

# 2009 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

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
分值	40	40	20	10	20	20	150

注意事项:

答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号涂写在答题卡上。  
本试卷的试题答案应答在答题卡上, 答在试卷上无效。

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

**Directions:** There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence, and then you should mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

- Julie spent one month \_\_\_\_\_ her term paper on Chinese poems.  
A. to write      B. and wrote      C. written      D. writing
- I was so \_\_\_\_\_ the night before my examination that I could not sleep.  
A. worrying      B. tired      C. happy      D. nervous
- Whether you learn or not is entirely \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. up to      B. as to      C. about to      D. due to
- I finally \_\_\_\_\_ to study much harder in the future.  
A. prepared      B. made up my mind  
C. worked out      D. made out
- The old couple decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a boy though they had three of their own.  
A. adapt      B. bring      C. receive      D. adopt
- The teacher insisted that we \_\_\_\_\_ our homework before 9:00 o'clock  
A. finished      B. had finished  
C. finish      D. was finishing
- The little girl showed the policeman the corner \_\_\_\_\_ she was knocked off her bike.  
A. and      B. which  
C. that      D. where
- The garden requires \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. watering      B. being watered  
C. to water      D. having watered
- Is this the house \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare was born?  
A. which      B. in that      C. in which      D. at which

10. \_\_\_\_\_ leaves the room last ought to turn off the lights.  
A. Anyone B. The person  
C. Whoever D. Who
11. The population of the world is growing at a dangerous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pace B. measure C. progress D. rate
12. You \_\_\_\_\_ not have seen her yesterday, for she was abroad.  
A. must B. should C. could D. would
13. Alice trusts you; only you can \_\_\_\_\_ her to give up the foolish idea.  
A. suggest B. attract C. tempt D. persuade
14. When Mary paid the bill she was given a \_\_\_\_\_ for her money.  
A. cheque B. receipt C. ticket D. label
15. It was at the music hall \_\_\_\_\_ we met each other for the first time.  
A. when B. where C. which D. that
16. They found the lecture hard \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to understand B. to be understand  
C. being understood D. understood
17. It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ me not to worry about his injury.  
A. for you to tell B. your telling  
C. you tell D. having told
18. You must walk slowly if you want the children to \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. put up with B. come up with  
C. keep up with D. go on with
19. Little John caught a \_\_\_\_\_ fish this morning.  
A. alive B. alone C. lonely D. living
20. \_\_\_\_\_ finished his work, he had to stay at home at the weekend.  
A. Having not been B. Being not  
C. Not having D. Having not
21. I took the medicine, but it didn't have any \_\_\_\_\_ on me.  
A. effect B. relation C. touch D. affect
22. The age of the students in this class \_\_\_\_\_ from eighteen to twenty.  
A. changes B. ranges C. alters D. limits
23. It would be \_\_\_\_\_ a risk to let the child go to school by himself.  
A. following B. passing C. running D. carrying
24. He \_\_\_\_\_ a knowledge of this language by careful study.  
A. acquired B. required C. inquired D. requested
25. We develop trade with that company for our shared \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. honour B. reward C. benefit D. prize
26. If you take this medicine twice a day, it should \_\_\_\_\_ your cold.  
A. heal B. cure C. treat D. recover
27. We object \_\_\_\_\_ punishing a whole group for one person's fault.  
A. against B. about C. to D. for
28. She has fallen in love with Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ I find hard to imagine.  
A. who B. that C. whom D. which
29. Are you going downtown this afternoon? I am going to have these letters \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mailed B. mail C. to mail D. mailing

