

2014 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本 (英语)

第 I 卷 (选择题 , 共 125 分)

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A.expose | B.phrase | C.accuse | D.loose |
| 2. A.hope | B.move | C.zone | D.joke |
| 3. A.beneath | B.wealthy | C.southern | D.athlete |
| 4. A.percentage | B.stage | C.village | D.passage |
| 5. A.collision | B.pension | C.dimension | D.extension |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. These apple trees, _____ I planted three years ago, have not borne any fruit.
A. which B. that C. when D. what
7. Don't remind me of that awful day; I _____ such a fool of myself.
A. will make B. made C. am making D. make
8. The relationship between parents and their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.
A. to have B. have C. has D. having
9. Only by telling the truth _____ win the trust and support of your friends.
A. you did B. you can C. did you D. can you
10. If it had not rained yesterday, they _____ work on time.

- A. would finish B. will finish
- C. would have finished D. will have finished
11. They are studying the Solar System's _____ planet, Saturn, and its moons.
- A. second largest B. two largest
- C. largest second D. largest two
12. My daughter is quite well now _____ a slight headache.
- A. but for B. beside C. except for D. besides
13. She is treated _____ better than I was.
- A. many B. much C. more D. little
14. He had to quit the job _____ his ill health.
- A. because B. as C. because of D. as for
15. She needs more friends of her own _____.
- A. period B. year C. stage D. age
16. I'd like to go with you; _____, my hands are full at the moment.
- A. whenever B. however C. wherever D. whatever
17. He entered the office hurriedly, _____ the door open.
- A. leave B. leaving C. to leave D. left
18. Smoking and drinking may _____ heart disease and cancer.
- A. come from B. result from C. get to D. lead to
19. _____, the training will help you become better at what you do.
- A. In the long run B. In the season
- C. In the long range D. In the period
20. Sea levels are _____ to rise between 7 and 23 inches by the end of 21st century.
- A. expected B. inspected C. detected D. suspected

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The Nobel Prizes are awards that are given each year for special things that people or groups of people have achieved. They are awarded in six ____21____: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics.

The prizes come from ____22____ that was created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel. He wanted to use some of his money to help make the world a ____23____ place to live in.

Many organizations, chosen by Alfred Nobel himself, ____24____ who receives the prizes. Each award ____25____ a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money. Prizes can only be given to ____26____ of all races, countries and religions. Only the Peace Prize can ____27____ be given to a group.

The first Nobel Prizes were handed out ____28____ December 10, 1901—five years after Alfred Nobel's death. Nobel was a chemist, engineer and inventor ____29____ most famous invention, dynamite (炸药), made him a ____30____ man. Although he gave the world such a ____31____ weapon, Nobel was always against wars and ____32____. He therefore left a lot of money that was to go to those who did a lot for the peace of ____33____.

Officials at first handed out only five prizes a year. The prize for economics was first awarded in 1969. In some ____34____ prizes were not awarded because there were no ____35____ candidates.

All prizes are presented in Stockholm, Sweden, with the exception of the Peace Prize, which is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

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|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. regions | B. parts | C. classes | D. areas |
| 22. A. a scholarship | B. a bond | C. an investment | D. a fund |
| 23. A. better | B. cleaner | C. larger | D. richer |
| 24. A. determine | B. declare | C. announce | D. conclude |
| 25. A. refers to | B. makes up | C. consists of | D. focuses on |
| 26. A. institutions | B. organizations | C. individuals | D. singles |
| 27. A. still | B. yet | C. ever | D. also |
| 28. A. at | B. on | C. by | D. in |
| 29. A. whose | B. who | C. whom | D. that |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 30. A. serious | B. humorous | C. smart | D. rich |
| 31. A. magic | B. strange | C. deadly | D. mysterious |
| 32. A. confusion | B. violence | C. jealousy | D. hatred |
| 33. A. mind | B. races | C. mankind | D. regions |
| 34. A. time | B. years | C. times | D. year |
| 35. A. worthy | B. valuable | C. worthwhile | D. invaluable |

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

About 79 million Americans have pre-diabetes (糖尿病前期). That means they have blood sugar that's higher than normal but not high enough to be diagnosed (诊断) with type 2—at least not yet. One long-term study reported by the American Diabetes Association found that 11% of people with pre-diabetes develop the full-blown disease each year. Another study shows that pre-diabetes will probably become type 2 in 10 years or less.

Yet, that process is not inevitable. Last year, scientists in Colorado found that people with pre-diabetes who lowered their blood sugar to normal levels—even briefly—were 56% less likely to reach type 2 levels.

If you have pre-diabetes, here are four steps to help prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis:

Lose 7% of your body weight. That is about 15 pounds for the persons who weigh 200. Dropping that small percentage has been shown to lower the risk of developing type 2 by close to 60%.

Exercise 30 minutes five days a week. Whether you do the 30 minutes in one shot or in three 10-minute sessions, the benefit is the same. Choose certain exercises, such as fast walking, playing tennis or lifting weights. Physical activity such as sweeping floors works, too.

Turn to your doctor. In some cases, pre-diabetes raises the risk of heart disease and stroke by 50%. Your doctor may use some medicine to control your glucose (葡萄糖) levels and keep your blood pressure in check.

Know your numbers. To see if your pre-diabetes is improving, have your blood sugar checked regularly. A fasting blood sugar of 100 to 125 mg/dl suggests pre-diabetes; 126 mg/dl or above is diabetes; and below 100 is normal. Other tests, including glucose tolerance and A1C, also are used to monitor blood sugar.

36. What do we learn from the two studies mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. Enough attention should be paid to the treatment of type 2.
- B. Pre-diabetes will surely become type 2 diabetes.
- C. Pre-diabetes is ranked No. 1 danger threatening Americans' health.
- D. Pre-diabetes is likely to become diabetes within years.

37. To prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis, people with pre-diabetes should pay most attention to _____.

- A. heart disease
- B. glucose levels
- C. stroke
- D. exercises

38. Which of the following suggests that you have pre-diabetes?

- A. 110mg/dl.
- B. 70 mg/dl.
- C. 130mg/dl.
- D. 90mg/dl.

39. What column of a newspaper is most likely to have this article?

- A. Education.
- B. Technology.
- C. Health.
- D. Entertainment.

Passage Two

Like any teenagers, the face of *One Teen Story* is changing fast. Just a year old, the monthly magazine of short fiction for young people is getting a new editor-in-chief: Patrick Ryan, 47, the associate editor of *Granta* from 2009 to 2013. He left the London-based literary journal last month.

Editing *One Teen Story*—the younger sibling (姊妹篇) of *One Story* magazine—will offer Ryan a chance to reach a whole new audience. “It’s really the only magazine for young adult short fiction,” he says from his office in New York. “It’s tremendously exciting that there are younger people out there who have subscriptions and look forward to getting these stories once a month. That form is usually only presented when it’s forced upon them in schools.”

Designed for readers 14 and up, *One Teen Story* publishes nine issues a year. Like its sibling magazine, it doesn’t carry photographs or advertising. It’s just exactly what it says: one story per issue.

Ryan says young people are “looking for engaging reads about people whom they can identify with. It’s not about having a message or positive spin (说教) . It always starts on a character level, and it has to have an interesting story. If you look at the “Twilight” characters and the “Harry Potter” characters, they feel very contemporary.”

Ryan also sees the magazine as a way to encourage talented authors. “I would love to make *One Teen Story* the first publication for writers who then go on and keep at this business. I just really love the idea that this magazine would be the starting point for somebody—would be the push to make a talented writer feel that it was worth keeping at this.”

40. Who is Patrick Ryan?

- A. He is the editor-in-chief of “Twilight”. B. He is the editor-in-chief of *Granta*.
C. He is the editor-in-chief of *One Teen Story*. D. He is the editor-in-chief of *One Story*.

41. What is *One Teen Story*?

- A. It is a column of a newspaper. B. It is a story magazine for teenagers.
C. It is a magazine of science fiction. D. It is a London-based literary journal.

42. According to Ryan, what attracts young readers most?

- A. Characters and stories close to their life. B. Photographs and illustration.
C. Political teachings and moral messages. D. Chances and practices in business.

43. In the last paragraph, the underlined phrase “this business” means _____.

- A. editing magazines B. reading stories
C. making money D. writing stories

Passage Three

Couples are restricting the size of their families in the UK because of cash worries brought on by the financial crisis and the subsequent decline. We’re now up to nearly 3.7 million families where there is an only child, a rise from about 3.3 million in 2005. That means nearly half of all parents have only one child.

Financial worries aren’t the only driver. The trend towards later motherhood has been mentioned as a cause, as have soaring costs of raising a child, which have been calculated as £222,500 from birth to 21 years of age. This is an increase of nearly 40% in 10 years.

The increasing availability of IVF(试管婴儿) is also a factor and an interesting one. Couples who might have remained childless in the past now invest in IVF and get pregnant. And because of the cost they stop after one child.

It may not be a bad thing; there are outstanding examples of talented only children. Some argue that being an only child promoted their success. These include actors Natalie Portman and Al Pacino, golfer Tiger Woods and even Queen Victoria. A study from the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex also showed that the fewer brothers and sisters a child has, the happier they are. It seems fighting for parental attention and affection—which sometimes descends into physical fights—is more stressful than any adult had previously thought. And it's not compensated (弥补) by having a playmate.

