

2003 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 in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked

A), B), C) and D). Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ that the trade between the two countries reached its highest point.  
A) It was the 1990s                      B) That it was in the 1990s  
C) It was in the 1990s                  D) During the 1990s
2. Mary said that Hemingway was her \_\_\_\_\_ writer and that she had read nearly all of his novels.  
A) famous                                  B) popular  
C) common                                D) favorite
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ English since she was a child.  
A) learning                                B) had learned  
C) is learning                              D) has been learning
4. Not until ten o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ it was too late to return.  
A) they realized                          B) they did realize  
C) did they realize                        D) realized they
5. Once a decision is made, it must be firmly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) carried on                               B) carried out  
C) carried away                           D) carried off
6. \_\_\_\_\_ born in Chicago, the writer is the most famous for his stories about New York City.  
A) Although                                B) Since  
C) When                                      D) As
7. The pen I am writing my letter with is different from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) that one                                 B) one  
C) the one                                  D) the ones
8. Without his wise mother, he \_\_\_\_\_ such a successful scientist.  
A) would not become                    B) should not have become  
C) may not have become                D) could not have become
9. \_\_\_\_\_, we shall go out for a picnic on Sunday.  
A) Weather permits                       B) Weather permitting  
C) With weather permits                 D) With weather permitting
10. The color \_\_\_\_\_ from yellow through green to black.  
A) ranges                                    B) constitutes                              C) composes                                D) consists
11. Experiments \_\_\_\_\_ that accurate measurements be made.  
A) show                                      B) prove                                      C) demand                                  D) head
12. I tried to catch the ball but it was \_\_\_\_\_ my reach.

- A)beyond                      B)besides  
C)in addition to            D)as well as
- 13.Those scientists were conducting an experiment and expected a good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A)effect                      B)result    C)consequence    D)affect
- 14.Under heavy gunfire, those cameramen risked their lives to give \_\_\_\_\_ battlefield reports.  
A)word-for-word            B)face-to-face    C)down-to earth            D)on-the-spot
- 15.I appreciate \_\_\_\_\_to your birthday party.  
A)to be invited    B)to have invited    C)having invited            D)being invited
- 16.The rain was heavy and \_\_\_\_\_the house was damaged.  
A)consequently    B)constantly    C)consistently            D)continuously
- 17.When it \_\_\_\_\_ school work, the professor will treat his students qually.  
A)comes to evaluate    B)comes to evaluating  
C)will come to evaluate    D)will come to evaluating
- 18.\_\_\_\_\_ you will never convince him.  
A)However long you argue    B)However you argue long  
C)How you argue long            D)How long you argue
- 19.\_\_\_\_\_ new products have been successfully trial-produced.  
A)A great deal    B)A large amount of  
C)A plenty of            D)A large number of
- 20.He has made a discovery,\_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to the progress of science and technology.  
A)I think which is    B)which I think is  
C)that I think is            D)of which I think it is
- 21.Smoking is so harmful to personal health that it kills \_\_\_\_\_ people each year than auto-mobile accidents.  
A)six more times    B)six times more  
C)over six times            D)six times
- 22.What they have done for us can't be measured in \_\_\_\_\_ of money.  
A)way    B)means    C)terms    D)place
- 23.Go and get some water,\_\_\_\_\_?  
A)don't you    B)shall you    C)can't you            D)won't you
- 24.You must pack plenty of food for the journey, \_\_\_\_\_,you'll need warm clothes, so pack them too.  
A)on the whole    B)otherwise    C)however            D)likewise
- 25.Meat easily \_\_\_\_\_ in hot weather.  
A)turns badly    B)becomes badly    C)goes bad            D)changes worse
- 26.I couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_ ,and so I took this one.  
A)a large coat enough    B)a large enough coat  
C)an enough large coat    D)a coat enough large
- 27.What \_\_\_\_\_ word happen if he knew you felt that way?  
A)will you think    B)do you think    C)you think            D)you would think
- 28.It is \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to find a good educational computer program in this city.

A)barely B)merely C)hardly D)nearly

29. \_\_\_\_\_ him go this job by himself?

A)Why not let B)Why not to let C)Why don't let D)Why you not to let

30. Almost \_\_\_\_\_ of the population of this country is literate.

A)ninth-tenths B)nine-tenth C)nine-tenths D)ninth-ten

## Part II. Cloze(20% points)

Directions: In this section, there are 20 blanks in the following. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should choose the right answer that best fits into the passage.

Scientists used to explore 31 the surface of the ocean. Now they 32 below the surface, too. They want to know about the ocean water and the 33 and animal life 34 in the ocean.

In 1934 the scientist Willian Beebe dived 3,000 feet below the surface in a hollow steel ball. In 1935 Auguste Piccard dived 10,330 feet. In 1960 his son Jean dived to a 35 of 35,800 feet.

