

2005 年普通高等学校选拔
优秀专科生进入本科阶段学习考试试题

公共英语

Part I . Structure and Vocabulary (30 points)

Directions: In this part, there are 30 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or expression from the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and write the choice A, B, C or D in the brackets "[]".

1. A new analysis indicates that the output of cotton _____ by 20% by now.
A. will have gone up B. would go up C. will go up D. has gone up
2. He wanted to become a cleaner, but his father didn't think it was a _____ profession.
A. respectful B. respective C. respecting D. respectable
3. It is very convenient for me to go to work every day because the bus runs _____.
A. every-ten-minute B. every tenth minute
C. every tenth minutes D. every ten minute
4. _____ out of the taxi, he was seized by the police.
A. To step B. When stepped C. In his stepping D. On his stepping
5. I've never been to Africa, but it is the place _____.
A. where I most want to visit B. in which I most want to visit
C. I most want to visit D. that I want to visit it most
6. No sooner had I _____ than the play began.
A. been sat B. seated C. sat D. been seated
7. He _____ killed last night if he had taken part in the surprise attack on the night.
A. might be B. would be C. might have been D. should have been
8. They are _____ to arrive in time owing to the heavy snowstorm.
A. impossible B. unlikely C. unseemly D. probably
9. His wife as well as he _____ invited to the business party.
A. has been B. have been C. has D. are
10. The scientists have come to the conclusion, based on the signals and photographs sent back by the satellite, _____ there is no life on Venus.
A. that B. which C. what D. where
11. They made every effort to _____ the costs of the construction project.

- A. bring off B. bring down C. bring back D. bring up
12. We are all for your proposal that the discussion _____.
A. be put off B. was put off C. will be put off D. should put off
13. His son is quite well now, _____ a slight fever.
A. except B. besides C. in addition to D. except for
14. The violinist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.
A. turned up B. turned out C. turned in D. turned over
15. We don't need heating system, _____.
A. and nor we can afford it B. we don't afford it
C. nor can we afford it D. nor can it afford
16. _____ nothing to talk about, he said good-bye and went out of the room.
A. There was B. There being C. Being D. There been
17. A lot of new difficulties _____ when the tax system came into existence.
A. raised B. aroused C. arose D. rose
18. What you are saying has nothing to do with the question _____ discussion.
A. at B. on C. in D. under
19. "Your daughter has two children, doesn't she?"
"Yes. She _____ in 1980."
A. married B. had married C. was married D. got married
20. Hemingway spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and determination shown by human beings in his works.
A. features B. appearances C. virtues D. characteristics
21. The Great Pyramid _____ nearly five thousand years ago is located on the bank of the Nile River.
A. built B. was built C. being built D. to be built
22. There are fifty-five students applying for the position, _____ are girls.
A. two-third of whom B. second-thirds of them
C. second-threes of whom D. two-thirds of whom
23. The applicant felt _____ and uncomfortable when he couldn't answer the interviewer's questions.
A. amused B. ease C. awkward D. alone
24. We should value the rich legacy of literature which the old generation has _____ to us.
A. handed out B. handed over C. handed in D. handed down
25. Mr. Smith would just rather we _____ now, but we must go to work.
A. not leave B. didn't leave C. are not to leave D. won't leave
26. He didn't seem to mind _____ TV while he was reading.
A. me to watch B. that I watch C. my watching D. being watched
27. The news came as a shocking blow that the young man had _____ suicide.
A. acted B. committed C. performed D. made

28. The higher you stand, _____.
 A. the farther you can see B. you can see farther
 C. the more farther you can see D. the farther can you see
29. She was so _____ in the computer games that she forgot to have class.
 A. attracted B. concentrated C. involved D. drawn
30. There is no _____ arguing about it, just do as you are told.
 A. reason B. way C. point D. meaning

Part II . Part of Speech (10 points)

Directions: There are ten incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets, and write the right answer in the brackets "[]".

31. _____ (origin), she was a very shy person.
32. He is majoring in _____ (politician).
33. Not paying attention to anything his colleagues say, he _____ (frequency) doesn't know what's happening in the company.
34. You don't have to be (religion) _____ to respect other people's religion.
35. Since competition is viewed as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, _____ (competition) business institutions are respected.
36. It is (certainty) _____ that he will come tomorrow.
37. Correct (decide) _____ came when the referees (裁判) were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second.
38. Look! That little boy is (real) _____ a gifted boy.
39. In Britain, water will soon be metered, like gas and _____ (electrical).
40. The first phase involved the _____ (preserve) of wild life through laws and hunting regulations.

Part III . Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. For each question or statement there are four choices marked A, B, C and D, you should make the correct choices, and write the choice A, B, C or D in the brackets "[]".

Passage One

The management of logistical (物流的) operation is about movement and storage of materials and finished products. Logistical operations start with the initial shipment of a material or component part from a supplier and are finished when a manufactured or processed product is delivered to a customer.

