

2006 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

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	核分人
分数								

得分	评卷人

**Part I 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 in the brackets “【    】”.

- 【    】 1. She was engaged in an (argue) \_\_\_\_\_ with Roberts about equal pay for men and women.
- 【    】 2. These methods are (effect) \_\_\_\_\_ in English teaching.
- 【    】 3. The professor has a large (collect) \_\_\_\_\_ of books.
- 【    】 4. If you read the paper (care) \_\_\_\_\_, I am sure you will pass the exam.
- 【    】 5. The (excite) \_\_\_\_\_ crowd rushed into the mayor's office.
- 【    】 6. I don't think it wise to teach students of different (able) \_\_\_\_\_ in the same class.
- 【    】 7. The whole world looks upon the rapid (economy) \_\_\_\_\_ development of our country as a great wonder.
- 【    】 8. It is (scientific) \_\_\_\_\_ to think that science can solve all the problems for human beings.
- 【    】 9. Many television viewers take him as their (favor) \_\_\_\_\_ actor.
- 【    】 10. After he finished the assignment, he found some (addition) \_\_\_\_\_ exercises to do.

得分	评卷人

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)**

**Directions:** In this part there are 40 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence and write the choice in the brackets “【    】”.

- 【    】 11. The departure time of the plane has been postponed, so we have nothing to do now but \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] wait                      [B] to be waiting                      [C] to wait                      [D] waiting
- 【 】 12. I couldn't understand why he pretended \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.  
[A] not to see me    [C] to see me not  
[B] not see me    [D] to see not me
- 【 】 13. Only when we came back home, \_\_\_\_\_ that my watch was missing.  
[A] did I find    [C] I had found  
[B] I found    [D] Had I found
- 【 】 14. \_\_\_\_\_ more time, the scientists will be able to work out a good solution to the problem.  
[A] Given                      [B] Giving                      [C] To give                      [D] Be given
- 【 】 15. Some of the apples were rotten before reaching the market and \_\_\_\_\_ away.  
[A] could be thrown    [C] could throw  
[B] had to be thrown    [D] had to throw
- 【 】 16. \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing for more than twenty years, he knows the city very well.  
[A] Living                      [B] Lived                      [C] Having lived                      [D] To live
- 【 】 17. Mr. Zhang, \_\_\_\_\_ came to see me yesterday, is an old friend of my father's.  
[A] which                      [B] that                      [C] who                      [D] whom
- 【 】 18. We plan to increase the output of the machine \_\_\_\_\_ 7.4 percent this year.  
[A] at                      [B] in                      [C] by                      [D] with
- 【 】 19. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ out for a walk in such bad weather.  
[A] go                      [B] to go                      [C] going                      [D] gone
- 【 】 20. As a lawyer he spent a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ investigations.  
[A] conducted    [C] conduct  
[B] to conduct    [D] conducting
- 【 】 21. The new invention is to make our daily life easier, \_\_\_\_\_ it more difficult.  
[A] not to make    [C] not making  
[B] not make    [D] do not make
- 【 】 22. \_\_\_\_\_, the old man had a sharp ear for even the slightest sound.  
[A] As he was blind    [C] Blind as he was  
[B] As blind as he was    [D] As he was just blind
- 【 】 23. I \_\_\_\_\_ a little earlier, but I met a friend of mine on the way.  
[A] should arrive    [C] could have arrived  
[B] would be arriving    [D] arrived
- 【 】 24. The news \_\_\_\_\_ our football team had won the match excited all of us.  
[A] what                      [B] which                      [C] that                      [D] as
- 【 】 25. Henry looked very much \_\_\_\_\_ when he was caught cheating in the exam.  
[A] discouraged                      [B] embarrassed                      [C] disappointed                      [D] pleased
- 【 】 26. We are interested in the weather because it \_\_\_\_\_ us so directly.  
[A] benefits                      [B] affects                      [C] guides                      [D] effects