All these early dives were deep. But the divers could not stay down for very long. They had to 36 the surface after a few seconds. Scientists needed to stay down longer to study life below the surface.

37, they succeeded. Cousteau, a Frenchman, was able to 38 men down to a depth of 36 feet for one month and to a depth of 90 feet for a week.

Now scientists are developing even 39 equipment. With this new equipment, men can stay 40 the surface for days or 41 weeks. In 1962 Cousteau 42 a research station 35 feet flow the surface. Then in 1964 he set up another station on the ocean floor of the Red Sea. This was the first undersea station to operate 43 help from the surface.

Many countries are now studying undersea 44. The Soviet Union has an undersea laboratory in the Crimean Sea. The United States has a laboratory 50 feet 45 on the ocean floor 46 the Virgin Islands. In 1970 five men lived there for two weeks. Then a 47 of five women scientists stayed in the laboratory. 48 came other teams of men. All were there to explore the ocean depths and 49 plans of the use of its resources. Scientists hope to find enough 50, vegetable, and animal wealth there to provide food for the whole world.

31. A)in B)to C)on D)under

32. A)explore B)are exploring C)explored D)will explore

33. A)plant B)situation C)surroundings D)circumstance

34. A)deeply B)normally C)commonly D)deep

35. A)depth B)range C)length D)rate

36. A)come to B)come over C)come across D)come back up to

37. A)However B)Gradually C)Moreover D)Though

38. A)stay B)remain C)keep D)take

39. A)good B)well C)better D)more

40. A)below B)on C)in D)to

41. A)even B)more C)several D)some

42. A)put up B)came up C)made up D)set up

- |              |             |             |               |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 43.A)with    | B)under     | C)for       | D)without     |
| 44.A)living  | B)situation | C)structure | D)environment |
| 45.A)below   | B)down      | C)under     | D)deep        |
| 46.A)away    | B)on        | C)off       | D)to          |
| 47.A)group   | B)gang      | C)crowd     | D)team        |
| 48.A)After   | B)Next      | C)Latter    | D)Then        |
| 49.A)make    | B)to make   | C)making    | D)made        |
| 50.A)mineral | B)mine      | C)minefield | D)minelayer   |

### Part III. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: In this section, there are 4 passages followed by five questions, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the most appropriate answer.

#### Passage 1

With a tremendous roar from its rocket engine, the satellite is sent up into the sky. Minutes later, at an altitude of 300 miles, this tiny electronic moon begins to orbit about the earth. Its radio begins to transmit a staggering amount of information about the satellite's orbital path, the amount of radiation it detects, and the presence of meteorites. Information of all kinds races back to the earth. No human being could possibly copy down all these facts, much less remember and organize them, but an electronic computer can.

The marvel of the machine age, the electronic computer has been in use only since 1946. It can do simple computations—add, subtract, multiply, and divide—with lightning speed and perfect accuracy. It can multiply two 10 digit numbers in 1/1000 second, a problem that would take an average person five minutes to do with pencil and paper. Some computers can work 5000 times faster than any person can.

Once it is given a program, that is a carefully worked out set of instructions devised by a technician trained in computer language, a computer can gather a wide range of information for many purposes. For the scientist it can get information from outer space or from the depths of the ocean. In business and industry the computer prepares factory inventories, keeps track of sales trends and production needs, mails dividend checks, and makes out company payrolls. It can keep bank accounts up to date and make out electric bills. If you are planning a trip by plane, the computer will find out what route to take and what space is available.

51. Why does the author regard the electronic computer as the marvel of the machine age?

- A) Because electronic computers are rare.
- B) Because people know little about electronic computers.
- C) Because electronic computers can do much more kinds of work that human beings can't.
- D) Because electronic computers have been widely suspected.

52. Electronic computers were given the name in the beginning just for the simple reason that \_\_\_\_\_

- A) they could do computations

- B)they could work much faster than human beings  
C)they talked like an abacus  
D)they could remember data quickly
- 53.According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?  
A)Computers began to be used in 1946.  
B)computers can add, subtract, multiply and divide.  
C)computers were widely used during World War II.  
D)No human being can work as fast as a computer.
- 54.A computer can calculate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A)with lightning speed  
B)accurately  
C)with a speed 500,000 times faster than a person  
D)all above
- 55.In the first sentence of last paragraph, “program” would probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A)a performance    B)a show  
C)a worked-out set of instructions  
D)a TV play

### Passage 2

On the old-time farm in America there were chickens and turkeys. There were also cows, pigs, and other livestock. But there very few machines. Most of the work was done by the entire farm family with the help of a “hired” man. Sometimes extra laborers were needed in busy seasons. Horses provided 79 percent of the power used, human labor 15 percent, and machines only 6 percent.