From the initial purchase of a material or component, the logistical process adds value by moving

inventory(移动库存) when and where needed. If all goes well, a material gains value at each step of its transformation into finished inventory. In other words, an individual part has greater value after it is put into a machine. Likewise, the machine has greater value once it is delivered to a buyer.

To support manufacturing, work-in-process inventory must be moved to support final assembly. The cost of each component and its movement becomes part of the value-added process. The final or meaningful value that is added occurs only with final ownership transfer of products to customers when and where specified.

For a large manufacturer, logistical operations may consist of thousands of movements, which finally develop into the delivery of products to an industrial user, retailer, wholesaler, dealer, or other customer. For a large retailer, logistical operations may start with gaining products for resale and may finish with consumer pickup or delivery. For a hospital, logistics starts with purchasing and ends with full support of patient surgery and recovery. The significant point is that regardless of the size and type of enterprise, logistics is essential and requires continuous management attention. For better understanding it is useful to divide logistical operations into three areas: physical distribution, manufacturing support, and procurement(筹措、采购).

41. Logistical operations are concerned with _____.
A. transfer of materials and finished products
B. manufacturing of materials and finished products
C. inventory of materials and finished products
D. both A and C
42. The logistical process increases value by _____.
A. manufacturing
B. inventory flow
C. finished products
D. operational management
43. In the last paragraph, the writer gives the examples of logistical operations in order to show that _____.
A. a large retailer purchases products for resale
B. a consumer has to pick up or deliver products himself
C. logistics is important to an enterprise and needs continuous management
D. a large manufacturer has to deliver products to its customer
44. The paragraph following the last one in the passage will probably discuss _____.
A. inventory
B. manufacturing support
C. physical distribution
D. procurement
45. The main idea of the passage is about _____.
A. moving inventory
B. logistical operations
C. transformation of materials and finished products

Passage Two

Newspapers, along with reporting the news, instruct, entertain, and give opinions. An important way for reading a large, big-city newspaper is knowing how to take it apart. Can you find these separate sections: world news, national and local news, sports, business, entertainment, opinions, classified ads? Does your paper have other sections?

News stories give facts, not the author's opinions. Editorials do the opposite, you can expect an editorial to take sides. Some newspaper editorials have a by-line with the author's name, but many newspapers have unsigned editorials. These reflect the opinions of the publisher or editor.

You can be a better reader if you know what to expect in a newspaper. For example, you can expect headlines to omit unnecessary words. You can expect to find the most important facts in the lead paragraph (the first paragraph) of a news story. You can expect important news items to be on the front page. You can expect less important items to be on the inside pages.

Most of all, the more you know about the current news, the more you will understand what is in the newspaper; important stories are generally presented one day and followed up on following days. So, an important way for reading newspapers is reading one frequently.

46. A good way to read a large newspaper is _____.
A. to do some paper-cutting
B. to read it from cover to cover
C. to find separate sections
D. to predict what is inside the newspaper
47. Which of the following statements about news stories is TRUE?
A. News stories reflect the opinions of the publisher and editor.
B. News stories contain both facts and opinions.
C. News stories tell the facts without any comments.
D. News stories express the writers' opinions.
48. If you want to read some less important news without any details, you can read _____.
A. the lead paragraphs of the news on the front pages
B. the headlines on the inside pages
C. news items on the front pages
D. the headlines of some current news on the front pages
49. The best way for reading newspapers is to _____.
A. read extensively and thoroughly
B. read often and with certain skills
C. read occasionally and carefully
D. read them in detail everyday
50. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. how to find important news stories
B. how to read newspapers
C. how to tell apart different news sections
D. how to read stories and editorials

Passage Three

Once somebody thought that air pollution affected only the area immediately around large cities with factories and heavy automobile traffic. Today, we know that although these are the areas with the worst air pollution, the problem is literally worldwide. On several occasions over the past decade, a heavy cloud of air pollution has covered the entire eastern half of the United States and led to health warnings even in rural areas away from any major concentration of manufacturing and automobile traffic. In fact, the very climate of the entire earth may be affected by air pollution. Some scientists feel that the increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in the air resulting from the burning of fossil fuels (coal and oil) is creating a greenhouse effect—holding in heat reflected from the earth and raising the world's average temperature. If this view is correct and the world's temperature is raised only a few degrees, much of the polar ice cap will melt and cities such as New York, Boston, Miami, and New Orleans will be under water.

Another view, less widely held, is that increasing particular matter in the atmosphere is blocking sunlight and lowering the earth's temperature—a result that would be equally disastrous. A drop of just a few degrees could create something close to a new ice age, and would make agriculture difficult or impossible in many of our top farming areas. At present we do not know for sure that either of these conditions will happen (though one recent government report prepared by experts in the field concluded that the greenhouse effect is very likely). Perhaps, if we are very lucky, the two tendencies will offset each other and the world's temperature will stay about the same as it is now.

51. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.
A. the greenhouse effect
B. the potential effect of air pollution
C. the burning of fossil fuels
D. the probability of a new ice age
52. As described at the beginning of the passage, people used to think that air pollution _____.
A. had damaging effects on health
B. existed merely in urban and industrial areas
C. affected the entire eastern half of the United States
D. caused widespread damage in the countryside
53. As far as the greenhouse effect is concerned, the author _____.
A. thinks that it will destroy the world soon
B. rejects it as it is ungrounded
C. is uncertain of its occurrence
D. shares the same view with the scientists
54. The word "offset" in the 2nd paragraph could properly be replaced by _____.
A. set up B. make up for C. slip up D. catch up with

55. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. raising the world's temperature only a few degrees would not do much harm to life on the earth
- B. almost no temperature variations have occurred over the past decade
- C. lowering the world's temperature merely a few degrees would lead many major farming areas to disaster
- D. the world temperature will remain constant in the years to come

Passage Four

Mountain climbers around the world dream about going up Mountain Everest(珠穆朗玛峰). It is the highest mountain in the world. But many people who have climbed the mountain have left waste material that is harming the environment.

A team of Americans is planning the largest clean-up effort ever on Mountain Everest. They will make the risky trip up the mountain next month.

The team of eight Americans will be guided by more than twenty Sherpas of Nepal(尼泊尔夏尔巴人). Their goal is to remove all the trash they see. They will spend two months cleaning up the mountain by gathering oxygen bottles, fuel containers, batteries, drink cans, human waste and other kinds of trash. They are expected to remove at least three tons of trash in large bags.

Team leader Robert Hoffman is making his fourth trip up the mountain. He says he hopes to bring Everest to the condition it was in before the first successful climb fifty years ago. He says he hopes the effort will influence other people to clean up the environment closer home.

Human waste on Everest is a major concern. So the clean-up team will take along newly development equipment to collect and treat human waste. Over the years, the waste articles have polluted the mountain. In the warm season when the ice melts, the polluted water flows to Nepali villages below. The problem has gotten worse in recent years because climbing Everest has become more popular.

56. When those Americans are planning the trip up Mountain Everest, they are concerned about _____.

- A. the success in climbing up the mountain
- B. the environment pollution of the mountain
- C. the equipment for their trip to the mountain
- D. the risks facing the mountain climbers

57. From the passage we will learn that the clean-up effort _____.

- A. is the largest one supported by Sherpas Nepal
- B. is opposed by the local people
- C. is encouraged by the American government
- D. is the greatest one ever made in the world

58. Team leader Mr. Hoffman hopes to turn Mountain Everest into _____.

- A. a place with no pollution at all

- B. its former state a few years ago
C. its original condition half a century ago
D. the cleanest mountain in the world
59. On the trip up the mountain, the American team plans _____.
- A. to tell climbers not to leave waste materials
B. to make Everest even cleaner than it was
C. to take away all the trash they could find there
D. to collect and treat human waste before the ice melted
60. The best title for the passage is probably _____.
- A. Pollution on Mountain Everest
B. A Risky Trip Up Mount Everest
C. Mount Everest—Clean-up Effort
D. Robert Hoffman and His Clean-up Team

Part IV. Cloze(10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in this passage, and for each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and write the choice A, B, C or D in the brackets “[]”.

Life on Mars

Perhaps more than anything else, scientists are eager to find out if Martian life existed in the past—or still exists. 61 telescopes first zoomed in 62 Mars in the 17th century, people have conjured up a wild 63 of images or what Martians might look like. But space probes like the 1997 Sojourner land rover have yielded no evidence of such alien beings.

Most experts agree that if life did at one time evolve on Mars, finding evidence of that life—which would likely take the form of tiny organisms—won't be easy. 64, many scientists are optimistic. “We've got organisms on Earth that adapted to life deep 65 the surface in underground water wells,” says Stephen Clifford. “66 life like that evolved on Mars four billion years ago, there's no reason why it 67 today.”

68 last year's disappointing losses, the future of Martian exploration looks 69. This year, two major films about fictitious Mars missions—Red Planet and Missions to Mars—are certain to heighten interest in our planetary neighbour. More important, plans for new sets of NASA orbiters and landers—one to launch in 2001, the other in 2003—are already in the works. Without a doubt, each new mission will inch scientists closer to 70 the mysteries of planet Mars.

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|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 61. A. When | B. Before | C. Ever since | D. Ever |
| 62. A. in | B. on | C. in the | D. on the |
| 63. A. varying | B. various | C. plenty | D. variety |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 64. A. Still | B. Even if | C. Though | D. Although |
| 65. A. up | B. under | C. below | D. above |
| 66. A. When | B. What | C. That | D. If |
| 67. A. wouldn't exist | | B. wouldn't have existed | |
| C. doesn't exist | | D. has existed | |
| 68. A. Even if | B. Despite | C. Although | D. However |
| 69. A. promised | B. being promised | C. promising | D. to be promised |
| 70. A. understand | B. understanding | C. be understood | D. the understanding |

Part V. Translation (20 points)

A. Translate the following into Chinese

71. In Britain today women make up 44% of the workforce, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.
72. It is useful to be able to predict the extent to which a price change will affect supply and demand.
73. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield to any military threat.
74. Whenever circumstances permitted, they would come and lend us a helping hand.
75. It won't make much difference whether you leave or stay.

