

# 2010 年河南省普通高等学校

## 选拔优秀专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试

### 公共英语

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分值	40	20	40	30	20	150

注意事项:

答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号填写在答题卡上。  
本试卷的试题答案必须答在答题卡上, 答在试卷上无效。

#### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1 x 40)

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

- The fire must have \_\_\_\_\_ after the shop was closed.  
A. broken out      B. broken down  
C. broken in      D. broken through
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ join the army.  
A. too young to      B. enough young to  
C. very young to      D. young enough to
- Finally he got time for a glance \_\_\_\_\_ this report.  
A. off      B. round  
C. on      D. at
- Your idea seems to be good but it isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. practical      B. possible  
C. plentiful      D. precious
- He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ pop music while I prefer classical music.  
A. to listen to      B. to listen  
C. listening to      D. listening to
- When the little girl awoke, she found herself \_\_\_\_\_ by a group of soldiers.  
A. surround      B. be surrounded  
C. being surrounded      D. being surrounding

- The manager lost his \_\_\_\_\_ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.  
A. mood      B. temper  
C. mind      D. passion
- There are several characteristics of the textbook \_\_\_\_\_ attention.  
A. worthwhile      B. worth of  
C. worthy      D. worthy of
- The new building \_\_\_\_\_ all the other buildings in the town.  
A. dwarfs      B. distorts  
C. deserts      D. depresses
- I passed the test. I \_\_\_\_\_ it without your help.  
A. would not pass      B. wouldn't have passed  
C. didn't pass      D. had not passed
- The Internet has brought \_\_\_\_\_ big changes in the way we work.  
A. about      B. out  
C. back      D. up
- The father writes in his will that every son and daughter \_\_\_\_\_ a share of his property.  
A. has      B. to have  
C. having      D. have
- He hurried to the hospital, only \_\_\_\_\_ his father had just died.  
A. to tell      B. to be told  
C. telling      D. told
- \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, he would be able to see the opening ceremony.  
A. Would he come      B. If he comes  
C. Was he coming      D. Were he to come
- The speaker could hardly find safe ground \_\_\_\_\_ his arguments.  
A. on which to base      B. to base on  
C. on the base      D. which to base on
- He is a man who is always \_\_\_\_\_ fault with other people.  
A. putting      B. seeking  
C. finding      D. looking for
- The factory had to \_\_\_\_\_ a number of employees because of the economic crisis in the country.  
A. lay out      B. lay off      C. lay aside      D. lay down
- Would you spare some time to have a chat with me \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee?  
A. for      B. with      C. during      D. over

19. Ten days ago the young man \_\_\_\_\_ his boss \_\_\_\_\_ his intention to resign.

- A. informed ... of
- B. informed ... on
- C. informed ... in
- D. informed ... to

20. It is necessary that he \_\_\_\_\_ the task by the end of next week.

- A. fulfill
- B. will fulfill
- C. will have fulfilled
- D. fulfills

21. It is impossible for so \_\_\_\_\_ workers to do so \_\_\_\_\_ work in a single day.

- A. few... much
- B. few... many
- C. little... much
- D. little... many

22. No further discussions \_\_\_\_\_, the meeting was brought to an end.

- A. arose
- B. arising
- C. to arise
- D. be arisen

23. The other day, Mum and I went to St. James's Hospital, and they did lots and lots of tests on me, \_\_\_\_\_ are horrible and frightening.

- A. most of them
- B. most of which
- C. most of that
- D. most of what

24. He is a pleasant fellow to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. work
- B. work with
- C. be working
- D. be worked

25. On his way to the airport, it \_\_\_\_\_ to him that he had forgotten to take his passport.

- A. happened
- B. occurred
- C. reflected
- D. took place

26. Orlando, a city in Florida, \_\_\_\_\_ for its main attraction, Magic Kingdom.

- A. which is well known
- B. being well known
- C. well known
- D. is well known

27. \_\_\_\_\_, he couldn't earn enough to support the family.

- A. Hard as he worked
- B. As he worked hard
- C. As hard he worked
- D. Hard as did he work

28. I used \_\_\_\_\_ on the left in England, but I soon got used \_\_\_\_\_ on the right in China.

- A. to driving... to drive
- B. to drive... to driving
- C. to drive... to drive
- D. to driving... to driving

29. Can machines perform the same tasks \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. that man does
- B. what man does
- C. how man does
- D. as man does

30. \_\_\_\_\_ that the trade between the two countries reached its highest point.