30. \_\_\_\_\_, everything would have been all right.  
 A. He had been there B. Been here he had  
 C. Here he had been D. Had he been here
31. \_\_\_\_\_, water resources have been severely wasted or polluted.  
 A. They are scarce B. Scarce they are  
 C. Scarce as they are D. As scarce they are
32. \_\_\_\_\_ from space, our earth, with water covering 70% of its surface, appears as a "blue planet".  
 A. Seen B. Seeing  
 C. To be seen D. Having seen
33. He'll never succeed in passing the CET-6, \_\_\_\_\_ hard he tries.  
 A. however B. whatever C. despite D. though
34. Her face is \_\_\_\_\_ to me, but I can't remember where I saw her.  
 A. similar B. friendly C. alike D. familiar
35. You'll have to book the tickets for the holiday in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. front B. advance C. ahead D. forward
36. Children who are overprotected by their parents may become \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hurt B. spoiled C. damaged D. harmed
37. Kids are very curious \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. at heart B. in person C. by nature D. on purpose
38. He has made another wonderful discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to science and man.  
 A. which I think is B. which I think it is  
 C. of which I think it is D. I think which is
39. My daughter and I took a \_\_\_\_\_ tour around New York City.  
 A. two day B. two day's C. two-days D. two-day
40. Your brother is very tall. What is his exact \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. size B. length C. height D. breadth

## Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

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

### Passage One

A wealthy Persian Prince loved good stories. The older he grew, the fonder he became of them. But he always regretted they had to have an end. So he decided to give half his wealth and his beautiful daughter to the man who could tell him a story without an end. Anybody who failed would be sent to prison for life. The risk was so great that nobody came

to the palace to tell the Prince a story for a whole year. Then one day a tall, handsome young man came and said he wanted to tell a story that would go on forever. The prince agreed but warned him what would happen if he failed. "The risk is worth the head of your fair daughter," the young man replied poetically (得体地). He then began this well-known story:

"Once upon a time there was a certain King who feared famine. So he ordered his men to build an enormous storehouse, which he filled with corn. Then, when it was up, made water-proof and made fire-proof, the King felt happy. But one day he noticed a small hole in the roof and as he looked at it, a locust came out with a grain of corn. A minute later, another locust came out with another grain of corn. Then a third locust with another grain of corn. Then a fourth locust, flying at great speed, pushed through the hole and came out with two grains of corn. Then a fifth locust came and ..."

"Stop" shouted the Prince. "I can't," answered the young man. "I must go on until I tell you what happened to each grain of the corn." "But that will go on for ever." The Prince protested. "Exactly" the young man replied, and he smiled as he turned towards the Prince's beautiful young daughter.

41. The Prince always felt regretted about story because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had too much wealth  
B. there was terrible famine  
C. all stories have ends  
D. there was no story-teller
42. The young man risked to tell an endless story to the Prince for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a great sum  
B. the prince's beautiful daughter  
C. showing his bravery  
D. Both A and C
43. The young man would be sent to prison \_\_\_\_\_ if he failed to tell a story without an end.  
A. forever  
B. for some time  
C. for a while  
D. for a year
44. In order to prevent famine, the King asked to build \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a huge storehouse  
B. a large farm  
C. a beautiful palace  
D. a waterproof kitchen
45. The thing the king noticed first in the roof was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a loaf  
B. a small hole

- C. a grain of corn
- D. a locust

### Passage Two

Packaging is an important form of advertising. A package can sometimes motivate someone to buy a product. For example, a small child might ask for a breakfast food that comes in a box with a picture of a TV character. The child is more interested in the picture than in the breakfast food. Pictures for children to color or cut out, games printed on a package, or small gifts inside a box also motivate many children to buy products or to ask their parents for **them**.

Some packages suggest that a buyer will get something for nothing. Food products sold in reusable containers are examples of this. Although a similar product in a plain container might cost less, people often prefer to buy the product in a reusable glass or dish, because they believe the container is free. However, the cost of the container is added to the cost of the product.

The size of a package also motivates a buyer. Maybe the package has "Economy Size" printed on it. This suggests that the large size has the most product for the least money. But that is not always true. To find out, a buyer has to know how the product is sold and the price of the basic unit.

