

2013 年专业英语考试试题及参考答案

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1×30 points)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete statements in this part. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate word or expression from the four choices marked A, B, C and D, then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. Virtue and vice are before you; leads you to happiness, to misery.
A. former; latter B. the former; the latter
C. a former; a latter D. the former; latter
2. The earth is about as the moon.
A. as fifty time big B. as big fifty time
C. fifty times as big D. fifty as times big
3. My sister is going to visit Xi'an with friends.
A. other her two little B. her other little two
C. her two other little D. her two little other
4. The little girl was left alone, with to look after her.
A. anyone B. someone C. not one D. no one
5. It was at the coffee bar she met her husband for the first time.
A. where B. / C. that D. which
6. "You realize that you were driving at 100 mph, don't you?"
"No, officer. I . This car can't do more than 80."
A. couldn't have been B. may not have been
C. didn't need to be D. needn't have been
7. Don't let him catch you.
A. do that again B. doing that again
C. to do that again D. done that again
8. He was thoroughly ashamed so much money on such an ugly picture.
A. for spending B. with spending
C. to have spent D. of having spent
9. I never dreamed I here discussing state affairs with the other deputies.
A. would be sitting B. would had been sitting
C. will have been sitting D. will be sitting
10. All these dictionaries are a great help to you, ?
A. are they B. are all these dictionaries
C. aren't they D. aren't all these dictionaries
11. Not until I shouted at the top of my voice his head.
A. he had turned B. that he turned
C. he didn't turn D. did he turn
12. Every man tried but without much result.
A. are B. is
C. has been D. have been
13. It's high time you.

- A. started to work B. had started to work
C. will start to work D. would start to work
14. We required that the machine partscast iron.
A. is made of B. be made from
C. is made by D. be made of
15. , we could not have finished the work on time.
A. But for their help
B. Was it not for their help
C. If they do not help us
D. Should they offer to help us
16. No sooner had he finished his speechstormy applause broke out.
A. as B. than
C. then D. when
17. That' s the doctoron the seriously wounded man.
A. that he operated B. that operated him
C. who he operated D. who operated
18. , she knows Germany well.
A. The child as she is B. As she is a child
C. Child as she is D. A child as she is
19. There is something wrong with Steven' s car, he must have it.
A. checking B. checked
C. to check D. check
20. Her answer is not acceptable, and .
A. neither am I B. mine is neither
C. either is mine D. neither is mine
21. No one can function properly if they are of sleep.
A. rid B. declinedC. refused D. deprived
22. This kind of analysis the problem to its simplest form.
A. reduces B. decreases
C. breaks D. displaces
23. In the current economic climate it is fairlythat unemployment will continue to rise.
A. reliable B. predictable
C. desirable D. indifferent
24. This map carries a of one centimeter to ten kilometers.
A. dimension B. scale
C. diagram D. reference
25. The newcomers found it impossible tothemselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.
A. coordinate B. regulate
C. adapt D. suit
26. The traitor was sent into to a remote island.
A. expel B. extolC. excel D. exile
27. Extensive reporting on television has helped to interest in a wide variety of

sports and activities.

- A. generate B. gather
C. assemble D. yield

28. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the silk from damage.

- A. sensible B. delicate
C. tender D. sensitive

29. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats were _____ and many houses collapsed.

- A. wrecked B. torn
C. spoiled D. injured

30. Having decided to rent a flat, we contacted all the accommodation agencies in the city.

- A. set out B. set about
C. set up D. set down

Part II Reading Comprehension(2×20 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 then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

“Loving a child is a circular business. The more you give, the more you get, the more you want to give,” Penelope Leach won said. What she said proves to be true to my blended family. I was born in 1931. As the youngest of six children, I learned to share my parents’ love.

Raising six children during the difficult times of the Great Depression took its toll on my parents’ relationship and resulted in their divorce when I was 18 years old. Daddy never had very close relationship with his children and drifted even farther away from us after the divorce. Several years later, a wonderful woman came up into his life and they were married. She had two sons, one of them still at home. Under her influence, we became a blended family and a good relationship developed between the two families. She always treated us as if we were her own children. It was because of our other mother, Daddy’s second wife, that he became closer to his own children.

