

2010 年河南省普通高等学校
选拔优秀专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试
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 (1 x 40)

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.*

1. The fire must have _____ after the shop was closed.
A. broken out B. broken down
C. broken in D. broken through
2. He is _____ join the army.
A. too young to B. enough young to
C. very young to D. young enough to
3. Finally he got time for a glance _____ this report.
A. off B. round
C. on D. at
4. Your idea seems to be good but it isn't _____.
A. practical B. possible
C. plentiful D. precious
5. He enjoys _____ pop music while I prefer classical music.
A. to listen to B. to listen
C. listening D. listening to
6. When the little girl awoke, she found herself _____ by a group of soldiers.
A. surround B. be surrounded
C. being surrounded D. being surrounding
7. The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
A. mood B. temper
C. mind D. passion
8. There are several characteristics of the textbook _____ attention.
A. worthwhile B. worth of
C. worthy D. worthy of
9. The new building _____ all the other buildings in the town.
A. dwarfs B. distorts
C. deserts D. depresses
10. I passed the test. I _____ it without your help.
A. would not pass B. wouldn't have passed
C. didn't pass D. had not passed
11. The Internet has brought _____ big changes in the way we work.

- A. about B. out
C. back D. up
12. The father writes in his will that every son and daughter _____ a share of his property.
A. has B. to have
C. having D. have
13. He hurried to the hospital, only _____ his father had just died.
A. to tell B. to be told
C. telling D. told
14. _____ tomorrow, he would be able to see the opening ceremony.
A. Would he come B. If he comes
C. Was he coming D. Were he to come
15. The speaker could hardly find safe ground _____ his arguments.
A. on which to base B. to base on
C. on the base D. which to base on
16. He is a man who is always _____ fault with other people.
A. putting B. seeking
C. finding D. looking for
17. The factory had to _____ a number of employees because of the economic crisis in the country.
A. lay out B. lay off C. lay aside D. lay down
18. Would you spare some time to have a chat with me _____ a cup of coffee?
A. for B. with C. during D. over
19. Ten days ago the young man _____ his boss _____ his intention to resign.
A. informed ... of B. informed ... on
C. informed ... in D. informed ... to
20. It is necessary that he _____ the task by the end of next week.
A. fulfill B. will fulfill
C. will have fulfilled D. fulfills
21. It is impossible for so _____ workers to do so _____ work in a single day.
A. few... much B. few... many
C. little... much D. little... many
22. No further discussions _____, the meeting was brought to an end.
A. arose B. arising
C. to arise D. be arisen
23. The other day, Mum and I went to St. James's Hospital, and they did lots and lots of tests on me, _____ are horrible and frightening.
A. most of them B. most of which
C. most of that D. most of what
24. He is a pleasant fellow to _____.
A. work B. work with
C. be working D. be worked
25. On his way to the airport, it _____ to him that he had forgotten to take his passport.
A. happened B. occurred
C. reflected D. took place
26. Orlando, a city in Florida, _____ for its main attraction, Magic Kingdom.
A. which is well known B. being well known
C. well known D. is well known

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

Thousands of years ago, in the middle of an ocean, miles from the nearest island, an undersea volcano broke out. The hot liquid got higher and higher and spread wider and wider. In this way, an island rose up in the sea.

As time went on, hot sun and cool rains made the rock split and break to pieces. Sea waves hit against the rock. In this way, soil and sand came into being.

Nothing lived on the naked soil. And then the wind and birds brought plant seeds, spiders and other little living things there. Only plants could grow first. Only they, in sunlight, could produce food from the soil, water and air. While many animals landed on the island, they could find no food. A spider made its web uselessly, because there were no insects(昆虫) for its web to catch. Insects couldn't stay until there were plants for them to eat. So plants had to be the first life on this new island.

