

2004 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 1 Vocabulary & Structure (30 points)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choice marked A), B), C), and D), choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

1. She studied hard at school when he was young, _____ contributed to success in later life.
A. so that B. therefore C. that D. which
2. _____ a young woman, the office was empty.
A. But for b. Except for C. Besides D. Except
3. Tom is one of those students who _____ friendly : however, it is very hard to get along with him.
A. is appeared to be B. are appeared to be C. appears to be D. appear to be
4. Smart _____ he is, he can't find the answer question.
A. like B. as C. that D. how
5. _____, we had to stay at home.
A. Is was a hot day B. The day being hot C. Which have a hot day D. Being a hot day
6. _____, your advice yesterday, I would have missed the train.
A. Had I not taken B. if I didn't take C. If I haven't taken D. provided I didn't take
7. They liked the area, but they could not _____ the traffic noise.
A. get on with B. put up with C. put on with D. get up with
8. Some people consider _____ cruel to use animals for experiment.
A. that it B. it C. it be D. it being
9. I was surprised to find his article on such an _____ topic so _____.
A. excited , boring B. exciting , boring C. excited, bored D. exciting, bored
10. You fact is _____ exists no life on the moon.
A. that B. where C. there D. that there
11. You can speak _____ in front of George, but you can't eat _____ in his restaurant.
A. freely, free B. free, freely C. free, free D. freely, freely
12. His speech was so interesting that it was constantly _____ by applause.
A. interfered B. set up C. set in D. disturbed
13. He has planned to _____ some money every month so that he can buy a house in the future.
A. used he B. set up C. set in D. set along
14. He used to get up at six in the morning, _____?
A. used he B. did he C. set in D. should he
15. They found the lecture hard _____.
A. to be understood B. to understand
C. for being understood D. for understanding
16. Finally the accused confessed to _____ the girl.
A. kill b. killing C. have killed D. having killed

17. Between you and me that boy of Mary's was _____.
A. as fat as strong B. fatter than stronger
C. more fat than strong D. has been made fun of
18. Tom got very angry when he realized he _____.
A. was being made fun of B. is made fun of
C. had made fun of D. has been made fun of
19. I vaguely remember _____ something like that.
A. that he had said B. him having said C. his saying D. him to say
20. He tried to make up _____ the lost time _____ staying up late.
A. with, by B. for, by C. with, with D. for, with
21. You can't see the president _____ you've made an appointment with him
A. when B. if C. unless D. except
22. The speaker doesn't know how to _____ his arguments.
A. put aside B. put away C. put across D. put down
23. The _____ power of the people in this town has been decreasing because most young people have left for the cities.
A. shopping B. purchasing C. enduring D. spending
24. Many new _____ will be opened up in the future with university education.
A. opportunities B. necessities C. realities D. possibilities
25. It is high time you _____ the problem carefully about what you will do in the future.
A. are studied B. must study C. studied D. study
26. In case he _____, please tell me.
A. has come B. will come C. comes D. would come
27. There are no _____ medicines for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
A. effect B. effective C. efficient D. efficacy
28. He had no sooner finished his speech _____ he withdrew.
A. than B. that C. when D. as
29. They done things that they ought _____.
A. not to do B. not to done C. not to have done D. not having done
30. He was caught in the rain yesterday, _____, he fill ill this morning.
A. on the contrary B. in contrast C. in other words D. as a result

Part 2 reading Comprehension (60 points) .

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D), you should decide the best choice.

Passage One

When we say that Cambridge is a university town we do not mean that it is a town with a university in it. A university town is one where there is no clear separation between the university

buildings and the rest of the city. The university is not just one part of the town, it is all over the town. The heart of Cambridge has its shops, restaurants, market place and so on, but most of it is university staff and students.

The town was there first. Cambridge became a center of learning in the thirteenth century. Many students were too poor to afford lodgings. Colleges were opened so that students could live cheaply. This was the beginning of the present day college system.

Today there are nearly thirty colleges. Very few students can now live in college for the whole of their course, the numbers are too great. Many of them live in lodgings at first and move into college for their final year. But every student is a member of his college from the beginning. He must eat a number of meals in the college hall each week.

Students are not allowed to keep cars in Cambridge, so nearly all of them use bicycles. Don't try to drive through Cambridge during the five minutes lectures, as you will find crowds of people on bicycles hurrying in all directions. If you are in Cambridge at five minutes to the hour any morning of the year, you'll know that you are in a university town. Stop in some safe place, and wait.