The information on the package should provide some answers. But the important thing for any buyer to remember is that a package is often an advertisement. The words and pictures do not tell the whole story. Only the product inside can do that.

46. Which of the following statements could best summarize the main idea of the passage?

- A. Children are interested in some packages of products.
- B. Package is one of the important ways of advertising.
- C. People prefer to buy the products in plain containers.
- D. The size of a package usually motivates a buyer.

47. The phrase "a buyer will get something for nothing" ( Line 1, Para 2 ) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a buyer will get something free of charge
- B. a buyer will get something useless
- C. a buyer will get something useful
- D. nothing is worth buying

48. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Sometimes people are easily motivated by packages.
- B. Small children sometimes are more interested in games printed on a package than the product itself.
- C. A product in a reusable container must be cheaper than a similar product in a plain container.
- D. "Economy Size" doesn't always suggest that people can buy the most product for the least money.

49. What does the word “ them ” ( Line 6, Para. 1 ) refer to? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Small gifts                      B. Pictures                      C. Games                      D. Products
50. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?  
 A. Package is just an advertisement.  
 B. Buyers shouldn't believe the information on the package too much.  
 C. The package has nothing to do at all with the product.  
 D. Buyers can always find answers in the information on the package.

### Passage Three

For any Englishman, there can never be any discussion as to who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist. Only one name can possibly suggest itself to him: that of William Shakespeare. Every Englishman has some knowledge, however slight, of the work of our greatest writer. All of us use words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings that have become part of the common property of English-speaking people. Most of the time we are probably unaware of the source of the words we use, rather like the old lady who was taken to see a performance of HAMLET and complained that “it was full of well-known proverbs and quotations.”

Shakespeare, more perhaps than any other writer, made full use of the great resources of the English language. Most of us use about five thousand words in our normal employment of English; Shakespeare in his works used about twenty-five thousand. There is probably no better way for a foreigner to appreciate the richness and variety of the English language than by studying the various ways in which Shakespeare used it. Such a study is well worth the effort (it is not, of course, recommended to beginners) even though some aspects of English usage, and the meaning of many words, have changed since Shakespeare's day.

51. English people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have never discussed who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist  
 B. never discuss about the world's greatest poets or dramatists  
 C. are sure who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist  
 D. do not care who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist
52. Every Englishman knows \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. more or less about Shakespeare  
 B. Shakespeare, but only slightly  
 C. all the Shakespeare's writings  
 D. only the name of greatest English writer
53. Which of the following is TRUE?  
 A. We use all the words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings.  
 B. Shakespeare's writings have become the property of those who are learning to speak English.  
 C. It is likely to be true that people often do not know the origin of the words they use.

- D. All the words people use are taken from Shakespeare's writings.
54. "HAMLET" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a play written by Shakespeare  
 B. a play recommended by Shakespeare  
 C. a play appreciated by Shakespeare  
 D. a play people have been complaining about
55. It is worthwhile to study the various ways in which Shakespeare used English because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. English words have changed a lot since Shakespeare's time  
 B. by doing so one can be fully aware of the richness of English language  
 C. English words are now being used in the same way as in Shakespeare's days  
 D. English words are now the same in various ways as in Shakespeare's days

#### Passage Four

Most cities and/or states in the U. S. collect a sales tax on almost everything you buy. You must ask when you move into a new community how much the local sales tax is, and what items are and are not taxable. Both taxable items and the amount of tax vary considerably from place, from one of two percent in some places up to eight or ten in others. The New York City sales tax, for examples, is currently 8%, so if you buy a pair of \$ 40 shoes you will actually have to pay \$ 43.20. This makes paying and getting correct change much more difficult (not to mention making everything more expensive).