44. The smaller size of UK families is mainly related to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A.health problems | B.financial problems |
| C.cultural problems | D.technical problems |

45. The passage shows that IVF is _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A.very expensive | B.safer than natural pregnancy |
| C.a risky investment | D.very popular in UK |

46. What is a proved advantage of one-child family?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Efficient family education. | B. Improved family life. |
| C. Promotion of children's success. | D. Higher number of sports stars. |

47. The findings of the institute at the University of Essex might mean that _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. parents-children relationship is off balance |
| B. the only children's lack of playmates causes problems |
| C. children have to struggle for parental love |
| D. the only children are much happier than others |

Passage Four

At first glance, there hardly seems to be any comparison between Ravenna and Rome, but back in the 5th century, it was Ravenna that served as capital of the Western Roman Empire. In this city, Roman rulers built monuments which are famous, then and now, for their sweeping mosaics (镶嵌图案). Seven of Ravenna 's eight buildings from the 5th and 6th centuries are

spectacularly decorated with examples of this ancient art. “In the past, many people couldn’t read or write,” says tour guide and Ravenna native Silvia Giogoli. “Mosaics were a way to explain the religion and the political situation to the people.”

Visitors to Ravenna can look at pieces of art by ancient artists, listen to musicians, and learn to make their own masterpieces.

Travel Tips

When to Go: June-October; weather is pleasant in April and May but historic sites can get crowded with school groups.

Where to Stay: Walk through historic district sites from Albergo Cappello and stay at a modern Hotel Centrale Byron.

How to Get Around: Take the train from Bologna, and then walk, bike, or use taxis within the city.

Where to Eat or Drink: Housed in a former movie theater, two-story Ristorante Cinema Alexander blends 1940s Hollywood flavor with homemade Emilia Romagna courses and attentive service (helpful in translating the menu). For fresh seafood, try Osteria L’Accigua and Da Buco.

What to Buy: Watch the next generation of Emilia Romagna mosaic artists create contemporary and traditional pieces in local studios where modern artists use the same methods as their Byzantine forefathers.

What to Read Before You Go: *Ravenna in Late Antiquity*, by Deborah Mauskopf Deliyannis (2010), provides a wide-ranging look at the city’s art, architecture, and history.

48. In ancient times, mosaics were used to _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. explain religion and politics | B. display artistic achievements |
| C. teach reading and writing | D. compete with Roman paintings |

49. Lots of schoolchildren visit historic sites such as Ravenna in _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|------------|---------|
| A. September | B. May | C. October | D. June |
|--------------|--------|------------|---------|

50. If you want to try fresh seafood, you should go to _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Ristorante Cinema Alexander | B. Emilia Romagna |
| C. Osteria L’Accigua and Da Buco | D. Hotel Centrale Byron |

51. Why is *Ravenna in late Antiquity* recommended in this passage?

- A. Because tourists can get valuable tips for buying art pieces.
- B. Because it was written by a famous writer.
- C. Because it provides useful information about the city's weather.
- D. Because tourists get to learn a lot about the city from it.

Passage Five

When you pat your pet dog, he wags (摆来摆去) his tail. That is his way of saying that he loves you. And, if you pay attention, you will see that he uses his tail to say so many things. Every movement of the tail means a different thing. If the dog is wagging its tail, it is a sign of friendliness; if his tail is straight, it means he is getting ready for a fight; and if his tail is tucked (塞) behind his legs, it means he is giving up the fight.

Unlike dogs, cats' tail language is not so expressive. When a cat feels threatened, he puffs himself up to appear big and his tail shakes with tension. And when he is displeased with something, he lashes out (甩动) his tail.

The tail language of dogs and cats has a little story behind it. Earlier, when dogs and cats had not become friends with human beings, they were predators. They used to hunt other animals for their food.

When dogs went out hunting with their friends, tail language came handy. When they were close to each other, dogs could use facial expressions to talk. But, for long-distance communication, they used their tails. Unlike dogs, cats liked to hunt alone. So, they did not need to use tail language too often. As a result, their vocabulary in tail language is much smaller than that of dogs'.

52. What does it mean when a dog's tail is straight?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A.It is going to fight. | B.It has a lot to say to you. |
| C.It likes to be patted. | D.It wants to stop fighting. |

53. A cat tries to appear big when it is _____ .

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| A.ready to hunt | B.facing a danger | C.hungry | D.unhappy |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|

54. Which of the following does the author intend to say?

- A.Dogs and cats are usually good pets. B.Dogs and cats are not good friends.
C.Dogs use tail language more than cats. D.Dogs are much friendlier than cats.

55. In the last paragraph, the underlined word “predators” refers to _____ .

- A. animals that live in the wild
B. animals that follow and obey other animals
C. animals kept by people
D. animals that kill and eat other animals

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| A.You can't believe it. | B. Congratulations |
| C. What makes the day so important | D. Cheer up |
| E. It's a wonderful day. | F. Is that true |
| G. Thanks, Daddy | H. I'm proud of you. |

Father: How's your day at school, Costa?

Costa: ___56___, Daddy! It's a day I will never forget.

Father: Oh, is it? ___57___, my son?

Costa: I have been made the chairman of the Students' Association.

Father: That's great. ___58___!

Costa: ___59___.

Father: That's really nice. You stood first in the examination and now you have won the chairmanship. ___60___, my son.

Costa: Thank you, Daddy.

第II卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100-120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it neatly.

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 的班级即将组织一次郊游 (picnic) , 请你给你的外籍教师 (Steve) 写封信, 内容包括:

- 邀请他参加此项活动；
- 介绍活动的具体安排和内容（如时间、地点等）；
- 告知需要做的准备（如着装、自备午餐等）；
- 希望他参加并尽快给予答复。

Dear Steve,




2015 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本 (英语)

第 I 卷 (选择题 , 共 125 分)

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A.me <u>a</u> sure | B.de <u>a</u> dl <u>i</u> ne | C.h <u>ea</u> t | D.f <u>ea</u> ther |
| 2. A.laugh <u>te</u> r | B.enough | C.cough | D.gh <u>o</u> st |
| 3. A.rob | B.lim <u>b</u> | C.disturb | D.abso <u>r</u> b |
| 4. A.unc <u>l</u> e | B.produ <u>c</u> t | C.rur <u>a</u> l | D.ugl <u>y</u> |
| 5. A.slow | B.shower | C.flower | D.how |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. Only in my thirties _____ a purpose in life.
- A. did I find B. I did find C. I found D. found
7. _____ his telephone number, she didn't know how to get in touch with him.
- A. Having forgotten B. To have forgotten
- C. Forgetting D. To Forget
8. These are the pictures of the hotel _____ we held our annual meetings.
- A. where B. which C. that D. when
9. I wonder if there is _____ university in your hometown.
- A. the B. / C. a D. an
10. It is _____ that text messaging while driving is dangerous.

- A. significant B. obvious C. necessary D. sufficient
11. My secretary usually opens my post _____ it's marked "private".
A. for B. as C. unless D. if
12. My aunt's business has been doing poorly, but she's hoping that her _____ will change.
A. emotion B. luck C. duty D. fame
13. Who should be responsible _____ the accident?
A. at B. of C. with D. for
14. The old man, together with his neighbors, _____ the performance when it began to rain.
A. have enjoyed B. has enjoyed
C. was enjoying D. were enjoying
15. My teacher recommended that I _____ as careful as possible when I took an exam.
A. will be B. be C. am D. were
16. Several novels by Mo Yan _____ into English so far.
A. had been translated B. were translated
C. are translated D. have been translated
17. The pianist didn't _____ until the last minute before the concert.
A. turn up B. turn out C. turn of D. turn on
18. — I'm sorry about the misunderstanding.
— You _____ apologize; it wasn't your fault.
A. needn't B. wouldn't C. couldn't D. mustn't
19. Let's go to the airport a little earlier _____ we can choose better seats.
A. now that B. for that C. by that D. so that
20. Jason made sharp comments on Mary's idea, but he didn't mean _____ her.
A. to be hurt B. to hurt C. hurt D. hurting

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Where do cars get their energy from? For most cars, the answer is petrol. ___21___ some cars use electricity. These cars have ___22___ motors that get their power from large batteries. In ___23___, there are even cars that have ___24___ an electric motor and a petrol motor. These types of cars are ___25___ hybrid (混合) cars.

Most people tend to think of electric cars as a new ___26___, but they have been around for a long time. In the ___27___ 19th and early 20th centuries electric cars were common because the technology for petrol engines was not very advanced. But ___28___ the petrol engine became easier to make and more powerful, this type of engines became the most ___29___. Interest in electric cars was high in the 1970s and 1980s because ___30___ became very expensive. Recently, electric cars have again become well-liked because people want cars that pollute ___31___.