31. Cambridge can be described as university town because_____.
- A. the university buildings fit in well with the rest of the town
 - B. the size of Cambridge is just as big as the town
 - C. the separation line between the university and the town is not obvious
 - D. the university is located in the town
32. In the first paragraph "but most of it is university", "it" refers to_____.
- A. the rest of the city
 - B. the town
 - C. the heart of Cambridge
 - D. the university
33. Which of the following can best give the main idea of second paragraph?
- A. Cambridge has a long history
 - B. Many students lacked money, so colleges were set up then.
 - C. The town was built before the university.
 - D. It was cheaper for students to live in college than in lodgings
34. It is possible for the college students to_____.
- A. live in college from the beginning
 - B. keep both bikes and cars in college
 - C. have all the meals outside the college each week
 - D. live in college for their final year of the week
35. People found it hard to drive through Cambridge at five minutes to the hour in the morning because of_____.
- A. the large numbers of cars in the streets
 - B. safety checks for the cars at this time
 - C. streams of bikes going in all directions
 - D. the speed limit of the car

Passage two

If you want to stay young sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most our brains are not getting enough exercises—and as a result ,we are ageing unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age ,and how the process of ageing could be slowed down.

With a team a colleague at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

“Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which no late to intellect and emotion, and determine the human character.” The rear section of the and brain, which controls functions like eating and breaking, does not contract with age, and on can continue living without intellectual or emotional facilities.

Contraction of front and side parts – as cells die off – was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty and seventy – year – olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is simple remedy to contraction normally associated with age – using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm workers, bus drivers and shop assistants.

Matsuzawa’s findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells says, “The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using brain,” he says, “Think hard and engage in conversation. Don’t rely on pocket calculators.”

36. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____ .

- A. how to make people live longer
- B. the size of certain people’s brains
- C. which people are most intelligent
- D. why certain people age sooner than others

37. On what are their research findings based?

- A. A survey of farmers in northern Japan.
- B. The study of brain volumes of different people.
- C. Tests performed on a thousand old people.
- D. The latest development of computer technology.

38. The doctor’s tests show that _____ .

- A. our brains shrink as we grow older
- B. the front section of the brain does not shrink
- C. sixty – year – olds have better brains than thirty – year – olds

D. some people's brains have contracted more than other people

39. The word "subjects" in the sentence of paragraph 5 "Contraction of front and side parts – as cells die off – was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident some sixty and seventy – year – olds." Means _____.

- A. something to be considered
- B. branches of knowledge studied
- C. any member a state except the supreme ruler
- D. persons chosen to be studied in experiment

40. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than others.

- A. shop assistants, lawyers, and professor
- B. Farmers, doctors and farmers
- C. Clerks, professor and farmers
- D. Lawyers, professor and doctors

Passage Three

When we turn on a tap get water, or press a switch to get electricity, we do not think of all the pipes and wires which bring these main services to our homes.

The water is brought from the waterworks to each street by a large underground pipe- a water in this pipe is then forced by pressure into the smaller pipes which carry it to storage tanks at tops of the buildings. Other pipes bring the water down from the storage tank to the kitchens and bathrooms in the building.

When the water has been used, it is taken away from the building by drainpipes. These take the waste water to another large pipe under road – the main sewer. The waste then flows along the sewer to the sewage works where it is cleaned. This "clean" water is then poured into the sea or into a river, or in some countries, sent back to the waterworks to be again.

Electricity is also brought to the house by a main, in this case a cable. This cable may be underground or, in country districts, it may hang above ground on pylons. The cable is connected to a meter in the building. Near the meter there is a master switch which can cut off the supply of electricity. There are also fuse boxes when the master switch and the wires which take the electricity to each of the switches in the building. All these wires, fuses and switches are the "wiring circuit".

41. It can be inferred from this passage that _____.

- A. water and electricity are the only main services in our houses
- B. the pipes bringing water to our homes are unimportant
- C. water is less significant than electricity in our homes
- D. we are unaware of how water or electricity is brought to our homes

42. We call water, electricity and sewer _____.

- A. wiring circuit B. pipes, cables and drains C. main services D. underground services

43. How is clean water brought to our homes?

- A. Through pipes from the sewage works

- B. Trough underground main pipes
 - C. Trough pipes from storage tanks
 - D. Trough small pipes under the road
44. What happens to the waster water?
- A. It is kept in a large storage tank
 - B. It is flows away through drains to a sewer
 - C. It flows away through a water main
 - D. It is returned to the waterworks
45. Between a main cable and the master switch in our homes is_____.
- A. a light switch B. a pylon C. a fuse box D. a meter

Passage Four

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; in order words, the origin of language is a mystery . All we really know is that men, unlike animals, invented certain sound to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other, and later they agree on certain sings. There sings were called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds and could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letter, and called words.