- 【 27. Janet, \_\_\_\_\_ was read by the teacher, is a top student in our class.  
[A] the composition of hers [C] her composition  
[B] the composition of whom [D] whose composition
- 【 28. Hardly had he entered the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ the bell rang.  
[A] than [B] then [C] when [D] so
- 【 29. I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ to the party with her.  
[A] go [B] went [C] will go [D] has gone
- 【 30. His English was so poor that he found it difficult to make himself \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] understood [C] be understood  
[B] understand [D] to understand
- 【 31. The sun heats the earth, \_\_\_\_\_ makes it possible for plants to grow.  
[A] that [B] where [C] which [D] what
- 【 32. Little \_\_\_\_\_ that the police are about to arrest him.  
[A] does he know [C] he doesn't know  
[B] he knows [D] he didn't know
- 【 33. It's high time we \_\_\_\_\_ something to stop road accidents.  
[A] are doing [B] did [C] will do [D] do
- 【 34. This is the best novel \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever read.  
[A] which [B] where [C] that [D] what
- 【 35. It's necessary that the problem \_\_\_\_\_ in some way or other.  
[A] is settled [C] be settled  
[B] has been settled [D] was settled
- 【 36. \_\_\_\_\_ you say, I am sure that the young man is innocent.  
[A] Whatever [C] However  
[B] Whoever [D] Wherever
- 【 37. Staying in a hotel costs \_\_\_\_\_ renting a room in an apartment for a week.  
[A] twice as more as [C] twice as much as  
[B] as more twice as [D] as much twice as
- 【 38. John puts up his hand \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher asks a question.  
[A] every time [B] in time [C] some time [D] at times
- 【 39. When you are free this afternoon, please help me to have these letters \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] to mail [B] mail [C] mailed [D] mailing
- 【 40. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ here last night. All of us were waiting for your arrival.  
[A] came [C] come  
[B] had come [D] will come
- 【 41. By the time you arrive in London, we \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe for two weeks.  
[A] shall stay [C] have stayed  
[B] will have stayed [D] have been staying
- 【 42. I didn't see him at the meeting yesterday afternoon. He \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- [A] mustn't attend [C] wouldn't have attended  
[B] can't have attended [D] needn't have attended
- 【 43. I think there's no comparison between the two cars, one \_\_\_\_\_ clearly far better than the other.  
[A] being [B] was [C] having been [D] be
- 【 44. Many of his novels are reported \_\_\_\_\_ into several foreign languages last year.  
[A] to be translated [C] being translated  
[B] to translate [D] to have been translated
- 【 45. Mary said it was \_\_\_\_\_ box for me to carry.  
[A] a too heavy [C] too heavy a  
[B] too a heavy [D] too heavy
- 【 46. The children are required not to leave the building unless \_\_\_\_\_ to do so.  
[A] being told [C] be told  
[B] they will be told [D] told
- 【 47. I've never seen the young man \_\_\_\_\_ next to the director.  
[A] sits [B] sat [C] sitting [D] to sit
- 【 48. We object \_\_\_\_\_ carrying out the plan.  
[A] for [B] to be [C] about [D] to
- 【 49. Shanghai has experienced such great changes that everyone can recognize that it is no longer \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] what it used to [C] the same it used to be  
[B] that it used to like [D] what it used to be
- 【 50. He bought a new mobile phone last Sunday, because his old one \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] had stolen [B] had been stolen [C] was stolen [D] stolen

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**Part III 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 four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and write it in the brackets“【 】”.

**Passage One**

Who takes care of the elderly in the United States today? The fact is that family members provide over 80% of the care that elderly people need. In most cases the elderly live in their own homes. A very small percentage of America's elderly live in nursing homes.

Samuel Preston, a sociologist at the University of Pennsylvania, studied how the American family is changing. He reported that by the time the average American couple reaches about 40 years of age, their parents are usually still alive. The statistics show the change in lifestyles and responsibilities of aging (老龄化) Americans. The average

middle-aged couple can look forward to caring for elderly parents sometime after their own children have grown up. Moreover, because people today live longer after an illness than people did years ago, family members must provide long-term care. These facts also mean that after caregivers provide for their elderly parents, who will eventually die, they will be old and may require care too. When they do, their spouses (配偶) will probably take care of them because they have had fewer children than their parents did.