41. The passage centers on _____ .
 - A. how an undersea volcano broke out
 - B. how an island rose up in the sea
 - C. how soil was formed on a new island
 - D. how life began on a volcanoproducted island
42. According to the passage, the island got its first soil from _____ .
 - A. sea waves
 - B. the sand brought by the wind
 - C. its own rock
 - D. cool rains
43. The word "naked" (in para. 3) could be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. red
 - B. new
 - C. old
 - D. bare
44. The order of coming into being on the island is _____ .
 - A. soil, plants and animals
 - B. soil, little creatures and plants
 - C. soil, birds and plants
 - D. soil, human beings and animals
45. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Spiders were the first life that could live on the island.
 - B. The island is far away from any piece of land.
 - C. Insects could not live on the island without plants
 - D. Plants were brought to the island by human beings

Passage Two

Ernest Miller Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois. In the nearly sixty two years of his life that followed, he built a literary fame unsurpassed (无法超越) in the twentieth century.

As a boy he was taught by his father to hunt and fish along the shores and in the forests around Lake Michigan. The Hemingways had a summer house in northern Michigan, and the family would spend the summer months there trying to stay cool. Hemingway would either fish the different streams that ran into the lake, or would take the small boat out to do some fishing there. He would also go squirrel hunting in the woods, discovering early in life the peace to be found while alone in the forest or going through a stream. It was something he could always go back to throughout his life, and though he often found himself living in major cities like Chicago, Toronto and Paris early in his life, once he became successful he chose somewhat isolated

places to live in.

When he wasn't hunting or fishing his mother taught him the good points of music. She was a skilled singer who once had wished a life on stage, but at last settled down with her husband and spent her time by giving voice and music lessons to local children, including her own. Hemingway was never talented for music and suffered through singing practices and music lessons, however, the musical knowledge he got from his mother helped him share in his first wife Hadley's interest in the piano.

46. Ernest Hemingway died in _____ .
A. 1969 B. 1979 C. 1981 D. 1961
47. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A. His father taught him to fish and hunt when he was a boy.
B. His family had a summer house in northern Michigan.
C. He taught himself music when he was a boy.
D. He also went squirrel hunting in the woods.
48. After he became successful, Ernest Hemingway _____ .
A. preferred to stay in big cities
B. chose to live in somewhat isolated places
C. moved his family to Paris
D. killed himself
49. Being talented in music, Hemingway's mother once wanted to _____ .
A. be a music teacher
B. help Hemingway learn music
C. perform on the stage as a singer
D. marry a rich husband
50. The passage is most probably from _____ .
A. a literary biography
B. a science textbook
C. a term paper
D. a personal diary

Passage Three

What will man be like in the future — in 5000 or even 50000 years from now? We can only make a guess, of course, but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today. For man is slowly changing all the time.

Let us take an obvious example. Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on average, men are about three inches taller. Five hundred years is a relatively short period of time, so we may assume that man will continue to grow taller.

Again, in the modern world we use our brains a great deal. Even so, we still make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity. As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more, and eventually we shall need larger ones. This is likely to bring about a physical change too — the head, in particular the forehead, will grow larger.

Nowadays our eyes are in constant use. In fact, we use them so much that very often they become weaker and we have to wear glasses. But over very long period of time it is likely that man's eyes will grow stronger.

On the other hand, we tend to make less use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our fingers will grow more sensitive because they are used a great deal in modern life.

But what about hair? It will probably disappear from the body altogether in course of time because it does not serve a useful purpose any longer. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald.

Perhaps all this gives the impression that future man will not be a very attractive creature to look at. This

may well be true. All the same, in spite of all these changes, future man will still have a lot in common with us. He will still be a human being, with thoughts and emotions similar to our own.

