、三句“*They pledge not to use hair dryers...Their music does not have its sound made louder electronically.*”可知, 选项C.D不正确。选项A文中未提及。根据最后一段第二句“*I did not have to...feeling bad about during my clothes outside...*”可知.选项B正确。

### Part III Cloze (1×20=20 points)

51. B

[考点]词义辨析

[解析] means:手段, 方法;way:方法, 方式, 多指做事的方法; method:(规律的.系统的)方法, 办法; manner:方式, 态度, 作方法, 方式讲时, 常用在正式文体中。根据句意“他看到失聪的人交流的方式之后, 非常感兴趣”可知, 应选 B。

52. A

[考点]词语搭配题

[解析] hearing person 为固定用法, 意为“听力正常的人”。

53. C

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]give:赠送, 给予;present:提出, 呈现; propose:提出, 提议; show:显示, 说明。表示“提出一项研究”时, 一般不用 present,应用 propose。故选 C。

54. B

[考点]逻辑推理题

[解析]idealistic:理想主义(者)的, 空想的; crazy:疯狂的, 狂热的; smart:聪明的, 机智的; normal:正常的, 普通的。根据上文许多老师对斯托克提出的研究课题不感兴趣可推知, 他们认为他是疯了才会去研究手语。故选 B。

55. C

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]job:工作, 职业; work:工作, 作品; project:项目, 计划;plan:计划, 打算。根据句意可知, 选 C。由下文“*Stokoe and his two deaf assistants worked...this project*”和“*many people thought the whole project was silly...*”中均出现的 project 也可选出正确答案。

56.B

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析] otherwise:否则, 不然; instead:反而, 相反; additionally:此外, 另外; afterwards:后来, 然后。根据上下文可知, 斯托克并未放弃, 反而在 1957 年成立了语言研究项目组。此处应填一个表示转折的词, 再结合句意可知, 选 B。

57.D

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]work though:完成解决; work on:致力于, 从事于; work 一般不与 into, along 搭配使用, 根据句意可知, 选 D。

58.B

[考点]逻辑推理题

[解析]根据上下文可知, 三位研究员制作的应该是聋人使用手语交流的电影, 所以应选 signing (手势语的使用)。由第三段第一句“*Stokoe...studied the films of signing.*”中出现的 signing 也可选出正确答案。

59.A

[考点]语法结构题

[解析]分析句子结构可知, understand 之后为宾语从句, 从句中缺少可以作宾语的引导词, 所以应选 what, 作 about 的宾语。

60.D

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]hardly:几乎不;willingly:欣然地,愿意地;strongly:强有力地,坚强地;merely:仅仅,只不过。根据上文可知,许多人都认为这个计划很愚蠢,同意斯托克博士的计划只不过是为了让他高兴而已,所以应选D。

61.A

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]team:团队,party:聚会,group:群,团体;crew:队,组,全体成员。根据句意可知,斯托克博士是和他的团队一起研究的,所以应选A。

62.D

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]make:使得;show:显示,说明;release:释放,发布;analyze:分析,研究。此处是指他们分析电影,所以应选D。

63.C

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]dissatisfying:使不满足;alarming:令人担忧的,令人恐慌的;surprising:令人惊讶的,意外的;disappointing:令人失望的,令人沮丧的。结合下文,研究结果应该是令人惊讶的,所以应选C。

64.B

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]exercise:运动,锻炼;follow:跟随,遵循;play:玩耍,扮演;perform:执行,完成。根据句意可知,结果表明手语遵循一定的语言规则。故选B。

65.B

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]like:如同,好像;as:如同,作为;with:用,随着;beyond:在远处,超出。根据句意可知,斯托克是将手语作为一门真正的语言来实验的,所以应选B。

66.A

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]result:结果;后果;ending:结局,结尾;resolution:解决,决议。根据句意可知,选A。同时根据第三段第二句的results也可得出答案。

67.B

[考点]逻辑推理题

[解析]根据上下文可知,此处应填入表示转折的词,所以应选but(但是)。

68.D

[考点]逻辑推理题

[解析]根据下文的“he was the only linguist...”可知,此处应填alone(孤独的,单独的,唯一的)。

69.C

[考点]词义辨析题

[解析]wish:希望,祝愿;reason:论证,推断;believe:相信,认为;decide:决定,下决心。根据句意“他是唯一一个坚信手语不仅仅是手势,还是一门独立语言的语言学家”可知,选C。

70.D

[考点]逻辑推理题

[解析]根据上下文可知,斯托克博士坚信手语不仅仅是手势,还是一门独立的语言。action:行为;performance:表演;speaking:演讲 gesture:手势。故选D。

#### Part IV Error Correction(20 points)

71.[翻译]到我50岁生日时,我将已经在现在的岗位上干二十多年了。

[解析]A应改为will have been。根据句意和时间状语By my 50th birthday可知,本句应用将来完成时,表示一个持续到将来某时或某动作发生之前的动作。

72.[翻译]我倒希望你坐火车去,因为我无法想象你在如此恶劣的天气去坐公交车。

[解析]A应改为went,在would rather后面的宾语从句中,谓语动词应用过去式(be动词用were)表示对现在或将来情况的虚拟;用“had+过去分词”的形式表示对过去情况的虚拟,意为“宁愿但愿”。根据句意可知,本句是对将来情况的虚拟,谓语动词应用过去式。

73.[翻译]我遇见一位老太太,她的丈夫是一位著名的作家。

[解析]B应改为whose husband。本题考查定语从句。先行词是an old lady,从句的主语是husband,两者之间存在从属关系,因此要用关系代词who的所有格形式whose。

74.[翻译]你认为有必要每天写一篇英语日记吗?

[解析]B应改为to keep。当不定式(短语)在consider, find, make, regard, think, feel等动词后作宾语时,一般用“it”作形式宾语,而把不定式置于补语之后,即“主语+动词+it+补语+to do”结构。分析句子结构可知,此处应用动词不定式短语作真正的宾语。

75.[翻译]他告诉我他去年一直在西班牙工作。

[解析]B改为had been。本题考查动词时态。根据句意可知,从句谓语动词所表示的动作发生在主句谓语动词所表示的动作之前,由于主句谓语动词为过去式,且从句中的时间状语为“一段时间”,故从句应用过去完成进行时。

76.[翻译]我申请了那个我在报纸上看到的工作岗位。



[解析] D 应改为in。表示“在报纸上”应用in the newspaper。

77.[翻译] 有些国家已经采取措施强制人们减少噪音。

[解析] B应改为 have been taken。measures 与take 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系, 故应用被动语态。