Because Americans are living longer than ever, more social workers have begun to study ways of caregiving to improve the care of the elderly. They have found that all caregivers share a common characteristic: They believe that they are the best people for the job. The social workers have also discovered three basic reasons why the caregivers take on the responsibility of caring for an elderly, dependent relative. Many caregivers believe they had an obligation (职责) to help their relatives. Some think that helping others makes them feel more useful. Others hope that by helping someone now, they will deserve care when they become old and dependent.

- 【 51. Samuel Preston's study shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] lifestyles and responsibilities of the elderly are not changing  
[B] most American couples over 40 have no living parents  
[C] middle-aged Americans have to take care of their children and parents at the same time  
[D] elderly people may need care for a long time because they live longer after an illness
- 【 52. Who will most probably take care of the middle-aged Americans when they need care themselves?  
[A] They themselves. [C] Their children.  
[B] Their close friends. [D] Their husbands or wives.
- 【 53. All caregivers believe that they can \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] care for their elderly parents better than any other people  
[B] keep closer to their old parents by this means  
[C] do much better if they have a job as social workers  
[D] improve the care of the elderly with the help of the social workers
- 【 54. Which of the following is NOT a reason why people look after their relatives?  
[A] They feel they are of use to other people.  
[B] They want to set an example to their children.  
[C] They think it is their duty to help their relatives.  
[D] They hope they deserve care when they need it.
- 【 55. What is the main idea of the passage?  
[A] Most old people live longer today after an illness than people did years ago.  
[B] Many old people are put into nursing homes by their families, who do not visit them regularly.

[C] Most elderly people are taken care of by their families, who assume the responsibility for different reasons.

[D] Most elderly people are satisfied with the better ways of caregiving that social workers have come up with.

### Passage Two

I once knew a young man, nineteen years of age, who lived with absolute outward (外表的) confidence and *self-possession* for a number of years before I discovered that he could not read or write. His various methods of trick, which were also skills of self-protection, were so skillful and so desperate (绝望) that neither I nor any of his other adult friends were aware of his entire helplessness in face of written words until we went to dinner one night at a local restaurant—and suddenly discovered that he could not read.

Even here, it was not the first time we went out to eat, but something like the second or third, that Peter's desperation shocked me. The first time, he was clever enough to cover the truth. He studied the menu for a moment, then looked up to the waitress and asked her if he could have "just a coke and a hamburger". He told me later that he had done the same thing many times before and that he had learned to act as if he were examining the menu: "Then I ask for a coke and a hamburger... Sometimes they give me a hamburger on a plate with salad and potatoes... Then I ask them for a roll and make my own hamburger."

As we began to go out to eat more frequently, Peter would ask to go to Howard Johnson's. I soon discovered the reason for his choice: The photographs, attached in cellophane (玻璃纸) containers to each of the standard items on the menu, could help him not to struggle with the shape of words at all. Howard Johnson's, whether intentionally or not, had provided the perfect escape for the endangered pride of an adult who was illiterate (文盲).

【 56. When he went to a restaurant, Peter would \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] pretend that he could not read or write

[B] pretend to be studying the menu

[C] be desperate for help from other people

[D] protect himself by playing a musical instrument

【 57. The young man was not found to be illiterate until \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] he dined out with his adult friends at Howard Johnson's

[B] he could no longer come up with various ways of deception

[C] he had dinner with his friends at a certain local restaurant for the second or third time

[D] he was not careful enough to be aware of his entire helplessness in face of written words

【 58. What did the young man usually have at a restaurant?

[A] Standard items on the menu.

[C] Foods that other people ordered.

- [B] A hamburger made by himself. [D] A coke and a hamburger.
- 【 59. The word “self-possession” (Para.1) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] self-confidence [C] self-discipline  
[B] self-consciousness [D] self-devotion
- 【 60. Why did the young man like to go to Howard Johnson’s?  
[A] Howard Johnson’s provided a perfect escape when anything dangerous should happen.  
[B] The menu at Howard Johnson’s gave a clear introduction of the food it served.  
[C] The photographs attached to the main items on the menu helped conceal his illiteracy.  
[D] He would feel at ease because eaters at Howard Johnson’s were all adult non-readers.

