

## 2013 年河南专升本公共英语真题和答案

### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1×40 points)

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

Some companies might not let you rent a car    you have a credit card.

A. where B. since    C. because    D. unless

2. In his opinion, success in life mainly    on how we get along with other people.

A. keeps    B. depends    C. insists    D. spends

3. We    building the bridge by the end of next month.

A. are finishing    B. would finish    C. have finished    D. will have finished

4. Our company's service is    in nearly 80 countries around the world.

A. available    B. relative    C. natural    D. careful

5. It was in Johnson's hotel    the business meeting was held last year.

A. this    B. that    C. what    D. which

6. It is true that    drinking is bad for the health.

A. sufficient B. little    C. enough    D. excessive

7. Rising prices may    the rise in demand for these goods.

A. reflect    B. remind    C. convey    D. explain

8. The airplane arrived one hour behind .

A. plan    B. date C. time    D. schedule

9. Fresh air, enough exercise and nutritious food    to good health.

A. contribute B. add    C. attribute    D. distribute

10. Our English professor is a man of French .

A. birth    B. origin    C. source    D. breed

11. My advice is that she    to apologize to him.

A. go    B. went    C. goes    D. has gone

12. After the earthquake, a new school building was put up    there had once been a theatre.

A. that    B. where    C. which    D. when

13. Any man who wants to start a business must have some .

A. currency B. income    C. wealth    D. capital

14.    you decide to take up, you should try to make it a success.

A. If only B. Unless    C. Where    D. Whatever

15. If it    too much trouble I'd love a cup of tea.

A. isn't    B. weren't    C. wasn't    D. hadn't been

16. If you don't go. Neither .

A. shall I B. do I    C. I do    D. I shall

17. Don't talk about such things of    you are not sure.

A. which B. what    C. as D. those

18. I don't like    you speak to her.

A. the way    B. the way in that    C. the way which D. the way of which

19. After    seemed ages, the newsman disclosed the facts.

- A. there B. which C. what D. that
20. has finished the work ahead of time will be rewarded though we don't know who it will be.  
A. Those who B. Anyone C. Whoever D. No matter who
21. Jim was caught drugs into the country.  
A. steal B. smuggling C. smug D. giggling
22. The firm will the workers their loss of job.  
A. compact; with B. conflict; with  
C. compensate; for D. fight; for
23. David sent his girlfriend a ring by his grandmother for all her life.  
A. have kept B. kept C. has kept D. has been kept
24. from the top of the mountain, the building looks like a bird nest.  
A. Viewed B. Viewing C. Been viewed D. Being viewed
25. In the swamp the army by mosquitoes.  
A. was fallen B. was beset C. was worried D. was set
26. You didn't take his advice. his advice, you such a mistake.  
A. Had you taken; wouldn't have made  
B. If you had taken; would make  
C. Were you to take; shouldn't have made  
D. Have you taken; won't have made
27. Half of his goods stolen the other day.  
A. are B. were C. is D. was
28. He asks that he an opportunity to explain why he's refused to go there.  
A. is given B. must give C. should give D. be given
29. I am sorry that he in such poor health.  
A. are B. shall be C. were D. should be
30. The piano in the other shop will be , but .  
A. cheaper; not as better B. more cheap; not as better  
C. cheaper; not as good D. more cheap; not as good
31. difficult the task may be, we will try our best to complete it in time.  
A. No matter B. No wonder C. Though D. However
32. The reason is he is unable to operate the machine.  
A. because B. why C. that D. whether
33. We're talking about the piano and the pianist were in the concert we attended last night.  
A. which B. whom C. who D. that
34. The girl an English song in the next room is Tom's sister.  
A. who is singing B. is singing C. sang D. was singing
35. The first textbook for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century.  
A. having written B. to be written C. being written D. written
36. We'd like to do we can the poor.  
A. how; help B. all; to help C. whatever; help D. however; to help
37. The defense computers calculate way to the enemy missiles.