78.[翻译] 我觉得她很面熟, 可就是想不起来她的名字。

[解析] B应改为familiar with。sb.be familiar with sth.意为“某人熟悉某物”, 为固定搭配。

79. [翻译] 同学们都在担心玛丽, 因为没有人知道她去了哪儿。

[解析] C应改为aware of。be aware of 意为“意识到, 知道”, 为固定搭配。

80. [翻译] 他年纪比我小, 对待我却像对待孩子一样。

[解析] D应改为were。在as if/though引导的方式状语从句中, 表示对现在情况的假设时, 谓语动词一般要用过去式(be动词用were)。

#### Part V Translation (points)

81. [翻译] 当今人们的问题在于渴望得到即时答案。他们在寻求一切问题的快速解决办法。正如速溶咖啡一样, 他们想要“速成幸福”。然而, 速效对策无处可寻。抱着这种态度, 免不了要失望, 甚至会以失败告终。

[解析] 本题句子结构较简单, 翻译时注意应将第一句中的时间状语 today 提前, 并注意一些短语的译法。instant answer: 即时答案; one-minute solutions: 一分钟的解决办法, 在此处可意译为“快速解决办法”; instant coffee: 速溶咖啡; quick fixes: 速效对策。

82. [翻译] 中国人要用英语写作, 首先必须具备英语思维能力。要达到这一目的, 只能通过长期阅读外文书籍, 杂志, 以及和其他外国人交流互动。

[解析] 本题包含两个简单句, 句子结构清晰, 顺译即可, 但要注意其中一些单词和短语的翻译。magazine: 杂志; be able to think in English: 具备英语思维能力; interact with: 与...交流互动。

83. [翻译] In order to keep healthy, he has got into the habit of doing morning exercise.

[解析] “为了”可译为 in order to; “保持健康”可译为 keep healthy/fit; “养成...的习惯”可译为 get into the habit of doing sth.; “展练”可译为 morning exercise. 另外, 翻译时还应注意采用正确的时态。

84.[翻译] It was not until I become a grown-up that I truly understood how extraordinary my mother was.

[解析] “直到.....才.....”常用 not until 结构进行表达; “长大成人”可译为 become a grown-up; “不平凡”可译为 extraordinary. 另外, 此处应用强调句 It is/was not until that...对表示时间状语的 until 从句进行强调, 以加强语气。另外, 注意时态应用过去时。

85. [翻译] Tourists from mainland China account for one-third of the total.

[解析] “大陆”在此指中国大陆, 常译为 mainland China; “占”可译为 account for/make up。

86. [翻译] The more we help others, the more we will get in return

[解析] “越....., 越.....”应用“the +比较级..., the +比较级...”结构表示。注意, 在这一句型中, 若主句是一般将来时, 从句通常用一般现在时。“回报”可译为 in return。

87. [翻译] I really want to find a friend that I can fully trust .

[解析] 本题考查定语从句的表达。“完全信任”可以译为 fully trust。

#### Part VI Writing (20 points)

##### What Attitudes Should We Take to Western Festivals?

In recent years, western festivals such as Christmas and Valentine's Day have gained ever-increasing popularity in China, arousing a heated debate across society about what attitudes to take towards western festivals.

While some consider them a threat to traditional Chinese festivals, others hold that embracing western festivals can actually bring benefits.

As far as I am concerned, we should take a positive attitude towards western festivals. To begin with, celebrating western festivals provides people with an opportunity to know more about western culture. In today's globalized world, being familiar with the culture of one's own country is far from enough for his personal development. Secondly, the celebration of foreign festivals stimulates our economy for it enables businessmen to sell more goods than they would. Last but not least, instead of posing a challenge to traditional Chinese festivals, the import of western festivals can help people better perceive the value embodied in China's traditional culture.

All in all, western festivals shouldn't be regarded as something to be averted. Instead, it's high time that they were put into perspective.

密封线内不得答题

宏亮专升本  
HONG LIANG EDUCATION



# 2016 年河南省普通高等学校

## 选拔优秀专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试

### 专业英语

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
分值	30	40	20	20	20	20	150

注意事项:

答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号涂写在答题卡上。

本试卷的试题答案应答在答题卡上, 答在试卷上无效。

#### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30 points)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete statements in this part. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate word or expression from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

- If I mistake not, you used to cook your own food, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do you      B. don't you      C. did you      D. didn't you
- In translation \_\_\_\_\_ big problem is linguistic interference.  
A. the; a      B. a; the      C. /; a      D. the; /
- \_\_\_\_\_ your opinions are worth considering, the general manager finds it unwise to place too much importance on them.  
A. As      B. Because      C. Though      D. Since
- On no account \_\_\_\_\_ to feed the animals.  
A. visitors are allowed      B. allow visitors  
C. are visitors allowed      D. visitors allow
- His thesis paper was rejected by his tutor because it lacks \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.  
A. previous      B. excellent      C. original      D. reasonable
- \_\_\_\_\_ yourself still for a few minutes while I take your photograph.  
A. Hold      B. Keep      C. Put      D. Make
- When Laura finally arrived she apologized \_\_\_\_\_ so late.  
A. for to come      B. that she was coming  
C. for coming      D. to come
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Alice, who was on her way to see how I was getting along.  
A. came up with      B. got out of  
C. ran over      D. ran into
- He seems to know it.  
—Well, he \_\_\_\_\_ to be told.  
A. needs not      B. hasn't the need      C. needn't      D. doesn't need
- He didn't live up to \_\_\_\_\_ had been expected of him.  
A. what      B. which      C. that      D. all
- \_\_\_\_\_ a raining day, we gave up our plan to go hiking.  
A. With is      B. Being      C. With      D. It being
- Thank you for telling me that. I really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. don't know      B. didn't know  
C. haven't known      D. hadn't known
- Jean pays little attention to her appearance, otherwise she \_\_\_\_\_ a very attractive girl.  
A. ought to be      B. could be      C. must be      D. should be
- She did not feel going out, as \_\_\_\_\_ she had a slight headache.  
A. about      B. like      C. after      D. for
- The country has \_\_\_\_\_ too many wars in the past few decades; its people are longing for peace so much.  
A. prevented from      B. resulted in      C. gone through      D. gone with
- The painter lived more than a decade in Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ he could be in close contact with other cubists(立体派艺术家).  
A. where      B. in which      C. that      D. in that
- That man looks familiar to me. He reminds me \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Richards.  
A. to      B. o n      C. for      D. of
- There is no \_\_\_\_\_ that he was once a thief. But it doesn't mean you can always regard him as a thief.  
A. deny      B. denied      C. denies      D. denying
- There have been many \_\_\_\_\_ in their marriage but they still love each other.  
A. ups and downs      B. from head to toe