### Passage Three

After practicing as a surgeon for several years, Dr. Ginoux decided to apply for membership in the American College of Surgeons (美国外科医生学会), a highly selective and distinguished (著名的) professional organization.

As part of the application procedure (手续), Dr. Ginoux was asked to prepare a list of all the operations performed in the previous even years. Slowly, as she worked on the long list, she began to feel uncertain. She began to question some of her decisions. Had she used the best technique in that case? Maybe, in this case, she should have given one more test before operating? On the other hand, maybe she should have... Would the doctors on the selection committee understand that, as the only trained surgeon in the area, she usually could not get advice from others and therefore, had to rely completely on her own judgment? For the first time, Dr. Ginoux felt lonely and isolated.

The longer Dr. Ginoux worked on the application forms, the more depressed she became. As hope faded, she wondered if a “country doctor” had a realistic chance of being accepted by the American College of Surgeons.

- 【 61. Dr. Ginoux was working in \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a large city [C] an area far from any big city  
[B] the American College of Surgeons [D] a selective organization
- 【 62. It was most probable that Dr. Ginoux was \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a member in that organization  
[B] a well-trained surgeon  
[C] a graduate from American College of Surgeons  
[D] a distinguished surgeon in America
- 【 63. When she was filling the application forms, Dr. Ginoux began to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] realistic [B] depressed [C] puzzled [D] decisive
- 【 64. The application forms must include \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the decision procedure [C] the best technique  
[B] the college achievements [D] a list of advice and judgments

【 65. When filling the forms, Dr. Ginoux felt depressed because\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] she didn't perform enough operations  
[B] some operations were unsuccessful  
[C] she didn't get advice from the selection committee  
[D] she was doubtful about her previous operations

#### Passage Four

Are some people born clever and others born stupid? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and our experience? Strangely enough, the answer to these questions is yes. To some extent our intelligence is given to us at birth, and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring environment will develop his intelligence less than one who lives in rich and varied surroundings. Thus the limits of a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his environment. This view, now held by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to show that intelligence is to some extent something we are born with. The closer the blood relationship between two people is, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus *if we take two unrelated people at random from the population*, it is likely that their degree of intelligence will be completely different. If, on the other hand, we take two identical twins, they will very likely be as intelligent as each other. Relations like brothers and sisters, parents and children, usually have similar intelligence, and this clearly suggests that intelligence depend on birth.

Imagine now that we take two identical twins and put them in different environments. We might send one, for example, to a university and the other to a factory where the work is boring. We would soon find differences in their intelligence developing, and this indicates that environment as well as birth plays a part. This conclusion is also suggested by the fact that people who live in close contact with each other, but who are not related at all are likely to have similar degree of intelligence.

【 66.If a child is born with low intelligence, he can \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] not reach his intelligence in his life  
[B] go beyond his intelligence limits in rich surroundings  
[C] still become a genius if he should be given special education  
[D] become a genius

【 67.“If we take two unrelated people at random from the population” (Para. 2 ) means if we \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A] choose two persons with different intelligence  
[B] choose two persons who are relative  
[C] take out two persons of close relationship



- [D] pick any two persons
- 【 】 68. The example of the twins going to a university and to a factory separately shows \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the part that birth plays  
[B] the importance of their positions  
[C] the role of environment on intelligence  
[D] the importance of their intelligence
- 【 】 69. The writer is in favor of the view that man's intelligence is given to him \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] neither at birth nor through education [C] through education  
[B] both at birth and through education [D] at birth
- 【 】 70. The best title of this passage can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Effect of Education [C] Intelligence  
[B] Dependence on Environment [D] Surroundings

得分	评卷人

**Part IV 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 write the corresponding letter in the brackets“【 】”.

Earthquakes are something that most people fear. There are some places that have 71 or no earthquakes. Most places in the world, 72, have them regularly. Some places, 73 Iran and Guatemala have them frequently. Countries that have a lot of earthquakes are usually quite 74.

