

2002 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  
公共英语试卷

**Part I. Vocabulary and Structure (30 points).**

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate word or words with a " " from the four choices marked a, b, c and d.

1. What he said is worthy \_\_\_\_ note.

- a. in      b. of      c. to      d. on

2. The final examination will cover all \_\_\_\_ taught this term.

- a. what has been      b. that has been  
c. that was      d. which has been

3. I hope you can visit my country soon, because \_\_\_\_ to show you some of the beautiful places near my home.

- a. I like      b. I'd like      c. I will like      d. I shall like

4. It was not until she arrived in class realized she had forgotten her book.

- a. and she      b. when she      c. she      d. that she

5. It was such a hot day that everyone \_\_\_\_ swimming in the river.

- a. felt like      b. tended to      c. made for      d. turned out

6. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly \_\_\_\_ to me.

- a. happened      b. entered      c. occurred      d. hit

7. It's time the dog \_\_\_\_ how to behave properly.

- a. is learning      b. learns      c. learned      d. to learn

8. Why don't you bring \_\_\_\_ his attention that you're too ill to go on working?

- a. that to      b. this on      c. it to      d. one as

9. Although he is talkative, he is \_\_\_\_ to tell us anything about his family.

- a. willing      b. reluctant      c. alert      d. complacent

10. When I asked what he liked to take, he said

- a. he preferred beefsteak more than any other meat  
b. he preferred beefsteak more to any other meat  
c. he preferred beefsteak more better than any other meat  
d. he preferred beefsteak more to any meat

11. I'm \_\_\_\_ of what he is going to do.

- a. void      b. composed      c. ignorant      d. cautious

12. We are aware that \_\_\_\_, the situation will get worse.

- a. if not dealing with carefully  
b. if dealt not carefully with  
c. if not carefully dealt with  
d. if not carefully dealing with

13. Under the dim light, she could only see the house number \_\_\_\_.

- a.instinctively      b.slightly  
c.uneasily          d.vaguely
- 14.Mr.Smith is too busy to spare any time, \_\_\_\_ Sunday afternoon.  
a.only in    b.except for    c.unless on    d.except on
- 15.I had a lot of trouble \_\_\_\_ the car      this morning.  
a.to get,started      b.to get,starting  
c.getting,started      d.getting,starting
16. \_\_\_\_ the fact that I don't like my job,I must work very hard.  
a.In spite of    b.Instead of    c.As to    d.In case of
- 17.He says \_\_\_\_ till eleven o'clock every morning.  
a.in bed    b.in a bed    c.in the bed    d.on the bed
18. \_\_\_\_\_ , we missed our plane.  
a.The train being late    b.To be late  
c.The train is being late    d.The train which is late
- 19.The exam will be on the first half of the book. That means we'll have to finish \_\_\_\_ .  
a.fifteenth chapter    b.fifteen chapter  
c.chapter fifteen      d.chapter fifteenth
- 20.It is requested that the rent for the house \_\_\_\_ in advance.  
a.will have to be paid    b.has to be paid  
c.should have to be paid    d.should be paid
- 21.I didn't go to his party last night, because \_\_\_\_,I changed my mind.  
a.on a second thought    b.by second thoughts  
c.on second thoughts    d.on the second thought
- 22.We have all learned a lot from the \_\_\_\_ .  
a.three month's training course  
b.three-month training course  
c.three-month-training course  
d.three-month's training course
- 23.By the time you get to the Greenwich you \_\_\_\_ the most historic parts of London.  
a.will be seeing      b.will see  
c.are going to see      d.will have seen
- 24.He is said \_\_\_\_ two trips to China in the last two years.  
a.to be making    b.to make  
c.to have made    d.to have been making
- 25.Jack can never find his textbook,his tape, \_\_\_\_.  
a.calculator and homework  
b.his calculator and homework.  
c.calculator and his homework  
d.his calculator and his homework
- 26.Michael is home after a year in Germany. He looks just \_\_\_\_ before.

- a.same like      b.as same as  
c.the same      d.the same as
- 27.The first three of the five chapters in the book \_\_\_\_\_ very easy ,but the rest \_\_\_\_\_difficult.  
a.is,are    b.are,is    c.was,were    d.were,were
- 28.\_\_\_\_\_ he would have come to class.  
a.If Mike is able to finish his homework,  
b.Would Mike be able to finish his homework,  
c.If Mike could finish his homework,  
d.If Mike had been able to finish his homework,
- 29.You \_\_\_\_\_me because I didn't say that.  
a.must misunderstand    b.must be understanding  
c.must have understood    d.had to misunderstand
- 30.I'd just as soon \_\_\_\_\_those important papers with you.  
a.that you won't take    b.your not taking  
c.please don't you take    d.you didn't take

## Part II Reading Comprehension(50 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part.

Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four possible statements. For each of them there are four choices marked a, b, c, and d. Choose the ONE correct answer with a “ ”

### Passage 1

Australia's population passed 18 million for the first time in March this year.