- C. time and again                      D. over and over
20. This hotel \_\_\_\_\_ \$60 for a single room with a bath.  
A. claims              B. demands              C. prices              D. charges
21. After the speech\_\_\_\_\_, a lively discussion started.  
A. being delivered                      B. be delivered  
C. was delivered                      D. having delivered
22. I had just started back to the house to change my clothes \_\_\_\_\_I heard voices.  
A. as              B. while              C. after              D. when
23. He has left his book here on\_\_\_\_\_ so that you can read it.  
A. purpose              B. aim              C. intention              D. sense
24. Don't get\_\_\_\_\_ your schedule; stay with us in this class.  
A. to change              B. changing              C. changed              D. change
25. Sooner or later, she will \_\_\_\_\_ the shock from her mother's death.  
A. get out              B. get off              C. get over              D. get back
26. The mere fact \_\_\_\_\_ most people believe a nuclear war would be madness doesn't mean it will not occur.  
A. that              B. which              C. what              D. why
27. We finally \_\_\_\_\_ an agreement after a lot of hard argument.  
A. reached              B. did              C. arrived              D. drove
28. Ms. Wilson is\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Thompson while he's on holiday.  
A. standing up for              B. standing up to              C. standing in for              D. standing for
29. She'd like to arrange her own room \_\_\_\_\_ she wants.  
A. some way              B. whatever              C. any how              D. any way
30. They were under the \_\_\_\_\_ that the company was doing well, but in fact it was in serious trouble.  
A. conclusion              B. expression              C. enjoyment              D. illusion

**Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWEAR SHEET**.

**Passage One**

My love of nature goes right back to my childhood, to the times when I stayed on my grandparent's farm in

Suffolk. I think it was my grandmother who encouraged me more than anyone: she taught me the names of wildflowers and got me interested in looking at the countryside, so it seemed obvious to go on to do Zoology at university.

I didn't get my first camera until after I'd graduated, when I was due to go diving in Norway and needed a method of recording the sea creatures I would find there. My father didn't know anything about photography, but he bought me an Exakta, which was really quite a good camera for the time, and I went off to take my first pictures of sea anemones(海葵)and starfish(海星). I became keen very quickly, and I learnt how to develop and print.

I've tried from the beginning to produce pictures which are always biologically correct. There are people who will alter things deliberately: you don't pick up sea creatures from the middle of the shore and take them down to attractive pools at the bottom of the shore without knowing you're doing it.

There can be a lot of ignorance in people's behavior towards wild animals and it's a problem that more and more people are going to wild places: while some animals may get used to cars, they won't get used to people suddenly rushing up to them. The sheer pressure of people, coupled with the fact there are increasingly few places where no one else has photographed, means that over the years, life has become much more difficult for the professional wildlife photographers.

Nevertheless, wildlife photographers play a very important part in educating people about what is out there and what needs conserving. Although photography can be an enjoyable pastime, as it is to many people, it is also something that plays a very important part in educating young and old alike.

31. The author decided to go to university and study Zoology because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she wanted to improve her life in the countryside  
B. she was persuaded to do so by her grandmother  
C. she was keen on the natural world  
D. she wanted to stop moving around all the time
32. How is the author different from some of the other wildlife photographers she meets?  
A. She tries to make her photographs as attractive as possible.  
B. She takes photographs which record accurate natural conditions.  
C. She likes to photograph plants as well as wildlife.  
D. She knows the best places to find wildlife.
33. The author now finds it more difficult to photograph wild animals because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there are fewer of them

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- B. they have become more nervous of people
- C. it is harder to find suitable places
- D. they have become frightened of cars

34. According to the author, wildlife photography is important because it can\_\_\_\_\_ make people realize that.

- A. photography is an enjoyable hobby
- B. we learn little about wildlife at school
- C. it is worthwhile visiting the countryside
- D. it is important to look after wild animals

35. Which of the following describes the author?

- A. Proud.
- B. Sensitive.
- C. Aggressive.
- D. Disappointed.

**Passage Two**

During the past few years, the popularization of the Internet, by lowering the cost of global communication to moderate levels, is leading to a near perfect market for information. It has bred enterprises that grow and change with astonishing speed, creating millionaires and invigorating the economy. The Net has brought to even poor libraries a wealth of resources at very low cost. It has enabled individuals to speak in forums small and large, with an ease and fluency that would delight the founders of this nation, if they could see email, the World Wide Web, Usenet, and online chat.

The tremendous good done by the popularization of the Internet has caused some problems, of course. Chief among these are a weakening of privacy, greater exposure for matters that most people would prefer were absent from society, such as hate speech and child pornography, and an increased risk of one's children (or oneself) being confronted by an image or text that better might have been left unseen. The Internet has brought the entire world into the living room, but some people are finding that there are certain parts of the world they would prefer not to have anywhere in their home. An example that has become an everyday displeasure for many is junk email, also called "spam". On a bad day, up to 30% of the email processed by major Internet service providers is spam, much of it promoting sex sites and get rich quick schemes. Many people have had to abandon their email accounts, as they become filled with trash. Left unchecked, spam could spoil the great public good of the Internet.

36. The popularization of the Internet may stimulate the prosperity of the economy in that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it provides information at high speed and low cost
  - B. it creates many chances for enterprises
  - C. it helps to encourage technical innovations

D. enterprises are growing quickly

37. There is an increased risk for children with the popularization of the Internet because \_\_\_\_\_they are likely to.

- A. express their ideas freely while online
- B. be exposed to unhealthy information
- C. make dangerous friends when chatting online
- D. confuse what is good with what is bad

38. According to the passage, the Internet \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shows us pictures of the world in the living room
- B. brings us into contact with the current issues of the world
- C. provides easy access to information from all over the world
- D. enables us to keep in touch with anyone in the world

39. Junk email is used as an example to demonstrate the Internet may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help people become millionaires quickly
- B. bring great troubles to one's life
- C. give excitement to people
- D. bring about an age of information

40. What is the writer's attitude toward the Internet?

- A. Approving.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Critical.
- D. Neutral.

**Passage Three**

To Whom It May Concern,

Scott Smith worked for me at XYZ Technologies for three years, as a senior technical instructor. I am writing this letter of recommendation to confirm that his recent layoff from XYZ was not in any way tied to his performance, and to highly recommend him as an employee with your organization.

Had I been the choice, I would not have laid Scott off. But it was not my decision to make. XYZ decided to withdraw from the PC market, balance expenses with the anticipated reduction in sales revenue, and hire a consulting firm to evaluate long term staffing needs. As a result, XYZ drastically reduced the size of its workforce by dissolving the entire PC division, including the technical training department. Unfortunately, this major reorganization left no other position open for Scott. We regretfully had to let him go.