Electric cars are better than petrol cars ___32___ several ways. The biggest benefit is reduced pollution. In areas ___33___ there is a high percentage of electric cars, pollution is not that serious. The second benefit of electric cars is a ___34___ in the dependence on foreign oil. Several countries don't want to ___35___ on oil from other countries. Since electric cars can run on electricity from coal or nuclear power stations, there is less need to import oil.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. But | B. Nor | C. Or | D. And |
| 22. A. traditional | B. common | C. same | D. special |
| 23. A. summary | B. detail | C. time | D. addition |
| 24. A. all | B. both | C. either | D. neither |
| 25. A. described | B. regarded | C. called | D. known |
| 26. A. invention | B. influence | C. instrument | D. intention |
| 27. A. last | B. beginning | C. recent | D. late |
| 28. A. unless | B. after | C. before | D. until |
| 29. A. popular | B. comfortable | C. difficult | D. dangerous |
| 30. A. motors | B. power | C. cars | D. oil |
| 31. A. much | B. more | C. less | D. few |
| 32. A. by | B. in | C. at | D. on |

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 33. A. when | B. where | C. what | D. which |
| 34. A. start | B. need | C. reduction | D. rise |
| 35. A. put | B. hold | C. rely | D. keep |

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

As we recently discovered, there is a Stepmother's Day, though it is not on any official holiday calendar. So, it would be safe to assume that there is a similar day for step dads, too. Right? Well, it depends on what you read. A Google search brought up posts that say, for example, "It's on father's day—father's day is for fathers, step-fathers and people who are like fathers to you—it's a day for making father figures feel special." Further searching found a Stepfather's Day Facebook page that says, "The unofficial Stepfather's Day is the fourth Sunday of June." Unfortunately, as of the publishing of this article, only 30 people have "liked" the page. Considering that studies show 3.3 million men, or 11.1% of U.S. fathers, live with at least one stepchild, that's only a drop in the ocean.

It's interesting to note that there is a National Grandparents' Day. President Jimmy Carter signed it into law in 1978. Law! While grandparents are undoubtedly special people in our children's lives, they are often seen as the most loving family members. But what about the stepparents? The stepparents are the ones who are often the outsiders, the ones who have to endure the hurtful "You're not my dad!" or "You're not my mom!" And yet they never give up. They do their best to overcome the inherent challenges of stepparents and be role models for their stepchildren. These unsung (未被颂扬的) family heroes deserve "official" days of honor. Perhaps if we are loud enough, President Obama, who had a stepfather himself, will sign into law National Stepmother's Day and National Stepfather's Day. Are you with me? Follow me and get your voice heard. How cool it would be if we could make this happen!

36. What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. 11.1% of U.S. fathers who live with at least one stepchild in the U.S.
- B. 3.3 million men who live with at least one stepchild in the world.
- C. Father figures who are equally honored in the U.S.

- D. 30 people who support Stepfather's Day on the Facebook page.
37. What did President Jimmy Carter sign into law in 1978?
- A. The National Step children's Day.
B. The National Stepparents' Day.
C. The National Grandparents' Day.
D. The National Grandchildren's Day.
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "inherent" in Paragraph 2?
- A. Inevitable. B. Lasting. C. Unbelievable. D. Tough.
39. What is the reason for setting an official holiday for stepparents?
- A. Because they are often seen as the most loving family members.
B. Because they deserve respect and honor as family members.
C. Because they love their role as stepparents.
D. Because they are often treated as heroes in the family.

Passage Two

Most students choose "Homestay" accommodation when they study abroad; others select Homestay even if they are not on a study visit. Statistics show that it's a form of accommodation gaining in popularity all the time.

But what is Homestay? And what makes it so popular?

Homestay means living with a family, or "host family" as we say. There are three ways of doing it: choose to learn English in a language school near to your Homestay location; have your English classes in the house with a member of the family who is a qualified teacher; select not to have classes at all when you visit—a popular choice if you want to do the tourist thing for example.

Even in their busy summer period the organizations that arrange the Homestays will always try to place you with the most suitable host family to match your requirements. Placement (安置) organizations think about location, interests, language level, eating requirements, allergies (过敏) and other requests you may have.

Though prices vary according to your needs, good quality Homestay accommodation can be relatively economical—and although you may be charged an extra amount of money if you want

your Homestay in or near the city centre. Even if you stay further out, you can expect your journey into the centre not to exceed 30 minutes.

Not only does Homestay accommodation represent value for money, it also gives you an excellent opportunity to practise English with your host family. This is a very important extra for students who like to speak as much English as possible. But if you plan to learn English, why not have your English classes in your host family? There's no better way to learn English than this—the perfect combination of learning and accommodation combined with the cultural experience!

40. Homestay is an ideal choice for students who _____

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. want to learn statistics | B. plan to study overseas |
| C. plan to visit relatives | D. want to stay at home |

41. Who will consider students' requirements before their Homestay starts?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. The language school. | B. The host family. |
| C. The English teacher. | D. The placement organization. |

42. Which of the following is a key factor affecting the price of Homestay?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Students' specific needs. | B. Students' language level. |
| C. Nationality of the host family. | D. Eating habits of the host family. |

43. What can be inferred from the passage?

- | |
|---|
| A. The author finds Homestay accommodation expensive. |
| B. The author finds Homestay arrangement complicated. |
| C. The author is in favor of Homestay accommodation. |
| D. The author is doubtful about the safety of Homestay. |

Passage Three

Using less energy around the home is easier than you might think, saving your money while creating a healthier, more comfortable living space for you and your family. Changing a few old habits can make an impact on your energy bill, your comfort and the environment. Here are some handy tips to make your house more energy-efficient.

Lower the heat

If your home has adjustable central heating, lowering the room temperature even slightly can make a difference. You may not feel it, but your wallet will. It is even more advisable to control temperatures at different times of the day.

Hang clothes out to dry

If the weather allows it, head outside and dry your laundry on a clothesline. The sunlight will help eliminate bacteria and dust. While clothes dryers get the job done faster, they also use up energy. By hanging your clothes out you'll be cutting greenhouse gases by about three kilograms per load.

Take advantage of natural light

Installing large windows on the northern side of your house can help you make use of sunlight's natural warmth. To stay cool indoors on hot summer days, install blinds (百叶窗) to block the heavy sun. Put your desk near the window, then you don't need a lamp in the daytime.

Wrap (裹) your pipes

Be sure your hot-water pipes are properly wrapped. In an average home, heating water accounts for more than one-quarter of the energy bill. Why let warmth go to waste before it reaches you?

Choose the right size for appliances (家用电器)

When the time comes to replace appliances, select those that are both energy-efficient and of the appropriate size for your needs. Don't buy bigger ones just because you can.

44. What benefit may using less energy at home bring about?

- A. Enlarging your living space.
- B. Keeping old habits unchanged.
- C. Having a healthier living environment.
- D. Improving your work efficiency.

45. Which of the following is one of the advantages of hanging clothes out to dry?

- A. It gets clothes dry much faster than clothes dryers.
- B. It uses half the energy that clothes dryers do.
- C. It may help to build a greenhouse.
- D. It helps remove bacteria in clothes.

46. What can be installed on the northern side of your house to make better use of natural light?

- A. Shades.
- B. Windows.
- C. Blinds.
- D. Curtains.

47. Besides energy-efficiency, what else should be considered when replacing appliances?

- A. Proper B. Windows C. Replacing time. D. Reasonable price.

Passage Four

I talk to strangers for a living and love the challenge of getting their stories published in newspapers. I've been married for years, but until six months ago, I could be a typical absent-minded husband. Often I was just nodding when I was supposed to. When my wife asked, "Did you even hear what I just said?" I would defensively say, "Of course I did!"

In January, I began to lose my voice. Doctors told me I needed surgery, or my throat would be permanently damaged. Total silence would be required for the first few weeks of my recovery.

Two hours after the surgery, my eyes filled with tears as my two-year-old son looked puzzled because I wouldn't answer his questions. I wanted to talk but couldn't. Luckily, I'd recorded myself reading some of his favorite books. That would come in handy the next couple of weeks.

When I got home, I noticed a "side effect": as my wife talked to me to keep up my spirits, I wasn't just hearing her; I was listening to her. Over the next few weeks, I didn't want to miss a word she said. I began to hear sweetness in her voice. It had never left. I'd just stopped noticing. I found myself understanding her better on topics I'd previously dismissed as "things I just don't get as a guy". I also realized my son wasn't just talking nonstop but that he often had thoughtful things to say. Even while walking my dog in the woods near our home, I began hearing pleasant patterns in birdsongs. Before my surgery, I'd have spent those walks on my phone.

After several weeks, I was fully recovered. Conversation in our house is better now, not because I'm talking more. I'm just listening better and becoming less and less surprised that I like what I hear.

48. According to the passage, the author is most likely a _____.

- A. journalist B. doctor C. driver D. teacher

49. What does the wife mean by asking "Did you even hear what I just said?" in Paragraph 1?

- A. You didn't have to nod while you were listening.
B. You should tell me what I said just now.
C. You should listen to me.
D. You didn't want to talk with me.

50. What is true of the author after the surgery?

- A. He was unwilling to talk to his wife.
- B. He was unable to communicate with his son.
- C. He was required to keep silent for the first few months.
- D. He was worried about his recovery after the surgery.

51. What did the author realize after the surgery?

- A. His dog liked pleasant birdsongs.
- B. His son didn't like talking.
- C. His wife was a talkative woman.
- D. His house was full of pleasant talks.

Passage Five

Coconut (椰子) is an unusual food for many reasons. It is one of the largest edible seeds produced by any plant. Its unusual contents also make it unique in the seed world—it consists of both “meat” and “water” inside. The coconut meat is the white substance with which we are all familiar, as it is used extensively for cooking and flavorings; the coconut water is a white and sweet liquid.

Portuguese (葡萄牙的) explorers gave the nut its name in the 15th century, referring to it as coco, meaning “ghost” in their language. The outside appearance of coconuts reminded them of a ghost's face, and the tree has had that name ever since.

The coconut has varied uses. It is used to make various cooking oils for fast-food restaurants around the world to make diet materials. The coconut fluid is a favorite drink in hot climates, providing a cool and refreshing beverage right of the tree. This water is also used by manufacturers of various sports drinks. Even the shell itself has many uses, including animal food and fertilizer.