But as Australia grows, environment groups yesterday urged the government to develop a national population policy to avoid severe environmental degradation(恶化).

Australian Bureau of Statistics(ABS) research shows the birth or arrival of 68,700 new Australians in the year to March pushed the population to 18,000,500.

Victoria's population increased by 23,000 to 4.5 million by 2006 and 24 million by 2033.

Australia reached its first million in 1858.

While immigration was responsible for a large part of the population booms in the past, over the last five years new born made up 68 per cent of the 1 million increase in population.

Australia has one of the lower population growth rates in the region, with New Zealand growing at 1.4 percent. Indonesia at 1.7 percent and PNG at 2 percent, ABS spokesman Mr. John Paice said.

Australians for an Ecologically Sustainable Population; a group of 560 academics, scientists and public, yesterday urged the government to develop a sustainable population strategy to avoid further land and water degradation.

National ALP president Barry Jones last year chaired a parliamentary inquiry into what population levels Australia could reach without risking serious pollution and degradation problems.

Many of the opinions to the inquiry suggested a population limit of 17-23 million. The government was expected to respond to the Jones report by July, but did not.

CSIRO research scientist Dr.Dong Cocks agreed the government needed to develop a population policy.

"With population size(in Australia)doubling every 40 to 50 years, we would need another couple of Melbournes and Sydneys by 2050,"Dr.Cocks said.

Notes: ABS 澳大利亚统计局 PNG 巴布亚新几内亚

ALP 澳大利亚工党 CSIRO 联邦科学--工业研究组织

31.As population grows, environment experts may be concerned about all the following except\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.water resources              b.food supplying
- c.housing                      d.radioactive pollution

32.From the passage we may infer that\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.Victoria's population growth rate was higher than the average rate
- b.In the year to March,the new arrivals were more than new borns in Victoria
- c.Five years ago, new borns were more than new arrivals in Victoria
- d.Victoria's population always grew faster than that of any other state.

33.Australia's population growth rate is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.higher than 2 percent
- b.higher than 1.4 percent but lower than 1.7 percent
- c.higher than 1.7 percent but lower than 2 percent
- d.lower than 1.4 percent

34.According to the ABS' forecast, by the year of 2006 Australia is population will increase \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.20 million    b.2 million    c.4 million    d.24 million

35.Which of the following statements is true?\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.Australia is planning to build another Melbourne and Sydney
- b.The Australian government has paid great attention to the public opinion about population control
- c.The Australian government has developed a successful population policy
- d.At present, the environmental problems in Australia are not very serious yet

## Passage 2

### Learn More in Five Days Than Some Managers Learn in Forty Weeks

#### Interpersonal Skills for Senior Managers

People management skills are the most important skills a manager can develop. What differentiates the leader from a manager that the leader has acquitted not just the technical and strategic skills but has the interpersonal skills to make things happen.

No doubt on your way up through the ranks, you have come across managers who-----while they may be very good at other aspects of their job-----are decidedly lacking in interpersonal skills. And

you know, and they have been told, that their future will be affected greatly by this lack of human skills.

This program is totally devoted to developing those managerial skills in people on their way to the top. It covers motivating, assessing, rewarding, leading and developing people. Very simple models of interpersonal relationships are used to focus attention on understanding one's own behavior, its impact on others, understanding the goals of others and integrating a group into a winning team.

Professor John Hunt, Program Director, deliberately limits the number of people on this program to guarantee personal attention between tutors and participants. To match the content precisely to your needs, we ask you to do some pre-course work which includes a survey of those who work with you. This data is linked to our own large databank on how effective managers operate. We then work with you to develop your own specific goals as a manager.

