

2010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 | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | 总分 |
|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| 分值 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 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、考生号填写在答题卡上。

本试卷的试题答案必须答在答题卡上, 答在试卷上无效。

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1×40)

Directions: There are 40 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.

- The storm has caused _____ to the region.
A. many damages
B. much damages
C. few damages
D. much damage
- Some students are quick _____ figures.
A. to
B. for
C. in
D. at
- Features such as height, weight, and color _____ from individual to individual and from face to face.
A. change
B. vary
C. alter
D. convert
- A solar day is the length of time _____ the Earth to revolve once around the Sun.
A. takes
B. takes it
C. it takes
D. he takes
- The relationship between employers and employees has been studied _____.
A. originally
B. extremely
C. violently
D. intensively
- Like a magazine, a newspaper has a contents guide that indicates _____ located.
A. where each feature is
B. each of the feature is
C. each feature where it is
D. where is each feature

- The engineer won an award for the most _____ design.
A. primitive
B. initial
C. original
D. fundamental
- _____ after the heavy rain.
A. Up came the flowers
B. Came up the flowers
C. Upon coming the flowers
D. Came upon the flowers
- _____ of gift-giving, barter, buying, and selling goes on among the Navajos.
A. A great deal
B. A great many
C. Much greater
D. Many
- Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
A. for which
B. to which
C. of which
D. in which
- Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____.
A. capacity
B. strength
C. length
D. possibility
- I think Class One _____ to win because Class One _____ all football lovers.
A. is likely; are
B. are likely; are
C. is likely; is
D. are likely; is
- As a result of careless washing, the jacket _____ to a child's size.
A. compressed
B. shrank
C. dropped
D. decreased
- _____ was not our concern.
A. No matter he might pass the examination
B. However he might pass the examination
C. Whether he passed the examination or not
D. That he passed the examination
- "Shall I tell Ann how to improve her painting?"
"Yes, but _____ of suggestions may discourage her."
A. a list too long
B. a too long list
C. too long a list
D. a list of too long
- Any student _____ in chess can apply for membership.
A. having a keen interest
B. with a keen interest
C. who is keenly interesting
D. has a keen interest

17. _____, his mother will wait for him to have dinner together.
- A. However late is he B. However he is late
C. However is he late D. However late he is
18. It is imperative that you _____ here in time.
- A. shall arrive B. must arrive
C. could arrive D. arrive
19. Franklin _____ learning the printer's trade at an early age.
- A. set off B. set up C. set out D. set about
20. "Eric nearly always wins the science award."
"That's because his projects are _____."
- A. extremely presented well B. well presented extremely
C. presented well extremely D. extremely well presented
21. They have developed techniques which are _____ to those used in most factories.
- A. more talented B. better
C. greater D. superior
22. He looked quite healthy though he was _____.
- A. in seventy B. in his seventy
C. at seventies D. at the age of seventy
23. "Is the radio bothering you?"
"It certainly is. I'd like it _____ off."
- A. turning B. to turn C. turned D. turns
24. By 1929, Mickey Mouse was as popular _____ children as Coca-Cola.
- A. for B. in C. to D. with
25. He was asked _____ time to hand in his dictation.
- A. the second B. a first C. the first D. a second
26. What he said just now had little to do with the question _____ discussion.
- A. on B. in C. under D. at
27. _____ has made China _____ she is today?
- A. What; that B. That; what
C. What; what D. That; that
28. He raised his arm to _____ himself from the blow.
- A. guard B. shelter
C. preserve D. shield
29. The problem is _____ we should do _____ him.
- A. what; to help B. that; and help
C. how; to help D. why; and help

30. "Do you have any clothes _____ today?" the maid said.
- A. washing B. to wash
C. washed D. to be washed
31. In previous times, when fresh meat was in short _____, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.
- A. store B. provision
C. reserve D. supply
32. I was advised to arrange for insurance _____ I needed medical treatment.
- A. so that B. in case
C. although D. nevertheless
33. Research findings show we spend about two hours dreaming every night, no matter what we _____ during the day.
- A. must have done B. would have done
C. should have done D. may have done
34. I'd rather you _____ make any comment on the issue for the time being.
- A. don't B. wouldn't
C. didn't D. shouldn't
35. The river is _____ that one.
- A. as three times long as B. the third time as
C. three times the length of D. three times longer as
36. The shy girl felt _____ and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions.
- A. amazed B. awkward
C. curious D. amused
37. _____ a child, Elizabeth enjoyed studying art and music.
- A. She was B. When was
C. When being D. Being
38. The manager _____ one of the hotel servants of stealing the money.
- A. accused B. charged
C. blamed D. scolded
39. He had not _____ made up his mind what attitude to adopt towards her.
- A. as yet B. as well
C. as usual D. as though
40. The students _____ busily when Miss Brown went to get a book she _____ in the office.
- A. had written; left B. were writing; has left
C. had written; had left D. were writing; had left

Part II Reading Comprehension (2×20)

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 ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

The researcher organized an experimental tournament involving four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees were in charge.

Observers noted down the referees' errors, of which there were 61 over the tournament. Converted to a standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a remarkably high number.