Scott is a conscientious, highly skilled technical instructor, worthy of at least a senior or management position. He has keen insight into the learning process, and is an expert in needs analysis, project management, course

development, and classroom instruction.

Scott's in depth product knowledge, unique instructional techniques, and excellent people skills have consistently received admiring reviews from his students. Should conditions at XYZ change, I wouldn't hesitate to hire him back.

If you would like to speak to me about Scott's skills, talents and work habits, feel free to call (123) 555-0002 or page me by dialing (123) 555-0003.

Sincerely, Mary Doe  
Vice President, Technical Services

41. Mary Doe wrote this letter in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. praise Scott Smith for his excellent work
- B. support Scott Smith's job application
- C. promote Scott Smith to a higher position
- D. look for a technical instructor like Scott Smith

42. XYZ Technologies reduced the size of its workforce because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some departments did not work well
- B. its sales revenue fell dramatically
- C. it is faced with serious financial problem
- D. it decided to give up the PC market

43. Scott Smith has been laid off because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the reorganization of XYZ Technologies
- B. his poor performance in technical work
- C. his poor physical and mental condition
- D. the prejudice of the Vice President

44. Which of the following might be the relationship between Scott Smith and Mary Doe?

- A. Close friends.
- B. Colleagues.
- C. Employee and supervisor.
- D. Student and instructor.

45. Which is NOT true about Scott Smith?

- A. He gets along well with colleagues.
- B. His students admire him very much.
- C. He is good at project management.

D. He is applying to a consulting firm for a job.

#### Passage Four

I used to go to Starbucks for their coffee, but that's changed since I discovered their comforting, tasty teas, which are better than coffee any time. Tea is cool even when it's hot. People drink more tea than any other drink in the world, except for water.

Whether it's served hot or cold, natural and flavored teas are drinks that have been consumed for centuries. Everywhere you look, you'll find various kinds of teas—in restaurants, grocery stores, television advertisements, and gift shops.

Why is there all this excitement about tea? What's its attraction? Well, there are many possibilities for why more and more people are drinking tea. One possibility is that people are coming to notice the benefits of drinking tea, particularly green tea. Studies show that drinking four cups of green tea a day can reduce the risk of developing various types of cancers, as well as heart disease. The key to tea's effects of cure seems to lie in chemicals found in tea which prevent a process that leads to the growth of cancers. Green tea may also prevent skin cancer. It has also been linked with helping the body to rid itself of harmful materials, and green tea is thought to possibly protect against colds and Parkinson's(帕金森) disease.

Another explanation for why people are drinking more tea may be due to the comforting process of just making a cup of tea. The time it takes to prepare tea leaves in hot water and enjoy its gentle flavor forces drinkers to slow down and relax a while, making it the perfect way to improve a world where people are so crazy about cappuccino, a hot coffee with milk in it.

So, whether you drink tea, eat it in foods, wear it to smell good, or take it in pills, one thing is certain, the use of tea is more than a trend—it is a habit of our past and if studies prove the benefits of its use, it will undoubtedly be an important element of our future.

46. Nowadays, among all the drinks in the world, tea is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the most widely consumed drink
- B. as widespread as coffee
- C. even more widely consumed than water
- D. the second most widely consumed drink

47. The passage does not mention as a possible benefit of drinking tea.

- A. preventing skin cancer
- B. helping the body to rid itself of harmful materials



- C. curing Parkinson's disease
- D. reducing the risk of developing cancer

48. It is good to drink tea because the time \_\_\_\_\_ it takes to prepare a cup of tea.

- A. allows the tea leaves to absorb enough water
- B. enables drinkers to relax
- C. is suitable for people to get some news
- D. can improve the quality of cappuccino

49. The writer suggests that in the future people will probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. follow the trend and go on drinking tea
- B. drink more water than tea
- C. form the habit of eating tea leaves in foods
- D. take tea as an important part of their life

50. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the benefits of drinking tea
- B. the benefits of drinking coffee
- C. using tea leaves in fortune telling
- D. advising people to drink tea and water

**Part III Cloze (20 points)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and mark the corresponding letter on the

**ANSWER SHEET.**

Effective communication with people of different cultures is especially challenging. Cultures \_\_\_51\_\_\_ people with ways of thinking—ways of seeing, hearing, and interpreting the world. Thus the same words can \_\_\_52\_\_\_ different things to people from different cultures, even when they talk the “same” language. When the languages are different, and translation has to be used to communicate, the \_\_\_53\_\_\_ for misunderstandings increase.

Stella Ting Toomey describes three ways in which culture \_\_\_54\_\_\_ with effective cross cultural understanding. First is what she \_\_\_55\_\_\_ “cognitive constraints(认知约束)”. These are the world \_\_\_56\_\_\_ that provide a situation that all new information is compared to or inserted into.

Second are “\_\_\_57\_\_\_ constraints”. Each culture has its own rules about proper behavior which \_\_\_58\_\_\_

verbal and nonverbal communication. Whether one person \_\_\_59\_\_\_ the other person in the eye or not is one thing that varies from one culture to the next. Whether one says what one means publicly or talks \_\_\_60\_\_\_ the issue is another.

How close the people stand to each other when they are talking is a third. All of these and many more are \_\_\_61\_\_\_ of politeness which differ from culture to culture. Ting Toomey's third \_\_\_62\_\_\_ is “emotional constrains”. Different cultures \_\_\_63\_\_\_ the display of emotion differently. Some cultures get very emotional when they are debating a(n) \_\_\_64\_\_\_. They yell, they cry, they exhibit their anger, fear, frustration, and other feelings openly. Other cultures try to keep their emotions \_\_\_65\_\_\_. They exhibit or share only the “rational” or factual \_\_\_66\_\_\_ of the situation.

All of these differences tend to \_\_\_67\_\_\_ to communication problems. If the people \_\_\_68\_\_\_ are not aware of the potential for such problems, they are even more likely to fall victim to them. Even so, it takes more than \_\_\_69\_\_\_ to overcome these problems and communicate effectively across cultures. It also takes patience and \_\_\_70\_\_\_ to bridge the sometimes large differences between cultures. And not everyone has these qualities.