B. Translate the following into English

76. 正式语言主要用于政府报告、考试作文和商业信函中。
77. 据当地报纸报道,昨天这家银行遭到抢劫。
78. 直到天黑了,他才意识到太晚了而无法回家。
79. 既然你明天就要动身,今晚我们可以一起共进晚餐。
80. 英国人对不同的文化和不同的做事方式不太熟悉,这种情况在其他国家也是如此。

Part VI. Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you're required to write a composition on the topic "A Letter to the President". You should write at least 100 words, and your composition should be based on the description given in Chinese below:

目前,大学生使用手机(mobile phone)的现象很普遍,在一定程度上影响了课堂教学的秩序,人们对此褒贬不一。假如你是康言,请你给校长写一封信,就这一现象谈谈你自己的看法。请注意信的格式。

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Part I. Structure and Vocabulary (30 points)

1. 【答案】D

【翻译】一项新的分析表明到现在为止棉花产量已增加 20%。

【考点】谓语动词(时态)。

【解析】主句中的谓语(indicates)为现在时,通过宾语从句中时间状语 by now(此时,到现在)可判断,从句中谓语动词的时态应选用现在完成时(has gone up)。

2. 【答案】D

【翻译】他想当一名清洁工人,可他父亲认为这不是一份体面的职业。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】选项中的四个词都可作形容词用,但意思有差别:respectful 意为:恭敬的,表示尊敬的;respective 意为:各自的,各别的;respecting 意为:尊敬,敬重;respectable 意为:值得尊敬的,体面的。

3. 【答案】B

【翻译】对我来说每天上班很方便,因为公共汽车每 10 分钟一趟。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】英语中“每隔”与“每逢”的表示法有两种词语搭配,意义相同:(1)every + 基数词 + 复数名词;(2)every + 序数词 + 单数名词。例如:“每 4 天”应译成:every four days 或 every fourth day。

4. 【答案】B

【翻译】他一下出租车就被警察抓住了。

【考点】非谓语动词(过去分词)。

【解析】过去分词作状语时表示的动作是谓语动作的一部分,与谓语动作是同时或几乎同时发生的。这类状语通常放在句子前半部分,若两个动作同时发生,可在分词(stopped)前用 when 表示强调。

5. 【答案】C

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【翻译】我从来没去过非洲,但这是我最想去的地方。

【考点】句法结构。

【解析】四个选项中,除 D 项为错误选项之外,其他选项均为正确(correct)选项,而只有 C 项为最佳选项(the most appropriate)。that 可以代替关系副词 where,并往往可以省去。

6.【答案】D

【翻译】我刚刚坐下来比赛就开始了。

【考点】常用句型(倒装句型 no sooner...than)。

【解析】“no sooner...than”(一……就)是一常用句型,使用时当 never 等具有否定意义或否定形式的词或词组位于句首时用倒装,不居句首时则用正常语序。如:Never in all my life have I heard such nonsense! (倒装) I have never heard such nonsense in all my life. (正常)我从未听到这种荒谬的话。

7.【答案】C

【翻译】如果他参加了昨晚的突袭,他可能就被枪杀了。

【考点】谓语动词(情态动词+动词完成式)。

【解析】A 项 might be 表示较多的怀疑,可能性较小;B 项 would be 强调过去的情况,只表示重复的活动;D 项 should have been 表示应该做事而没有做;这三个选项都不符合句意。只有 C 项 might have been(killed)结构用于推测过去的行为,表示“可能已经”,符合本句意思。

8.【答案】B

【翻译】由于大的暴风雪,他们不大可能按时到达。

【考点】常用句型(to be unlikely to do something)。

【解析】常用句型“to be unlikely to do something”意为“做某事不大可能”。例如:she is unlikely to be at home before six o'clock. 她 6 点钟以前不大可能在家。类似的句型是:It is unlikely that…。

9.【答案】A

【翻译】他和他妻子被邀请参加一个商业聚会。

【考点】谓语动词(时态、主谓一致)。

【解析】本句从意思上讲应该选用现在完成时,表示过去发生的动作对现在的影响。主语部分为“His wife as well as he”,并列连词 as well as 意为“除……之外(也)”,强调其前面的部分,句中的谓语部分要与第一个名词或代词相一致,所以应选 A 项。

10.【答案】A

【翻译】科学家根据卫星传回的信号和照片已经得出结论:金星上没有生命。

【考点】句法结构(同位语从句的结构)。

【解析】根据句法结构分析本句,(that) there is no life...是同位语从句,和主句中的 the conclusion 是同义。引导同位语从句的关联词应该是 that。