A. spoil B. harm C. destroy D. damage

38. Today, household chores have been made much easier by electrical .

A. facilities B. equipment C. appliances D. utilities

39. I really appreciate to help me, but I am sure that I will be able to manage it by myself.

A. you to offer B. that you offer

C. your offering D. you to have offered

40. to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one' s skin.

A. Exposed B. Having exposed

C. Being exposed D. After being exposed

## Part II 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.

The old idea that anyone with a little money can start a business and operate it successfully is no longer invalid (无效果的). An equally important factor is business relations with 41.

It is necessary to know what people want and to make it 42 to them in a pleasant and convenient way. With 43 effort you will understand your buyer' s needs, and know how to 44 him and make him appreciate the good points of your 45. Knowing how to 46 to customers is the secret of successful selling. They appreciate it when you show a genuine, friendly interest in helping them to get the best goods 47 their purpose.

All customers have the desire to get value in 48. Smart people are price and value 49. They will not insist 50 lower priced goods if they can be shown that higher priced goods will give them better value 51 use. Your function, as a 52, is to help the buyer get the best 53 his money. This means that you must know your goods, be able to discuss their construction and performance in an intelligent way and be confident when you 54 the special qualities of your product or 55. If you cannot tell the facts about these qualities, you should say, "I don' t know," and find them out.

Before approaching prospects with the idea of turning them into customers, you need to gain their confidence, as many articles are bought because of our faith in people as because of our faith in the 56.

Now we are ready to invite visitors. Who shall they be? Personal 57 is the best way to learn the present and probable market for what you have to offer.

Recommendation by friends is also an excellent way to get in touch 58 prospects. That is why it is important to maintain customers. Tell them of your appreciation every time they send in a prospect. Drop 59 at their offices or phone them at their homes. Tell them about things that may interest or 60 them.

41. A. customers B. sellers C. merchant D. businessmen

42. A. nice B. good C. available D. attractive

43. A. personal B. personnel C. manual D. artificial

44. A. get      B. attract      C. cheat      D. approach  
45. A. offer      B. dress      C. store      D. good  
46. A. please      B. supply      C. appeal      D. adapt  
47. A. in      B. for      C. with      D. of  
48. A. clothes      B. selling      C. food      D. exchange  
49. A. knowing      B. ignorant      C. conscious      D. dependent  
50. A. in      B. upon      C. concerning      D. with  
51. A. in      B. while      C. when      D. before  
52. A. customer      B. buyer      C. merchandise      D. salesman  
53. A. for      B. beyond      C. above      D. against  
54. A. stresses      B. display      C. emphasize      D. mentioned  
55. A. help      B. service      C. personality      D. repair  
56. A. merchant      B. salesman      C. future      D. merchandise  
57. A. attraction      B. contact      C. ability      D. traveling  
58. A. with      B. through      C. by      D. on  
59. A. out      B. in      C. across      D. letters  
60. A. disinterest      B. cheat      C. fool      D. benefit

**Part III 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 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice, and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

**“If you want to see a thing well, reach out (伸出手) and touch it!”**

That may seem a strange thing to say. But touching things can help you to see them better. Your eyes can tell you that a glass ball is round. But by holding it in your hands, you can feel how smooth (光滑) and cool the ball is. You can feel how heavy the glass is. When you feel all these about the ball, you really see it. With your skin, you can feel better. For example, your fingers can tell the difference between two coins in your pocket. You can feel a little drop of water on the back of your hand, too.

All children soon learn what “Don’t touch!” means. They hear it often. Yet most of us keep on touching things as we grow up. In shops, we touch things as we might buy: food, clothes. To see something well, we have to touch it. There are ways of learning to see well by feeling. One way is to close your eyes and try to feel everything that is touching your skin. Feel the shoes on your feet, the clothes on your body, the air on your skin. At first, it is not easy to feel these things. You are too used to (习惯于) them!

Most museums are just for looking. But today some museums have some things to touch. Their signs say, “Do touch!” There you can feel everything on show. If we want to see better, reach out and touch. Then you will really see!