- |                    |                  |                |              |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 51. A. offer       | B. provide       | C. give        | D. teach     |
| 52. A. mean        | B. make          | C. have        | D. keep      |
| 53. A. secrets     | B. reasons       | C. points      | D. chances   |
| 54. A. interferes  | B. blocks        | C. prevents    | D. hesitates |
| 55. A. identifies  | B. describes     | C. calls       | D. entitles  |
| 56. A. ideas       | B. concepts      | C. sights      | D. views     |
| 57. A. performance | B. behavior      | C. action      | D. event     |
| 58. A. affect      | B. control       | C. effect      | D. cause     |
| 59. A. watches     | B. views         | C. sees        | D. looks     |
| 60. A. about       | B. around        | C. on          | D. with      |
| 61. A. customs     | B. rules         | C. methods     | D. forms     |
| 62. A. element     | B. component     | C. factor      | D. principle |
| 63. A. regulate    | B. arrange       | C. affirm      | D. justify   |
| 64. A. affair      | B. incident      | C. issue       | D. business  |
| 65. A. hidden      | B. known         | C. shown       | D. covered   |
| 66. A. modes       | B. aspects       | C. layers      | D. levels    |
| 67. A. result      | B. arise         | C. cause       | D. lead      |
| 68. A. occupied    | B. involved      | C. disturbed   | D. related   |
| 69. A. awareness   | B. consciousness | C. wakefulness | D. alertness |

- 70.A. worthiness      B. wickedness      C. willingness      D. willfulness

**Part IV Error Detection (20 points)**

**Directions:** There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. You are required to identify the one that is incorrect, and then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

71. Some of the people were standing in the street watched the demonstration, while others were singing songs.

- A                      B                      C                      D

72. On opening day the group went to the box office to pick up their tickets, only to tell that a Mr. White had

- A                      B                      C                      D

taken them away.

73. When he left the office last night, he forgot turning off the light.

- A    B                      C    D

74. However his social position is, it is necessary that he remember to serve the people.

- A                      B                      C                      D

75. When choosing a major, college students should consider how good are they at different subjects as well as

- A                      B                      C

what the job market will be when they graduate.

D

76. I'd like to have the beef again even if it costs as twice much.

- A    B                      C                      D

77. What do you think on spending holiday in Spain this summer?

- A                      B                      C                      D

78. He wrote at least ten novels, but only two from the ten that are now known were published during his lifetime.

- A                      B                      C                      D

80. Visitors from the United States determined that they were bound for leaving the city immediately.

- A                      B                      C                      D

**Part V. Translation (20 points)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

81. He has lived there for 11 years now with many different caretakers and blossomed on his own. He has become essential to the neighborhood. When you have any mail to be picked up or your dog needs walking, he is your man.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

82. That's very common in professional women. They feel they have to be all things to all people and do it all perfectly. They think, "I should, I must, I have to." Good enough is never good enough. Perfectionists cannot delegate.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Section B**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English and write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

83. 你要是想赶上末班车，咱们最好马上动身去火车站。

\_\_\_\_\_

84. 我离开家乡已经一个半月了。

\_\_\_\_\_

85. 毫无疑问，他不是有意伤害你的。

\_\_\_\_\_

86. 要求四十几岁的人今天下午进行身体检查。

\_\_\_\_\_

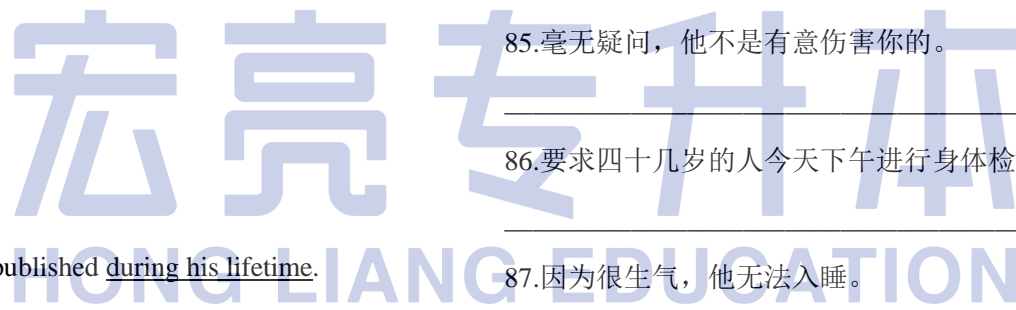
87. 因为很生气，他无法入睡。

\_\_\_\_\_

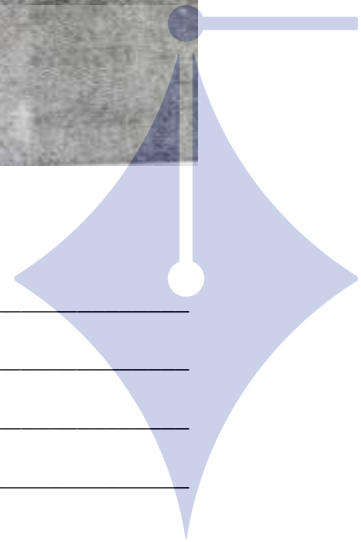
**Part VI Writing (20 points)**

**Directions:** For this part, you're required to write a composition with at least 150 words based on the following picture. You should describe the picture firstly, then put forward your own idea and prove it. Please entitle and write it on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

密封线内不得答题



.....○.....**密**.....○.....**封**.....○.....**线**.....○.....**内**.....○.....**不**.....○.....**得**.....○.....**答**.....○.....**题**.....○.....



宏亮专升本  
HONG LIANG EDUCATION

Handwriting practice lines on the right side of the page, consisting of multiple horizontal lines for writing.

# 2016 年专业英语试卷参考答案

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1×40=40 points)

1.D

[翻译]如果我没说错的话,你过去总是自己做饭,是吗?

[考点]反义疑问句

[解析] used to do sth“过去常常做某事” 反问部分应用 didn't you 或 usedn't you. A.B.c 均不符合题意。故选

D.

2.B

[翻译]翻译中。一个重要的问题是语言干扰。

[考点]冠词的用法

[解析] problem 是单数名词,而且在句子中首次出现,要用 a 修饰,故只能选 B.

3.C

[翻译]尽管你的观点是值得考虑的,但是总经理发现过多的重视这些观点是不明智的。

[考点]状语从句

[解析]根据句意,前后两句话是转折意思,故排除 B 和 D,as 做连词“尽管”来用时, adj/adv+as+主语+谓语,

though 做连词“尽管”可以直接连接两个句子, A.B.D 均不符合题意,故选 C。

4.C

[翻译]游客绝对不允许喂这些动物。

[考点]倒装

[解析] on no account 是否定短语,位于句首,要半倒装, A. B.D 均不符合题意,故选 C.

5.C

[翻译]因为他的论文缺乏独创性所以被他的导师拒绝了。

[考点]词汇辨析

[解析] A .previous 先前的,以前的, B. excellent 优秀的, C. original 独创的, D. reasonable 合理的。A.B.D

均不符合题意,故选 C.