11.【答案】B

【翻译】他们尽力降低建筑工程的成本。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】bring off:使实现,成功地做;bring down:减少,降低;bring back:使回来,使复原;

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bring up: 培养, 提出。

12. 【答案】A

【翻译】我们都同意你的建议: 讨论应该延期举行。

【考点】谓语动词(虚拟语气)。

【解析】在下列名词后面的同位语从句中, 谓语动词要用虚拟语气(谓语动词用动词原形或 should + 动词原形): advice, demand, order, necessity, decision, proposal, requirement, suggestion, idea, request, plan 等。本句中同位语为被动语态。

13. 【答案】D

【翻译】他的儿子现在已经好了, 只不过还有点发烧。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】except: 除……之外, 指从整体中去除一部分(= not including), 如: Everyone was present except him. 除他之外, 每个人都到场了。besides: 除……之外, 还有……, 包括所“除”的人或事物在内, 如: There were three more visitors besides me. 除我之外, 还有三位来访客人。in addition to: 除……外, 还有……, 表示增加的概念。如: In addition to the names on the list, there are six other applicants. 除了名单上的名字外, 还有其他6个报名者。except for: 除……之外, 除去, 指除外的事物与前面提及的事物不同类。如: Except for one old man, the bus was empty. 除一位老人乘车外, 公共汽车空无一人。

14. 【答案】B

【翻译】那位受到高度赞扬的小提琴家结果竟令人大失所望。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】turn up: 出现, 来到; 开大, 提高; turn out: 结果是; 产生, 制造; 关掉; turn in: 交还, 上交; 上床睡觉; turn over: 仔细考虑; 翻倒, 转动; 改造。

15. 【答案】C

【翻译】我们不需要供热系统, 我们也负担不起。

【考点】常用句型。

【解析】在一个句子中, 如果前面句子所说的情况也适合后面的句子, 后面的句子常用 so (肯定句), nor, neither (否定句) 引导构成倒装句。

16. 【答案】B

【翻译】没有什么可说的, 他说了声再见就走出了房间。

【考点】非谓语动词(分词独立结构)。

【解析】分词独立结构的形式较多, 其中之一就是“there + being + 其他成分”这种结构, 放在句首, 表示原因。如: There being no customers, they closed the store. (= Because there were no customers...) 因为没有顾客, 他们的店就关了门。

17. 【答案】C

【翻译】税收体制实施时, 许多新的困难出现了。

【考点】谓语动词。

【解析】首先应判断出谓语动词应为不及物动词, 并且为过去式。从本句的意思上来讲, 谓语动词是“出现, 产生”的意思。只有 arise 的过去式 arose 符合本题的要求。

18. 【答案】D

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【翻译】你所讲的那些话与正在讨论的问题毫无关系。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】under discussion 为惯用介词短语,意思是“在讨论中”,类似的还有:under consideration 在考虑中,under construction 在建设,under investigation 在调查中,等等。

19. 【答案】D

【翻译】“你女儿已经有两个孩子了,是吗?”“是的,她1980年结的婚。”

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】从回答中的时间状语“in 1980”可判定时态应为过去时,谓语动词应为不及物动词,只有“got married”(结婚)符合本题的意思。

20. 【答案】C

【翻译】海明威在他的作品中高度赞扬了诸如诚实、勇气和决心这些人类的美德。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】feature:特征,特色,指能引起人们注意的突出特征。如:geographical features 地理特征。appearance:外观,外表。如:a very pleasant appearance 外表具有的亲和力。virtue:美德,长处。如:noble virtues 高尚的美德。characteristic:特点,特性。如:the characteristics of a successful business 成功企业的特征。

21. 【答案】A

【翻译】修建于近5000年前的大金字塔位于尼罗河岸边。

【考点】非谓语动词。

【解析】本句为过去分词短语(built nearly five thousand years ago)作定语,修饰名词The Great Pyramid,既表示被动,又表示完成。

22. 【答案】D

【翻译】有55位学生申请这个职位,其中三分之二是女生。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】分数的表示为:分子为基数词,分母为序数词,若分子等于或大于2,分母的序数词要加s。

23. 【答案】C

【翻译】当申请人不能回答面试人的问题时,感到既尴尬又不安。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】amused(adj.):被逗乐的,顽皮的;ease(n.):悠闲,安适,自在;awkward(adj.):尴尬的,笨拙的;alone(adj.):单独的,孤独的。

24. 【答案】D

【翻译】我们应该重视老一代传给我们的丰富文学遗产。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】handed out:分发,散发;handed over:交出,移交;handed in:交上,递交;handed down:把……传下来,将……传给后代。

25. 【答案】B

【翻译】史密斯先生正希望我们现在不离开,而我们必须去上班。

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【考点】谓语动词(虚拟语气)。

【解析】在"would(I had) rather + 宾语从句"的结构中,若从句中的谓语动词表示现在或将来的情况,要用虚拟语气,即谓语动词用过去时。这一句型表示可能实现,也可能难以实现的愿望。如:I would rather you posted the letter right away. 我倒希望能把这封信立即寄出。

26. 【答案】C

【翻译】他似乎不介意在他看书时我看电视。

【考点】非谓语动词(动名词)。

【解析】"mind one's doing something"是一惯用结构,如:Would you mind my opening the window? 我打开窗户你介意吗?