36.How long is the course program?\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.Five days                      b.Ten weeks
- c.Forty weeks                  d.Not mentioned

37.The course is intended for managers who \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.want to strengthen their leadership
- b.want to improve their strategic and technical skills
- c.lack managerial skills in general
- d.lack human management skills

38.Some managers will not be promoted simply because\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.they are lacking in management strategies
- b.they are not good at interpersonal skills
- c.they cannot improve their technical skills
- they cannot go up through the ranks

39.What is not true of a leader?\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.He understands the impact of his own behavior
- b.He understands the goals of other people
- c.He understands his attention on other people's behavior
- d.He knows how to motivate people

40.According to the last paragraph, which of the following is true?\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.Tutors will make a survey of the participants
- b.The participants will finish a survey as a course project
- c.The number of participants is restricted
- d.Effective managers will present lectures for participants

### Passage 3

Very high waves are destructive when they strike the land. Fortunately, this seldom happens. One reason is that out at sea, waves moving in one direction almost always run into waves moving in a different direction. The two sets of waves tend to cancel each other out. Another reason is that water is shallower near the shore. As a wave gets closer to land, the shallow bottom helps reduce its strength.

But the power of waves striking the shore can still be very great. During a winter gale, waves sometimes strike the shore with the force of 6,000 pounds for each square foot. That means a wave, 25 feet high and 500 feet long it face, may strike the shore with a force of 75 million pounds.

Yet the waves, no matter how big or how violent,

affect only the surface of the sea. During the most raging storms, the water a hundred fathoms (600 feet) beneath the surface is just as calm as a day without a breath of wind.

41. According to the passage, destruction caused by high waves occurs \_\_\_\_.

a. regularly    b. rarely    c. always    d. predictably

42. We know from this passage that our at sea. when waves going in opposite directions meet. Their force \_\_\_\_

a. causes great damage                      b. is liable to lessen  
c. extends to the ocean floor              d. increase rapidly

43. It's clear from the passage that coastal depth \_\_\_\_

a. is the only factor influencing the strength of high waves  
b. influences the power of high waves  
c. has no influence upon the strength of very high waves  
d. is irrelevant to the question of the power of high waves

44. From the second paragraph of the passage we know that the power of very high waves striking the shore is \_\_\_\_.

a. constant    b. equalized    c. variable    d. perpetual

45. From your reading of the passage, which of the following is true? \_\_\_\_

a. At a depth of 1200 feet the effects of a violent surface storm are frightful  
b. A submarine commander navigating his vessel at a depth of 700 feet will not be affected by a raging surface storm  
c. A typhoon 500 miles out at sea can stir up the ocean floor  
d. If high waves can strike the shore with a horizontal force of 75 million pounds, the vertical force of such waves can have an even greater effect upon the floor

#### Passage 4

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is one of life's essentials. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have all been told, is as necessary as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip.

But for many people the thought of food first thing in the morning is by no means a pleasure. So despite

on the efforts, they still take no breakfast. Between 1997 and 1983, the latest years for which figures are available, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33 percent---from 8.8 million to 11.7 million---according to the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation of America.

For those who feel pain or guilt about not eating breakfast however, there is some good news. Several studies in the last few years indicate that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong

with omitting breakfast. "Gong without breakfast does not affect performance." Said Arnold E.Bender, former professor of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College in London." nor does giving people breakfast improve performance."

Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better performance is surprisingly inadequate, and mst of the recent work involves children, not adults. "The literature," says one researcher, Dr.Ernesto Poillit at the University of Texas," is poor."

46.The passage is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_

- a.a study of the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation
- b.one of life's essentials
- c.atest figures of people who don't eat breakfast
- d.breakfast and human health

47.For those who do not take breakfast, the good news is that \_\_\_\_\_

- a.several studies have been done in the past few years
- b.not eating breakfast does no harm to one's health
- c.adults have especially made studies in this field
- d.eating little in the morning may be good for health

48.In the third paragraph "nor does giving people breakfast improve performance." means \_\_\_\_\_

- a.anyone without breakfast does improve his performance
- b.not giving people breakfast improves performance
- c.people having breakfast do improve their performance
- d.having breakfast does not improve performance, either

49.The word "literature" in the last sentence refers

to \_\_\_\_\_

- a.stories about breakfast
- b.written works on a particular subject
- c.any particular materials
- d.the modern novels of American

50.What is building but NOT stated by the health of children.

- a.not eating breakfast might affect performance
- b.breakfast does not affect performance
- c.Professor Bender once taught college courses in nutrition in London
- d.people who don't eat breakfast have increased

### Part III.Part of Speech(20 points)

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets.

51.(profit) Collecting stamps can be more than a hobby. It can be a \_\_\_\_\_ business.

52.(expect)There was an \_\_\_\_\_ two-hour delay because of the bad weather.

53.(instinct)The fact that many people have an \_\_\_\_\_ dread of snakes puzzles scientists.

54.(lead)Attracted by a \_\_\_\_\_ advertisement in the newspaper, a great number of people bought the new brand of wine and became seriously sick.