The power of words, then, exists in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds .Words become filled with meaning for us by experience, and the longer we live ,the more certain words remind us of the glad and sad events of our past ,and the more number of words increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which deeply attract our minds and emotions. This skillful use of words is called“literary style”. Above all, a real poet can express should, therefore, learn to choose ours words carefully and use them properly, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

- 46.The origin of language is _____
- A. treasure handed down form the past
 - B. a matter that is hidden or secret
 - C. a problem not yet solved
 - D. a question difficult to answer
47. One of the reasons why men in invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions was that_____.
- A. they could write them down
 - B. they could agree on certain sings
 - C. they could communicate with each other
 - D. they could combine them
48. which of the following is true about words ?
- A. They can not be used correctly by most people.
 - B. They are used to express feelings only.
 - C. They are simply sounds and can be written down.
 - D. They cannot be used to express thoughts.

49. The teal power of words exists in their _____.
A. convenience B properties
C. invention D. representative function
50. In expressing their thoughts, great poets are able to _____.
A. move us to action B. move men to tears
C. move us to succeed D. move men to fight

Part 111 close (20 points)

Directions; There are 20 blanks in this passage, and for each blank are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) at the end of the passage. You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into passage.

Many teacher believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student . __51__ a long reading assignment is give, instructors expect students to be familiar with the __52__ in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination .The __53__ student is considered to be __54__ who is motivated to learn for the sake of __55__, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned __56__brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a great is not given, the student is__57__ for learning the material assigned. When research is __58__, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with _59__ guidance. It is the _60__ responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles library. Professors do not have the time to explain__61__a university library works; they expect students, __62__grauate students, to be able to exhaust the reerence__63__ in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but__64__that their students not be__65__dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties__66__teaching, such as administrative or research work. __67__ the time that a professor can spend with a student outside class is __68__. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either__69__a professor during office hours__70__make an appointment.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 51. (A) If | (B) Although | (C) Because | (D) Though |
| 52. (A) suggestion | (B) context | (C) abstract | (D) information |
| 53. (A) poor | (B) ideal | (C) average | (D) disappointed |
| 54. (A) such | (B) one | (C) any | (D) some |
| 55. (A) fun | (B) work | (C) learning | (D) prize |
| 56 (A) by | (B) in | (C) for | (D) with |
| 57. (A) criticized | (B) innocent | (C) responsible | (D) dismissed |
| 58. (A) collected | (B) distributed | (C) assigned | (D) finished |
| 59. (A) maximum | (B) minimum | (C) possible | (D) practical |
| 60. (A) student's | (B) assistant's | (C) professor's | (D) librarian's |
| 61. (A) when | (B) what | (C) why | (D) how |
| 62. (A) particularly | (B) obviously | (C) essentially | (D) rarely |
| 63. (A) selections | (B) rooms | (C) sources | (D) origins |
| 64. (A) hate | (B) dislike | (C) like | (D) prefer |

65. (A) too (B) such (C) much (D) more
66. (A) but (B) except (C) with (D) besides
67. (A) However (B) Therefore (C) Furthermore (D) Nevertheless
68. (A) plentiful (B) limited (C) irregular (D) flexible
69. (A) greet (B) annoy (C) approach (D) attach
70. (A) or (B) and (C) to (D) but

Part IV. Translation (20 points)

A. Translate the following into English.

71. 电脑在我们的日常生活中起着非常重要的作用。
72. 只要你不断努力，你迟早会取得成功。
73. 由你决定邀请谁来参加下周的聚会。
74. 这部电影使我回想起了在北京所看到的情景。
75. 我已经习惯了这种生活方式。

B. Translate the following into Chinese.

76. Success relies not only on one's ability but also a willingness to cooperate.
77. In spite of all the difficulties, they are determined to carry out their promises.
78. Educate a man and you educate an individual. But educate a woman and you educate a whole family.
79. Scientists have done countless experiments to show that praise is far more effective than criticism in improving human behavior.
80. Jim used to think that the more time he spent on his studies, the better grades he would receive. But now he has realized that it is not always the case.