27. 【答案】B

【翻译】这个年轻人已经自杀的消息传来,给人们以震惊般的打击。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】"to commit suicide"是一固定搭配,意为"自杀"。suicide 和其余三个选项中的词均不存在搭配关系。

28. 【答案】A

【翻译】你站的越高,你就看的越远。

【考点】常用句型(the more...the more...)。

【解析】"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..."意为"越...越...", ("愈...愈..."), 这是考生所熟悉的常用句型。如:The smaller the mind, the greater the concern. 心地愈狭, 人愈自大。"The more learned, the more modest". 一个人越有学问就往往越谦虚。

29. 【答案】C

【翻译】她太迷恋电脑游戏以致忘了上课。

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】"to be involved in something"意为"使热衷于参与某事",这是常用的固定搭配,也是有用的句型。如:She's involved in Red Cross work. 她参与红十字会的工作。

30. 【答案】C

【翻译】争论这事没什么意思,只要按照给你说的去做就行了。

【考点】词义辨析。

【解析】reason: 理由,原因; way: 方式,方法; point: 看法,意思; meaning: 含义,意思(指词或句子的意义)。

Part II. Part of Speech (10 points)

31. 【答案】Originally

【解析】本句的意思是:原先,她是一位非常害羞的人。空格处应把名词 origin 变为副词 originally。

32. 【答案】politics

【解析】本句的意思是:他正在主修政治学。空格处应把名词 politician(政治家,政客)变为名词 politics(政治学)。

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33.【答案】frequently

【解析】本句的意思是：由于不大注意同事们所说的事情，所以他时常不知道公司所发生的事情。空格处应把名词 frequency 变为副词 frequently。

34.【答案】religious

【解析】本句的意思是：你不必虔诚地去尊重别人的宗教信仰。空格处应把名词 religion 变为形容词 religious(虔诚的)。

35.【答案】Competitive

【解析】本句的意思是：既然大多数美国人把竞争视为进步和成功的主要源泉，那么竞争性的商业体制应受到重视。空格处应把名词 competition 变为形容词 competitive。

36.【答案】certain

【解析】本句的意思是：他明天一定会来。空格处应把名词 certainty 变为形容词 certain。

37.【答案】decision

【解析】本句的意思是：当裁判以每秒大约两米的速度移动时，就可得到正确的决定。空格处应把动词 decide 变为名词 decision。

38.【答案】really

【解析】本句的意思是：瞧！那个小男孩确实是个有天赋的孩子。空格处应把形容词 real 变为副词 really。

39.【答案】electricity

【解析】本句的意思是：在英国，像油和电一样，水将很快用仪表来测量。空格处应把形容词 electrical 变为名词 electricity。

40.【答案】preservation

【解析】本句的意思是：第一阶段通过立法和捕猎管理来保护野生动物。空格处应把动词 preserve 变为名词 preservation。

Part III. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Passage One

【内容提要】本文的关键词是“logistical operations”(物流运转)。物流运转管理就是有关对物质和制成品的流动和储存。作者讲述了物流管理的整个过程，并给出了物流运转的典型例子。

41.【答案】D

【解析】本题为事实细节题(也含有词语理解的内容)。题干的大意为：物流运转关注的是_____。答案就在文章的首句，只不过选项中的词语有所变化：把 movement 变成了 transfer(调动)；把 storage 变成了 inventory(存货清单)。但以上两组词均为同义词，并且在第二段中都可找到，不存在理解上的问题。

42.【答案】B

【解析】本题为事实细节题。题干的大意为：物流过程提高其价值是通过_____。答案可在第二段的首句中找到：“the logistical process adds value by moving inventory...”。选项 B. inventory flow 和 moving inventory 是相同意思。

43.【答案】C

【解析】本题为推理判断题。题干的大意为:在最后一段,作者给出了物流运转的一些例子,其目的是显示_____。考生通过阅读最后一段,可以找出主题句:"...logistics is essential and requires continuous management attention."进而推理判断出选项C为最佳答案。

44.【答案】C

【解析】本题为推理判断题。题干的大意为:文章最后一段以后将可能讨论_____。文章最后一段作者给出了物流运转的一些例子,其目的是表明物流不仅对公司很重要,而且需要不断的管理。如果继续写下一段应具体讨论C项 physical distribution(具体的分发)。

45.【答案】B

【解析】本题为主旨大意题。题干的大意为:本文的主要意思是_____。整篇文章的关键词(key words)就是"logistical operations"(物流运转),这是本篇文章的中心。