- 55.(observe)After two months' careful \_\_\_\_\_ the two scientists came to quite different conclusions.
- 56.(fair)Though he felt it \_\_\_\_\_ to punish only him, he could do nothing about it.
- 57.(origin)My \_\_\_\_\_ plan was to become a scientist but I didn't succeed.
- 58.(energy)An \_\_\_\_\_ effort on the part of all members will ensure the success of our plan.
- 59.(rich)Many foreign works and phrased have \_\_\_\_\_ the English language.
- 60.(like)I have a \_\_\_\_\_ for studying and would rather play football.

#### Part IV.Short Answer Questions(20 points)

Directions: Read the following passage. Then give brief answers to the 5 questions below it.

In everyday usage 'hot' means 'having a lot of heat.' Many people think that 'cold' is something completely separated from heat. But this is not true. 'cold' simply means 'having very little heat.'

Your life depends on heat. In fact, every living thing depends on it. Without heat, every living thing would be frozen to death. All living things get their heat from the sun, which provides the conditions in which life is possible.

Since before the dawn of history, man has been able to make his own heat. He has been able to release the sun's heat that is trapped in things such as wood, coal, and oil. And he has been able to use this heat.

Heat has made civilization possible. With heat, man could melt metals. As man learned to use metals and fuels, industries grew. As a result, engines were invented. These are machines that change heat energy into mechanical energy. Engine can do the work of many men. Without engines industrial civilization is impossible.

Yet when the first engines were built in the 17th century, men were still wondering about the nature of heat. "What is it?" they asked. Not until the early years of the 19th century did they find the right answer.

61.What does "hot" mean in everyday usage?

\_\_\_\_\_

62."Your life depends on heat." What does the sentence mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

63.Where can man get heat?

\_\_\_\_\_

64.What started industrial civilization?

\_\_\_\_\_

65.When did man find the nature of heat?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Part V.Writing(30point)



Directions: For this part you are supposed to write a composition about STAYING HEALTHY in several paragraphs. Use the words and expressions given below. You are given the opening of the composition should be about 10 words.

Useful words and expression

1. need, care, in good health, right, foods, enough sleep, exercise, regularly
2. proper nutrition, avoid, high protein foods, vegetable, fruits
3. finally, exercise, improve, heart and lungs, prevent, gain weight

### Staying Healthy

Good health is the most valuable possession a person can have

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## Part I. Vocabulary & Structure (30 points)

1. 【解析】他所说的话很值得注意。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】句中"be worthy of something"是固定搭配,意思是"值得……的"。如果表示动作,可用固定搭配"be worthy to do something"。

2. 【答案】B

【翻译】期末考试将包括这学期讲过的所有内容。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】在定语从句中如果先行词是 all, anything, everything, something, nothing, much, little, none 等不定代词,关系代词一般用 that。

3. 【答案】B

【翻译】我希望你们能尽快来我的家乡参观,因为我很乐意带领你们参观我家附近的一些优美的地方。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】"I'd like to do..."比"I want to do..."更为常用,也更礼貌,这是一固定搭配,意思是"我很乐意做……"。

4. 【答案】D

【翻译】直到进入教室,她才想起忘了带课本。

【考点】常用句型。

【解析】本题考查的是强调句型,"It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that 从句"是一常用句型。被强调的部分常为主语、宾语或状语。

5. 【答案】A

【翻译】天气非常炎热,每个人都想去河里游泳。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】选项 A "feel like" 后面跟动名词,意思是"想要……"。选项 B 也有"想要,打算"的意思,但后面要跟不定式。而选项 C "make for" 是"朝……走去"的意思。选项 D "turn out" 意思是"结果是,证明是",二者均不符合题意。

6. 【答案】C

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【翻译】我不知道该做些什么,但这时一个主意突然出现在我脑海里。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】“(an idea) occur to sb.”是固定搭配,意思是“(主意)浮现在某人脑海中,某事被想起”。注意:本短语中的主语一般是“主意,观点”或 it 引导的主语从句。例如:It suddenly occurred to me that we could hire a man to do the job. 我突然想起我们可以雇个人来做这项工作。

7. 【答案】C

【翻译】该是这只狗学会如何正确表现的时候了。

【考点】谓语动词(语态)。

【解析】在“It's time...”句型中要求用虚拟语气,句中的谓语动词用过去式,指现在或将来的情况,表示“早该干某事了”。如:It's time that we went to bed. 我们该就寝了。

8. 【答案】C

【翻译】你为什么不让他注意到你病得很重而不能继续工作了?