Part 5. Writing(20 points)

Directions: For this part you are required to write a composition about Smoking. You should write at least 100 words, and the first sentence of each paragraph has been given to you.

Smoking

It is almost known to all that smoking is bad for people's health.

Still, many people find it difficult to stop smoking.

Measures have been taken to help keep away from the harm of smoking.

Part I. Vocabulary & Structure(30 points)

1. 【答案】D

【翻译】她小时候学习很刻苦,这对她以后的成功有很大的帮助。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】从句法角度来看,本题后半部分必须是一个从句,并且还要有主语,而符合这个条件的只有选项 D。which 引导一个非限制性定语从句,并且在从句中作主语。

2. 【答案】B

【翻译】除了一个年轻女子以外,办公室里空荡荡的。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】except for 的意思是“除了……以外”,其后面的名词和主句的名词不是同一种类。而 besides 和 except 后面的名词与主句的名词是指同一类事物, but for 的意思是“要不是,如果没有……”,不符合句意。

3. 【答案】D

【翻译】汤姆似乎属于那些比较友善的学生,然而,和他相处却很困难。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】本题主要考查定语从句的谓语动词的单复数形式。根据句意, who 引导的定语从句的先行词是 those students 而不是 one,故其谓语动词为复数形式。另外, appear 在句中相当于一个系动词,意思是“看起来是……,似乎是……”,故选项 D 为正确答案。

4. 【答案】B

【翻译】尽管他很聪明,但是他仍不能找到这个问题的答案。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】本题是因强调而用倒装句的结构,一般是强调什么成分就将什么成分放在句首,如本句的表语 smart 放在句首,使句子倒装。

5. 【答案】B

【翻译】因为天气很热,所以我们不得不呆在家里。

【考点】句法结构。

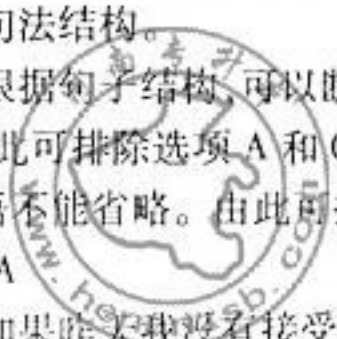
【解析】根据句子结构,可以断定选项部分要么是一个有连词引导的从句,要么是分词作状语,据此可排除选项 A 和 C。而分词作状语时,其逻辑主语如果与主句主语不一致,其逻辑主语不能省略。由此可排除选项 D。

6. 【答案】A

【翻译】如果昨天我没有接受你的建议,我可能已经错过了火车。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】本题考查的是虚拟语气的特殊用法。选项 A 相当于 If I hadn't taken your advice



yesterday. 如果省略if,则把had放于句首。

7. 【答案】B

【翻译】他们很喜欢这个地方,但是无法容忍这里的交通噪音。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】put up with意思是“容忍、忍受”,符合句意。get on with意思是“中断之后继续;与某人相处”。put on with意思是“穿上、增加”。因无get up with短语,故选项D是错误的,只是个干扰项。

8. 【答案】B

【翻译】有人认为使用动物做实验是很残忍的。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】it在句中作形式宾语,代替不定式to use animals for experiment。选项A(that it)如果改为that it is...,作consider的宾语从句也可以作为正确选项。选项C(it be)如果改为consider it to be才正确。选项D(it being)明显错误。

9. 【答案】B

【翻译】我惊奇地发现,他那篇文章虽然有着让人感兴趣的主题,但是读起来却很枯燥。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】exciting意思是“令人感兴趣的”,作定语用来修饰topic;boring意思是“令人感到枯燥、乏味的”,在句中作宾语补足语,修饰topic。

10. 【答案】D

【翻译】事实上,在月球上根本没有生命存在。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】that在句中引导表语从句,并且不能省略,there在表语从句中作状语。

11. 【答案】A

【翻译】你可以在乔治面前随意地谈论,但是不能在他的饭店免费进餐。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】副词freely在句中作状语,修饰speak,意思是“随意地说话”。eat free in his restaurant意思是“免费进餐”,完全符合题意。