51. The passage tells us about _____ .
A. how man's life will be in the future
B. how future man will look like
C. the fact that man's organs will function differently in the future
D. the fact that man is growing uglier as time passes
52. There is evidence that man is changing, _____ .
A. he has been growing taller over the past 500 years
B. he has got stronger eyes than he ever had
C. his hair is getting thinner and thinner
D. his limbs are getting weaker because he tends to make less use of them
53. Man's forehead will grow larger because _____ .
A. he will make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity
B. the other 80% of his brain will grow in due time
C. he had rather narrow forehead a few hundred years ago
D. he will have to use his brain more and more as time goes on
54. Future man will probably _____ .
A. have smaller eyes
B. have larger eyes
C. see better
D. have to wear better glasses
55. The reason for believing that future man will be different is that he _____ .
A. will grow stronger
B. never stops changing
C. hopes for a change
D. will live a different life

Passage Four

Auctions(拍卖) are public sales of goods, made by an officially approved auctioneer. He asked the crowd assembled in the auction room to make offers, or bids, for the various items on sale. He encouraged buyers to bid higher figures, and finally named the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called "knocking down" the goods, for the bidding ends when the auctioneer bangs a small hammer on a table at which he stands. This is often set on a raised platform called a rostrum.

The ancient Romans probably invented sales by auction, and the English word comes from the Latin auction, meaning "increase". The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in war, these sales were called "sub hash", meaning "under the spear", a spear being stuck in the ground as a signal for a crowd to gather. In England in the eighteenth century, goods were often sold "by the candle": a short candle was lit by the auctioneer, and bids could be made while it stayed alight.

Practically all goods whose qualities varied are sold by auction. Among these are coffee, hides, skins, wool, tea, cocoa, furs, spices, fruit, vegetables and wines. Auction sales are also usual for land and property, antique furniture, pictures, rare books, old china and similar works of art. The auction rooms at Christie's and Sotheby's in London and New York are world famous.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by prospective buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a "lot", is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with Lot 1 and continue in numerical order he may wait until he registers the fact that certain dealers are in the room and then produce the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer's services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding as high as possible.

56. A “bidder” (in para. 1) is a person _____ .
 A. who sells something.
 B. who buys something.
 C. who offers a price.
 D. who borrows something.
57. Auctioned goods are sold _____ price offered.
 A. for the highest
 B. for the fixed
 C. for the lowest
 D. for the unexpected
58. The end of the bidding is called “knocking down” because _____ .
 A. the auctioneer knocks the buyer down
 B. the auctioneer knocks the rostrum down
 C. the goods are knocked down onto the table
 D. the auctioneer bangs the table with a hammer
59. The “candle” used in paragraph 2 is _____ .
 A. because they took place at night
 B. as a signal for the crowd to gather
 C. to give light to the auctioneer
 D. to limit the time when offers could be made
60. An auction catalogue gives prospective buyers _____ .
 A. the current market values of the goods
 B. details of the goods to be sold
 C. the order in which goods must be sold
 D. free admission to the auction sale

Part III Cloze (1 x 20)

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

What do we mean by a perfect English pronunciation? In one sense there are as many different kinds of __61__ as there are speakers of it. No two speakers __62__ in exactly the same __63__. We can always hear differences __64__ them, and the pronunciation of English __65__ a great deal in different geographical __66__. How do we decide what sort of English to use as a __67__? This is not a question that can be __68__ in the same way for all foreign learners of English. __69__ you live in a part of the world as __70__, where there is a long __71__ of speaking English for general communication purpose, you should select to __72__ a good variety of the pronunciation of this area. It would be mistake in these __73__ to use as a model BBC English or __74__ of the sort. On the other hand, if you live in a country __75__ there is no traditional __76__ of English, you must take as your model some forms of __77__ English pronunciation. It does not __78__ very much which form you choose. The most __79__ way is to take as your model the sort of English you can __80__ most often.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 61. A. language | B. linguistic | C. English | D. linguist |
| 62. A. spoke | B. spoken | C. speaks | D. speak |
| 63. A. way | B. form | C. sort | D. type |
| 64. A. of | B. among | C. between | D. from |
| 65. A. varies | B. changes | C. shifts | D. alters |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 66. A. spaces | B. parts | C. countries | D. areas |
| 67. A. guide | B. model | C. symbol | D. direction |
| 68. A. given | B. answered | C. satisfied | D. responded |
| 69. A. Because | B. When | C. Whether | D. If |
| 70. A. Russia | B. Mongolia | C. India | D. Japan |
| 71. A. tradition | B. use | C. custom | D. habit |
| 72. A. seize | B. acquire | C. have | D. hold |
| 73. A. actions | B. decisions | C. combinations | D. circumstances |
| 74. A. everything | B. nothing | C. things | D. anything |
| 75. A. which | B. that | C. where | D. wherever |
| 76. A. use | B. used | C. useful | D. usefulness |
| 77. A. domestic | B. practical | C. national | D. new |
| 78. A. matter | B. affect | C. trouble | D. care |
| 79. A. ordinary | B. sensitive | C. effective | D. careful |
| 80. A. listen | B. find | C. notice | D. hear |