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】“bring one's attention to sth.”是固定搭配,意思是“引起某人的注意”,其中 to 是介词,后面只能是名词或代词;如果是一个从句,必须用 it 作形式宾语,代替 that 引导的宾语从句。本题仅凭此一点即可确定选项 C 正确。

9. 【答案】B

【翻译】尽管他很爱说话,但他却不愿意告诉我们关于他家的任何情况。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】A. willing: 愿意的,乐意的;B. reluctant: 不情愿的,勉强的;C. alert: 警觉的,机灵的;D. complacent: 自满的,得意洋洋的。

10. 【答案】B

【翻译】当我问他想吃些什么,他说宁愿吃牛排也不愿吃其他肉。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】根据题干及选项的意思,可知下半句意思是“宁愿吃牛排而不愿吃任何其他肉”。应选用“to prefer something to something else”这样的词语搭配,这也是一有用句型。

11. 【答案】C

【翻译】我不知道他打算做些什么。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】A. avoid: 避免,避开;B. composed: 组成的,构成的;C. ignorant: 不知道的,不了解的;D. cautious: 谨慎的,小心的。

12. 【答案】C

【翻译】我们认识到如果不能认真处理,情况将会变得更糟。

【考点】非谓语动词。

【解析】依照题意和结构,分词的逻辑主语是 situation,按照句意分词应选过去分词,其否定式是在分词短语前加 not,只有选项 C 符合要求。

13. 【答案】D

【翻译】在昏暗的灯光下,她只能模糊地看到房间号码。

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【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】A. instinctively:本能地,天生地;B. slightly:轻微地,略微地;C. uneasily:令人不安地,担心地;D. vaguely:模糊地,不清楚地。根据题意,D应为正确答案。

14. 【答案】B

【翻译】史密斯先生太忙了,除了周日下午,他抽不出一段时间。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】本题的四个选项中,只有选项 B:except for 表示把某物排除之外,而排除的事物与前面提及的内容不属同类、同级词语。

15. 【答案】C

【翻译】今天早晨我费了很大劲才把汽车发动起来。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】"have trouble doing sth."是惯用词语搭配,意思是"费力做某事……",start 的逻辑主语是 car,而且是被动关系,故 C 选项为正确答案。

16. 【答案】A

【翻译】尽管不喜欢自己的工作,但是我仍要努力干好。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】本题四个选项都是介词短语,但根据题意,应选择表示"转折"关系的词语。A. In spite of:尽管,虽然;B. Instead of:而不是,代替;C. As to:关于,至于;D. In case of 万一,以免。

17. 【答案】A

【翻译】他每天上午都睡到 11 点。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】"stay in bed"为固定搭配,意思是"睡觉"。

18. 【答案】A

【翻译】由于火车晚点,我们没赶上飞机。

【考点】非谓语动词。

【解析】非谓语动词中的分词独立结构由"逻辑主语(名词、代词)+分词"构成,作状语用,其中"逻辑主语+现在分词"这一结构表示主动意义。结合本题的题意和结构,选项 A. The train being late 符合要求。

19. 【答案】C

【翻译】考试内容包括这本书的前半部分,这意味着我们不得不讲完前 15 章。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】用英语表示"第 15 章"有两种方法:如果用序数词,是 the fifteenth chapter;如果用基数词,则是 chapter fifteen。

20. 【答案】D

【翻译】按要求房租应该提前支付。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】在表示要求、建议、命令或安排等动词引导的宾语从句中,谓语动词要用虚拟语气,即"should+动词原形"的形式,should 通常省略。

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21. [答案] C

【翻译】昨天晚上我没有参加他的聚会,因为经过重新考虑,我临时改变了主意。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】汉语“重新考虑”在英语中有固定的表示法:“on second thoughts”. 在美国英语中也可写成“on, second thought”。

22. [答案] B

【翻译】我们都从三个月的培训中学到了很多。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】表示“为期几天(月、年……)”的短语,在作定语时和修饰的名词有固定的词语搭配:“数词+天(月、年……)+中心词”,数词后面要有连词符,天/月/年……也不能用复数形式。例如:three-day meeting(为期三天的会议)。

23. [答案] D

【翻译】当你到达格林威治时,你就会看到伦敦最著名的历史建筑。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】by the time 引导时间状语从句,主句通常使用将来完成时,表示在将来某一时间之前完成的动作,并经常对将来某一时间产生影响。

24. [答案] C

【翻译】据说他在过去的两年中已经去过中国两次了。

【考点】非谓语动词。

【解析】本题表示他在两年之内“已经完成的动作”,其动词不定式应用完成式(to have made)。

25. [答案] B

【翻译】杰克再也没找到他的课本、磁带、计算器和家庭作业。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】英语中列举数个不同的事物时,如果最后两个名词之间有 and 连接,通常在 and 后面省略物主代词。