They shared over 25 years together before our father passed away. At the time of his death, the question came up of my mother, Daddy’s first wife, attending his funeral. I will never forget the unconditional love shown by my step mother. When I asked her if she would object to mother attending Daddy’s funeral, without giving it a second thought, she immediately replied, “Of course not, honey. She is the mother of my children.”

31. According to the passage, what contributed to her parents’ divorce?

- A. Family violence.
B. The Great Depression.
C. Bad relationship between parents and their six children.
D. Her father’s disloyalty.

32. “Loving a child is a circular business. The more you give, the more you get, the more you want to give.” How do you understand this sentence?
A. Love is blind. B. Love is a business.
C. Love breeds love. D. Love can tame the wildest.
33. What brought the father closer to his own children?
A. His children’s efforts.
B. His improved financial condition.
C. His advanced age.
D. His second wife’s positive influence.
34. Which one is NOT true about the writer’s step mother?
A. A wonderful woman.
B. Unconditional love shown to her step children.
C. Positive influence on the blended family.
D. Caring for her own children only.
35. What message does the writer want to convey in this passage?
A. Divorce often has disastrous consequences.
B. Happiness is hard to find in blended families.
C. The piety of the family relation should be respected in the highest degree.
D. Love is the base of family relationship especially in blended families.

Like many of my generation, I have a weakness for hero worship. At some point, however, we all begin to question our heroes and our need for them. This leads us to ask: What is a hero?

Despite immense differences in cultures, heroes around the world generally share a number of characteristics that instruct and inspire people.

A hero does something worth talking about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and a community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame.

Heroes serve powers or principles larger than themselves. Like high voltage transformers, heroes take the energy of higher powers and step it down so that it can be used by ordinary people.

The hero lives a life worthy of imitation. Those who imitate a genuine hero experience life with new depth, enthusiasm, and meaning. A sure test for would be heroes is what or whom do they serve? What are they willing to live and die for? If the answer or evidence suggests they serve only their own fame, they may be famous persons but not heroes. Madonna and Michael Jackson are famous, but who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?

Heroes are catalysts(催化剂)for change. They have a vision from the mountaintop. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India might still be part of the British Empire. Without Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., we might still have segregated(隔离的)buses, restaurants, and parks. It may be possible for large scale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow,the vision uncertain, and the committee meetings endless.

36. Although heroes may come from different cultures, they .

- A. probably share some weaknesses of ordinary people
 - B. generally possess certain inspiring characteristics
 - C. are often influenced by previous generations
 - D. all unknowingly attract a large number of fans
37. According to the passage, heroes are compared to high voltage transformers in that.
- A. they have a vision from the mountaintop
 - B. they can serve as concrete examples of noble principles
 - C. they have warm feelings and emotions
 - D. they can make people feel stronger and more confident
38. Madonna and Michael Jackson are not considered heroes because.
- A. they are popular only among certain groups of people
 - B. their primary concern is their own financial interests
 - C. their performances do not improve their fans morally
 - D. they are not clear about the principles they should follow
39. Gandhi and Martin Luther King are typical examples of outstanding leaders who .
- A. are good at demonstrating their charming characters
 - B. can provide an answer to the problems of their people
 - C. are capable of meeting all challenges and hardships
 - D. can move the masses with their forceful speeches
40. The author concludes that historical changes would .
- A. take place if there were heroes to lead the people
 - B. not happen without heroes making the necessary sacrifices
 - C. be delayed without leaders with inspiring personal qualities
 - D. produce leaders with attractive personalities

Karen and Ken Mullin, a young professional couple in Cleveland, own fifty cookbooks and two fully equipped kitchens in their house. Yet they rarely cook their own meals; instead, on their way home from work they usually stop at a supermarket and choose two portions of meat loaf and a container of ready to serve potatoes. “My job,” says Karen, “is to pour the salad from the bag.”