6.A

[翻译]我给你拍照的那一刹那,你不要动。

[考点]词汇辨析

[解析]C put 放置和 D make 制造均不符合句意,排除。A hold yourself 和 B keep sill 均属于固定搭配“保持

静止不动” B、C、D 均不符合题意,故选 A。

7. C

[翻译]当劳拉最后到达的时候,她为来的如此的晚而道歉。

[考点]非谓语动词

[解析] apologize for 是固定搭配“为道歉”, for 是介词,介词后跟 doing 形式,故选 C。

8.D

[翻译]我在 Alice 来看我的路上遇到了她。

[考点]词汇辨析

[解析] A. come up with 提出 B. get out of 摆脱, 逃避 C. run over 碾压 D. run in 意外碰到。A.B.C 均不符合题

意, 故选 D.

9.D

[翻译]——他好像知道这件事。——好吧,他不需要被告知这件事。

[考点]词汇辨析

[解析] need 的用法, need to do sth.是固定用法, need 是实意动词,所以否定形式是 doesn't need to do sth. A.

B.C 均不符合题意, 故选 D.

10.A

[翻译]他没有辜负人们对他的期望。

[考点]名词性从句

[解析] what 在从句中做 had been expected..的主语。B.C.D 均不符合题意, 故选 A.

11.D

[翻译]天下雨了,我们放弃去远足的计划。

[考点]非谓语做状语。

[解析] we gave up our plan to go hiking 是个完整的句子, 句子中已经有谓语动词 gave up,所以句子中不能再

出现谓语动词,排除 A.天下雨,我们放弃远足计划,有两个主语,故 A.B.C 不符合题意, 故选 D.

12.B

[翻译]谢谢你告诉我那件事,我真的不知道那件事。

[考点]时态语态

[解析] Thank you 立足点是现在,不知道发生什么事应该在告诉之前,故应用一般过去。A.C.D 不符合题意,

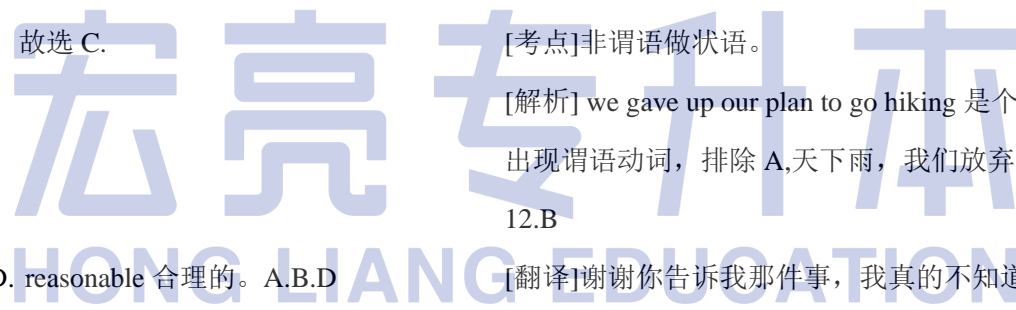
故选 B.

13.B

[翻译]简不关注自己的外表,否则的话她可能是一个非常具有吸引力的女孩。

[考点]含蓄虚拟语气

[解析]与现在事实相反, A.C.D 均不符合题意, 故选 B.





14. B

[翻译]她不想出去,因为她有点头痛。

[考点]词汇辨析

[解析] feel like doing sth. 想要做某事。A. C. D 均不符合题意, 故选 B.

15. C

[翻译]在过去的几十年里, 这个国家已经经历了太多的战争, 人们是如此的渴望和平。

[考点]词汇辨析

[解析] A. prevent from. 阻止 B. result in 导致 C go through 经历 D. go with 和……一起去。A. B. D 均不符合题意, 故选 C.

16. A

[翻译]这个画家在欧洲住了十多年, 在欧洲他和别的艺术家有了亲密的接触。

[考点]定语从句

[解析]先行词是 Europe, 表示地点, 定语从句不缺成分, 应填表示地点的关系副词 where, 故选 A.

17. D

[翻译]那个男人看起来好熟悉, 他使我想起理查德先生了。

[考点]固定搭配

[解析] remind sb of sth/sb 使某人想起某人某物, A. B. C 均不符合题意, 故选 D.

18. D

[翻译]不可否认他曾经是一个小偷, 但是这不意味着你可以一直把他当小偷。

[考点]固定搭配

[解析] There is no denying that.. “不可否认的是...” A. B. C 均不符合题意, 故选 D.

19. A

[翻译]在他们的婚姻里有许多曲折起伏, 但是他们依然彼此相爱。

[考点]词汇辨析

[解析] A ups and downs 起伏曲折 B. from head to toe 从头到脚 C. time and again 几次三番 D. over and over 反复, 再三。B. C. D 均不符合题意, 故选 A.

20. D

[翻译]这个旅馆一间带洗手间的单间要价 60 美元。

[考点]固定搭配

[解析] charge...for...“因……要价……”A. B. C 均不符合题意, 故选 D.

21. C

[翻译]演讲结束后, 一场生动的讨论开始了。

[考点]时态语态

[解析] A. B. D. 不符合题意, 故选 C.

22. D

[翻译]我刚回到家换衣服时, 突然我听到声音。

[考点]状语从句

[解析] while 是“在, 期间”, 它引导的句子的动词是延续性的, 往往用进行态表达, 而本句中的 hear 是暂时性动词 (as 是“当……时”表明两个动作同时发生, 但本句中的两个动作是先后发生的, 故错误。when 的词义是“突然”。A. B. C 均不符合题意, 故选 D.

23. A

[翻译]他故意把他的书留在这以便于你阅读。

[考点]固定结构

[解析] on purpose 是固定搭配“故意地”。B. C. D 均不符合题意, 故选 A.

24. C

[翻译]别让你的行程表发生改变。就和我们待在班里吧。

[考点]非谓语做宾补

[解析]考查 get sth done 结构, 而 schedule 和 change 之间是被动关系, 故选 C.

25. C

[翻译]她迟早会克服她母亲去世的打击。

[考点]词汇辨析

[解析] A. get out 外出, 选离, B. get off 下车 C. get over 克服, 使渡过 D. get back 恢复原来的状态, 回来, A. B. D 均不符合题意, 故选 C.

26. A

[翻译]许多人相信核战争是疯狂的这个事实并不意味着核战争不会发生。

[考点]同位语从句

[解析] most people believe a nuclear war would be madness 这句话做 fact 的同位语, 故引导词用 that, 所以选 A.

27. A

[翻译]在激烈的争论之后, 我们最终达成一致。

[考点]固定搭配

[解析] reach an agreement 达成一致, B. C. D 均不符合题意, 故选 A.