26. [答案] D

【翻译】迈克尔在德国居住一年后又回到国内,但看起来和以前一样。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】英语中“the same as 是固定搭配,意思是“与……一样”。

27. [答案] A

【翻译】该书五个章节中的前三章很简单,但是其余的很难。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】本题考查的是主谓一致的问题。句子的前半部分是把“五章中的前三章”看作一个整体,表示单数的意思,故用 is 或 was,而句子的后半部分是指“五章的其余部分”(即两章)表示复数的意思,故用 are 或 were,综合起来考虑可确定选项 A。

28. [答案] D

【翻译】如果能够完成家庭作业,迈克就可能来上课。

【考点】句法结构。

河南专升本论坛

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【解析】本句是非真实条件句中虚拟语气的一种,表示违背过去事实的假设,其结构是 if 条件句的谓语形式是 had + 过去分词;主句的谓语形式是 Would + have + 过去分词。

29. 【答案】A

【翻译】你一定误会我了,因为我从来没有说过那样的话。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】本题干扰性极强,很多考生都会选择选项 C。因为他们都知道 must have done 表示对过去事情的推测,但他们却忽略了动词是 understand,意思是“理解、明白”,而根据句意,此处应为“误解”之意。

30. 【答案】D

【翻译】我宁愿你没有随身携带这些文件。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】本题考查的是虚拟语气。I'd just as soon 是 I'd rather 的变体,意思是“宁愿,希望”,后面接从句,从句中的谓语动词为动词的过去时,表示“现在或将来的愿望”。

Part II . Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Passage One

【内容提要】本文讲述了人口的迅速增长给澳大利亚造成了一系列的环境问题以及人们为此做出的努力。

31. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是:随着人口的增长,环境专家可能关注以下除\_\_\_\_\_以外的问题。从文章第二段中“severe environmental degradation(严重的环境恶化)”和第八段中“land and water degradation(土地和水的恶化)”,可以判断环境专家对选项 A、B、C 的内容关注,而选项 D 的放射污染与人口增长没有必然联系,所以不在关注之列。

32. 【答案】A

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是:根据本文我们可以推断出\_\_\_\_\_。从文中第二、三段可知,澳大利亚全年增长了 6.87 万人,而仅 Victoria 的年增长量就达 2.3 万人,占全国人口增长量的近一半,所以得出选项 A。“此地区人口增长率高于平均增长率”的结论。

33. 【答案】B

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是:澳大利亚人口增长率是\_\_\_\_\_。根据文章内容,澳大利亚人口增长率在该地区是“相对较低的”,新西兰为 1.4%,印度尼西亚为 1.7%,巴布亚新几内亚为 2%,可知澳大利亚人口增长率应高于新西兰,低于印度尼西亚和巴布亚新几内亚。由此可断定澳大利亚人口增长率在 1.4% 和 1.7% 之间(即选项 B)。

34. 【答案】B

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:根据 ABS 的预计,到 2006 年澳大利亚的人口将会增加。从本文第一段和第四段可知,现在人口超过 18 million,而 2006 年将达到 20 million,相减即可得出答案。

35.【答案】D

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：下面哪一句话是正确的？从文中第二段中“环保组织要求政府制定一个全国性的人口政策，以避免严重的环境恶化”可知，目前澳大利亚环保问题还不是很严重。文中最后一段说：随着澳大利亚的人口每40或50年就要翻一番，我们将需要在2050年前再建一个墨尔本和一个悉尼，并不是目前正在计划之中，所以选项A不正确。从文中倒数第三段可知，公众希望政府对Jones的报告采取积极措施，但政府并没有做出回应。故可排除选项B和选项C。

## Passage Two

【内容提要】这是一篇关于对高级经理进行人际关系能力培养的海报，讲述了如何通过掌握人际关系以达到最大程度的成功，并提出要帮助经理量身定做一套培训计划。

36.【答案】A

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：本培训课程持续多长时间？从短文标题“Learn More in Five Days Than Some Managers Learn in Forty Weeks”可知，选项A(Five days)为正确答案。

37.【答案】D

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：本培训课程是为什么样的经理人安排的？从文中第二段“you have come across managers who - while they may be very good at other aspects of their job - are decidedly lacking in interpersonal skills.”可知“有些经理人虽然在许多方面都很优秀，但由于缺乏人际交往技能，而不能获得更高职位”。

38.【答案】B

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：有些经理人之所以不能获得晋升，仅仅是因为\_\_\_\_\_。从文中第二段“And you know, as they have been told, that their future will be affected greatly by this lack of human skills.”可知，他们不善于进行人际交往，缺乏这种技能。