The researcher then studied the videotapes to analyze the matches in detail. Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research shows the optimum (最佳的) distance is about 20 meters. There also seemed to be an optimum speed. Correct decisions came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The average speed for errors was 4 meters per second.

If FIFA, football's international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the next World Cup, it should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

He also says that FIFA's insistence that referees should retire at the age of 45 may be misguided. If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical.

41. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to _____.

- A. review the decisions of referees at the 1998 World Cup
- B. analyze the causes of errors made by football referees
- C. set a standard for football refereeing
- D. reexamine the rules for football refereeing

42. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was _____.

- A. slightly above average
- B. higher than in the 1998 World Cup
- C. quite unexpected
- D. as high as in a standard match

43. The findings of the experiment show that _____.

- A. errors are more likely when a referee keeps close to the ball
- B. the farther the referee is from the incident, the fewer the errors
- C. the more slowly the referee runs, the more likely will errors occur
- D. errors are less likely when a referee stays in one spot

44. The word "officials" (Line 3, Para. 4) most probably refers to _____.

- A. the researchers involved in the experiment
- B. the inspectors of the football tournament
- C. the referees of the football tournament
- D. the observers at the site of the experiment

45. What is one of the possible conclusions of the experiment?

- A. The ideal retirement age for an experienced football referee is 45.
- B. Age should not be the chief consideration in choosing a football referee.
- C. A football referee should be as young and energetic as possible.
- D. An experienced football referee can do well even when in poor physical condition.

Passage Two

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon.

Different cultures are more likely to cause certain different illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is into a new discovery. In 1945, about 35 years ago, government researchers realized that nitrates, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer.

Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and living animals, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cow. Sometimes similar drugs are given to animals not for medical purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a

higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

46. What is the best possible title of the passage?
A. Drug and Food
B. Cancer and Health
C. Food and Health
D. Health and Drug
47. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.
C. Researchers have known about the potential dangers of food additives for over thirty-five years.
D. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in the world.
48. How has science done something harmful to mankind?
A. Because of science, diseases caused by polluted food have been virtually eliminated.
B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
C. Because of the application of science, some potentially harmful substances have been added to food.
D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
49. What are nitrates used for?
A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
B. They preserve the color of meats.
C. They are the objects of research.
D. They cause the animals to become fatter.
50. The word "carcinogenic" most nearly means "_____".
A. trouble making
B. color retaining
C. money making
D. cancer causing

Passage Three

The modern zoo has become the last refuge of vanishing species. It is true that the zoos themselves have contributed to the destruction of some species when they were all eager to get new animals from the wild for their collections. For every bird, zebra, or kangaroo that reached the zoo alive, many were killed during capture and many more died on their way to captivity. Many beasts still die of heat, thirst, or lack of air in the wooden boxes where they

are packed for transportation. In order to avoid such suffering, the directors of zoos have stopped buying animals from dealers; instead, they breed their own animals, trade among themselves, or borrow the male or female that they need.

Another change in the organization of the zoos has also been helpful: the parks do not try to show one specimen of every animal species in existence; they exhibit fewer species, each represented by a group of animals living together in families or herds almost as they would in the wild.

A modern zoo is still a place where families can look at unfamiliar beasts, laugh at the monkeys, stare at the lions, or try to share their food with a naughty camel. But the idea that the zoo will make money in the process of amusing the crowd had to be abandoned long ago. With its special buildings and grounds, temperature control, medical care, special foods and other expenses, a zoo is a very costly establishment. It can only survive if it receives funds from a zoological society, or from the city or the state.

Furthermore, unlike zoos in the past, a modern zoo is not run exclusively as a show. Its three main goals, as described by one of the most energetic directors, are: first, to study the animals; second, to assure their survival by breeding and protecting them; third, to educate the public and turn zoo visitors into animal lovers.

51. What is NOT the primary purpose of setting up modern zoos?
A. Amusing the public.
B. Protecting animals from extinction.
C. Making great profit by displaying all kinds of animal species.
D. Studying the animals in order to find out the most favorable conditions for their existence.
52. What measures have been taken in the zoological parks to protect the animals?
A. Raising their own animals and trading among themselves.
B. Buying new animals from dealers for collection.
C. Capturing animals from the wild.
D. Displaying all animal species.
53. The word "exclusively" (Line 1, Para. 4) most probably means _____.
A. merely
B. principally
C. ultimately
D. particularly
54. Para. 4 implies that modern zoos _____.
A. are financed by the city or the state in which they are located
B. are much more than a place for amusement
C. are the safe place for animals that are being killed off
D. can not survive if they are not profit oriented

55. Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?
- A. The Last Refuge for Animals B. Animal Species Extinction
C. A Costly Establishment D. Modern Zoos

Passage Four

As is true in all cultures, Americans first hear music in the context of family life. Much of that music comes from records on the family radio or television, and this "canned music" is especially important in developing children's musical taste. People often say they were very strongly influenced by the kind of music they heard before they were old enough to have their own records or choose the station on the family radio. There is usually some live music in the family as well. Many mothers and grandmothers sing lullabies (催眠曲), for example. These can be important since in America, as elsewhere, lullabies not only lull a baby to sleep but promise, praise and teach cultural values. Sometimes lullabies are the only songs in a foreign language that American children with strong ethnic backgrounds hear, since people often fall back on old, family languages for intimate songs.