Part IV. Translation (1.5 x 20)

Section A

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this section. Please translate sentences 81-85 from Chinese into English, and translate sentences 86-90 from English into Chinese. Write your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

81. 长城是中国的历史文化符号之一
82. 无论生活多难 我都不会失去信心
83. 物体离我们越远 看起来就越小
84. 政府已经采取积极措施防止空气污染
85. 建设和谐校园的关键在于让每个学生都能积极参与进来
86. Practice should go hand in hand with theory.
87. Closely related to our daily life are goods prices.
88. One who makes no investigation has no right to speak.
89. Individual freedom does not in any way mean that you can do what you like at your freewill.
90. When it came to his amazing achievements, the famous scientist put an emphasis on the importance of creating rather than waiting for opportunities.

Section B

Directions: There are 2 dialogues in this section. Each has 5 sentences. Please translate Dialogue One from Chinese into English and translate Dialogue Two from English into Chinese. Write your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Dialogue One:

91. A: 你好 我叫张明 我在外语系学习 你学的是什么专业
92. B: 我学的是数学 英语难学吗
93. A: 难学 不过很有趣
94. B: 我很喜欢英国的文化 和我们国家的不一样
95. A: 是的 如果想更好地了解英国文化 首先应该学好英语

Dialogue Two:

96. A: I like this dress. It's the latest, but the problem is the price, sort of expensive.
97. B: The price is quite reasonable, Madam.
98. A: But I'm still wondering if you could possibly give me a discount.
99. B: It's already on sale, Madam. But since it fits you so perfectly, 10% off, is that OK?
100. A: That's a deal! Thank you and I'd like to pay by credit card.

Part V Writing (20 x 1)

Directions: For this part, you're required to write An Application Letter. 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.

请以北方大学刘峰的名义，给上海世博会组委会相关负责人王先生写一封申请函，申请做一名上海世博会的志愿者。

写信日期：2010 年 3 月 2 日

申请函内容包括：

1. 个人信息（年龄、性别及外语能力等）
2. 简要说明申请志愿者工作的理由
3. 联系方式

Words for reference:

北方大学 Beifang University

志愿者 volunteer

上海世博会 the Shanghai Expo

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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)

题号 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

答案 A A D A D C B D A B

题号 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

答案 A A B D A C B D A A

题号 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

答案 A B B B B D A B D B

题号 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

答案 B C A D B D D C D A

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

题号 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

答案 D C D A C D C B C A

题号 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

答案 A A D C B C A D D B

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

题号 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

答案 C D A C A D B B D C

题号 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

答案 A B D D C A B A C D

Part IV Translation(本部分共 20 小题, 每题 1.5 分, 满分共 30 分)**Section A**

评分标准

本部分为 5 个汉译英和 5 个英译汉共 10 个句子 每句满分 1.5 分 共 15 分

汉译英要求理解正确 译文忠实原文 语意通顺 整体衔接紧密 符合英文表达习惯 画线部分为每个小题考察的知识点 若结构错译或漏译扣 0.5 分 词义漏译或误译扣 0.5 分 单词拼写错误两处扣 0.5 分 其他错误酌情扣分 每句总扣分不得超过 1.5 分