- A. During the 1960's
- B. It was in the 1960's
- C. That it was in the 1960's
- D. It was the 1960's

31. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ with him since he has made up his mind.

- A. to argue
- B. arguing
- C. to be argued
- D. argued

32. The more he tried to please her, \_\_\_\_\_ she seemed to appreciate it.

- A. less
- B. lesser
- C. the less
- D. the lesser

33. The information technology has greatly \_\_\_\_\_ people's life.

- A. affected
- B. effect
- C. impact
- D. infected

34. Having a good command of English is \_\_\_\_\_ an easy thing.

- A. by all means
- B. by any means
- C. by every means
- D. by no means

35. My mobile phone isn't working. It \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. needs being repaired
- B. needs repairing
- C. needs to repair
- D. needs repaired

36. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but \_\_\_\_\_ the police.

- A. called in
- B. calling in
- C. call in
- D. to call in

37. He never \_\_\_\_\_ to his customers in his business except occasionally for some special reasons. This time he cut the price by half, which really shocked me.

- A. leaked
- B. drew
- C. quoted
- D. yielded

38. It is useful to be able to predict the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which a price change will influence supply and demand.

- A. from
- B. with
- C. to
- D. for

39. Undergraduate students \_\_\_\_\_ the rare books in the school library.

- A. have access for
- B. keep access in
- C. keep access on
- D. have access to

40. \_\_\_\_\_ sat down \_\_\_\_\_ the phone rang.

- A. No sooner had he ... than
- B. No sooner he had ... than
- C. No sooner had he ... when
- D. No sooner he had ... when

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- B. No sooner he had ... than
- C. No sooner had he ... when
- D. No sooner he had ... when

## Part II Cloze ( 1 x 20 )

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

What do we mean by a perfect English pronunciation? In one sense there are as many different kinds of 41 as there are speakers of it. No two speakers 42 in exactly the same 43. We can always hear differences 44 them, and the pronunciation of English to 45 a great deal in different geographical 46. How do we decide what sort of English to use as a 47? This is not a question that can be 48 in the same way for all foreign learners of English. 49 you live in a part of the world as 50, where there is a long 51 of speaking English for general communication purpose, you should select to 52 a good variety of the pronunciation of this area. It would be mistake in these 53 to use as a model BBC English or 54 of the sort. On the other hand, if you live in a country 55 there is no traditional 56 of English, you must take as your model some forms of 57 English pronunciation. It does not 58 very much which form you choose. The most 59 way is to take as your model the sort of English you can 60 most often.

- |                   |               |                 |                  |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. language   | B. linguistic | C. English      | D. linguist      |
| 42. A. spoke      | B. spoken     | C. speaks       | D. speak         |
| 43. A. way        | B. form       | C. sort         | D. type          |
| 44. A. of         | B. among      | C. between      | D. from          |
| 45. A. varies     | B. changes    | C. shifts       | D. alters        |
| 46. A. spaces     | B. parts      | C. countries    | D. areas         |
| 47. A. guide      | B. model      | C. symbol       | D. direction     |
| 48. A. given      | B. answered   | C. satisfied    | D. responded     |
| 49. A. Because    | B. When       | C. Whether      | D. If            |
| 50. A. Russia     | B. Mongolia   | C. India        | D. Japan         |
| 51. A. tradition  | B. use        | C. custom       | D. habit         |
| 52. A. seize      | B. acquire    | C. have         | D. hold          |
| 53. A. actions    | B. decisions  | C. combinations | D. circumstances |
| 54. A. everything | B. nothing    | C. things       | D. anything      |
| 55. A. which      | B. that       | C. where        | D. wherever      |
| 56. A. use        | B. used       | C. useful       | D. usefulness    |
| 57. A. domestic   | B. practical  | C. national     | D. new           |
| 58. A. matter     | B. affect     | C. trouble      | D. care          |
| 59. A. ordinary   | B. sensitive  | C. effective    | D. careful       |
| 60. A. listen     | B. find       | C. notice       | D. hear          |