Another thing that makes money changes more complicated is tipping. The Chinese people have happily put an end to tipping, but Westerners are still plagued(遭受折磨) with this indignity. Waiters and waitresses, cab drivers, hotel bellboys, barbers and hairdressers and all sorts of other people must be tipped. Their employers give them low wages because it is expected that you, the customer, will make up the difference. If you don't, the service person can't earn a living. Tipping also varies from place to place, generally in the area of 15% of your bill (before taxes), but again you should ask local residents whom to tip and how much.

There is another kind of tipping as well. You are generally expected to give something (either cash or a bottle of whisky) to the mailman at Christmas time. You should discuss this also with neighbors and friends.

56. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. shopping and tipping  
 B. sales and shopping  
 C. sales taxes and tipping  
 D. sales taxes and people
57. According to the passage, if you buy a pair of \$ 50 shoes in the New York City, you pay extra \_\_\_\_\_ as sales tax.  
 A. \$4.5  
 B. \$4  
 C. \$5  
 D. \$5.5
58. Usually, cab drivers \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. get high wages from the employer

- B. get great benefits from the employer
  - C. get low wages from the employer
  - D. get prize from the employer
59. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. The Chinese people have to pay tips in western countries.
  - B. The westerners don't have to pay high tips in their own country.
  - C. Barbers, hotel bellboys and all sorts of other people can earn a living if they are not tipped.
  - D. Tipping varies from place to place, generally in the area of 20% of your bill.
60. Usually, taxable items and the amount of tax\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have no difference from place to place in the U. S.
  - B. are over 15% in the U. S.
  - C. have been put an end in the U. S.
  - D. vary from place to place in the U. S.

### Part III Cloze (20 points)

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

Most Americans don't like to get advice from members of their family. When they need advice, they don't usually 61 people they know. 62, many Americans write letters to newspapers and magazines which give advice 63 many different subjects, including family problem, sex, the use 64 the language, health, cooking, childcare, clothes, and how to buy a house or a car.

65 newspapers regularly print letters 66 readers with problems. Along 67 the letters there are answers written 68 people who are supposed to know how to 69 such problems. Some of these writers are doctors; 70 are lawyers or educators. But two of the most famous writers of advice 71 women without special training 72 this kind of work. One of them answers letters 73 to "Dear Abby". The other is addressed 74 "Dear Ann Landers". Experience is their preparation for 75 advice.

There is one writer who has not lived long 76 to have much experience. She is a girl named Angel Cavaliere, who started writing 77 for newspaper readers 78 the age of ten. Her advice to young readers now 79 regularly in the Philadelphia Bulletin in a column 80 DEAR ANGEL.

- |                |            |         |          |
|----------------|------------|---------|----------|
| 61. A. talk    | B. ask     | C. tell | D. speak |
| 62. A. Because | B. Instead | C. When | D. As    |
| 63. A. for     | B. in      | C. on   | D. with  |



- |                  |              |            |             |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 64. A. with      | B. on        | C. to      | D. of       |
| 65. A. Most      | B. These     | C. Those   | D. The      |
| 66. A. from      | B. for       | C. to      | D. about    |
| 67. A. in        | B. with      | C. on      | D. for      |
| 68. A. to        | B. for       | C. about   | D. by       |
| 69. A. make      | B. overcome  | C. beat    | D. solve    |
| 70. A. some      | B. many      | C. others  | D. those    |
| 71. A. is        | B. are       | C. were    | D. was      |
| 72. A. for       | B. on        | C. at      | D. by       |
| 73. A. made      | B. addressed | C. written | D. sent     |
| 74. A. with      | B. for       | C. to      | D. by       |
| 75. A. producing | B. giving    | C. making  | D. sending  |
| 76. A. time      | B. yet       | C. way     | D. enough   |
| 77. A. advise    | B. answers   | C. advice  | D. problems |
| 78. A. at        | B. on        | C. in      | D. about    |
| 79. A. gives     | B. sends     | C. appears | D. writes   |
| 80. A. called    | B. arranged  | C. reached | D. claimed  |

#### Part IV Word Formation (10 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements in this part. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word, and write the right answer on the Answer Sheet.