39.【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：关于一个领导者，下面哪个表述不正确？从文中第三段中“Very simple models of interpersonal relationships are used to focus attention on understanding one's own behavior, its impact on others, understanding the goals of others and integrating a group into a winning team.”可知，“很简单的人际交往模式关注的是如何理解自己的行为，及其对别人造成的影响，如何理解别人的工作目标，还有如何把一个群体发展成为一个成功的团队”。

40.【答案】C

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：根据最后一段，下面哪一句是正确的？文中最后一段中“Professor John Hunt, Program Director, deliberately limits the number of people on this program to guarantee personal attention between tutors and participants.”(亨特教授有意限制了参加此培训计划的人数，以确保在导师和参训学员之间的关注程度。)和“To match the content precisely to your needs, we ask you to do some precourse work which includes a survey of those who work with you.”(要求学员预先准备一个包括你的工作伙伴

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情况调查的报告。)可知参训培训班的人数是受限制的。

### Passage Three

**【内容提要】**本文讲述了虽然海浪本身的破坏力很大,但由于其力量相互抵消和浅海海床的缓冲,海浪很少能够造成较大的破坏。

41. **【答案】** B

**【解析】**本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:根据文章意思,海中大浪的破坏力的发生情况。从本文首段中第二句"Fortunately, this seldom happens." (大浪的破坏力很少发生。)可以找到答案, seldom 和 rarely 是同义词。

42. **【答案】** B

**【解析】**本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是:从本文我们可知,在远离海岸的海上,当与以相反方向移动的海浪相遇时,它们的力量\_\_\_\_\_。选项 B: is liable to lessen (易于减弱)和文中第一段第四句中 tend to cancel each other out (易于抵消)是相同意思。其中 lessen 和 cancel 是同义词。

43. **【答案】** B

**【解析】**本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是:很显然,海岸的高度\_\_\_\_\_。从第一段最后一句:"As a wave gets closer to land, the shallow bottom helps reduce its strength." 可知"随着海浪接近陆地,浅海的海底有助于降低海浪的强度。"我们就可推断:海岸的高度会影响巨大海浪的强度。

44. **【答案】** C

**【解析】**本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是:从文章第二段我们可知,巨大的海浪冲击海岸是\_\_\_\_\_。从文章第二段所提供的信息可知:巨大的海浪冲击是有变化的, A 项为"固定不变的,不断发生的"; B 项为"均等的"; C 项为"易变的,多变的"; D 项为"持久的,长久的"。理解了文章第二段的意思就可做出判断。

45. **【答案】** B

**【解析】**本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是:根据文章,你认为以下哪一个是正确的? 根据最后二段:"Yet the waves, no matter how big or how violent, affect only the surface of the sea. During the most raging storms, the water a hundred fathoms (600 feet) beneath the surface is just as calm as on a day without a breath of wind. (无论海浪多巨大、多凶猛,他们只能影响到海的表面,即使是在猛烈暴风雨中,海面以下 100 英寻(等于 600 英尺)的水会平静得如同在没有一丝微风时。)"由此推断出选项 B 和文中表达的意思相符。



### Passage Four

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**【内容提要】**尽管人们长期以来一直认为不吃早餐对人们健康不利,但最近研究成果表明:是否吃早餐对人的健康、工作并无大碍。

46. **【答案】** D

**【解析】**本题是主旨大意题。题干的大意是:本文主要关注的是\_\_\_\_\_。本文的关键词是 breakfast, health, performance。全文的主旨大意就是"早餐与健康"。

47. **【答案】** B

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：对于那些不吃早餐的人来说，好消息是\_\_\_\_\_。从文中第三段的第二句“Several studies in the last few years indicate that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast.”（最近几年的研究成果表明：尤其是对成年人来说，省去早餐并没有什么不对的。）可找到 B 为正确选项。

48. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：在第三段“人们吃早餐也不会改善他们工作表现”，意思是\_\_\_\_\_。本题应与前一句结合起来理解，“Going without breakfast does not affect performance,” said Arnold E. Bender, the former professor of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College in London. “nor does giving people breakfast improve performance.”（不吃早餐就上班不影响工作表现……，而吃了早餐也不会改善其工作表现。）可知其与选项 D 同义。

49. 【答案】A

【解析】本题是词语理解题。题干的大意是：最后一句中“literature”这个词指的是。英语中 literature 有很多意思，其中有选项 B（关于某一课题的书面作品），还有选项 C（印刷品、宣传品），还有“文学作品、文献”等意思。但根据上下文来看，此处只能指“人们对于早餐的看法及证据”（即选项 A）。