28. C [翻译]当 Mr. Thompson 在度假的时候, Ms Wilson 代替 Mr. Thompson.

[考点]词组辨析

[解析]A. stand up for 坚决维护, 捍卫 B. stand up to 对抗, 抗争(尤指比自己强的人) C. stand in for 代替 D. stand for 代表。A.B.D 均不符合题意, 故选 C。

29. A

30. [翻译]她想以自己的方式布置自己的房间。

[考点]定语从句

[解析]考查先行词 way 引导的定语从句, 而句子又是肯定句, 故选 A。

30. D

[翻译]他们受到一种假象, 那个公司经营的很好, 但是事实上它的情况很糟糕。

[考点]词汇辨析

[解析] A. conclusion 结论 B. expression 表情 C. enjoyment 享受 D. illusion 假象错觉。A.B.C 不符合题意, 故选 D。

## Part II Reading Comprehension (2×20=40 points)

31. C

[解析]题意:作者决定上大学学习动物学是因为\_\_\_\_\_。本文是一篇记叙文, 从文章第一段可知作者对大自然的热爱可以追溯到她的童年待在祖父母 Suffolk 的农场期间, 祖母鼓励作者, 教她野花的名字, 使她对着眼于乡村产生了兴趣。所以答案选 C。

32. B

[解析]题意:作者是如何不同于她遇到的其他一些野生动植物的摄影者的?结合第三段可得出答案。作者刚开始就尝试拍摄生物学精确的照片。有一些人深思熟虑去改变生物; 你不会从海滨的中央去捡海里的生物, 然后把他们放在海滨底部吸引人的池子里, 且对自己所做的事毫不自知。由此可知, 作者拍摄的照片记录的是精确的自然环境。文中的 correct 等同于 B 选项中的 accurate,故答案选 B。

33. C

[解析]题意:作者现在发现拍摄野生动物更加困难了, 因为\_\_\_\_\_从题干关键词 difficult 可以定位到第四段倒数第二行。答案依据是在第四段最后一句:纯粹的人们的压力以及日益减少的拍摄地点, 而这些地点已经没有其他人去了, 意味着多年后, 生命对于职业野生动植物摄影师来说变得更加困难。由此可知, 拍摄困难和拍摄地点有关, 故答案选 C。

34. D

[解析]题意:根据作者观点, 野生动植物摄影很重要, 因为它使人们意识到\_\_\_\_\_。从题干关键词 important

及题文同序的原则, 定位至最后段第一句可知, 野生动植物摄影师在教育人们关于有什么选择, 需要保护什么方面起到一个重要的作用。可知拍摄可以使人们意识到照顾野生动物很重要。故答案选 D。

35. C

[解析]题意:下列哪个选项可以描述作者?从通篇文章作者的自述可知, 作者对大自然的热爱追溯到她小时候, 后来在大学里选择了动物学专业, 毕业后一直从事野生动植物摄影师仍然出于对大自然的热爱, 用有进取心来形容作者非常贴切。故答案选 C。

36. A

[解析]题意:因特网的普及可能在\_\_\_\_\_方面刺激经济繁荣。由题干关键词 popularization of the Internet 定位到首段首句及第二句可知, 因特网是通过高速度及低成本提供信息的方面刺激经济的, 故答案选 A。

37. B

[解析]题意:随着因特网的普及, 因特网对于儿童来说有增强的风险, 因为他们可能\_\_\_\_\_。由题干关键词 increased risk 及 children 定位至二段第四行可知, 一个孩子日益增加的风险是面对影像和文本, 而这些影像和文本可能看不见更好。所以因特网对于儿童来说有增强的风险, 因为他们可能被暴露在不健康信息之下, 故答案选 B。

38. C

[解析]题意:根据文章内容, 因特网\_\_\_\_\_。由第二段第五行可知, 因特网已经把整个世界带进起居室, C 选项意思最为接近, 意思是因特网可以很容易的接近和使用全世界的信息。

39. B

[解析]题意:垃圾邮件作为一个例子被用来证明因特网可能\_\_\_\_\_。由题干关键词 Junk email 可定位至第二段第八行开始, 都是在介绍垃圾邮件给人的生活带来的种种麻烦。故答案选 B。

40. D

[解析]题意:针对因特网作者的态度是什么?整篇文章作者从正反两方面介绍了因特网, 作者态度是客观中立的, 不带有个人的感情色彩, 故答案选 D。

41. B

[解析]题意: Mary Doe 写这封信是为了\_\_\_\_\_。从这封信的“am writing this letter of...”这句话即可知, 这是一封为 Scott Smith 进入新公司的推荐信, 故答案选 B。

42. D

[解析]题意: XYZ 技术公司削减劳动力的数量因为\_\_\_\_\_。从“XYZ decided to withdraw from the PC market,”这句话即可知, XYZ 技术公司削减劳动力的数量因为它决定放弃 PC 市场, 故答案选 D。

43. A

[解析]题意: Scott Smith 已经被解雇是由于\_\_\_\_\_。从“ As a result XYZ drastically reduced the size ... we

regretfully had to let him go.”这句话可知，解雇 Scott Smith 是由于 XYZ 技术重组，故答案选 A.

44. C

[解析]题意:下列哪个选项可能是 Scott Smith 和 Mary Doe 的关系?信的最后落款可知 Mary Doe 是技术服务的副经理，可推测两人是主管与雇员的关系，故答案选 C.

45. D

[解析]题意:关于 Scott Smith 哪一个选项是不正确的?最后一个选项说 Scott Smith 正在申请咨询公司的职位，信中并未提到，故答案选 D.

46. D

[解析]题意:现在，在全世界所有饮料之间，茶是\_\_\_\_\_。由第一段最后一句，除了水，全世界人民喝茶比喝其他任何饮料更多，可知茶是第二大最广泛消耗的饮料。选答案选 D.

47. C

[解析]题意:文章没有提到作为一个喝茶的可能的的好处。A 和 D 选项在第三段倒数二，三两句提到，B 选项在第三段最后一句提到，故答案选 C.

48. B

[解析]题意:喝茶是好事，因为准备一杯茶所花费的时间\_\_\_\_\_。由题干关键词 the time it takes to prepare a cup of tea 定位至第三段第二句可知，烹茶的时间可以使饮茶者放松，故答案选 B。

49. D

[解析]题意:作者暗示，在未来人们将可能\_\_\_\_\_。由全文最后一行可知，茶将无疑是我们未来一个重要的组成部分，故答案选 D.

50. A

[解析]题意:文章主要是关于\_\_\_\_\_。全篇都在描述饮茶的好处，故答案选 A.