Yet the coconut is also useful in many ways that have nothing to do with food. Coconut oil is used for cosmetics (化妆品), medicines, and so on. Dried coconut shells are used in many countries as a tool for shining wood floors. The shells are also used for shirt buttons, and are commonly found on Hawaiian clothing. They are even used for musical instruments and bird houses.

And all these are only some of the uses found for the coconut fruit. The coconut tree, which produces the nut, also produces many useful things. It's no wonder that the coconut tree has been taken as “the tree of life”.

52. What does the underlined word “edible” in Paragraph 1 mean?

A.Eatable B.Available C.Visible. D.Collectible.

53. The coconut got its name because of _____ .

A.its round shape B.its ghostlike appearance
C.its hard shell D.its white color

54. What is the passage mainly about?

A.Types of coconut seeds. B.The discovery of coconut.
C.The history of coconut. D.Uses of coconut.

55. What can be learned from the passage?

A.Coconut fluid can become fertilizer. B.Coconut trunks are houses for birds.
C.Coconut trees are useful plants. D.Coconut oil is rare and expensive.

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A.I'll catch up on my reading to kill time	B. There isn't a cloud in the sky
C. Did you catch the news today	D. How long have you been waiting
E. Have a nice day	F. Don't forget your book
G. Where are you going today	H. That' not our bus

(At a bus stop)

Mary: We couldn't ask for a better day, could we?

John: I know. ___56___. I love this time of the year.

Mary: This bus seems to be running late, doesn't it? ___57___ ?

John: I've been here for at least ten minutes.

Mary: Ah, here comes a bus!

John: Oh good. Wait! ___58___. That bus goes downtown.

Mary: Well, it looks like we'll be waiting a little longer. ___59___ , I guess.

John: Oh, I'm afraid you have no time for that. Here's our bus.

Mary: Oh great! I thought it would never come.

John: ___ 60 ___ !

Mary: You too.

第II卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100-120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it neatly.

61. 你(Li Yuan)在英语学习中遇到了一些困难, 希望得到帮助。请给你的英国笔友(Jason)写封信, 内容包括:

- 介绍你学习英语的经历;
- 描述你在英语学习中遇到的困难;
- 希望笔友给你一些建议。

2016 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本 (英语)

第 I 卷 (选择题 , 共 125 分)

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>v</u> ital | B. <u>s</u> ilent | C. <u>coll</u> ide | D. <u>f</u> ierce |
| 2. A. <u>ta</u> ught | B. <u>ca</u> ught | C. <u>la</u> ugh | D. <u>fa</u> ult |
| 3. A. <u>re</u> ception | B. <u>re</u> ceipt | C. <u>cap</u> ture | D. <u>con</u> cept |
| 4. A. <u>bo</u> om | B. <u>go</u> ose | C. <u>flood</u> | D. <u>gloom</u> |
| 5. A. <u>finger</u> | B. <u>singer</u> | C. <u>hanger</u> | D. <u>ringer</u> |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. As a child I used to wash my parents' car to earn some _____ money.
A. paper B. easy C. private D. pocket
7. After the busy day I've had, I need a _____ drink.
A. heavy B. sharp C. strong D. powerful
8. If you _____ stayed at home, this would never have happened.
A. have B. had C. will have D. would have
9. — How much did this set of furniture cost?
— I forgot _____
A. how much it costs B. how much did it cost

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Insomnia, or “poor sleep”, can have bad effects on a person’s health and general well-being. It can ___21___ on both our physical and mental health and can lead to other health ___22___.

Insomnia can be traced to many different reasons, but what is ___23___ to many sufferers is their inability to relax fully and “switch the mind ___24___”.

Constant thoughts, ___25___ around and around in the mind, moving from one ___26___ to the next, prevent stillness and peace and ___27___ a sufferer extremely tired.

In order to treat insomnia ___28___, it is first necessary to allow a sufferer to re-experience ___29___ real relaxation feels like. It’s almost as though they’ve forgotten how to relax. Once this has been ___30___ by the brain, then fast and effective ___31___ can be made to re-educate the unconscious towards allowing the person to relax ___32___ and to allow a natural state of sleep to ___33___.

Hypnotherapy (催眠疗法) is one of the fastest and most effective ways of ___34___ this goal for long-lasting results.

Sleeping pills, if used at all, should only be a short-term ___35___ as their effect is soon reduced and their side effects can be deep and far-reaching.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A.harm | B.affect | C.change | D.impact |
| 22. A.demands | B.concerns | C.reasons | D.questions |
| 23. A.interesting | B.same | C.common | D.alike |
| 24. A.on | B.off | C.up | D.down |
| 25. A.getting | B.taking | C.going | D.pulling |
| 26. A.image | B.dream | C.concept | D.thought |
| 27. A.cause | B.leave | C.disturb | D.lead |
| 28. A.carefully | B.easily | C.effectively | D.finally |
| 29. A.if | B.how | C.where | D.what |
| 30. A.remembered | B.pulled | C.changed | D.printed |
| 31. A.scales | B.steps | C.methods | D.techniques |
| 32. A.fully | B.recently | C.silently | D.actively |

33. A.appear B.show C.occur D.realize
34. A.achieving B.targeting C.keeping D.aiming
35. A.object B.system C.result D.strategy

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Alexia Sloane, a 10-year-old girl, lost her sight when she was two following a brain disease. But despite her disability she has excelled at languages and is already fluent in English, French, Spanish and Chinese—and is learning German.

Now she has experienced her dream job of working as an interpreter after East of England MEP(欧盟议员)Robert Sturdy invited her to the parliament building in Brussels, thus becoming the youngest interpreter to work at the European Parliament.

“She was given a special permit to get into the building, where there is usually a minimum age requirement of 14, and sat in a booth listening and interpreting,” said her mother, Isabelle. “The other interpreters were amazed at how well she did as the debate was quite complicated and many of the words were rather technical.” Alexia has been tri-lingual since birth as her mother, a teacher, is half French and half Spanish, while her father, Richard, is English. She started talking and communicating in all three languages before she lost her sight but adapted quickly to her blindness. By the age of four, she was reading and writing in Braille (盲文). When she was six, Alexia began to learn Chinese. The girl is now learning German at school in Cambridge.

Alexia has been longing to be an interpreter since she was six and she chose to go to the European Parliament as her prize when she won a young achiever of the year award. She asked if she could shadow interpreters and Mr.Sturdy agreed to take her along as his guest.

Alexia worked with the head of interpreting and had a real taste of life in parliament. “It was fantastic and I’m absolutely determined now to become an interpreter,” she said.

36. What does the passage tell about Alexia Sloane?

- A.She is very proud of her parents.

- B. She has learned five foreign languages.
- C. She is a quick learner of languages.
- D. She has difficulties with language learning.
37. Why did Alexia need special permission to enter the parliament building?
- A. She was not in a state of good health.
- B. She could not afford the admission fees.
- C. She did not meet the age requirement.
- D. She did not have an adult to accompany her.
38. What did Alexia want to do after she got the award?
- A. To travel to other European countries.
- B. To visit the European Parliament.
- C. To apply for a position in the government.
- D. To study German at Cambridge University.
39. The tone of the passage can be best described as _____
- A. critical B. admiring C. understanding D. doubtful

Passage Two

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is essential to one's life. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have been told, and told again, is as necessary as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip. But for many people, the thought of food as the first thing in the morning is never a pleasure. So despite all the efforts, they still take no breakfast.

Between 1977 and 1983, the latest year for which figures could be obtained, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33% from 8.8 million to 11.7 million—according to the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation of America. For those who dislike eating breakfast, however, there is some good news.

Several studies in the last few years have shown that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. "Going without breakfast does not affect work," said Arnold E. Bender, former professor of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College in London, "nor does giving people breakfast improve work." Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or

better work is surprisingly inadequate(不充分的), and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. “The literature,” says one researcher, Dr. Earnest Polite at the University of Texas, “is poor.”

40. Which of these is mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. The number of the people who skip breakfast has increased.
- B. Many people fill their cars with gasoline in the morning.
- C. 8.8 million people got involved in a study on eating habits.
- D. A company carried out a research in 1983.

41. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part?

- A. Having breakfast does not improve work, either.
- B. Giving people breakfast improves work.
- C. Going without breakfast can improve work, too.
- D. Having breakfast does improve work.

42. What does the word “literature” in the last sentence refer to?

- A. Modern American literature.
- B. Any printed materials.
- C. Written works on a subject.
- D. Stories, poems and plays.

43. Which of the following statements best summarizes the writer’s conclusion about the function of breakfast?

- A. Omitting breakfast helps improve work.
- B. Eating breakfast is absolutely necessary.
- C. Scientists have produced sufficient evidence in support of breakfast.
- D. There isn’t strong evidence to prove that breakfast is a must.

Passage Three

When you stretch out in the sun you can do one of the three things: you can use no sun tan oil, an ordinary sun tan oil; or *Bergasol*.

If you don't use any sun tan oil when you're in the sun, you will burn surprisingly quickly. If you use an ordinary sun tan oil, you will protect your skin to a lesser or greater degree. How much protection depends on the "protection-factor number" on the bottle. Some oils block out so many of the sun's rays and you can stay in the sun all day without burning—but you won't go very brown, either.

Bergasol will protect your skin like an ordinary sun tan oil. It also has a tan accelerator that speeds up the rate at which the sun activates the skin cells that produce melanin (黑色素). It is melanin that gives the skin its brown colour. *Bergasol* enables you to go brown faster, and as the days pass the difference will become more obvious.