The earthquake that the people most 75 about in the United States was the one happening in San Francisco in 1906. Over 500 people died 76 it. The strongest one in North America was in 1964. It happened in Alaska.

Strong earthquakes are not always the ones that kill 77. In 1755, one of the strongest earthquakes ever 78 happened in Portugal. Around 20,000 people died.

In 1923, a very powerful earthquake 79 the Tokyo-Yokohama area of Japan. A hundred and forty thousand people died. Most of them died in fires which 80 the earthquake.

One of the 81 earthquakes ever was in China in 1976. It killed 82 people. The most destructive (破坏性的) earthquake ever reported was also in China. 400,000 people were killed or 83 in this quake, which happened in 1556.

Earthquakes are 84 which people fear. Floods and tidal waves also cause people to be 85, as 86 like typhoons and cyclones (飓风). Sometimes these things cause lots of deaths. In 1970, a cyclone and tidal wave killed over 200,000 in Pakistan.

These kinds of things make people afraid and they are very dangerous. But they

probably do not worry people 87 earthquakes do, especially in these modern times. The reason is 88 we often know they are coming, because we have some 89. Some day we may be able to know an earthquake is coming. So far, however, there is no sure way to 90 an earthquake. When one comes, it is a surprise. People cannot prepare for it.

- 【   】 71.   [A] less                   [B] much                   [C] few                   [D] little
- 【   】 72.   [A] therefore           [B] however           [C] for that reason   [D] likewise
- 【   】 73.   [A] so far as           [B] as                   [C] except for           [D] like
- 【   】 74.   [A] mysterious           [B] portable           [C] mountainous       [D] movable
- 【   】 75.   [A] talking           [B] talks               [C] talked               [D] talk
- 【   】 76.   [A] in                   [B] over               [C] of                   [D] for
- 【   】 77.   [A] most                                   [C] most the people  
          [B] the majority                   [D] the most people
- 【   】 78.   [A] broken out           [B] exploded           [C] recorded           [D] brought about
- 【   】 79.   [A] hindered           [B] imposed           [C] happened           [D] hit
- 【   】 80.   [A] participated       [B] invested           [C] followed           [D] pursued
- 【   】 81.   [A] maximum           [B] worst               [C] heaviest           [D] mature
- 【   】 82.   [A] a large sum of                   [C] a large number of  
          [B] a great deal of                   [D] a large amount of
- 【   】 83.   [A] damaged           [B] injured           [C] harmed           [D] wrecked
- 【   】 84.   [A] not only the acts of nature       [C] not only acts of the nature  
          [B] not only the nature of acts       [D] not the only acts of nature
- 【   】 85.   [A] feared               [B] surprised           [C] confused           [D] afraid
- 【   】 86.   [A] the bad storm did                   [C] the storms did badly  
          [B] do the bad storms                   [D] the bad storms do
- 【   】 87.   [A] as many as           [B] as much as           [C] so many as           [D] as more as
- 【   】 88.   [A] because           [B] why               [C] that               [D] whether
- 【   】 89.   [A] warnings           [B] clues               [C] symbols           [D] evidences
- 【   】 90.   [A] advocate           [B] proclaim           [C] put forward           [D] predict

得分	评卷人

**Part V Translation (20 points)****Section A**

**Directions:** There are 5 sentences in this section. Please translate them from Chinese into English.

91. 就是在这间小屋里，他们勤奋地工作着。

92. 如果我们不努力的话，就学不好英语。

93. 一个人的学习能力是无限的。

94. 人和动物的最大区别在于人能学习并使用语言。

95. 萨姆(Sam)买不起他极想要的那种照相机，因为那相机太贵了。

### Section B

**Directions:** There are 5 sentences in this section. Please translate them from English into Chinese.

96. Whenever our motherland needs me, I will respond to her call.

97. It is obvious that the development of science and technology is vital to the modernization of China.

98. She refused to hand over the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety belt.

99. Quite a few young people nowadays have the habit of listening to background music while doing their homework.

100. As far as the method itself is concerned, it is worth trying.

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### Part VI Writing (20 points)

**Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic “**Money**”. You should write no less than 120 words and base your composition on the Chinese outline given below.