81. They are not \_\_\_\_\_ with the performance of the students. (satisfy)
82. There is \_\_\_\_\_ of religion in our country. (free)
83. The police were delayed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of information about the crime. (absent)
84. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that the company will make a big profit in the export trade. (like)
85. Reading English novels can \_\_\_\_\_ your vocabulary. (large)
86. When college students are caught \_\_\_\_\_ in exam, they can be kicked out of school. (cheat)
87. Following the \_\_\_\_\_ settlement of the strike, the train service is now back to normal. (success)
88. \_\_\_\_\_ more time, the experts will be able to find out a better solution to the problem. (Give)
89. It is essential that we \_\_\_\_\_ informed of your plans in advance. (be)
90. The news that her son failed to pass the exam was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she hardly believe it. (disappoint)

## Part V Translation (20 points)

### Section A

**Directions:** *There are 5 sentences in this section, Please translate them from Chinese into English, and write the answer on the Answer Sheet.*

91. 他们已经十年没见面了。
92. 在我看来，讨论是解决问题的好方法。
93. 你应该利用课外一切机会学英语。
94. 她对知识有强烈的渴望，但不知道如何求知。
95. 人们只有生病了才知道健康的价值。

### Section B

**Directions:** *There are 5 sentences in this section. Please translate them from English into Chinese, and write the answer on the Answer Sheet.*

96. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
97. This idea sounds good, but will it work in practice?
98. It is estimated that about 80% of the world's population cannot afford to have proper food, housing or medical care.
99. Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of in life: death and taxes.
100. We know that a cat, whose eyes can take in many more rays of light than our eyes, can see clearly at night.

## Part VI Writing (20 points)

**Directions:** *For this part, you're required to write a composition on the topic "Getting to Know the Society". You should write at least 120 words, and your composition should be based on the outline given in Chinese below and write your composition on the Answer Sheet.*

### Getting to Know the Society

1. 大学生了解社会的必要性;
2. 了解社会的途径 (大众媒体、社会实践活动等);
3. 我在这方面是怎样做的。

**2009 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  
公共英语试题参考答案及评分标准**

Part I vocabulary and structure (本部分共 40 小题，每小题 1 分，满分共 40 分)

1-5 DDABD	6-10 CDACC	11-15 DCDBD
16-20 ABCDC	21-25 ABCAC	26-30 BCDAD
31-35 CAADB	36-40 BCADC	

Part II Reading Comprehension(本部分共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，满分共 40 分)

41-45 CBAAB	46-50 BACDB
51-55 CACAB	56-60 CBCAD

Part III Cloze (本部分共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，满分共 20 分)

61-65 BBCDA	66-70 ABDDC
71-75 BABCB	76-80 DCACA

Part IV Word Formation (共 10 小题，每题 1 分，满分 10 分)

81. satisfied	82. freedom	83. absence	84. likely	85. enlarge
86. cheating	87. successful	88. Given	89. be 或 should be	
90. disappointing				

Part V Translation (共 10 小题，每题 2 分，满分 20 分)

91. They haven't seen each other for ten years.
92. In my opinion, discussion is a good solution to the problem.
93. You should take advantage of every opportunity to study English out of class.
94. She has a strong desire for knowledge, but she doesn't know how to obtain it.
95. Only when people fall ill can they come to know the value of health.
96. 患难朋友才是真朋友。
97. 这个注意听起来不错，但实际上行得通吗？
98. 据估计，世界上大约有 80%的人口支付不起合理的饮食、住房和医疗保健费用。
99. 美国人常说，人的一生只有两件事是可以肯定的：死亡和纳税。
100. 我们知道，由于猫的眼睛比人的眼睛能吸收更多的光线，所以它在夜里能看得很清楚。

Part VI (省略)