Unfortunately, this special formulation isn't cheap to prepare. So *Bergasol* is rather more expensive than ordinary sun tan oil. However, the price looks more attractive as you do.

Bergasol

It makes you go brown faster

Protection

Many people imagine that "cover-up" means you don't get a tan. Nothing to show for your holiday.

Not so. With "cover-up", you can get brown if you want to. The point of "cover-up" is to protect your skin from the harmful rays of the sun which, according to the experts, make your skin look older.

That's what Solex Cover-up is all about—protection for your skin. It has a Sun Protection Factor 8, which makes it suitable for anyone. Find out how it works for you by consulting the Solex Sun Chart. On sale wherever Solex is.

With Solex Cover-up, you can tan as slowly you like. As gently as you like. And with much less chance of peeling. Your tan will look better. Your skin will stay young longer.

Solex

Gentle tan... full protection

44. What can we learn from the second advertisement?

A. It is easy to get a suntan in summer.

- B. Suntan is regarded as a sign of protection.
- C. Sunlight could make one look older.
- D. Everyone wants to get a suntan from holiday.
45. Why is *Solex* suitable for everyone?
- A. Its price is more attractive.
- B. It can be used to relieve sunburn.
- C. It can make the skin cells more active.
- D. It has a mild protection factor.
46. Compared with *Solex*, *Bergasol* _____
- A. helps one go brown more quickly B. better protects one's skin
- C. is more competitive in price D. is a better sun tan oil
47. What is the most attractive feature of *Solex Cover-up*?
- A. It helps one get a more beautiful tan.
- B. It is often on sale in supermarkets.
- C. It blocks out more sun's rays than other oils.
- D. It helps one tan gradually and gently.

Passage Four

Ideas about polite behaviour differ from one culture to another. Some societies, such as America and Australia, for example, are mobile and very open. People here change jobs and move house quite often. As a result, they have a lot of relationships that often last only a short time, and they need to get to know people quickly. So it's normal to have friendly conversations with people that they have just met, and you can talk about things that other cultures would regard as personal.

On the other hand, there are more crowded and less mobile societies where long-term relationships are more important. A Malaysian or Mexican business person, for example, will

want to get to know you very well before he or she feels happy to start business. But when you do get to know each other, the relationship becomes much deeper than it would in a mobile society.

To Americans, both Europeans and Asians seem cool and formal at first. On the other hand, as a passenger from a less mobile society puts it, it's no fun spending several hours next to a stranger who wants to tell you all about his or her life and asks you all sorts of questions that you don't want to answer.

Cross-cultural differences aren't just a problem for travelers, but also for people in daily life. Some societies have "universalist" cultures. These societies strongly respect rules, and they treat every person and situation in basically the same way. "Particularist" (强调特性的) societies also have rules, but they are less important than the society's unwritten ideas about what is right or wrong for a particular situation or a particular person. So the normal rules are changed to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.

48. What can be learned from Paragraph 1?

- A. People from a mobile society dislike talking about personal affairs.
- B. Short-term relationships are common in a mobile society.
- C. Americans tend to make more friends than people from other cultures.
- D. It is difficult for Americans and Australians to communicate with strangers.

49. Who do Malaysians prefer to start business with according to the passage?

- A. Those who talk a lot about themselves.
- B. Those who they know well enough.
- C. Those who enjoy talking with strangers.
- D. Those who want to do business with them.

50. Which of the following is true about the rules in "particularist" societies?

- A. They change to fit different situations.
- B. People respect and obey them completely.
- C. They don't exist.
- D. No one obeys them.

51. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Polite behaviour varies with different cultures.
- B. Less mobile societies have fewer rules.
- C. People from mobile societies are more polite.
- D. Cultural differences are important.

Passage Five

Claude-Oscar Monet (1840-1926) was a French artist and a leading member of the Impressionist group of painters. Born in Paris, Monet spent his childhood in Le Havre. There he met a local artist, Eugene Boudin, who encouraged him to become a landscape painter.

In 1859, Monet went to Paris to study at the Academie Suisse. Between 1860 and 1862, Monet served in the army in Algeria (阿尔及利亚). He returned to Paris where he met most of the major artists of the era.

In 1870, Monet married Camille Doncieux. To escape the Franco-Prussian war, they moved to London. Back to France, they settled at Argenteuil, a boating centre on the Seine (塞纳河) which drew many other Impressionist painters. Working from nature was a particular symbol of the Impressionist movement, and one that Monet valued, reflecting in his paintings the ever-changing impact of light and weather conditions.

In 1872, he visited Le Havre where he painted "An Impression, Sunrise". When exhibited in 1874, part of its title was used by a critic to label the whole movement "Impressionism".

Monet's wife died in 1879, and he set up home with Alice Hoschede, the wife of one of his most important sponsors. During the 1880s, Monet travelled through France painting a variety of landscapes. He gradually became better known and for the last 30 years of his life he was regarded as the greatest of the Impressionists.

From 1890 he began to paint a series (系列) of pictures of one subject, including "Haystacks" "Rouen Cathedral" and "Waterlilies". The latter were painted in the fine garden Monet created at his house at Giverny, where he lived from 1883 on. He painted them over and over again, most significantly in a series especially for a museum in Paris.

52. Monet was introduced to art _____

- A. by an artist in his childhood
- B. by his father in Le Havre
- C. during his short stay in Algeria

D.during his visit to Paris

53. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A.Impressionism was born in London.

B.Monet was one of the sponsors of Impressionism.

C.Argenteuil was the birthplace of many impressionists.

D.Impressionist paintings are mainly based on nature.

54. What is said about the painting “An Impression, Sunrise”?

A.It established Monet ’s fame as an artist for the first time.

B.It invited a lot of strong criticism from the public.

C.It was painted by Monet and Eugene Boudin.

D.It was the origin of the name “Impressionism”.

55. What do we know about Monet’s life since 1890?

A. He painted only for a museum in Paris.

B. He devoted himself to travelling overseas.

C. He was influenced by Alice in his painting style.

D. He focused on paintings of a particular theme.

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A.I really loved it

B. That’s all right

C. What did I say

D. I never want to watch any opera

E. I’m sorry

F. That’s the problem

G. How can you say that

H. Do you want me to be honest

Lisa : Well, honey, how did you like the opera?

Henry: ___56___ ?

Lisa: Of course.

Henry: To tell the truth, I was bored to death. What a ridiculous art form! ____57____

Lisa : Hum! ____58____ ? It was beautiful. And you just saw one of my favourite operas.

Henry: ____59____ , dear. I know you like opera, but it just isn't for me. I'd rather read a novel or watch a movie.

Lisa : But you don't know how to appreciate opera. ____60____

Henry: OK, what you're saying may be true.

第II卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100-120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 是班长, 准备周末组织全班同学参观历史博物馆 (the Museum of History) 。

请根据以下提示写一个通知：

- 周六上午 8 点全班在校门口集合, 乘公共汽车前往；
- 参观时, 要认真听讲并记录重要内容；
- 遵守参观规定, 如：馆内不得喧哗拍照, 勿带食品饮料入馆；
- 下周五之前交一份参观报告。

2017 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本 (英语)

第 I 卷 (选择题 , 共 125 分)

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. p <u>en</u> alty | B. m <u>om</u> ent | C. qu <u>ar</u> rel | D. ab <u>s</u> ent |
| 2. A. s <u>ym</u> pathy | B. m <u>a</u> terial | C. cou <u>r</u> age | D. <u>a</u> nalysis |
| 3. A. star <u>va</u> tion | B. sug <u>ge</u> stion | C. satisf <u>a</u> ction | D. situ <u>a</u> tion |
| 4. A. don <u>k</u> ey | B. tur <u>k</u> ey | C. m <u>o</u> ney | D. ob <u>e</u> y |
| 5. A. rev <u>i</u> se | B. cons <u>i</u> st | C. advert <u>i</u> se | D. vis <u>i</u> t |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. Jonathan and Joe left the house to go for _____ after supper.
- A. walk B. the walk C. walks D. a walk
7. He pointed at the new car and asked, “_____ is it? Have you ever seen it before?”
- A. Why B. Where C. Who D. Whose
8. My father asked _____ to help with his work.
- A. I and Tom B. Tom and me C. me and Tom D. Tom and I
9. Nowadays little knowledge _____ to be a dangerous thing.
- A. seem B. seemed C. does seem D. do seem
10. If their marketing team succeeds, they _____ their profits by 20 percent.
- A. will increase B. would be increasing

- C. will have increased D. would have been increasing
11. You'd better take these documents with you _____ you need them for the meeting.
A. unless B. in case C. until D. so that
12. I haven't been to a pop festival before and Mike hasn't _____.
A. too B. as well C. neither D. either
13. _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain was a great American writer.
A. As B. Once C. That D. It
14. John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages _____ in the dictionary.
A. lacking B. losing C. missing D. dropping
15. Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.
A. should he have arrived B. would he have arrived
C. did he arrive D. had he arrived
16. Moviegoers know that many special effects are created by computers, _____ they often don't know is that these scenes still require a lot of work.
A. That B. Whom C. What D. How
17. The president is to give a formal _____ at the opening ceremony.
A. speech B. debate C. discussion D. argument
18. When I am confronted with such questions, my mind goes _____, and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.
A. faint B. blank C. dark D. blind
19. If they are willing to lend us the money we need, all our problems will be _____.
A. solved B. caused C. covered D. met
20. This article _____ more attention to the problem of cultural conflicts.
A. cares for B. allows for
C. applies for D. calls for

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

What enables some people to get big creative breakthroughs while others only get small and non-creative breakdowns, blaming themselves and society? Are some people “gifted”? Are there other factors ___21___ work—factors that we have more control over than we think?