12. 【答案】B

【翻译】他的演讲那样有趣,不时被掌声打断。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】interrupt意思是“打断(某人的)讲话、中断(某人的)行动”。interfere意思是“干涉、干预”,含有贬义。trouble意思是“给某人添麻烦、使某人费心”。disturb意思是“打扰别人(的工作)、妨碍别人(的睡眠)等”。

13. 【答案】A

【翻译】他计划每个月省出一些钱,以便将来能买一套房子。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】set aside意思是“(为某种目的)留出,节省出”,正符合上下文意思。set up意思是“建立、创办;安装、供应”。set in意思是“(坏天气、疾病等)开始来临”。set along意思是“把……沿……排列,放置”。

14. 【答案】C
【翻译】他过去常常早晨六点起床,是吗?
【考点】句法结构。
【解析】在 used to do sth. 的句子后面,其附加疑问形式是:didn't...。
15. 【答案】B
【翻译】他们发现这课很难听懂。
【考点】句法结构。
【解析】本题相当于"They found that the lecture was hard to understand."在这个句子中 lecture 是 understand 的逻辑宾语,故不需要用被动形式。
16. 【答案】D
【翻译】那名被告终于承认杀死了那个女孩。
【考点】句法结构。
【解析】在 Confess to 结构中 to 是介词,后面跟名词或动名词,可以排除选项 A 和 C。having killed 表示动作的完成,故为最佳答案。
17. 【答案】C
【翻译】你我两人私下说,玛丽的那个男朋友与其说是强壮不如说是肥胖。
【考点】句法结构。
【解析】"more...than..."在此句中的意思是"与其说……倒不如说……"。这一结构并非单纯的比较,其另有含义,要注意理解。例如:Jack is more honest than silly. 杰克与其说是傻,倒不如说是诚实。
18. 【答案】A
【翻译】当汤姆认识到他正在被人愚弄时,心里非常生气。
【考点】谓语动词。
【解析】考生只要知道 make fun of sb. 意思是"愚弄某人",就可以很快明白 Tom 是"被人愚弄的",可以排除选项 C。根据时态一致的原则,选项 B 也可以被排除。根据句意,D 项也讲得通,但时态错了,has 应为 had。从而确定选项 A 为正确答案。
19. 【答案】C
【翻译】我隐约地记得他曾说过那样的话。
【考点】词语搭配。
【解析】remember 是及物动词,后面跟名词或动名词。如果动名词的逻辑主语与主句主语不一致,要用其所有格形式,即 remember one's doing sth. "记得某人曾经做过某事",据此确定选项 C 为正确答案。
20. 【答案】B
【翻译】他试图通过熬夜学习来弥补逝去的时间。
【考点】词语搭配。
【解析】make up for 意为"弥补,补偿";"通过某种手段或方式",要用介词 by。例如:We must think out a way to make up for the mistake by him. 我们必须想出补救因他引出失误的办法。
21. 【答案】C

【翻译】除非你已经和总裁预约好,否则不能拜访他。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】unless 意思是“除非”,放在句中符合题意(除非……)和句法结构(unless。引导的条件状语从句)的要求。

22.【答案】C

【翻译】那个演讲者不知如何表达他的论点。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】put across 意思是“使(自己的思想、感情等)被了解,表达(观点)”,正符合题意。put aside 意思是“储存(金钱等)以备急用”。put away 意思是“把……收起来(放回原处)”。put down 意思是“写下、记下;控制,镇压”。

23.【答案】B

【翻译】由于大部分年轻人外出打工,这个城镇人们的购买力在不断下降。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】purchasing power 意思是“购买力”,是固定的惯用搭配。

24.【答案】A

【翻译】将来会有许多新的机会提供给那些受过大学教育的人。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】四个选项中只有 opportunities(机会,机遇)最符合题意。necessities 意思是“必需品”。realities 意思是“现实,真实的情形”。possibilities 意思是“可能性”。

25.【答案】C

【翻译】你确实应该认真考虑一下将来的出路了。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】It's high time that…引导表示虚拟语气的主语从句,表示“该做……而没有做”,从句的谓语动词要用一般过去时。

26.【答案】C

【翻译】万一他来了,请告诉我。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】in case 意思是“万一”。后面的条件状语从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时,表示将要发生的事情。

27.【答案】B

【翻译】世上根本没有治疗艾滋病的特效药。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】effective 是形容词,意思是“有效的,能产生预期效果的”。effect 是名词,意思是“效果,影响”。efficient 意思是“效率高的,高效的”。efficacy 意思是“效力,效果”。