Today all that has changed. On many modern farms machines now supply 96 percent of the power, human labor 3 percent, and horses 1percent.Modern farms are enterprising businesses which keep only the livestock that can pay its way. The children go to school by bus every morning, the parents work on the farm or in the house, and hired help is seldom needed. Their work has been replaced by a whole army of farm machines.

Farmers in the machine age also use the new fertilizers, new sprays, new feeds, new hybrid seeds, and other helps developed by farm sciences. As a result the farmers are able to produce more food with less labor. This means fewer but larger farms and fewer but more prosperous farmers.

- 56.In olds, most of the work on a farm was done by\_\_\_\_\_.  
A)all the farm family    B)livestock  
C)farm machines    D)both A and B
- 57.From the first paragraph, we learn that in old days the most important farming power was\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) livestock    B)farmers    C)machines    D)extra laborers
- 58.On today's farms, the chief reason why livestock is still raised would probably be\_\_\_\_\_.  
A)that farmers' conventions are difficult to be given up  
B)that farmers want to gain more profit

- C)that farmers have to do so
- D)that farmers' work has been replaced by machines

59.On modern farms, farmers need mostly all the followings EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)farm science B)seeds C)fertilizers D)hard work

60.In the last sentence of paragraph 3,"fewer but larger farms and fewer but more prosperous farmers"

means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)hired help is seldom needed
- B)productivity on the farms has been raised greatly
- C)productivity on the farms has fallen sharply
- D)more food is never needed

### Passage 3

City traffic jam---one of the least wanted effects of

the motor vehicle---is something with which we're all familiar and for which most of us have an answer. But which solution is best?

Some people suggest for better roads, others for cars to be banned(禁止) from city centers and yet others say better public transport would attract drivers from their lonely and boring journeys.

But the important question is what natural power creates a big city center. We are, after all, in an age of electronic communication; our shopping areas have moved out of city centers, and our living areas moved out of them long ago.

Yet some force causes offices and service industries related to them to gather in London or New York or Tokyo. This suggests that far from the problems of a crowded environment forcing companies and people to move out, there is a critical(重大的) size beyond which more companies are attracted to move in. Nobody seems to know why, yet the answer is important to the way traffic jam is dealt with.

61.Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as the cause of the traffic problem?

- A)The poor public transport.
- B)The over-concentration of shopping centers.
- C)The great number of cars in the city centers.
- D)The bad road conditions.

62.According to the passage, offices and their associated service industries move to big cities because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)the convenience of communication
- B)the gathering of companies
- C)some unknown force
- D)the convenience of shopping

63.The word "This"(Line2,Para,4)refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A)some force

- B)traffic jam
- C)the force that causes offices to move in or out
- D)the fact that companies gather in big cities

64.This passage is most likely taken form\_\_\_\_\_

- A)a novel
- B)a TV play
- C)an instruction
- D)a news report

65.The topic of this passage would probably be\_\_\_\_\_

- A)Best Answer to Traffic Problem
- B)The Banning of Cars in the City Center
- C)The Formation of City Center
- D)Searching for Ways to Solve Traffic Problem

#### Passage 4

Mrs.Cox teaches English in a large high school located in the inner area of a big city on the West Coast. Ever since she was a young girl, Mrs.Cox had wanted to become a teacher .She has tough eight years now and hasn't changed her mind.

After she graduated from high school ,Mrs.Cox went on to college. Four years later, she received her bachelor's degree(B.A.)in English and her teaching certificate. Then she was qualified to teach in the secondary schools of her state. In the summers Mrs.Cox takes more classes. Someday she hopes to get a master's degree(M.A.).With an M.A., she will receive a higher salary.

The school day at Mrs.Cox's high school ,like that in many high schools in the United Stages, is divided into six periods of one hour each. Mrs.Cox must teach five of these six periods. During her free period, which for her is from 2 to 3 p.m., Mrs.Cox must meet with parents, order supplies, make out examinations, check assignments, and take care of many other things. In short, her free period isn't really free at all. Mrs.Cox works steadily from the time she arrives at school in the morning until the time she leaves for home late in the afternoon.

66.Mrs.Cox wants to be a teacher because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)she likes teaching
- B)she is a young girl
- C)she has many problems to deal with
- D)she doesn't mind what she is doing

67.From paragraph two, we can infer\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)Mrs.cox has received a teaching certificate
- B)Mrs.cox likes teaching very much
- C)Mrs.cox takes more classes
- D)Mrs.cox is a qualified teacher

68.She will receive a higher salary if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)she gets a master's degree

- B) she takes more classes
- C) she has studied normal teaching
- D) she gets a bachelor's degree

69. According to the passage all the followings are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) she graduated from high school
- B) she graduated from college
- C) she has got her bachelor's degree
- D) she teaches five periods for a school day

70. The best title for the passage would probably be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) A Typical School Day
- B) Teacher Mrs. Cox
- C) Mrs. Cox Likes Teaching
- D) Mrs. Cox Has Got Her Teaching Certificate

#### Part IV. Translation (20 points)

A: From Chinese to English.