Passage Two

【内容提要】大多数人经常读报,但是如何读报(how to read newspapers)并不是人人都会的。作者介绍了如何读大报?如何读重要新闻和非重要新闻?最好的读报方法是常读并且有某些技巧。

46.【答案】C

【解析】本题为事实细节题。题干的大意是:阅读大报的好方法是_____。从文章第一段中可找出答案:"...how to take it apart. Can you find these separate sections..."。很明显能找到分类部分(to find separate sections)才是读大报的好方法。

47.【答案】C

【解析】本题为事实细节题。题干的大意为:下列哪一种对新闻报道的陈述是正确的?从第二段的首句即可找到答案:"News stories give facts, not the author's opinions."很显然选项C为正确答案。

48.【答案】B

【解析】本题为事实细节题。题干的大意是:如果你想看一些不太重要的消息,也不要太多的情节,你可以读_____。从第三段中,尤其是第三段的最后一句(You can expect less important items to be on the inside pages.),可找到选项B是正确答案。

49.【答案】B

【解析】本题为推理判断题。题干的大意是:阅读报纸的最好方法是_____。从文章最后一段,特别是最后一句,可以得出结论:阅读报纸的最好方法是:常读并且有某些技巧(read often and with certain skills)。

50.【答案】B

【解析】本题为主旨大意题。题干的大意是:本文的主旨大意是_____。纵观全文,作者论述的都是对报纸的阅读,选项A,C,D均是事实和细节,只有选项B才是本文的主旨大意。

Passage Three

【内容提要】本文的关键词语是“air pollution”。对于“大气污染”有两种观点：一些科学家认为大气污染产生了温室效应；另一种观点是大气污染阻挡了太阳光，使地球温度降低。两种观点相补该多好啊！

51. **【答案】** B

【解析】本题是主旨大意题。题干的大意是：本篇文章主要关注的是_____。本文的关键词语是“air pollution”（大气污染），本文围绕“air pollution”展开讨论，关注“大气污染”的潜在影响（the potential effect of air pollution）。

52. **【答案】** B

【解析】本题是事实细节题（也含有词语的理解）。题干的大意是：正像本文开头所描述的，人们过去常常认为大气污染_____。本题的答案就在本文的首句中，选项 B 中的“urban and industrial areas”和首句中的“large cities with factories.”是同义。

53. **【答案】** C

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：就温室效应（地球大气层逐渐变暖）而论，作者_____。通过第一段后半部分的叙述，尤其是最后一句的假设句，可以判断选项 C 为正确答案。

54. **【答案】** B

【解析】本题是词语理解题。题干的大意是：第二段中的“offset”这个词很可能被_____替换。考生可能对动词 offset 不太熟悉，但在最后一句中，由 if 引导的条件状语从句和主句“...the 'world's temperature will stay about the same...”可以推测该词的意思是“补偿，抵消”，因此 offset 可以和选项 B (make up for) 相互替换。

55. **【答案】** C

【解析】本题是推理判断题。题干的大意是：从本文中推断_____。选项 A 和 B 不符合文中的表述，选项 D 只是作者的一种假设。通过第二段的前两句可以推断选项 C 符合文中的表述，为正确答案。

Passage Four

【内容提要】珠穆朗玛峰是世界最高峰。许多攀登珠穆朗玛峰的人们留下的废弃物正在污染环境。美国登山队计划对珠峰进行清理，把他们看到的废弃物全部清理，以保持 50 年前珠峰的清洁状况。

56. **【答案】** B

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：当这些美国人计划攀登珠穆朗玛峰时，他们关心的是_____。从文中第三段中“Their goal is to remove all the trash they see.”可以找到正确答案（选项 B）。

57. **【答案】** A

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：通过本文我们将知道这一清扫珠穆朗玛峰的努力_____。从文中第三段的首句“The team of eight Armenians will be guided by more than twenty Sherpas of Nepal.”可以找到正确答案（选项 A）。

58. **【答案】** C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是：队长霍夫曼先生希望把珠穆朗玛峰变为

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_____。从第四段的首句"…he hopes to bring Everest to the condition it was in before the first successful climb fifty years ago."可以找到正确答案(选项 C)。

59.【答案】C

【解析】本题是事实细节题。题干的大意是:在攀登珠穆朗玛峰的行程中,美国登山队计划_____。从第三段中可以找到正确答案(选项 C)。

60.【答案】C

【解析】本题是主旨大意题。题干的大意是:本文最合适的标题应是_____。选择的标题必须突出主旨大意,选项中唯有:Mount Everest - Clean-up Effort(珠峰_____清扫的努力)最合适。

Part IV. Cloze(10 points)

61.【答案】C

【考点】语法结构(连词的应用)。

【解析】本文第一句点明了中心思想:科学家们正渴望发现火星人的生活是否过去存在过-现在仍然存在。第二句为主从复合句,主句的时态为现在完成时,那么引导时间状语从句的连词必然是 since,为加强语气可用选项 C 中的 Ever since。