61. By touching things, .

A. you will have a strange feeling

- B. you will learn how to reach out your hand  
C. you can know them better  
D. you can tell what colors they are
62. When people buy things in shops, they often .  
A. buy them first                      B. keep their right hands on them  
C. ask about them                      D. feel and touch them
63. Why does it say “At first, it is not easy to feel these things” ? Because .  
A. the things are used by people, too B. people feel the things too often  
C. people know how to use the things D. the things are easy to feel
64. Which of the following is true?  
A. Touching is more important than seeing.  
B. Our feet, fingers, hands and skin can help us buy food.  
C. People have to learn to see by feeling as they grow up.  
D. Visitors can feel the things on show in some museums.
65. Which of the following can be the best title of the story?  
A. Touching by Feeling.                      B. To See or to Feel?  
C. To See Better — Touch.                      D. Ways of Feeling.

The old Volkswagen Beetle — “The Bug” — is making a comeback. People who own them are planning to keep them forever. People who don’ t own them are paying high prices when they can find one for sale. It’ s more remarkable when you realize that VW doesn’ t even make them anymore!

A spokesman for Volkswagen of America says there were about five million “Bugs” on American roads in 1977. That was the last year they were shipped to America. VW estimates that about four million of them are still running and running and running.

Used car dealers say they can't keep "Bugs" on their lots these days. They feel it's because these cars have a history of reliable, inexpensive transportation. The cars average about 30 miles per gallon of gas.

**But all hasn't been smooth going for the "Bugs". The heating system is poor. And since it travels very close to the ground, larger cars tend to splash it with winter's snow and mud. Some in the safety field consider the Beetle as defenseless against heavier cars. But the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has nothing that shows any problem with them at all.**

66. American people like to have a “Bug” .  
A. because it is no more in production  
B. because it is reliable and energy saving  
C. because it is remarkable and easy to drive  
D. because it is safe
67. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. “Bugs” are more popular than other cars in America.  
B. “Bugs” are now produced in small quantity.  
C. American feel proud if they can own a “Bug” .  
D. No “Bugs” have been shipped to America since 1977.

68. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the word “them” refers to .
- A. a car by the name of Volkswagen Beetle
  - B. heavier cars imported from other countries
  - C. people in the safety field
  - D. people from National Highway Traffic Administration
69. What is the problem with a “Bug” ?
- A. It does not go smoothly.
  - B. It is not comfortable in winter.
  - C. It splashes mud and water.
  - D. It travels too slowly.
70. What can be concluded according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration?
- A. They are going to investigate into “Bugs” problem.
  - B. Some of the “Bugs” are not usable any more.
  - C. It is defenseless when it is hit by a heavy car.
  - D. The “Bugs” is good for use.

There are many ways to learn about people of other lands. One way is to study the clothing other people wear. For thousands of years, people in different part of the world have worn very different types of clothing. There are four big reasons for this.

One reason might be religion. In many Moslem countries, women must wear veils to hide their faces. The veils must be worn in public. Veils are part of the Moslem religion. The second reason is that different materials are used in different countries. For instance, in France the materials used in clothing may be cotton, silk, wool, or many other man made materials. Most people in China wear cotton.

The ways clothes are made are also very different. This is another reason why people dress differently. Western countries rely on machines to make most of their clothing. Someone living in India can use only hand power to make the clothing he needs.

World wide differences in customs also lead to differences in clothing. A Mexican farmer wears a straw hat with a brim up. In China, a farmer wears a straw hat with a brim down. Both hats are used to protect the farmers from the sun. Some of these customs have come down through thousands of years.

71. If you want to learn about the differences about people in the world, you.
- A. should know the ways to study other lands
  - B. should know the four big reasons given in the passage
  - C. may study the different types of clothing people wear
  - D. may be surprised by the ways people wear hats
72. In many Moslem countries, women have to in public.
- A. wear more clothes than men
  - B. cover their faces with veils
  - C. protect their faces from being hurt
  - D. wear religious clothing
73. Which of the following is the reason for the differences in clothing?
- A. Materials used for clothes differ from country to country.
  - B. Cotton is the common material for clothing.
  - C. Man made materials are invented to make clothes.