71. 这口钟大约有三个人那么高。

72. 我听说刘同志在申请回原单位。

73. 这本书非常有趣，我一口气就把它读完了。

74. 我跟他说了几次，可他一个劲地看书，根本就没听见我说什么。

B: From English to Chinese.

75. As well as being used for taking photographs, X-rays are also used for treating disease parts of the body in order to kill the disease.

76. A punctual person is in the habit of doing a thing at the proper time and is never late in keeping an appointment. The unpunctual man, on the other hand, never does what he has to do at the proper time.

77. In Britain today it is easier for young people to commit crimes because they have more freedom to go where they like and more money to do what they like.

78. A young housewife in Mexico looks into the cooking pot to see if the food she is cooking is done. She is especially interested in her dinner because she is using a new kind of cooker--one that gets its heat directly from the sun.

#### Part V. Writing (20 points)

directions:

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1.Title:My View on Examination

2.Time limit:30 minutes

3.Word limit: no less than 100 words

outline:

1.考试的必要性 2.考试的弊端 3.你对考试的想法

Part I. Vocabulary and Structure(30 points)

1. [答案] C

【翻译】两国的贸易额在 20 世纪 90 年代达到了最高峰。

【考点】常用句型。

【解析】强调句型 "It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that 从句" 是英语中的常用句型。本句中被强调的部分是时间状语 (in the 1990s), 按照意思和结构来判断, 选项 C 为正确答案。

2. [答案] D

【翻译】玛丽说海明威是她最喜欢的作家, 她几乎看过他的全部小说。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】A. famous: 著名的; B. popular: 受欢迎的; C. common: 共同的; D. favorite: 最受喜欢的人或物。

3. [答案] D

【翻译】从孩提时起, 她就一直在学习英语。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】由 since 引导的状语从句表示 "从过去某个时间开始的动作一直持续到现在", 主句的谓语时态要用现在完成时。

4. [答案] C

【翻译】直到 10 点钟, 他们才意识到时间太晚, 他们回不去了。

【考点】常用句型。

【解析】表示否定的词或词组放在句首时要用倒装句型, 本句中把助动词 did 放到主语 they 之前。

5. [答案] B

【翻译】决定一旦做出, 就必须坚决执行。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】carry on 意思是 "继续做, 坚持"; carry out 意思是 "执行, 贯彻"; carry away 意思是 "使……忘形, 极其兴奋"; carry off 意思是 "完成, 赢得"。

6. [答案] A

【翻译】虽然出生在芝加哥, 这个作家却以写有关纽约市的故事而闻名。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】依据题意, 本题表达的是一个 "转折" 关系, 选项 A (Although) 最符合题目的要求。

7.【答案】A

【翻译】我写信用的钢笔和那一支不同。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】依题意可先排除选项 B, 因为 one 泛指任何一个, 而非特指与前者的对比。the one 来代替前面提过的“同一个”事物; the ones 是指用来代替前面提过的“同样的数个”事物。均不符合题意。that one 正是 that pen 的省略形式。

8.【答案】D

【翻译】要是没有那么明智的母亲, 他是不可能成为这样成功的科学家的。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】本题关键是看懂 without 在句中的含义, 其相当于一个表示假设的条件从句, 所以主句要用虚拟语气, 表示对已发生过的事情的推测。

9.【答案】B

【翻译】如果天气允许, 我们星期日要出去野餐。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】它相当于一个真实条件从句“If weather permits”。选项 A 缺少了条件从句的引导词“if”; 选项 C 本身不符合语法规则, 仅仅是一个干扰项; 选项 D 表示“伴随的动作”, 与句意不符。

10.【答案】A

【翻译】颜色由黄变绿, 又由绿变黑。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】考生只要知道四个选项的基本意思和用法, 很容易找到正确选项。选项 A (range) 意思是“在……范围内变化”, 常用结构是“range from...to...”, 正符合题意。constitute 是及物动词, 意思是“组成, 构成”。compose 意思是“由……组成, 由……构成”, 常用结构是“be composed of”。consist 意思也是“由……组成, 由……构成”, 常用结构是“consist of”。

11.【答案】C

【翻译】实验要求我们做出精确的测量。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】考生稍加留心便知, 在表示“要求、建议或命令”的动词的宾语从句中, 用“虚拟语气词(should) + 动词原形”的形式。四个选项中, 只有 demand(要求)符合题意。