英译汉要求理解正确 译文忠实原文 语意通顺 整体衔接紧密 符合中文表达习惯 若结构错译或漏译一处扣 0.5 分 词义漏译或误译一处扣 0.5 分 语法错误扣 0.5 分 两个单词拼写错误扣 0.5 分 其他错误酌情扣分 每句总扣分不得超过 1.5 分

参考答案如下

81. The Great Wall is one of the symbols of Chinese history and culture.

82. No matter how hard/difficult life is, I will never lose my faith/confidence.

83. The farther an object/a body is away from us, the smaller it looks.

84. The government has already taken active measures/steps to prevent/stop the air pollution.

85. The key to constructing/building a harmonious campus is to have every student take part in it actively.

86. 实践应该和理论相结合

87. 商品价格与我们的生活密切相关
88. 没有调查就没有发言权
89. 个体自由在任何意义上都不意味着你可以按照自由意志行事
90. 当谈及自己惊人的成就时 那位著名的科学家强调了创造机会而非等待机会的重要性

Section B

评分标准

本部分为情景对话翻译 共有 2 篇对话 10 个句子 包括英译汉和汉译英 每句满分 1.5 分 共 15 分 本部分主要考察学生英语应用能力 要求理解正确 译文忠实原文 符合语境 语意通顺 整体衔接紧密 符合目的语表达习惯 若结构错译或漏译扣 0.5 分 词义漏译或误译扣 0.5 分 单词拼写错误两处扣 0.5 分 其他错误酌情扣分 每句总扣分不得超过 1.5 分

参考答案如下

Dialogue One

91. A: Hi! My name is Zhang Ming and I'm studying in Foreign Language Department. What's your major?
92. B: I'm majoring in Mathematics. Is English difficult to learn?
93. B: Yes. The language is hard to learn, but it's very interesting.
94. B: I like English culture very much. It's quite different from ours.
95. A: Yes, it is. If you want to learn English culture well/ If you want to know more about English culture, you must first of all learn English well.

Dialogue Two

96. A 我喜欢这件衣服 它是最新款的 但问题是价格 有点贵了
97. B 夫人 这价格已经很合理了
98. A 不知道您能不能给我打个折
99. B 这件衣服已经在打折了 不过既然您穿上这么合适 打九折 怎么样
100. A 就这么定了 谢谢您 我刷卡 / 我用信用卡付款

Part V Writing (本部分 1 题, 满分 20 分)

评分标准:

本题旨在考察考生的综合应用能力 包括词汇 语法 语言应用能力等 要求信函格式正确 词句基本正确 无重大语法拼写错误 表达清楚 建议采取整体印象方式判分 从格式 内容 意思表达 连贯衔接和语言能力等五个方面综合考虑划分档次并在档次内合理给分 字数为 120 词左右

18 - 20 分 信函格式正确 内容完整 表达清楚 连贯性好 基本上无语言错误 拼写正确

15 - 17 分 信函格式正确 内容完整 表达清楚 但有少量语言错误 拼写正确

11 - 14 分 信函格式基本正确 内容较完整 表达尚清楚 但有一些语言错误 拼写基本正确

8 - 10 分 信函格式基本正确 内容大体完整 表达不够清楚 有较多语言错误 少量拼写错误

4 - 7 分 信函格式有错误 内容不完整 表达有困难 语言错误相当多 且一些是严重错误 拼写错误多

1 - 3 分 信函格式完全错误 内容条理不清 语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误且多数为严重错误

0 分 文不对题或胡乱抄写以及语言完全无法理解

信函格式 3 分

包括缩进式和齐头式

1 缩进式

Date 2 nd March, 2010 / March 2 nd , 2010

Dear Mr. Wang, /:

I am writing...

Yours sincerely,
Liu Feng

2. 齐头式

Date 2 nd March,2010 / March 2 nd ,2010

Dear Mr.Wang,/:

Yours sincerely,

Liu Feng