D. Most people like silk clothes.

74. The third reason for difference in clothing is .

- A. different materials
- B. different ways of making clothes
- C. different styles of dressing
- D. different religions

75. The two examples of wearing hats are given in the last paragraph to show .

- A. the effect of customs on dressing style
- B. the function of wearing straw hat
- C. the correct way of wearing straw hat
- D. the long history of some customs

#### Pressure Cooker (高压锅) Safety

When you are cooking with a pressure cooker, you should learn a few common sense (常识) rules:

1. Never leave the cooker unwatched when it is in use.
2. Add sufficient liquid but never past the recommended fill point. Overfilling the cooker may block the vent pipe (排气孔) and cause the cooker to explode.
3. Set the cooking time. Too much time may overcook the food or too much pressure may build up in the cooker. Too little time will lead to undercooked food.
4. If you are new to pressure cooking, follow the cooking instructions carefully. Heat and time can either result in a great meal or a ruined one.
5. Never try to force a pressure cooker cover open. Allow the cooker to cool or run it under cool water before trying to open the cover.
6. Clean the cooker thoroughly after each use. Mild detergent (洗涤剂) and hot water work the best. Do not use stove ash or sand for they may damage the cooker. The gasket (密封圈) is best cleaned in warm soapy water and then dried. Store the gasket in the bottom of the pot.

76. According to the first rule, the user should .

- A. keep the cooker under close watch
- B. always keep the cooker half full
- C. never leave the cooker empty
- D. never turn off the stove

77. According to the second rule, too much liquid in the cooker may result in .

- A. a ruined meal
- B. undercooked food
- C. too little pressure
- D. a blocked vent pipe

78. According to the fifth rule, a pressure cooker cover should be opened .

- A. as soon as the cook is finished
- B. while it is still on the stove
- C. with force when it is hot
- D. after it is cooled down

79. According to the instructions, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The gasket should be cleaned thoroughly with cold water.
- B. Mild detergent and hot water can best clean the cooker.

- C. Soapy water will often damage the cooker.
- D. Sand can be used to clean the cooker.
- 80. Which of the following operations may be dangerous?
  - A. Overfilling the cooker with food and water.
  - B. Cleaning the cooker with detergent.
  - C. Cooling the cooker with cold water.
  - D. Setting too little cooking time.

**Part IV Translation (2×10 points)**

**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. 无论问题看起来怎么复杂, 他总能找到解决办法。
- 82. 吃过早饭后, 作家就坐在书房里处理早上来的信件。
- 83. 她总是很愉快地向我打招呼。
- 84. 你旅游时走陆路还是水路?
- 85. 孩子的性格受家庭环境影响很大。
- 86. Prices vary with the seasons.
- 87. A pen is to a writer what a gun is to a fighter.
- 88. Many girl students specialize in English.
- 89. Thanks to a kind hearted taxi driver, Amy arrived at the meeting room in time.
- 90. The motives for suicide can be categorized into areas such as failure, the need for attention, stress, and so on.

**Part V Error Correction (1×10 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 incorrect part, then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the Answer Sheet.

- 91. SheA is soB a good teacher thatC all the students likeD her.
- 92. SupposedA he does not comeB, shallC we go withoutD him?
- 93. NeitherA of them wereB in good health, butC both workedD very hard.
- 94. I' m lookA forward to hearingB good newsC from youD.
- 95. MoreA and more, she wanted to communicateB forC othersD.
- 96. Her wallet has been stolenA from her unlocked carB, onlyC because of her carelessnessD.
- 97. Weather permitA, the JohnsonsB will hold open airC garden partyD.
- 98. No soonerA had they reachedB there whenC they were ordered toD return to London.
- 99. He must haveA stayed up lateB last night, mustn' tC heD?
- 100. ThatA tests can actually give measurement of the language skillsB of the students areC questioned by many teachersD.



**Part VI Writing (1×20 points)**

**Directions:** For this part, you' re required to write a composition with at least 120 words based on the following picture. Please entitle and write it on the Answer Sheet.

“People who wears the shoes is the only one who knows if they are suitable.”

详细答案联系 QQ: 26457847

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