28.【答案】A

【翻译】他一发过言就退场了。

【考点】常用句型。

【解析】“no sooner…than…”是固定句法结构,也是常用句型,意思是“一……就……”,“刚刚……就……”。

29.【答案】C

【翻译】他们已经做了他们本不应该做的事。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】ought to 意思是“应当,应该”,其否定形式是 ought not to do。根据句意,定语从句中表示已经完成的动作,据此可确定选项 C 为正确项。

30.【答案】D

【翻译】昨天他受了雨淋,结果今天早晨就生病了。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】根据句意,前后两句之间是因果关系,四个选项中,只有 as a result(结果)符合题意。on the contrary 意思是“恰恰相反”。in contrast 意思是“相比之下”。in other words 意思是“换言之,也就是说”。

Part II. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Passage One

【内容提要】本文主要讲述剑桥大学作为一个大学城的由来以及目前剑桥大学的学生的住宿、就餐及交通情况。

31.【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:剑桥被称为大学城是因为_____。文中第一段第二句“A university town is one where there is no clear separation between the university buildings and the rest of the city.”(之所以称其为大学城,是由于在大学的建筑和城市的其余部分之间没有明显的分界线。)与选项 C 同义。

32.【答案】C

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是:在第二段中,短语“but most of it is university”中的 it 指的是什么。根据上一句“The heart of Cambridge has its shops, restaurants, market place and so on”,可推论出 it 所指的内容是 the heart of Cambridge,即选项 C。

33.【答案】B

【解析】本题是主旨大意题。题干的大意是:下列选项中哪个能最充分地表达第二段的大意?第二段第三、四句“Many students were too poor to afford lodgings. Colleges were opened so that students could live cheaply.”(当时之所以建成大学城,是由于很多学生很缺钱,所以学校建成开放性的,以减轻学生的负担。)与选项 B 同义。

34.【答案】D

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:对学生来说_____是可能的。根据文中第三段前三句,“由于学生和学院太多了,现在几乎没有学生能在整个上学期间住在学校里,大部分一开始寄宿校外,直到最后一年才能住校”,可排除选项 A。根据第三段最后一句,“学生必须每周在学校餐厅吃很多次饭”,可排除选项 C。根据第四段第一句话,“在剑桥不允许学生拥有汽车,几乎所有的学生都骑自行车”,可排除选项 B。从而确定选项 D 为正确项。

35.【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：人们发现早晨很难在上课前五分钟驱车通过剑桥城区是因为_____。文章第四段第二句“Don't try to drive through Cambridge during the five minutes between lectures, as you will find crowds of people on bicycles hurrying in all directions.”(千万不要试图在课间五分钟驱车通过城区,因为你会见到很多学生骑着自行车奔向不同的方向。)与选项 C 同义。

Passage Two

【内容提要】文章主要讲述了一个由日本医生组成的研究队伍,利用电脑对很多人的大脑容量的对比测试发现,越是经常用脑的人,就越能保持年轻和大脑的活力。

36. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：那个日本医生组成的研究队伍想发现_____。文中第二段“Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of ageing could be slowed down.”(日本医生想发现为什么在日本北部的农民在相对年轻的时候,似乎就失去了思维和推理的能力。)与选项 D(为什么某些人比另外一些人更快衰老)同义。

37. 【答案】B

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：他们(日本医生)的研究成果是建立在什么基础之上的？建立在“对不同人群大脑容量的研究”上。可从文章第三段“...he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.”中找到正确答案。

38. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：日本医生的测试表明_____“有些人的大脑比另外一些人的大脑萎缩得更早”这和倒数第二段中“The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns.”(总的来说,农村人的大脑相对于城市人萎缩得更早。)的意思相一致。

39. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是词语理解题。题干的大意是：第五段中的黑体字 subject 的意思是_____。选项 A 的意思是“需要考虑的东西”。选项 B 的意思是“学科、科目”。选项 C 的意思是“国民、臣民”。选项 D 的意思是“接受试验的人,试验对象”。根据上下文很容易找到正确答案为 D。

40. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：根据文章内容,哪些人似乎比别人衰老得更缓慢些？根据文章倒数第二段可知,“律师,大学教授和医生最不容易衰老;而白领阶层,农场工人,公交司机和售货员更容易衰老”,由此推断出选项 D 为正确答案。