While nobody can deny the ___22___ that some people seem to be blessed with particular creativity, research shows that anyone can ___23___ their chances of coming up with new and original ideas ___24___ they would only engage themselves more in the process of ___25___. It’s the old Thomas Edison thing about “discovery ___26___ 99 percent perspiration (汗水) and 1 percent inspiration.” ___27___, the studies prove this: great creative breakthroughs usually happen only ___28___ intense periods of struggle. It is sustained effort towards a specific goal ___29___ eventually prepares for great creative insights.

This kind of sustained effort does not always ___30___ immediate results, a fact that not only separates the innovators (革新者) from non-innovators, but ___31___ leads some people to conclude that it is just not ___32___ for them. “Maybe I should have gone to medical school like my mother wanted,” they wonder when the breakthrough is ___33___ to be found. Alas, one forgets during their inevitable encounters ___34___ self-doubt, that the big surprise is never ___35___. Indeed, it can happen at any time and place.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 21. A. to | B. in | C. at | D. by |
| 22. A. issue | B. problem | C. reason | D. fact |
| 23. A. miss | B. reduce | C. increase | D. lose |
| 24. A. because | B. if | C. while | D. whether |
| 25. A. creation | B. practice | C. production | D. achievement |
| 26. A. being | B. be | C. was | D. were |
| 27. A. Sooner or later | B. Some day or other | | |
| C. Every now and then | | D. Time and again | |
| 28. A. beyond | B. after | C. above | D. through |
| 29. A. that | B. who | C. what | D. as |

30. A. create B. produce C. inspire D. encourage
31. A. too B. once C. again D. also
32. A. good B. difficult C. possible D. stupid
33. A. anywhere B. everywhere C. somewhere D. nowhere
34. A. against B. across C. with D. into
35. A. far away B. used up C. cleared off D. near by

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Debate is a valuable way to practise communicating. It can also bring long-lasting rewards, especially for people working with Western businesses. The main activity of debate is presenting one's opinion and supporting it with evidence, such as statistics or facts. It is a way of persuasive communication.

Charles Lebeau helped create the "Discover Debate" method. He says debate is important to understanding how people communicate in Western business. Successful debaters learn how to give their opinion, reasons and support. "What we are trying to do is to develop a kind of thinking or approach to discussion and how to interact (交流) with someone else's opinion, rather than brush their opinion aside."

Debate skills are also important in selling a product, he says. In that situation, the judges are the customers. "So on Monday, for example, one company may come in and present their case to the customer and they'll make as strong a case as they can. On Tuesday, the next day, another company will come in and present their case to the customer. Usually the party that can present the strongest case wins."

Debate also strengthens critical thinking. In other words, it helps students learn to ask questions and try to understand someone's reasons and evidence.

Mr. Lebeau points out that successful debaters learn to listen carefully to what other people are saying. Then, they look for the weak points in someone else's opinion or argument. He says debate teaches a systematic way of questioning.

Successful debaters also learn to think from someone else's point of view. Mr. Lebeau says debate can help broaden the mind. "There's an expression in English: don't criticize another person before you have walked in their shoes. I think the wonderful thing about debate is, it puts us in another person's shoes."

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the purpose of debate?

- A. To bring long-lasting material rewards.
- B. To present evidence such as statistics and facts.
- C. To respond to questions in a systematic way.
- D. To persuade people to accept your opinions.

37. Why is debate important?

- A. It helps people understand others better.
- B. It allows people to present their opinions.
- C. It develops one's thinking and communicative competence.
- D. It gives one the opportunity to brush others' opinion aside.

38. What does the underlined word "case" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Container.
- B. Evidence.
- C. Problem.
- D. Product.

39. What can debaters benefit from "walking in another person's shoes"?

- A. Becoming more broad-minded.
- B. Developing critical thinking.
- C. Finding others' weak points.
- D. Trying out others' methods.

Passage Two

We all love a hero, and rescue dogs are some of the biggest heroes of all. You will often find them going above and beyond duty to save someone, risking—and at times losing—their lives in the process.

Rescue dogs are generally found in the Sporting and Hunting Groups, or from the traditional Herding Group. These types include the Bloodhound, Labrador Retriever, Newfoundland,

German Shepherd, Golden Retriever, and Belgian Malinois—all of which are chosen for search-and-rescue duty because of their amazing physical strength, loyalty, and their tendency for mental stability.

These types also have a keen sense of hearing and smell—to better locate lost individuals—and are often able to access hard-to-reach areas. As highly trained animals, they serve in many different fields, including specialist search, snow slide rescue, dead body location, and tracking.

To overcome obstacles and succeed when performing the demanding duties of a search-and-rescue worker, a dog must display certain qualities. In addition to intelligence and strength, the dog must be swift, confident, easily trainable, adaptable, and have a high level of stamina (耐力) and endurance. A strong sense of group cooperation and an ability to engage in friendly play during “down” time is also required of search-and-rescue dogs.

A rescue dog goes through many, many hours of intensive training to be fit for duty. Training is not for the faint-hearted. Certification training can take from two to three years, working three to four hours a day, three to six days a week, often in group, team-oriented sessions.

Each search-and-rescue field requires different types of training. Rescue training, for instance, includes “air scenting”—where dogs are trained to smell the air for the victim’s scent (气味) and then follow the scent to the person. This ability is crucial to finding victims trapped under collapsed buildings and snow slide.

40. Rescue dogs are chosen probably because _____.

- A. they are loyal
- B. they are brave
- C. they have amazing appearances
- D. they have good eyesight

41. What does “faint-hearted” in Paragraph 5 mean?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| A. Courageous | B. Cowardly | C. Energetic | D. Slow |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------|

42. Which ability is most important for dogs to rescue people trapped in snow?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Sharp hearing. | B. Swift movement. |
| C. Extraordinary smelling. | D. A strong memory. |

43. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Selection process of rescue dogs.
- B. Qualities and training of rescue dogs.
- C. Risks rescue dogs are faced with.
- D. Types of tasks rescue dogs can perform.

Passage Three

Eating an apple a day doesn't keep the doctor away, but it does reduce the amount of trips you make to the drug store per year. That's according to a new study that investigates whether there's any truth in the old saying.

A team of researchers led by Dr Matthew Davis, of the University of Michigan School of Nursing, asked 8,399 participants to answer survey questions about diet and health. A total of 753 were apple eaters, consuming at least 149g of raw apple per day. The remaining 7,646 were classed as non-apple eaters. When both groups answered questions on trips to the doctor and trips to the drug store per year, the apple eaters were found to be 27% less likely to visit the druggist for drugs.

Trips to the doctor were not significantly affected by apple consumption, though. "Evidence does not support that an apple a day keeps the doctor away. However, the small number of US adults who eat an apple a day does appear to use fewer prescription medications," the study concludes.

Apple eaters were also found to be less likely to smoke and be more likely to have a higher educational attainment than non-apple eaters. While apples do not compete with oranges, they do contain some immune (免疫的) system-increasing vitamin C, which may be why apple-eaters visit the druggist less. With over 8mg of vitamin C per medium-sized fruit, an apple can provide roughly 14% your daily recommended intake.

Previous studies have also linked apple consumption to a lower risk of Type 2 diabetes (二型糖尿病), improved lung function and a lower risk of colon (结肠) cancer.

44. How many non-apple eaters answered survey questions in the research?

- A. 149.
- B. 7,646.
- C. 753.
- D. 8,399.

45. What is the conclusion of the study?

- A. Apple consumption has greatly reduced US adults' trips to the doctor.

- B. An apple a day does keep the doctor away.
- C. Apples are far more nutritious than oranges.
- D. A small number of US adult apple eaters tend to take less medicine.

46. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Apples are better than oranges.
- B. Apples do have some vitamin C to increase the immune system.
- C. Apples can help cure certain diseases.
- D. Apples can provide people with sufficient daily intake of energy.

47. What can be described as the writing style of this passage?

- A. Objective
- B. Creative
- C. Subjective
- D. Persuasive

Passage Four

Sometimes I scratch my head when I read about the government's efforts to improve schools: new standards and tests to be applied, strict teacher evaluations, and threats of school closures and job losses. They frighten the school employees, not to mention the students. Instead of making people unable to solve problems or try new ideas—which is what fear does to us—research on school reform strongly suggests that policy-makers should encourage school leaders to take a more humane approach. In their study on the reform efforts of twelve Chicago public schools, Bryk and Schneider found that enabling positive social relationships between the adults was the key to successful school improvement and that trust was at the heart of those relationships.

Trust in schools comes down to one thing: psychological safety or safety to speak one's mind, to discuss with openness and honesty what is and isn't working, to make collective decisions.

Yet this kind of safety doesn't come easily to schools. According to Bryk and Schneider, the adults in school rely on each other to do their jobs correctly and with integrity (正直). The challenge is that our expectations are very diverse based on our unique backgrounds.

At one school where I taught, each teacher had different expectations about how much effort teachers should put into their work—a big difference between the teachers who left after the last bell and those who worked into the evening. And when expectations are unconscious or unspoken, it becomes impossible for others to live up to them.

We also make assumptions about the intentions behind a person's behavior. As we all know, assumptions are often wrong. For example, parents and teachers may think the principal made a particular decision based on his career advancement rather than what's best for the students. If we don't feel psychologically safe to question our assumptions and expectations, trust flies out the window and our relationships suffer.