12.【答案】A

【翻译】我尽力去抓那个球, 但怎么够不着。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】“beyond one's reach”是固定结构, 意思是“超出了我伸手可及的范围, 够不着”, 符合题意。

13.【答案】B

【翻译】科学家正在做一个实验, 期望有一个好的结果。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】本题需要一个名词作 expected 的宾语。可首先排除选项 D。选项 A、B、C 虽都

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有“结果”的意思,但 effect 一般指“由某种步骤或行为直接产生的结果、影响”。result 则指按常规去做,自然而然出现的结果,可指好的或坏的结果。consequence 则指因某些特殊事件或原因所导致的结果、后果,并且暗指坏的结果。由此可确定选项 B(result) 正确。

14. 【答案】D

【翻译】尽管炮火纷飞,这些摄影记者仍冒着生命危险做现场战地报道。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】word-for-word 意思是“逐字的,一字不变的”;face-to-face 意思是“面对面的。直接的”;down-to-earth 意思是“切实的,实事求是的”。on-the-spot 意思是“在现场的,实地的”。

15. 【答案】D

【翻译】被邀请参加你的生日聚会,我非常感激。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】appreciate 作“感激,感谢”解释时,常用结构是“appreciate sth./doing sth.…”故排除选项 A 和 B。依题意,我是“被邀请”的。故排除选项 C。

16. 【答案】A

【翻译】雨下得很大,因此房屋被淋坏了。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】依照题意,“雨下得大”和“房屋被淋坏”有因果关系,故 consequently(因此,所以)为正确选项。constantly 意思是“固定不变地,一再发生地”。consistently 意思是“一贯地,始终如一地”,continuously 意思是“连续不断地,不停地”,均不合题意。

17. 【答案】B

【翻译】当涉及对学生功课的评价时,教授将会平等对待每个学生。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】当 come to 作“谈到,涉及”解释时,后面要用名词或动名词形式,据此可排除选项 A 和 C。而在表示将来时间的状语从句中,要用一般现在时代替一般将来时。故排除选项 D。

18. 【答案】A

【翻译】无论你和他争论多久,你永远不可能说服他。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】本题题干是一个完整的句子,是全句的主句,所以要求所选定的选项必须是连词引导的条件从句,据此可排除选项 C 和 D。however 作连词时,意思是“无论如何”,其后面要有形容词或副词。选项 B 不符合此要求,只有选项 A 符合题意和结构的要求。

19. 【答案】D

【翻译】大量的新产品在试生产中已经成功。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】a great deal 意思是“大量的”,后面要有介词 of。a large amount of 意思也是“大量的”和不可数名词连用。选项 C 应改作 plenty of。选项 D, a large number of 和可数名词连用。



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20. 【答案】B  
【翻译】他做出了一项发现,我认为这对科技的进步来说意义重大。  
【考点】句法结构。  
【解析】由句子结构可知,that 不能引导非限制性定语从句,故排除选项 C。而"I think"在句中只能用作插入语,应放在引导词的后面,故排除选项 A。which 指代的是 discovery,应在从句中作主语,而不是介词 of 的宾语,故排除选项 D。
21. 【答案】B  
【翻译】吸烟对个人健康非常有害,它每年造成的死亡人数比在交通事故中死亡的人数多六倍。  
【考点】词语搭配。  
【解析】英语中表示"多出几倍,增加几倍"时,其正确结构是"倍数 + more...than"。选项 B 为正确答案,其余均为干扰项。
22. 【答案】C  
【翻译】他们为我们所做的一切是不能用金钱来衡量的。  
【考点】词义辨析。  
【解析】in terms of 是"从……角度,以……的形式"的意思。选项 A 和选项 B 的常用结构"by way of"和"by means of"意思是"通过……的方式、途径"。而选项 D(in place of)意思是"代替"。
23. 【答案】D  
【翻译】请端些水来,好吗?  
【考点】句法结构。  
【解析】第二人称的祈使句附加疑问句形式应为 won't you 或 will you。
24. 【答案】D  
【翻译】外出旅行时你必须带大量的食物,同样,你也需要衣服御寒,因此把它们也带上吧。  
【考点】词义辨析。  
【解析】根据句意,句子前后两部分表示同样的或类似的情形,因此 likewise(同样地)为正确选项。on the whole 意思是"总的来说";otherwise 意思是"否则的话";however 意思是"然而,不过"。
25. 【答案】C  
【翻译】肉在热天容易变质。  
【考点】词语搭配。  
【解析】此题中 turn, become, go, change 作"变得……"讲时,意义差别不大,但 go bad(变质、变坏)是习惯搭配的表达,所以选项 C 为正确答案。
26. 【答案】B  
【翻译】我找不到足够大的衣服,因此只好穿这件了。  
【考点】词语搭配。  
【解析】"一件足够大的衣服"的表达方式,只有选项 B(a large enough coat)正确,其余均为干扰项。

27. [答案] B

[翻译] 如果他知道你那样想的话, 你认为将会发生什么事?