Passage Three

【内容提要】本文大部分讲述了生活用水的使用过程和污水的排出过程。最后一段讲述电通过主电缆输送到用户的过程。

41.【答案】D

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：由本文可以推断出_____。"我们并没有意识到水、电是如何被输送到家里的"与第一段意思相吻合。因此，可以判断选项D为正确答案。

42.【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：我们把水、电和污水管称作_____。由文中第一段后半句"我们没有意识到把这些管网设施输送到家庭的管道和电线"可知，管网设施(main services)和管道、电线等(water, electricity, sewer)所指内容相同。

43.【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：清洁卫生的水是如何输送到我们家里的？从文中第二段最后一句"Other pipes bring the water down from the storage tank to the kitchens and bathrooms in the building."可知选项C为正确答案。

44.【答案】B

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：生活污水是如何排出的？由文中第三段第一句和第二句"When the water has been used, it is taken away from the building by drain-pipes. 'These take the waste water' to another large pipe under the road - the main sewer." (水被用过之后，它通过排水管把废水排出建筑物，然后又把废水排到地下的大污水管，即阴沟里。)可知选项B为正确答案。

45.【答案】D

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：我们家里的主电缆和主开关之间有_____。文中第四段第三句"The cable is connected to a meter in the building."，表明电缆在室内与一个"meter" (仪表，电表)相连。

Passage Four

【内容提要】本文讲述了人类由最初的通过声音进行交流，而后如何通过字母和文字进行交流，进一步讲述了文字的作用及文学大师对文字的掌握技巧。

46.【答案】B

【解析】本题是词语理解题。题干的大意是：语言的起源是_____。本文首句中"mystery"的意思是："神秘的事物，难以理解的事物"，与选项B中"hidden or secret"是同义。

47.【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：人类发明某些声音去表达思维和行为的原因之一是_____。人类发明文字的原因是"由于他们能够相互交流"。可从文中第一段中直接找到正确答案。

48.【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：下列关于文字的描述哪个是正确的？从文中第一段最后一句"Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, are called words." (这些声音或者被发出来或者被记下来，它们就是文字。)可直接找到正确答案。

49.【答案】D

【解析】本题是词语理解题。题干的大意是：文字的真正威力存在于它们的_____。

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文中第二段第一句“文字的威力在于它们的 association(联想功能)”与选项 D. representative function(代表功能)意义最接近。其余三项的意思分别是“方便,便利”,“特质,特征”,“发明,创造”,均不符合题意。

50. 【答案】B

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:在表达他们的思想方面,伟大的诗人能够_____。可从文章第三段第三句“Above all, a real poet can express his meaning in words which sing like music and can move men to tears.”直接找到答案。

Part III. Cloze(20 points)

【内容提要】文章讲述了美国的教师们由于过多的行政工作和科研工作而疏于对学生学业的管理,过分指望学生自我教育。

51. 【答案】A

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】词义辨析。

【解析】根据上下文,“老师希望即使不进行讨论和考试,学生自己也要熟悉阅读的内容和信息”,选项 D. information 最符合题意。suggestion(建议), context(1-TX, 语境)和 abstract(文章摘要)均不符合题意。

53. 【答案】B

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】从上下文可推断“理想的”或“好的”学生应该是……。

54. 【答案】B

【考点】语法结构。

【解析】依照语法结构,定语从句“who is motivated…”修饰前面的先行词应是。one(代替 the student)。

55. 【答案】A

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】根据上下文,老师心目中“理想的”学生是一个以获得“乐趣”为学习动机的学生,而不是一个仅对高分感兴趣的学生。

56. 【答案】D

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】整句话的意思是“有时发下的家庭作业’只有’简单的评语而’没有,分数”。with 和后面 without 相对应,正符合句意。

57. 【答案】C

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】本句承接上文,“即使不给学生打出分数,学生也’有责任’学好布置的学习资料”。

58. 【答案】C

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】根据上下文,“当研究项目被布置下来,老师就希望学生积极地进行研究,并且’尽可能少地’从老师那里接受指导而完成它”。