48. According to Paragraph 1, why does the author scratch his head?

- A. Because he doesn't know what to do once schools are closed.
- B. Because he is not sure about the practicability of those new tests.
- C. Because he is concerned that many teachers will lose their jobs.
- D. Because he is not in favor of the government's reform efforts.

49. According to Bryk and Schneider, what was most important for successful school improvement?

- A. New standards and tests in schools.
- B. Positive social relationships.
- C. Strict teacher and student evaluations.
- D. Assistance of the government.

50. What is meant by trust in school?

- A. Freedom to express one's views.
- B. Extra effort teachers put into their work.
- C. Independence of the teachers in schools.
- D. Unconscious and unspoken expectations.

51. What does the author say about the assumptions made about the intentions behind a person's behavior?

- A. They should be trusted.
- B. They are often bold.
- C. They are often incorrect.
- D. They should be encouraged.

Passage Five

An interesting project called Blue Zones is recording the lifestyle secrets of the communities with the highest concentrations of centenarians in the world.

The people in the five regions in Europe, Latin America, Asia and the US that live to be 100 have a lot going for them. Genes probably play a small role, but these folks also have strong social ties, tightly-knit families and lots of opportunities to exercise.

As we were examining the dietary secrets of the Blue Zones, as described in author Dan Buettner's latest book, *The Blue Zones Solution*, we were struck by how essential tea drinking is in these regions. In fact, Buettner's Blue Zones Beverage Rule—a kind of guideline summarized from his 15 or so years of studying these places—is: “Drink coffee for breakfast, tea in the afternoon, wine at 5 p. m.”

Science has plenty to say about the healthful virtues of green tea. Researchers are most enthusiastic about the components in green tea, as well as foods like cocoa. Why might they help so many Okinawans in Japan break 100? Some components in green tea can lower the risk of stroke, heart disease and several cancers. One review study also found that drinking green tea can slightly improve metabolism (新陈代谢).

If you find yourself on the island of Ikaria, the Greek Blue Zone in the middle of the Aegean, you won't be offered any tea made with tea leaves. Instead, Ikarians typically make their daily cup of tea with just one fresh herb that they have picked themselves that day—either rosemary, wild sage, oregano, marjoram, mint or dandelion, all plants that may have anti-inflammatory (消炎的) properties, which may help lower blood pressure. This could explain Ikaria's very low dementia (痴呆) rate, since high blood pressure is a risk factor for the disease.

52. What does the underlined word “centenarians” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. People who have secret lifestyles.
- B. People who enjoy physical exercise.
- C. People who are one hundred years old or older.
- D. People who carry the gene for being slim.

53. According to Paragraph 3, what is the recommended time for tea drinking?

- A. In the morning.
- B. Any time of a day.

C. In the early evening. D. In the afternoon.

54. What may the tea Ikarians drink daily help?

A. To improve metabolism. B. To lower blood pressure.
C. To lower life stress. D. To improve social relationships.

55. What might be the best title of the passage?

A. Tea-Drinking Tips
B. Lifestyle Secrets of Ikarians
C. Tea-Drinking Ceremony in Okinawa
D. Blue Zones Solutions

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. Can I speak to Mr. Johnson, please B. I'll tell him you've called
C. I'll give him the message D. What can I do for you
E. Can you tell him that we can meet tomorrow afternoon in my office F. Can I take a message
G. Can you ask him to call me back as soon as possible H. That's right

Woman: Hello, Mr. Johnson's office.

Man: Good morning. ____56____ ?

Woman: Sorry, he's in a meeting at the moment. ____57____ ?

Man: Yes. This is Steve Lee from Brightlight Systems. ____58____ ?

Woman: Tomorrow afternoon in your office.

Man: ____59____

Woman: Okay. ____60____

Man: Thank you.

第II卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100-120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it neatly.

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 组织同学进行了一次烧烤野餐 (barbecue)。请给你的英国朋友 Tim 写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

· 野餐前的准备；

· 野餐过程；

· 印象最深刻的人或事。

2018 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本 (英语)

第 I 卷 (选择题 , 共 125 分)

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. capt <u>ai</u> n | B. sust <u>ai</u> n | C. cont <u>ai</u> n | D. ret <u>ai</u> n |
| 2. A. pens <u>i</u> on | B. miss <u>i</u> on | C. tens <u>i</u> on | D. revis <u>i</u> on |
| 3. A. actr <u>e</u> ss | B. busin <u>e</u> ss | C. exc <u>e</u> ss | D. endl <u>e</u> ss |
| 4. A. comb <u>i</u> nation | B. clim <u>b</u> ing | C. bamb <u>oo</u> | D. amb <u>i</u> tion |
| 5. A. bl <u>e</u> w | B. cr <u>e</u> w | C. s <u>e</u> w | D. J <u>e</u> w |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. I asked two passers-by how to get to the new railway station, but _____ of them knew it.
- A. none B. either C. neither D. both
7. — The boss wants to talk to you. He seems unhappy with your performance.
- Oh, I _____ be in trouble. I hope he won't fire me.
- A. must B. can C. should D. would
8. _____ my daughter reaches the age of eighteen, she can apply for a driving license.
- A. Unless B. Because C. Since D. Once
9. I'll consider _____ Ms. Smith tonight, but I am not sure if I have the time.

- A. to see B. seeing C. to have seen D. see
10. The train _____ to arrive at 11:30, but it was an hour late.
- A. was supposed B. is supposed
- C. supposes D. supposed
11. Bob doesn't look his age. I think he's somewhere _____ .
- A. in forty B. in forties C. in his forty D. in his forties
12. I feel very excited _____ the thought of joining my family in a week.
- A. on B. for C. at D. in
13. _____ a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
- A. Finding B. Having found C. We finding D. We found
14. Despite the sudden breakdown of the General Manager, _____ work is going on in the company.
- A. usual B. routine C. normal D. regular
15. At such a time of crisis, we must try to _____ all differences and stick together.
- A. set apart B. set back C. set aside D. set down
16. Many governments are now taking _____ to reduce smoking in public places.
- A. steps B. sides C. effect D. change
17. The employees _____ more enthusiastic about their work since their pay rose.
- A. are B. have been C. were D. will be
18. Children don't understand initially what they are reciting, but _____ it will have an impact on their thinking.
- A. casually B. especially C. regularly D. gradually
19. The university regulations require that the students _____ at least 90% of the lectures.
- A. attended B. to attend C. would attend D. attend
20. In October 2007, the Chang'e-1 satellite was successfully _____ at Xichang.
- A. laughed B. presented C. regulated D. engaged

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The destruction of habitats (栖息地) all over the world is the primary reason species are becoming extinct (灭绝) or endangered. Houses, highways, dams, industrial buildings, and ever-spreading farms now dominate ___21___ formerly occupied by forests, deserts, and wetlands. ___22___ the beginning of European settlement in America, ___23___ over 65, 000, 000 acres of wetlands have been drained. One million acres alone vanished ___24___ 1985 and 1995.

Habitat destruction can be ___25___ or it can be subtle, occurring over a ___26___ period of time without being noticed. ___27___ such as sewage from cities and chemical runoff from farms, can change the ___28___ and quantity of water in streams and rivers. To ___29___ living in a delicately balanced habitat, this disturbance can be as ___30___ as the clear-cutting of a rainforest.

___31___ remaining habitats are carved into smaller and smaller pockets or islands, remaining species are forced to exist in these ___32___ areas, which causes further habitat ___33___. These species become less adaptable to environmental ___34___; in fact, they become ___35___ endangered. Scientists believe that when a habitat is cut by 90%, one-half of its plants, animals and insects will become extinct.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. landscapes | B. cities | C. maps | D. pictures |
| 22. A. At | B. Before | C. After | D. Since |
| 23. A. for example | B. in addition | C. at last | D. after all |
| 24. A. both | B. in | C. between | D. before |
| 25. A. simple | B. beneficial | C. interesting | D. obvious |
| 26. A. long | B. short | C. happy | D. sad |
| 27. A. Construction | B. Pollution | C. Farming | D. Living |
| 28. A. amount | B. purity | C. nature | D. quality |
| 29. A. people | B. species | C. plants | D. insects |
| 30. A. effective | B. small | C. fatal | D. surprising |
| 31. A. How | B. Whether | C. Before | D. As |
| 32. A. crowded | B. extensive | C. large | D. bare |

33. A. reform B. destruction C. support D. discovery
34. A. improvements B. changes C. protection D. development
35. A. even B. far C. more D. less

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Woman nabbed for a DUI at same crash spot

Wed May 21, 2: 17 AM ET

TRUCKEE, Calif. — Call it drunken driving deja vu (记忆幻觉). For the second time in five months, a 23-year-old California woman has been arrested after she crashed her car while driving under the influence (DUI) at the exact same spot north of Lake Tahoe.

And to top it off, Truckee Police say that in both cases, her blood alcohol content was more than three times the legal limit.

The police say Melissa Dennison of Truckee crashed at about noon on Sunday on Glenshire Drive just south of the Glenshire Bridge. They say she was extremely drunk and had trouble standing or walking. Her blood alcohol level initially was measured at .346. The legal limit is .08.

Sergeant J. Litchie said Dennison also had been charged with a DUI in January when she crashed at the same spot and registered a blood alcohol level of .380. If found guilty of the second offense, she faces up to 10 years in prison and fines in excess of \$2, 000.

A telephone message the Associated Press left at a listing for Dennison in Truckee on Tuesday was not immediately returned.