Another important family context is the automobile, where families learn songs and has become one of the basic centers of family experience, and it is one of the important places where the family gathers for an extended period of time without outside disturbance. The family used to have to choose between making their own music in the car or being force-fed by the radio, but the recent invention of automobile cassette recorders and eight-track play back machines allows a family to have more control over what they hear when they drive.

56. "Canned music" (Line 2, Para. 1) refers to ____.
- A. music passed down from old generation
B. recorded music in contrast to live music
C. modern music young people can enjoy
D. music children hear in an automobile
57. The music children first hear is important in ____.
- A. shaping their likes and dislikes in music
B. learning language
C. developing their talent in music
D. maintaining their strong ethnic backgrounds
58. Lullabies are usually sung in ____ in the passage.
- A. American English B. a familiar language
C. an African language D. the parents' native language

59. The word "context" (Line 1, Para. 1) means ____.
- A. chance B. culture C. surrounding D. backgrounds
60. The recent invention of automobile cassette recorders allows a family to ____.
- A. extend the period of time they spend in cars
B. have more choices in the music they hear
C. enjoy music without being disturbed outside
D. have another place to get together

Part III Cloze (1×20)

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.

Shopping habits in the United States have changed greatly in the last quarter of the 20th century. 61 in the 1900s, most American towns and cities had a Main Street. Main Street was always in the heart of a town. This street was 62 on both sides with many 63 businesses. Here, shoppers walked into stores to look at all sorts of merchandise: clothing, furniture, hardware, groceries. 64, some shops offered 65. These shops included drugstores, restaurants, shoe repair stores, and barber or hairdressing shops.

66 in the 1950s, a change began to 67. Too many automobiles had crowded into Main Street 68 too few parking places were 69 shoppers. Because the streets were crowded, merchants began to look with interest at the open spaces 70 the city limits. Open space was what their car driving customers needed. And open space was what they got 71 the first shopping center was built. Shopping centers, or rather malls, 72 as a collection of small new stores 73 crowded city centers. 74 by hundreds of free parking space, customers were drawn away from 75 areas to outlying malls. And the growing 76 of shopping centers led 77 to the building of bigger and better stocked stores. 78 the late 1970s, many shopping malls had almost developed into small cities themselves. In addition to providing the 79 of one stop shopping, malls were transformed into landscaped parks, 80 benches, fountains, and outdoor entertainment.

61. A. As early as B. Early C. Early as D. Earlier
62. A. built B. designed C. intended D. lined
63. A. varied B. various C. sorted D. mixed up
64. A. Apart from B. However C. In addition D. As well
65. A. medical care B. food C. cosmetics D. services

66. A. Suddenly B. Abruptly C. Contrarily D. But
67. A. be taking place B. take place C. be taken place D. have taken place
68. A. while B. yet C. though D. and then
69. A. available for B. available to C. used by D. ready for
70. A. over B. from C. out of D. outside
71. A. when B. while C. since D. then
72. A. started B. founded C. set up D. organized
73. A. out of B. away from C. next to D. near
74. A. Attracted B. Surprised C. Delighted D. Enjoyed
75. A. inner B. central C. shopping D. downtown
76. A. distinction B. fame C. popularity D. liking
77. A. on B. in turn C. by turns D. further
78. A. By B. During C. In D. Towards
79. A. cheapness B. readiness C. convenience D. handiness
80. A. because of B. and C. with D. provided

Part IV Error Correction (2×5)

Directions: There are 5 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 and write the correct form on the ANSWER SHEET.

81. Doctor Godwin says that no matter how forceful arguments against smoking there are, many people persist in smoking.
A B C D
82. A series of debates between the lectures were scheduled for the next weekend.
A B C D
83. Everybody has arrived. It's time we shall start.
A B C D
84. When Mary was in New York she didn't need pay anything for her keep, for she stayed with some relatives.
A B C D
85. We've given him just about everything he asked; whatever else can he want?
A B C D

Part V Translation (20 points)

Section A (2×4)

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

86. In terms of money, he's quite rich, but not in terms of happiness.
87. Given the condition of the engine, it is a wonder that it even starts.
88. Believe it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
89. It was not so much that I disliked her as that I just wasn't interested.

Section B (3×4)

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

90. 我们本不应该责备她，她已经尽了最大的努力。
91. 护士们通常毕生致力于照顾病人。
92. 众所周知，人脑的潜力几乎是无限的，尽管人们还不能充分利用它。
93. 我昨天碰巧见到了我多年不见的一位老同学。

Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: Write a composition on the topic *College Graduates Work as Village Officials*. You should write no less than 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below. Please write on the ANSWER SHEET.

Outline:

1. 越来越多的大学生当村官
2. 大学生能给乡村带来……
3. 大学生能从村官职位中获得……