A half century after the first TV dinner was born; the food industry is approaching its long sought dream of relieving people like the Mullins of unpaid labor in the final, and arguably most profitable, step by which a cow gets turned into meat loaf. Increasingly, tables in America’s kitchens are used not for cutting or peeling but for putting takeout food onto plates, for those who even bother with plates. According to Harry Balzer, an influential food industry researcher, American dinners that came from a takeout counter increased by 24 percent in the past decade. “We thought the microwave would be a cooking device.” says Harry Balzer, “but we find it reheating takeout pizza.”

Across the United States, entire business models are being transformed. Supermarket takeout counters, formerly a place where unsold chickens were coated with sauce, increasingly resemble high end corporate cafeterias, with

sushi bars and stir fry stations.

One psychologist thinks the trend toward healthier eating is responsible: Americans have finally gotten the message that it's bad to eat fried chicken, so they're doing it at home where no one can see them.

Of course, there are people you wouldn't expect to cook at home, like Steve Traxler, an unmarried Chicago theater producer, whose refrigerator contains little more than orange juice, wine and leftovers.

Well, somebody must be using those cookbooks, right? "People don't have time to cook; I think they're reading them in bed," says Rozanne Gold, author of a cookbook.

It's not entirely a question of time. The takeout fashion is fueled, in part, by the popularity of foods like sushi, which even adventuresome American cooks are unlikely to try to make at home. And takeout fills another need as well, for the atmosphere of the home-cooked dinner.

41. From the text we can learn that the Mullins .

- A. are experienced in cooking
- B. are expert at food shopping
- C. often go dining out at a restaurant
- D. often eat ready-made food at home

42. The food industry is approaching its final goal of.

- A. freeing people of cooking at home
- B. turning cows into meat loaf for people
- C. relieving itself of unpaid labor for people
- D. providing people with delicious TV dinners

43. We can infer from the text that some Americans.

- A. are too busy to cut or peel
- B. are too busy to use their tables
- C. do not even use their plates
- D. do not even use the microwave

44. Supermarket takeout counters .

- A. have sushi bars and stir fry stations now
- B. used to process the left-over food for sale
- C. cooperate with high-end corporation cafeterias
- D. used to coat chickens of inferior quality with sauce

45. Takeout food is not only convenient but also enables Americans to.

- A. avoid taking unhealthy food
- B. follow the trend of eating out
- C. enjoy eating together at home
- D. have time to improve their cooking

Faced with a mission-critical decision, who would you turn to for advice? Someone you have great confidence in, surely. But several lines of research show that our instincts about where to turn to for counsel are often not completely correct.

My research looks at prejudices that affect how people use advice, including why they often blindly follow recommendations from people who—as far as they know

—are as knowledgeable as they are. In studies I conducted with Don Moore of Carnegie Mellon University, for example, I found that people tend to overvalue advice when the problem they're addressing is hard and to undervalue it when the problem is easy.

In our experiments, subjects were asked to guess the weight of people in various pictures, some of which were in focus and some of which were unclear. For each picture, subjects guessed twice: the first time without advice and the second time with input from another participant. When the pictures were in focus, we found, subjects tended to discount the advice; apparently, they were confident in their ability to guess correctly. When the pictures were unclear, subjects leaned heavily on the advice of others and seemed less secure about their initial opinion. Because they misjudged the value of the advice they received—consistently overvaluing or undervaluing it depending on the difficulty of the problem—our subjects did not make the best guesses overall. They would have done better if they'd considered the advice equally, and to a moderate degree, on both hard and easy tasks.

Another advice-related prejudice I've found compels people to overvalue advice that they pay for. In one study I conducted, subjects answered different sets of questions about American history. Before answering some of the questions, they could get advice on the correct answer from another subject whom they knew was no more expert than they were. In one version of the experiment, people could get advice for free, while in another version, they paid for it. When they paid for advice, people tended to have firm belief in it, I suspect, by a combination of sunk cost prejudice and the nearly instinctual belief that cost and quality are linked.