62.【答案】B

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】本题的难点在于辨别出短语动词 zoomed in 的意思是“(镜头)拉近,推进”,如: The TV camera zoomed in on the child's face. 电视摄像机向孩子的脸部推进。On Mars 是固定搭配, Mars 前面不加 the。

63.【答案】D

【考点】词语搭配。

【解析】本句的大意是:人们想象出火星的各种各样的杂乱形象……a variety of 是一固定搭配, plenty of 也含有“许多”的意思,但前面没有不定冠词 a。

64.【答案】A

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】前句谈到了大部分专家认为火星上曾经有生命,但找到有生命的证据不是容易的。本句接着讲许多科学家仍很乐观,从句意和语法两方面推理,副词 still 为正确答案。

65.【答案】C

【考点】逻辑推理(含词义辨析)。

【解析】本句的大意是:我们在地下水井中很深的地表下面找到适合生命的微生物。按逻辑推理可选择 under 或 below,但 under 指在某物的正下方,含垂直在下的意思,而 below 指在某物下面,但不一定在正下方,范围较宽,所以选项 C 为正确答案。

66.【答案】D

【考点】语法结构。

【解析】本句的大意是:如果在亿万年前火星上存在有这样的生命,就没有理由说今天不会存在这样的生命。从意义和句法结构来判断,选项 D 的 if 为正确答案。

67.【答案】A

【考点】语法结构。

【解析】通过上题可知道本句是表示与现在事实相反的非真实条件句,主句的谓语动词形式为:would + 动词原形,因此选项 A 为正确答案。

68.【答案】B

【考点】逻辑推理。

【解析】本句的大意是:尽管去年有令人失望的损失,但火星探测的前景看来是有希望的。通过意义和逻辑推理,可选择 Despite(尽管)为正确答案。

69.【答案】C

【考点】语法结构。

【解析】本句中谓语动词 looks 为连系动词,后面应跟形容词作表语,只有 promising(有希望的)既满足意义的要求,又符合谓语动词的构成。

70.【答案】B

【考点】语法结构。

【解析】本句的大意是:毫无疑问,每一项新的任务都会使科学家逐步更加接近了解火星的秘密。句中的 to 为介词,后面应接名词 understanding。

Part V. Translation(20 points)

A. Translate the following into Chinese

71.【翻译】当今在英国,妇女占劳动力总人数的 44%。几乎一半有孩子的妇女都工作赚钱。

【解析】"make up"为常用短语,意思是"构成,组成,占"。workforce:劳动力。paid work:有工资的工作。

72.【翻译】能预测物价的变动对供应和需求的影响程度是有用的。

【解析】本句的结构为:It 为先行主语,真正的主语是动词不定式短语:to be able to predict...,to which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the extent。

73.【翻译】我们热爱和平,然而我们不是那种屈服于武力威胁的人。

【解析】"yet"为连词,意思是"然而,可是"。短语动词"yield to"意为"放弃,让步,屈服"。

74.【翻译】无论任何时候情况允许的话,他们会来帮助我们。

【解析】"circumstance":情况,条件。动词短语"lend US a helping hand"意思是"给我们以帮助"。

75.【翻译】你走还滞留不是很重要。

【解析】本句的结构为:It 为先行主语,真正的主语是 whether you leave or stay。动词短语"make much difference"意思是"非常重要"。

B. Translate the following into English

76.【翻译】Formal language is mainly used in government reports, examination compositions and business letters.

【解析】主语"正式语言"应译成"formal language";谓语动词"用于"应译成"is used in..."。

77. 【翻译】It is reposed in the local newspaper that the bank was robbed yesterday.

【解析】汉语“据报道”通常译为“It is reported …”; “这家银行遭到抢劫”常译成被动语态句“the bank was robbed”。

78. 【翻译】He didn't realize it was too late to go home until it was dark.

【解析】汉语的“直到……才……”在英语中常用“not…until”这一句型来翻译。“太晚而无法回家”用英语“too…to…”结构来表示。

79. 【翻译】Since you are leaving tomorrow, we can eat dinner together tonight.

【解析】汉语“既然”语气较轻,不要译成“because, as”等。

80. 【翻译】The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, as is often the case in other countries.

【解析】汉语“对……不太熟悉”译为英语时要用“to be not so familiar with…”。句中 as 引导的从句为非限制性定语从句,代替上面整个句子。

Part VI. Writing (20 points)

A Letter to the President

Dear President,

Thank you for reading my letter. My name is Kang Yan, and I'm a student at the college. I'd like to say something about the usage of mobile phone among college students.

Nowadays, more and more college students use mobile phone on college campus not for its convenience but for its fashion and popularity. On the other hand, using mobile phone affects the normal teaching order to some extent. In the lecture, sometimes we hear the phone ring here and there, and some of students send short messages now and then. As a result we couldn't concentrate on our work.

People have different opinions about it. I think it's good to use the mobile phone, but the students shouldn't use it in the lecture. Finally, I hope you can pay attention to the phenomenon.

Sincerely yours

Kang Yan