[考点] 句法结构。

[解析] 选项 B "do you think" 在句中作插入语, 放在疑问代词或疑问副词后面。

28. [答案] D

[翻译] 在这个城市, 几乎不可能找到一个合适的有关教育的电脑程序。

[考点] 词义辨析。

[解析] nearly 意思是“几乎, 差不多”。选项 A 和选项 C (几乎不) 都表示否定的意思, merely 意思是“仅仅, 只不过” 均不符合题意。

29. [答案] A

[翻译] 为什么不让他一个人完成这项工作呢?

[考点] 句法结构。

[解析] why not 在表示“提议或询问”时, 其句子结构是在 why not 后面加动词原形。

30. [答案] B

[翻译] 在这个国家里, 几乎十分之九的人受过教育。

[考点] 词语搭配。

[解析] 英语中十分之九的常用表达方式是 nine tenths, 但当 nine 和 tenth 之间有连字符时, tenth 不用复数形式。nine-tenth 此时相当于形容词作定语。

## Part II. Cloze (20 points)

[内容提要] 本文讲述了科学家们为进行海底研究而不断加深潜水深度的种种努力。

31. [答案] C

[考点] 词语搭配。

[解析] on the surface of the ocean 意思是“在海面上”。根据文章内容, “过去科学家只能探索海面”, 正好与下旬“现在科学家探索海面以下”相对应。

32. [答案] A

[考点] 谓语动词。

[解析] 根据句意, 本句只是陈述目前的事实, 故用一般现在时。

33. [答案] A

[考点] 词语搭配。

[解析] 只有 plant 和 animal 才能相互搭配, “the plant and animal life deep in the ocean”意思是“海洋深处动植物的生活状况”。

34. [答案] D

[考点] 词语搭配。

[解析] deep in the ocean 意为“海洋深处”。

35. [答案] A

[考点] 逻辑推理。

[解析] depth 意思是“深度”。从本句中的“35,800 feet”可判断该名词只能指海洋的深度。

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36.【答案】D

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】该选项意思是“返回水面”。根据上下文,潜水员不能在水下停留很长时间,他们只能是很快“返回水面”。

37.【答案】B

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】一开始科学家只能在水下停留很短时间,逐渐地(即选项B)他们取得了成功。however意思是“然而”,表示转折关系,不符合句意;moreover意思是“并且,而且”,表示递进关系;though意思是“尽管”。

38.【答案】A

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】由上句“Scientists needed to stay down longer to study life below the surface.”可知,“stay down”是一贯用的搭配。

39.【答案】C

【考点】语法结构。

【解析】“目前科学家正在设计更优良的装备”一句,是相对于以前而言的,表示与过去装备的对比,而四个选项中只有选项C是比较级,故为最佳答案。

40.【答案】A

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】“依赖这些新的装备,人类能够在水面以下停留数天,甚至数周”,所以选择A,才符合逻辑。

41.【答案】A

【考点】语法结构。

【解析】选项A, even为副词,可以放在宾语前,表示“甚至”,用以说明某事令人惊讶或不寻常。

42.【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】找到本题正确选项很容易,考生只要继续读下文,“然后在1964年,他又建立(set up)了一座科研站”,便可确定选项D为正确答案。

43.【答案】D

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】根据上下文,我们可以这样推测,1964年所建立的科研站,一定是一座更先进的科研站,是“一座能够不依赖水面以上的援助而运转的科研站”,据此可以确定选项D为最佳选项。

【答案】D

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】undersea environment(水下的环境)能够全面地概括人类对海洋研究的范围和对象。

45.【答案】D



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【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】美国创建的实验室应该是在海底 50 英尺“深”的地方。

46. 【答案】D

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】the ocean floor to the Virgin Islands 意思是“维尔京群岛的海底”。

47. 【答案】D

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】a team of five women scientists 意思是“一个由五名女科学家组成的科研队伍”，并且依下文 other teams of men 可进一步确定 team 为正确选项。

48. 【答案】C

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】Later came other teams of men 是倒装句，意思是“后来又来了很多男科学家组成的科研队伍”。

49. 【答案】B

【考点】语法结构。

【解析】本处所需填入的词应该是与 to explore 并列的非谓语动词形式，即 to make plans。

50. 【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】本句 find 的宾语应该是 wealth。空格处应填写矿产的形容词形式 mineral，mineral wealth 应译为“矿产资源”。