#### Outline:

- (1) 有人认为金钱万能。
- (2) 有人认为金钱是万恶之源 (the source of all crimes)。
- (3) 我对金钱的看法。

## Money

[illegible]

2006 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

## 公共英语试卷（A）参考答案及评分标准

参考答案：

### Part I Word Formation

- |              |              |                 |              |                |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. argument  | 2. effective | 3. collection   | 4. carefully | 5. excited     |
| 6. abilities | 7. economic  | 8. unscientific | 9. favorite  | 10. additional |

### Part II Vocabulary and Structure

- |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11-15 AAAAB     | 16-20 C C C C D | 21-25 A C C C B | 26-30 B D C B A |
| 31-35 C A B C C | 36-40 A C A C B | 41-45 B B A D C | 46-50 D C D D B |

### Part III Reading Comprehension

- |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 51-55 D D A B C | 56-60 B C D A C | 61-65 C B B C D | 66-70 B D C B C |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

### Part IV Cloze

- |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 71-75 C B D C C | 76-80 A D C D C | 81-85 B C B D D | 86-90 B B C A D |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

### Part V Translation

#### Section A

101. It was in this small room that they worked diligently/hard.  
102. We will not succeed in studying English unless we study hard.  
103. There is no limit to a person's ability to study.  
104. The biggest difference between human beings and animals lies in the fact that man can learn and use languages.  
105. Sam could not afford (to buy) the camera he longed for because it was too expensive.

#### Section B

96. 祖国什么时候需要我，我就什么时候响应她的号召  
97. 显而易见，科学技术的发展对中国现代化是至关重要的。  
98. 等丈夫同意系安全带，她才把汽车钥匙交给他。  
99. 现在有不少年轻人有一边做作业、一边听背景音乐的习惯。  
100. 就这个方法本身而言，它值得一试。

### Part VI Writing

## Money

Some people claim that money is the only rule that measures a person. They would regard you as a successful man if you have a large sum of money. And they would even consider you a fool if you are penniless, or if you are against them.

Others try to prove that money is the source of all crimes. To illustrate, they say that a certain person needs money and he goes to steal or rob. And they would often tell the story that a millionaire pays off some politicians so that he can do whatever he likes.

My attitude towards money is that we earn money to live, but not live to earn money. No matter how much money we have, we should be always the master of it, but not the slave of it.

### 总评分标准

Part I Word Formation 共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。

Part II Vocabulary and Structure 共 40 小题，每小题 1 分，共 40 分。

Part III Reading Comprehension 共 4 篇文章，20 个小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分。

Part IV Cloze 共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分。

Part V Translation 共 10 题，每题 2 分，共 20 分。

Part VI Writing 20 分。

### 翻译和写作部分的评分标准

#### 一、翻译部分

1. 翻译只强调忠实原文，语意表达通顺，不强调语言文雅程度。
2. 整个句子全部译出，忠实原文语义，符合目的语表达习惯，无语法错误，词语正确，给 2 分。
3. 句子主体部分已译出（主、谓、宾），基本符合原文意思，表达基本正确，给 1.5 分。有语法错误者（时态、语态、主谓一致等）每处扣 0.5 分。
4. 复合句子，只译出了一半者，给 1 分。
5. 句子基本结构翻译不全，句义表达出了一部分，给 0.5-1 分。
6. 其余情况，评分者可酌情给分。

#### 二、写作部分

作文满分为 20 分。评阅标准共分五等：3 分、7 分、11 分、15 分及 19 分。具体评分标准为：

- 3 分——条理不清，思路紊乱，语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误，且多数为严重错误。
- 7 分——基本切题。表达思想不够清楚，文字勉强连贯，语言错误相当多，且一些是严重错误。
- 11 分——基本切题。有些地方表达思想不够清楚，具有连贯性，有较多的语言错误。
- 15 分——切题。表达思想清楚，文字连贯；但有少量语言错误。

19 分——一切题。表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性较好。基本上无语言错误。此外，字数不足应酌情扣分。