46. In the face of a mission-critical decision, people tend to .

- A. trust their own efforts
- B. get affected by other's opinion
- C. rely on research findings
- D. seek help from the more knowledgeable

47. Research shows that when faced with difficult problems people often.

- A. discount others' advice
- B. overlook others' advice
- C. disagree with others' advice
- D. over-rely on others' advice

48. The first experiment tries to prove how objective conditions .

- A. strengthen people's initial opinion
- B. strengthen people's self-confidence
- C. influence people's guess of weight loss
- D. influence people's response to advice

49. It can be inferred that people are likely to.

- A. undervalue free advice
- B. misjudge their instinctual belief
- C. misinterpret specialist advice
- D. overvalue peer's advice

50. The two experiments mentioned in the text reveal .

- A. how to follow others' advice
- B. how to understand others' advice
- C. what affects people' s attitude to advice
- D. what causes people to seek advice

Part III Cloze(1×20 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.

It is always a little sad to say goodbye to a long time friend you are leaving forever, a 51 you have spent many hours with, in all sorts of 52. David didn' t think I should be so 53 about the separation. "It' s 54 a car," he said. "And we need a 55 one. "

We were standing in the hot car park outside a car dealer' s office, keys to the new 56 in David' s hand, keys to the old one in mine. David took the keys and handed them to the 57. As we drove away, I 58 to look at my trusty friend, standing silent and alone.

As it turned out, I 59 the new car. It ran beautifully, all the tires were good, 60 I happily stopped buying gas every week. Our teenage children were 61 to ride around in a green car 62 a smoky van. It began to feel like our family' s car.

Still, I 63 looking in the rear view mirror(后视镜)and seeing the seats 64 I used to put my little children. I still thought about the family 65 in that car and the fun we had together.

Then one day, I happened to go to a 66. I parked in a sea of vehicles. As I 67 through the car park on my way into the store, I saw a 68 blue van coming slowly toward me. A little boy and a girl looked out the window at me as I stared at them in great 69. The boy smiled at me cheerfully and waved. Then, as I waved back slowly with 70 feelings, and then walked quickly away toward the store' s entrance, I burst into tears.

51. A. leader B. customer C. companion D. neighbour

52. A. situations B. directions C. chances D. dangers

53. A. unhappy B. sure

C. crazy D. careless

54. A. really B. just C. hardly D. indeed

55. A. lighter B. cleaner C. quieter D. smaller

56. A. flat B. car C. case D. lock

57. A. children B. policeman C. salesman D. repairman

58. A. showed up B. turned back

C. moved on D. ran away

59. A. liked B. bought C. stopped D. returned

60. A. yet B. until C. and D. then

61. A. protected B. shocked C. delighted D. determined

62. A. as well as B. away from

C. in comparison with D. instead of

63. A. missed B. enjoyed C. avoided D. forgot
64. A. where B. when C. that D. which
65. A. pictures B. trips C. interests D. stories
66. A. shopping centre B. restaurant
C. hospital D. school
67. A. drove B. walked C. marched D. ran
68. A. dusty B. noisy C. shining D. familiar
69. A. joy B. fear C. disappointment D. surprise
70. A. mixed B. strong C. personal D. warm

Part IV Error Correction(2×10 points)

Directions: There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. You are required to identify the one that is incorrect, and then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

71. In the United States of America, the production of chocolate proceeded A at the B faster pace C than anywhere else D in the world.
72. The biggest A problem is that couples assume B each other know C what is going on with their finances D, but they don't.
73. True friends are those who A lend you a helping B hand instead of leave C you when you get into D trouble.
74. Last Sunday, Tom and I were walking down A the street while B we saw an C old man fall off D his bike.
75. Wear A the wrong glasses B, however C, can D prove harmful.
76. Researchers have found caring A of B the elderly C can be a very positive experience D.
77. Scientists have discovered that a growing A number of whales are suffering from B sunburning C—and that the hole in the ozone layer(臭氧层) could D be to blame.
78. Routine A cancer screening for the elderly B does harm C than good D.
79. A recent research shows A arguments B about money were especially C damaged D to couples.
80. American audiences prefer to A natural, spontaneous B delivery that conveys C a lively D sense of communication.

Part V Translation(20 points)

略。

Part VI Writing (20 points)

略。

详细参考答案联系 QQ: 26457847