### Part III Cloze (1×20=20 points)

51. B

[解析]固定搭配 provide sb with sth 给某人提供某物,其他选项的固定搭配是 offer sb sth, give sb sth, teach sb sth

52. A

[解析]mean 意味着，文中表达的意思是“同样的单词对来自不同文化的人意味着不同的东西”。Make 制造，have 有，keep 保持。

53. D

[解析]chance 机会，机率。文中表达的意思是“翻译不得不用交流，增加了误解的机率”。secret 秘密，reason 原因，point 要点

54. A

[解析]interfere 干涉，干预。文中表达的是“文化干预了跨文化的理解。”block 阻碍，prevent 防止，hesitate 犹豫

55. C

[解析]call 称作，叫喊，文中表达的意思是“第一个她称之为认知约束”。identify 鉴别，describe 描写，entitle 对...命名

56. D

[解析]view 观点，world view 世界观，idea 想法，concept 概念，sight 视线

57. B

[解析]behavior 行为，由下文可以知道文中表达的是“行为约束”，performance 表现，action 行动，event 事件

58. A

[解析]affect 影响，词性是动词，effect 影响，效果，词性是名词。control 控制，cause 引起。文中表达的意思是“规则影响了口头或非口头的交流”，选动词 affect.

59. D

[解析]look sb in the eye 固定搭配，“直视某人”。

60. B

[解析]talk around 说了一大堆却说不到主题上，该句大意是，一个人是否把自己想说的话在公众场合直接表达出来，还是说一堆和问题无关的话。

61. B

[解析]rule 规定，规则。文中要表达的是“礼貌的规则”，与前文“行为规则”相对应，custom 风俗，method 方法，form 形式

62. C

[解析]factor 因素，element(整体中的)基本部分,component 组成部分，principle 原则,文中表达的是 Ting Toomey's 的第三个因素。

63. A

[解析]regulate 调节，控制。文中表达的意思是“不同的文化不同地调节着人们情绪的显示”。arrange 安排，affirm 证实，justify 证明

64. C

[解析]issue 议题，affair 事情 incident 事变 business 生意.文中指出的是辩论的“议题”。

65. A



[解析] hide 隐藏, know 知道, show 展示, cover 覆盖, 文中表达的是“别的文化努力隐藏自己的情绪。”

66. B

[解析] aspect 方面, mode 方式, layer 层, level 水平。文中表达的是“他们只呈现理性或事实的方面”

67. D

[解析] 固定搭配 lead to 导致, arise 出现, result 结果, cause 引起。

68. B

[解析] involve 涉及, occupy 占领, disturb 扰乱, relate 把……联系起来, 文中指的是“涉及到的人。”

69. A

[解析] awareness 意识, 认识, 与上文的形容词“aware”相对应。consciousness 知觉, wakefulness 清醒, alertness 警戒

70. C

[解析] willingness 意愿, worthiness 价值, wickedness 邪恶, willfulness 任性。文中表达的是“用耐心和意愿消除文化间大的分歧。”

#### Part IV Error Detection (1×10=10 points)

71. C watching [解析]非谓语动词做状语: Some of the people were standing in the street 是完整的句子, 已经有谓语动词, 所以 watch 写成非谓语动词形式, people 和 watch 之间是主动形式, 故用 watching.

72. C only to be told [解析]非谓语作状语: only to do 表示出人意料的结果, 人和告知之间是被动, 故用 only to be done 的形式。

73. C to turn [解析]非谓语作宾语: forget to do sth(未做)忘记去做某事/ forget doing sth(已做)忘记做过某事

74. A Whatever [解析]状语从句: However + ad/adv + 主+谓, 无论怎样(Whatever+(n)+主+谓。

75. C they are [解析]名词性从句:名词性从句用陈述语气, 即, 连接词+主+谓。

76. D twice as much [解析]倍数表达法:主+谓+倍数+as+形容词副词的原形+as+比较对象

77. B of [解析]介词: What do you think of...? “你认为……怎么样?”是习惯用法。

78. B of the ten [解析]名词所有格:表示所属关系用 of 属格形式。

79. B am going [解析]主谓一致: neither...nor...做主语, 谓语动词就近原则, 离空最近的是 I, 故谓语动词用 am going.

80. C to leave [解析]固定搭配: sb be bound to do sth.是固定结构, 一定要做某事。

#### Part V Translation (20 points)

81. 如今, 他在那里生活了 11 年, 在许多人的照料下, 同时依靠自己生活得有声有色。他已成了邻里间不可或缺的人物。如果你有邮件要收, 或有狗要遛, 他就是你所要的人。

[解析]此题主要考查句子语境翻译能力, 及重难点词 caretakers 看门人, 看管人; blossom vi.(植物)开花;

繁荣, 兴旺; pick up 捡起, 获得, 使恢复精神, 看到。需要考生注意日常积累。

82. 那种现象在职业女性中非常普遍。她们觉得她们要为所有人做所有事, 并且要做的完美。她们认为“我应该, 我必须, 我不得不!从来没有足够完美的时候, 完美主义者不能委托他。

[解析]此题主要考察句子语境翻译能力, 及重难点词 professional adj.专业的, 专业性的; perfectionist n.完美主义者, delegate 代表。需要考生注意日常积累。

83. If you want to catch the last train, we'd better set off for the railway station at once.

[解析]此题主要考查条件从句翻译, 及 had better“最好做……”

84. I have been away from home for one month and a half.

[解析]此题主要考查现在完成时态 has/ have done 的用法。

85. There's no doubt that he didn't mean to hurt you.

[解析]此题主要考查毫无疑问“there is no doubt ……”及 mean 的用法。

86. Those who are in their forties are required to have a physical examination this afternoon!

[解析]此题主要考查定语从句翻译。

87. Being very angry, he couldn't fall asleep.

[解析]此题主要考查非谓语及 fall asleep 的用法。

#### Part VI Writing (20 points)

##### Advantages and Disadvantages of Cell Phones

As is vividly depicted in the picture, three young children are happily playing their phone: while their parent looks angry and says "just live with your own phones forever "Simple as it is, the drawing docs reflect a social phenomenon: phones are now playing an important role in our daily life. But, like anything else, they have both favorable and unfavorable aspects.

Some people believe that phones have many advantages. To start with, phones have brought us many conveniences. What's more, we can surf on the Internet whenever we like without opening a computer. In the end, it can also help us with some learning, because we can look up the word in the digital dictionary.

However, just as everything has two sides, phones also have many disadvantages. Firstly phones may be bad for our health. Secondly, it affect our work and study. Last but not least, phones have a negative influence on our family, which may make our parents feel lonely and neglected,

To conclude, I am fully convinced that a rosy future is awaiting us if we use our phones properly. And I believe its advantages will not only offset its disadvantages, but also far outweigh them.