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59. 【答案】B
【考点】逻辑推理。
【解析】本题内容和上题相关,应选择 B 项 minimum 为正确答案。
60. 【答案】A
【考点】逻辑推理。
【解析】根据上下文,特别是文章的第一句"许多老师认为学习的责任全在学生本人",所以,老师认为去图书馆查阅书籍、杂志以及文章都是学生的责任。
61. 【答案】D
【考点】词义辨析。
【解析】整句的意思是:老师没有时间去向学生解释大学图书馆是如何运作的,即了解如何利用图书馆来学习研究。
62. 【答案】A
【考点】词义辨析。
【解析】particularly 意思是"尤其是,特别是",老师们希望大学生(本科生),尤其是 graduate students(研究生)能够穷尽(看完)所有的参考资料(reference sources)。
63. 【答案】C
【考点】逻辑推理。
【解析】reference sources 意思是"参考资料"。
64. 【答案】D
【考点】语法结构。
【解析】prefer 意思是"宁愿,希望"。表示个人的愿望和要求,后面引导的从句要用。虚拟语气,形式是"should + 动词原形",should 经常省略,正好符合本句形式。
65. 【答案】A
【考点】逻辑推理。
【解析】本句意思是"老师虽然愿意帮助学生,但同时希望学生不要太依赖老师",所以为 not be too dependent on them。
66. 【答案】D
【考点】逻辑推理。
【解析】besides 表示"除了 teaching 以外还有别的责任"。
67. 【答案】B
【考点】词义辨析。
【解析】therefore 意思是"因此,所以",表示上下句之间的承接关系。
68. 【答案】B
【考点】逻辑推理。
【解析】根据上下文,因为老师另有行政职务和科研任务,所以课外花在学生身上的时间是"很少的,有限的"。
69. 【答案】C
【考点】词义辨析。
【解析】approach 意思是"靠近,接近",在这里作"请教,询问"讲。

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70.【答案】A

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】"either...or..."意思是"或者……或者……"。

Part IV. Translation (20 points)

A. Translate the following into English

71.【翻译】Computers play a very important role in our daily life.

【解析】play a role 也可以译成 play a part。in our daily life 等于 in our everyday life。

72.【翻译】As long as you keep on trying, you will succeed sooner or later.

【解析】as long as 也可以表达为 so long as; "迟早……"正确译文是 "sooner or later"。

73.【翻译】It is up to you who will be invited to the party next week.

【解析】be up to sb. 意思是 "由……决定, 由……选择"。

79.【翻译】The movie reminds me of what I have seen in Beijing.

【解析】"remind sb. of sth." 是固定结构, 意思是 "使某人想起某事"。另外 the movie 也可以用 the film 代替。

75.【翻译】I have got used to this way of life.

【解析】"be used to sth./doing sth." 是固定结构, 意思是 "习惯某事", "习惯于做某事"。"生活方式" 也可表达为 "life style"。

B. Translate the following into Chinese

76.【翻译】成功不仅取决于个人能力, 而且还取决于合作的意愿。

【解析】rely on 意思是 "依赖, 依靠", 在这里译作 "取决于", 更符合汉语表达方式。not only...but also... 意思是 "不但……而且……"。

77.【翻译】尽管困难重重, 他们仍决心实现诺言。

【解析】"in spite of..." 是固定用法, 意思是 "尽管"。be determined to do sth. 意思是 "决心做某事"。

78.【翻译】教育一个男人, 你只是在教育一个人; 而教育一个女人, 你是在教育整个家庭。

【解析】科学家们做了无数次的实验, 表明在改进人类行为方面表扬比批评更有效。

【解析】countless 可能是本句的难点之一, 意思是 "无数的, 数不清的"; far more effective 意思是 "比……远远有效, 更有效"。

80.【翻译】吉姆过去一直认为, 花费在学习上的时间越多, 成绩就越好, 但现在他意识到事实并非总是如此。

【解析】used to do 在本句中应该译为 "过去常常, 过去一直"; the more...the better... 意思是 "越……越好"; it is not the case 中的 case 意思是 "实情, 事实"。

Part V. Writing (20 points)

Smoking

It is almost known to all that smoking is bad for people's health. Many years ago, scientists found that smoking can lead to a lot of diseases such as heart disease, stomach trouble, even lung cancer. What's more, smoking is harmful not only to smokers themselves but also to other people

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around them, especially to women and children.

Still, many people find it difficult to stop smoking. For them, giving up smoke is impossible

First, they are so addicted to it that they can't help smoking at any time. Secondly, they are always find excuses for their bad habit such as to be relaxing, to relieve tiredness, and so on.

Measures have been taken to help people keep away from the harm of smoking. First of all, many responsible manufacturers have printed a warning: "Smoking is harmful to your health." Secondly, smoking has been banned in many public places. Thirdly, the government is making laws to forbid some ads on TV or newspaper to avoid its negative effects.