36. Who is the author of the passage?

- A. A passenger. B. A policeman. C. A judge. D. A journalist.

37. Why couldn't the woman stand and walk?

- A. She had lost too much blood.
- B. She was scared.

- C. She drank too much.
- D. She had a sudden stomachache.

38. Why could the woman be imprisoned for 10 years?

- A. She was caught DUI twice.
- B. She had her car crashed.
- C. She refused to take a blood test.
- D. She drove without a driving license.

39. What does the word “nabbed” in the title mean?

- A. Arrested.
- B. Attacked.
- C. Charged.
- D. Punished.

Passage Two

There were many different cultures in the ancient world, but the two that had the most influence on European and American civilizations were the Greek and the Roman. Often these two cultures are lumped together in our minds, as if they were really exactly alike. But that is not the case. In many ways the Greeks and the Romans could not have been more different.

The Greeks were truly democratic, often without a single leader but instead governed by a group of men chosen by the people. The Romans were semi-democratic. They had a governing Senate, but the political power was mostly or completely in the hands of a single emperor.

Both cultures were great builders. But the construction interests of the two cultures were also different. The Greeks tended to be more artistic. Their buildings were well constructed and they were especially interested in temples, columns, and decorative forms. The Romans, on the other hand, were more engineers than artists. They concentrated their efforts on urban planning, well-functioning water pipes, and the best roads.

Only in cooking and eating habits are the two cultures really similar. Both peoples ate very well indeed: lots of fish, fresh vegetables and fruits, healthy meals, holding at the same time long discussions and tasting excellent wines.

In fact, it would probably be fair to say that they both loved life in their warm, sea-oriented climates, and they both lived a full life.

40. What is the first paragraph about?

- A. The Greek and the Roman were similar.

- B. People misunderstood European civilization.
- C. Greek civilization was quite different from Roman civilization.
- D. European civilization influenced American civilization greatly.
41. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The Romans had more political awareness.
- B. The Romans had less political freedom and democracy.
- C. The Romans had more freedom to choose their leader.
- D. The Romans had fewer people elected into the government.
42. What were the Greeks famous for?
- A. The overall planning of a city or a town.
- B. The artistic decoration of the buildings.
- C. The practical functions of the buildings.
- D. The system of water supply and transportation.
43. How are the two cultures alike?
- A. Both loved the sea.
- B. Both lived long lives.
- C. Both loved cooking.
- D. Both enjoyed talking over meals.

Passage Three

As recently as three decades ago, many Americans believed that using credit was an unwise and dangerous way to pay for what they bought. Some even thought that owing money to a store or a credit company was something to be ashamed of. Good citizens, they believed, always bought what they wanted with real money and they paid the full price immediately.

Today, however, all that has changed. Credit, as some observers have noted, has become a way of life in the United States. More and more Americans now are depending on those small pieces of plastic, credit cards, to pay for large purchases such as televisions, record players or furniture. Many people today would consider it unusual not to use a credit card to pay for a costly restaurant dinner, a hotel room or an airline trip. And there are some situations in which Americans must have credit cards. If they want the temporary use of a car, for example, they first

must give the car rental company the number of their credit card. That number is considered a guarantee that they will return the car and pay for using it.

Credit cards offer two major services to Americans. First of all, they are easier and safer to carry than large amounts of money. Second, they permit people to borrow, to have the immediate pleasure of owning something, even if they do not have enough money to pay for it at the time. With credit cards people pay for goods or services at the end of each month instead of when they buy them. And when the time does come to pay, most credit cards offer people a choice. They can pay all of what they owe for the month or they can just pay usually between 5 and 10 percent of what they owe.

44. What do Americans feel about using credit cards nowadays according to the passage?

- A. They consider it valuable.
- B. They regard it as a shame.
- C. They think it dangerous.
- D. They find it quite convenient.

45. Why does the car rental company ask for the credit card number?

- A. To prevent the overuse of the car.
- B. To make sure that the car won't be damaged.
- C. To make sure the user return the car and pay for using it.
- D. To ensure that the car is safely and timely returned.

46. What advantage can credit card holders have?

- A. They can choose not to pay for their purchases.
- B. They can easily borrow money at a lower interest.
- C. They can own something before they actually pay for it.
- D. They can pay only a small amount of what they owe.

47. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Credit—a Way of Life in America
- B. Credit Services in America

C. Convenience of Living in America

D. History of Credit Cards in America

Passage Four

At the 1893 Columbian Exposition, a World Fair held in Chicago, chocolate-making machinery made in Germany was displayed. It caught the eye of M. S. Hershey, who saw the potential for chocolate. He installed chocolate machinery in his factory in Lancaster, and produced his first chocolate bars in 1894.

Other Americans began mixing in other materials to make up new candy bars throughout the end of the 1890's and the early 1900's. But it was World War I that really brought attention to the candy bar.

The U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps requested various American chocolate manufacturers to provide 20 to 40 pound blocks of chocolate to be shipped to quartermaster bases. The blocks were cut into smaller pieces and distributed to American soldiers in Europe. Eventually the task of making smaller pieces was turned back to the manufacturers. By the end of the war when the soldiers arrived home, the American candy bar business was assured. Why? Because the returning soldiers had grown fond of chocolate candy and wanted more of the same. As a result, from that time on and through the 1920's, candy bar manufacturers became established throughout the United States, and as many as 40,000 different candy bars appeared on the scene.

The original candy bar industry had its start on the eastern coast in such cities as Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. The industry soon spread to the Midwest because shipping and raw materials such as sugar, corn syrup, and milk were easily available. Chicago became the seat of the candy bar industry and is even today an important base.

48. Why did M. S. Hershey start the production of chocolate bars?

- A. He was deeply impressed by the Columbian Exposition.
- B. He realized that it was possible for chocolate to become popular.
- C. There was nothing to produce in his factory in Lancaster.
- D. He was interested in the chocolate machinery displayed at the fair.

49. Which event brought the booming of American candy bar business?

- A. The adding of new materials.
- B. The demand in the army during WWI.
- C. The purchase of new machines.

D. The appearance of smaller candy bars.

50. What does the underlined word “seat” in the last paragraph most probably mean?

A. Focus.

B. Position.

C. Chair

D. Center

51. What is this passage mainly about?

A. A World Fair held in Chicago in 1893.

B. The popularity of the American candy bar industry.

C. The candy bar industry during World War I.

D. The spread of the candy bar business to the Midwest.

Passage Five

Mark Twain is one of America’s much-beloved authors, creating imaginative and humorous classics for children and adults alike, such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, *The Prince and The Pauper*, and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Twain passed away in 1910, leaving behind a treasure of great literature. But now, 100 years after his death, he’ll have a brand-new book on the shelves: a three-volume autobiography.

Twain hasn’t been keeping busy in his tomb: it was his wish that publishers wait until 100 years after his death to publish his memoirs (自传), which he spent the last decade of his life working on.

The autobiography totals more than 5, 000 pages, and likely won’t be all sunshine and roses. It seems that Twain harbored some bitterness against former girlfriends and ex-friends. He also writes negatively about politicians of his day, such as Teddy Roosevelt. It’s likely that he requested such a long lead time for the memoirs because he didn’t want to hurt the feelings of anyone mentioned in this work.

Although small sections of the memoirs have been previously published, the autobiography has never been available in full, and should provide great insights into the man behind the classic books. The first volume of the set will be available in November, and the trilogy is being published by the University of California, Berkeley.

“There are so many biographies of Twain, and many of them have used bits and pieces of the autobiography,” editor Robert Hirst told *The Independent*. “But biographers pick and choose what bits to quote. By publishing Twain’s book in full, we hope that people will be able to come to their own complete conclusions about what sort of a man he was.”

52. According to Paragraph 1, which of the following statements is TRUE of Mark Twain?

- A. He left behind lots of money.
- B. His works were written for children.
- C. His works are full of adventures.
- D. He is famous for his great works.

53. What can we learn about Mark Twain's autobiography from the passage?

- A. It has been published against Twain's will.
- B. It shows Twain's respect for politicians.
- C. It will be published in full.
- D. It has been recently finished.

54. What does the underlined word "trilogy" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. A work in three volumes.
- B. An imaginative work.
- C. A collection of stories.
- D. Memoirs of famous people.

55. What is the purpose of publishing Twain's autobiography?

- A. To supplement other biographies.
- B. To help readers to understand Mark Twain.
- C. To introduce Mark Twain's works.
- D. To expose new discoveries about Mark Twain.

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| A. When shall we set off | B. What is the time |
| C. have a wonderful time | D. start packing |
| E. be great fun | F. What could I get |
| G. What should I take | H. where to |

Mary: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?

John: Wonderful. But _____ 56 _____?

Mary: What about the Blue Mountain? It's quite cool there.

John: That's a good idea. Shall we invite Michael and his girlfriend to go with us?

Mary: Sure! It would _____57_____ to have them with us.

John: Good! _____58_____?

Mary: You could buy some drinks and sandwiches. And some fruit, too.

John: OK. _____59_____?

Mary: How about 8 o'clock in the morning? It takes about two hours to get there.

John: OK. I'll call Michael and tell him about our plan. We sure will _____60_____.

第II卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100-120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it neatly.

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 的同学王晶打算在校内找一份临时工作, 给她写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

(1) 你从校园网上获得图书馆招工的信息; 招聘人数为 5-10 人;

(2) 对应聘人员的要求 (如必须是本校学生、可周末上班等);

(3) 面试时间和地点;

(4) 鼓励她抓住此机会, 前去面试。