## Part III Reading Comprehension ( 2 x 20 )

**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.

### Passage One

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

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

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

61. The passage centers on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how an undersea volcano broke out  
B. how an island rose up in the sea  
C. how soil was formed on a new island  
D. how life began on a volcano-produced island
62. According to the passage, the island got its first soil from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sea waves  
B. the sand brought by the wind  
C. its own rock  
D. cool rains
63. The word "naked" (in para. 3) could be replaced by which of the following?
- A. red      B. new      C. old      D. bare
64. The order of coming into being on the island is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. soil, plants and animals  
B. soil, little creatures and plants  
C. soil, birds and plants  
D. soil, human beings and animals



65. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Spiders were the first life that could live on the island.
- B. The island is far away from any piece of land.
- C. Insects could not live on the island without plants.
- D. Plants were brought to the island by human beings.

### Passage Two

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

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

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

66. Ernest Hemingway died in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1969
- B. 1979
- C. 1981
- D. 1961

67. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. His father taught him to fish and hunt when he was a boy.
- B. His family had a summer house in northern Michigan.
- C. He taught himself music when he was a boy.
- D. He also went squirrel hunting in the woods.

68. After he became successful, Ernest Hemingway \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. preferred to stay in big cities
- B. chose to live in somewhat isolated places
- C. moved his family to Paris
- D. killed himself

69. Being talented in music, Hemingway's mother once wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be a music teacher
- B. help Hemingway learn music
- C. perform on the stage as a singer
- D. marry a rich husband

70. The passage is most probably from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a literary biography
- B. a science textbook
- C. a term paper
- D. a personal diary

### Passage Three

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

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

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

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

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

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

Perhaps all this gives the impression that future man will not be a very attractive creature to look at. This may well be true. All the same, in spite of all these changes, future man will still have a lot in common with us. He will still be a human being, with thoughts and emotions similar to our own.

71. The passage tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how man's life will be in the future
- B. how future man will look like
- C. the fact that man's organs will function differently in the future
- D. the fact that man is growing uglier as time passes

72. There is evidence that man is changing, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he has been growing taller over the past 500 years
- B. he has got stronger eyes than he ever had
- C. his hair is getting thinner and thinner
- D. his limbs are getting weaker because he tends to make less use of them

73. Man's forehead will grow larger because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he will make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity
- B. the other 80% of his brain will grow in due time
- C. he had rather narrow forehead a few hundred years ago
- D. he will have to use his brain more and more as time goes on

74. Future man will probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have smaller eyes
- B. have larger eyes
- C. see better
- D. have to wear better glasses

75. The reason for believing that future man will be different is that he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will grow stronger
- B. never stops changing
- C. hopes for a change
- D. will live a different life

#### Passage Four

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

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

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

world famous.

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

76. A "bidder" (in para. 1) is a person \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. who sells something.
- B. who buys something.
- C. who offers a price.
- D. who borrows something.

77. Auctioned goods are sold \_\_\_\_\_ price offered.

- A. for the highest
- B. for the fixed
- C. for the lowest
- D. for the unexpected

78. The end of the bidding is called "knocking down" because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the auctioneer knocks the buyer down
- B. the auctioneer knocks the rostrum down
- C. the goods are knocked down onto the table
- D. the auctioneer bangs the table with a hammer

79. The "candle" used in para.2 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. because they took place at night
- B. as a signal for the crowd to gather
- C. to give light to the auctioneer
- D. to limit the time when offers could be made

80. An auction catalogue gives prospective buyers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the current market values of the goods
- B. details of the goods to be sold
- C. the order in which goods must be sold
- D. free admission to the auction sale

**Part IV. Translation ( 1.5 x 20 )**

**Section A**

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

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

**Section B**

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

**Dialogue One:**

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

**Dialogue Two:**

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

**Part V Writing ( 20 x 1 )**

**Directions:** *For this part, you're required to write An Application Letter. You should write at least 120 words, and your composition should be based on the outline given in Chinese below and write your composition on the Answer Sheet.*

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

写信日期：2010年3月2日

申请函内容包括：

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

**Words for reference:**

北方大学 Beifang University

志愿者 volunteer

上海世博会 the Shanghai Expo