### Part III. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

#### Passage One

【内容提要】本文讲述了人类发射人造卫星之后，由电子计算机来处理人造卫星发射回来的大量信息，并进一步讲述了计算机的各种用途。

51. 【答案】C

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：为什么作者把电子计算机看作是机器时代的奇迹？综合全文可知计算机可以替代人工作，计算机可以以光速和极高的准确性处理简单的运算，计算机的运算速度是普通人的 50 万倍。故选项 C（因为电子计算机可以处理人类所不能处理的各种各样的工作）为正确答案。

52. 【答案】A

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：电子计算机名字的最初由来的简单原因是从文中首段最后两句就可得知：“因为他们能进行大量的运算”。

53. 【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：根据文章，下列句子哪一个不正确？选项 A、B 和 D 在文中第二段均可找到，而文中并未提及选项 C。

54. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：计算机能够\_\_\_\_\_进行计算。从文中第

二段第二句和第四句可知,计算机进行计算时"with lightning speed", "perfect accuracy", "...can work 500,000 times faster. than any person can" 分别对应选项 A、B 和 C,故选项 D 为正确选项。

55. 【答案】C

【解析】本题是词语理解题。题干的大意是:在最后一段第一句话中,program 可能是指\_\_\_\_\_。从文章第三段第一句可知,a carefully worked out set of instructions 在句中作 a program 的同位语,是对 program 的解释。

## Passage Two

【内容提要】短文叙述了美国旧时期农场的生活、劳作情况,当时没有机器,全靠畜力人力来工作;而后又描述了现代农场的基本状况机器取代人畜成为主要的工具,农场主也变得越来越富裕。

56. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:从前农场大部分的工作是由\_\_\_\_\_来完成的。从文中第一段可知,当时没有农业机械,大部分的农活由全家人完成,马匹能够提供 79% 的劳力,人能够提供 15% 的劳动。因此可确定选项 A (all the farm family) 和选项 B (livestock) 均为正确选项,所以选 D 项 (both A and B)。

57. 【答案】A

【解析】本题是词语理解题。题干的大意是:从文中第一段我们可知,从前最重要的农场劳力是\_\_\_\_\_。第一段最后一句 horses provided 79 percent of the power used,而 horses 是 livestock (家畜) 之一,所以选项 A 正确。

58. 【答案】B

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:在现代农场里,人们饲养牲畜的主要原因可能是\_\_\_\_\_。文中第二段第三句 "which keep only the livestock that can pay its way" 意思是现代农场只是饲养那些有利可图的牲畜,故选项 B 为正确答案。

59. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:在现代农场里,农场主除了\_\_\_\_\_之外,需要下列全部的事项。从文中第三段可以很明显看出,选项 A (farm science)、选项 B (seeds) 和选项 C (fertilizers) 都是农场主所使用的事项。

60. 【答案】B

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是:第三段最后一句 "农场数量越来越少而规模越来越大,农场主越来越少而更加富裕" 的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。农场的生产效率已经极大地提高了,所以导致如题干所述的结果。

## Passage Three

【内容提要】大城市的交通阻塞是现代人的最头疼的问题,对于如何解决这个问题,仁者见仁,智者见智。然而作者却独辟蹊径,从分析写字楼及相关服务业集中于市中心的深层原因入手,来分析造成交通阻塞的原因。

61. 【答案】B

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：下列各句中哪一句不是文章提到的造成交通阻塞的原因？从文章第二段人们提出的解决交通堵塞的方法中可知：有人提出修建更好的道路，说明目前路况很糟糕（即选项 D）；有人提出禁止车辆出入市中心，说明目前市中心有大量的车辆（即选项 C）；另有人提出修建更好的公共交通系统以吸引司机们，可知目前的公共交通系统很不完善（即选项 A）。因此可确定选项 B（过于集中的购物中心）为正确选项。

62. 【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：根据文章，公司写字楼及与其相关的服务业都搬进大城市，是由于\_\_\_\_\_。文章第四段最后一句 Nobody seems to know why 意思是“似乎无人知道为什么（写字楼及相关的服务业）会搬进大城市”。故选项 C 为正确答案。

63. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是词语理解题。题干的大意是：第四段第二行中 this 指的是\_\_\_\_\_。根据上文“然而某些外力因素，造成公司写字楼和与其相关的服务业都聚集在伦敦、纽约和东京这样的大城市里”，可以确定 this 指的是上文说过的事实（即选项 D）。

64. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：本文很可能摘自\_\_\_\_\_。本文讲述的是大城市的交通阻塞问题以及人们的建议，而作者又进一步指出了造成交通阻塞的深层原因可能是由于写字楼更多地集中于市中心，从而引发交通阻塞，但人们目前还未找到造成写字楼过分集中的原因。所以综合起来，这不可能是小说（选项 A），也不可能是电视剧（选项 B），也不可能是一个命令或指导（选项 C），而更可能是一篇新闻报道的一部分，即选项 D。

65. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是主旨大意题。题干的大意是：本文主题可能是\_\_\_\_\_。文章第一句即是本文的主题句，以下的内容都是围绕解决大城市交通阻塞问题展开的，所以选项 D 为最佳答案。

### Passage Four

【内容提要】本文叙述了考克斯夫人成为一名合格的教师的过程以及她的理想追求，并介绍了她日常的教学工作情况。

66. 【答案】A

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：考克斯夫人想成为一名老师是因为\_\_\_\_\_。文中第一段第二句“Ever since she was a young girl, Mrs. Cox had wanted to become a teacher. She has taught eight years now and hasn't changed her mind.”（从很小的时候起，她就想成为一名老师。她现已从事教学 8 年，尚未改变主意。）可以推测出，她喜欢教学，即选项 A。

67. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：从第二段我们可以推测出\_\_\_\_\_。第二段讲述考克斯夫人成为一名老师的过程及条件，以及她想继续学习的目标，都表示她是

一个称职的老师(qualified teacher),即选项D。而选项A、B和C只是文中直接提到的情况,而不是推测出的结论。

68.【答案】A

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:如果\_\_\_\_\_,她将会获得更高的薪水。第二段最后一句"with an M. A., she will receive a higher salary." (获得了MA,她将会获得更高的薪水。)由此可确定选项A为正确答案。

69.【答案】A

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:下列句子中除了\_\_\_\_\_以外,都是正确的。从文中可以看出,选项B、C和D都是正确项。选项A的深层意义是:她的最终学历是中学毕业,不符合文章的意思。

70.【答案】B

【解析】本题是主旨大意题。题干的大意是:本文的最佳题目应为\_\_\_\_\_。本文主要讲述了考克斯夫人的基本情况,例如热爱教学(即选项C),获得教师资格证,成为一名教师(即选项D);以及她在学校一天的工作情况(即选项A),所以选项A、C和D都只是讲述了她的某一个方面,不足以概括全文。而选项B(教师考克斯夫人)能够概括全文。

## Part IV. Translation (20 points)

### A: From Chinese to English

71.【翻译】This bell is about three times as tall as a person.

【解析】本题考查的是形容词同级比较的倍数的表示方法,基本结构是"…times as…as…".

72.【翻译】I heard that Mr. Liu was applying for returning to his former unit.

【解析】本题考生易错之处在于把apply当作及物动词,漏掉了介词for。

73.【翻译】This book is so interesting that I finish it without a break.

【解析】本题考查的是"so…that…"(太……以至于)的句型。另外"一口气"也是难点之一,应译为"without a break".

74.【翻译】I've told him several times, but he kept on reading without hearing what I said.

【解析】本题要注意"一个劲地"的习惯翻译格式是"keep on doing".

### B: From English to Chinese

75.【翻译】x射线除了可以用来拍照图像,还可以用于治疗病变部位的疾病。

【解析】本题首先要知道as well as的意义及翻译特点,其次treating diseased parts要译为"治疗病变部位".

76.【翻译】守时的人习惯于按时行动,并从来不会在约会中迟到;而不守时的人却从不按时行动。

【解析】本题难点有三:一是有些考生对punctual和unpunctual的意义把握不准;二是keep an appointment应译作"约会";三是on the other hand意思是"另一方面",在整句中可简略译为"而".

77.【翻译】当今,英国年轻人比以前更容易犯罪,因为他们有更多的自由去他们想去的地方,有更多的钱做他们想做的事情。

【解析】commit crime 是本题翻译的关键点,应译作“犯罪”。

78. 【翻译】在墨西哥,一位年轻主妇看看锅里她做的饭菜是否已好,她现在对做饭特别感兴趣,因为现在用的是一种新型炊具,它的热能直接来自太阳。

【解析】to see if the food she is cooking is done 短语中的 be done 应根据句意译为“饭菜是否已做好”。a new kind of cooker 短语中的 cooker 应看做是与 cooking pot 所指同一类事物,只是为了避免重复而已。

## Part V. Writing(20 points)

### My View on Examination

I think it is very necessary and helpful for both students and teachers to take examination. From examination, students can find out how well they have mastered their lessons. On the other hand, teachers can check students' preference and their teaching method as well.

But examination still has its disadvantages. For example, to a degree, high scores doesn't necessarily mean excellent ability or creativity in dealing with different situations. In order to get high marks, some students pay too much attention to their lessons, they may have no enough time to develop their talents in music, painting, playing, etc.

So, in my opinion, even if no one could get a perfect balance between high scores and excellent ability, we should give students more chances to study hard and to develop their own interest.