50. 【答案】A

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：作者仅暗示并未明指的是\_\_\_\_\_。从文中最后一段所提供的信息，可推断选项 A. “不吃早餐可能会影响儿童的健康”为最佳答案。

### Part III. Part of Speech (20 points)

51. 【答案】profitable

【解析】题干的大意是：集邮可能不仅仅是个爱好，它还可能是有利可图的事情。profitable 的意思是“可获利的、赚钱的”。这是由 profit 引申出来的形容词形式。

52. 【答案】unexpected

【解析】题干的大意是：由于天气糟糕，我们被意外耽搁了两个小时。此处需要表示“由天气造成的、不以人的意志为转移的耽搁”，出乎意料之外，故用此种形式。

53. 【答案】instinctive

【解析】题干的大意是：很多人对蛇有一种本能的恐惧，这令科学家们很迷惑。instinctive 是 instinct 的形容词形式，意思是“本能的”。

54. 【答案】leading

【解析】题干的大意是：在报纸上头条广告的诱惑下，很多人购买了那种新品牌的酒，而后生了重病。根据句子结构，此处应填写一个形容词，根据句意，leading 意思是“主要的、重要的”，此处应译为“头条的”，正切题意。

55. 【答案】observation

【解析】题干的大意是：经过两个月仔细地观测，两位科学家得出了截然相反的结论。observation 是 observe 的名词形式，意思是“观察，观测”。

56. 【答案】unfair

【解析】题干的大意是：尽管他感到只惩罚他一人很不公平，但也无能为力。根据上下

文,此处应为 fair 的反义词 unfair,意思是“不公平”。

57.【答案】original

【解析】题干的大意是:我最初的想法是成为一名科学家,但最终未能如愿。根据句子结构,此处应填写一个形容词 original,意思是“起初的、开始的”。

58.【答案】energetic

【解析】题干的大意是:所有成员的积极努力将会确保我们计划的成功。此处应为 energy 的形容词形式 energetic,意思是“精力充沛的、积极的”。

59.【答案】enriched

【解析】题干的大意是:很多外来词汇和短语已经丰富了英语这门语言。应填 rich 的动词形式 enrich,意思是“使富裕、使……丰富”,此处应填写 enriched,表示完成的动作。

60.【答案】dislike

【解析】题干的大意是:我宁愿踢足球也不愿学习。根据句意,“宁愿踢足球,,相对应的形式是“不喜欢”,即 dislike。

#### Part IV. Short Answer Questions(20 points)

【内容提要】本文由“hot”(热的)和“cold”(冷的)的词义引出了关于“hot”(热、热量)的话题,主要阐述了人类与热量的关系,及人类对热量的利用途径。

61.【答案】“Hot” means having a lot of heat

【解析】本题问的是“在日常生活中,hot 是什么意思”。从文中第一句话即可找到答案。

62.【答案】Heat provides the conditions in which life is possible

【解析】本题问的是“人类生命都依赖于热量”的意思是什么?从文中第二段最后一句话即可找到合适答案。

63.【答案】From the sun

【解析】本题问的是“我们从哪里可以得到热量?”从文中第二段最后一句即可找到正确的答案。

64.【答案】engineers

【解析】本题问的是“什么才使得工业文明开始?”从文中第四段最后一句“没有引擎就不可能有现代工业文明”可知。

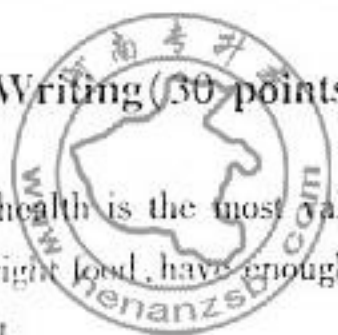
65.【答案】The early years of the 19th century

【解析】本题问的是“人什么时候才发现天然热量?”从文中最后一句话:“直到 19 世纪初期人类才找到关于热的本质”可找到正确答案。

#### Part V. Writing(30 points)

Good health is the most valuable possession a person can have. To stay healthy, firstly you must take right food, have enough sleep and exercise regularly. Even if you are in good health, you need care it.

Secondly, to keep healthy, you should try to have various meals for proper nutrition, especially to eat more vegetables and fruits. Besides, you should avoid food with high proteins.



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Finally, regular exercise is very important to improve the function of your heart and lungs. At the same time, exercise regularly is also to reduce your chances of gaining weight, preventing many diseases from overweight.

If everybody were to do so, there would be much less complaining about poor health.

