

2017 年河南省普通高等学校

专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试

公共英语 模拟试卷（一）

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
分值	40	20	40	20	10	20	150

注意事项:

答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号填写在答题卡上。
本卷的试题必须答在答题卡上, 答在卷上无效。

Part I Vocabulary and structure (1×40)

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

1. Stop making so much noise ____ the neighbor will start complaining.
A. or else B. but still C. and then D. so that
2. We hope to go to the beach tomorrow, but we won't go ____ it rains.
A. if B. when C. though D. because
3. I ____ to go for a walk, but someone called and I couldn't get away.
A. was planning B. planned C. had planned D. have planned
4. Now that we ____ all the money, it's no use turning on me and saying it's all my fault.
A. had lost B. lost C. have lost D. lose
5. He is surprised to find his room cleaned _____.
A. thoroughly B. though C. through D. thought
6. I don't have to introduce him to you ____ you know the boy.
A. until B. unless C. since D. but
7. --- Would you please ____ the paper for me and see if there are any obvious mistakes?
--- Of course I will.
A. look around B. look through C. look up D. look into
8. —This pair of shoes _____ really small for me.
—Why not try another _____.
A. is, pair B. are, pair C. is, pairs D. are, one

9. I don't think we can finish all the work before Friday, _____.
A. do I B. can we C. can't we D. don't we
10. --Why don't you choose the red tie?
--For me, it doesn't _____ my shirt very well.
A. fix B. accept C. compare D. match
11. --Hello, Sandy. This is Jack. What are you doing?
--I'm watching a match. It started at 7:00 p.m and _____ on for another an hour.
A. has been B. was C. had been D. will be
12. The population of the world in the 20th century became very much _____ than that in the 19th.
A. bigger B. larger C. greater D. more
13. -- What's the weather like tomorrow? -- The radio says it is going to be even _____.
A. bad B. worst C. badly D. worse
14. Though she talks _____, she has made _____ friends here.
A. a little, a few B. little, few C. little, a few D. few, a few
15. He never does his work _____ Mary.
A. as careful as B. so careful as C. as carefully as D. carefully as
16. The library needs _____.
A. clean B. cleaning C. be cleaned D. being cleaned
17. Mr Black must be worried about something. You can _____ it from the look on his face.
A. reason B. recognize C. read D. realize
18. The film was built up to be a masterpiece, but I found it very _____.
A. disappointed B. disappoint C. disappointing D. be disappointed
19. \$100 a month could hardly _____ the cost of his life in such a big city in this country.
A. spend B. take C. cover D. meet
20. Before the war broke out, many people _____ possessions they could not take with them.
A. threw away B. put away C. gave away D. carried away
21. _____ children tend to prefer sweets to meat.
A. The most B. Most C. Most of D. The most of the
22. _____ abroad for a tour can be a great honor for an ordinary person like me.
A. Taken B. Taking C. Being taken D. Having been taken
23. If your car _____, just wait for the police to come along.
A. breaks out B. breaks off C. breaks down D. breaks in
24. _____ the help of experienced career instructors, this type of job-hunting training _____ to be very efficient.
A. By; has proved B. With; has proved C. Under; is proving D. With; is proved

25. To get as much firsthand information as possible, inspectors will distribute questionnaires, _____?

- A. isn't it B. won't it C. aren't they D. won't they

26. If you don't keep the meat in the refrigerator on such a hot day, it may _____.

- A. go out B. go away C. go bad D. go down

27. _____ friend of my grandfather's will come tomorrow. I'm wondering how old a man he might be.

- A. The B. This C. A D. That

28. -- Which book would you like to borrow?

-- _____ of the two books is OK with me.

- A. Either B. Both C. Any D. None

29. Mrs. Lee teaches _____ math. We all like her.

- A. we B. us C. our D. ours

30. —Why don't we take a little break?

—Didn't we just have _____.

- A. it B. that C. one D. this

31. About _____ the fans are waiting here. They want to see the great singer.

- A. two thousand of B. two thousand C. thousand of D. two thousands of

32. He hasn't heard from his friend _____ last month.

- A. since B. by the end of C. for D. until

33. You've passed the exam. I'm happy _____ you.

- A. on B. at C. in D. for

34. I don't know when he _____. When he _____ here, I'll call you in a minute.

- A. will come; will arrive B. comes; arrives
C. will come; arrives D. comes; will arrive

35. He turned _____ the radio a little because his father was asleep.

- A. on B. down C. up D. off

36. It is in the library. You _____ talk loudly.

- A. may not B. can't C. needn't D. mustn't

37. If you want to say something in class, you _____ put up your hands first.

- A. must B. may C. should D. can

38. The pen _____ him ten yuan.

- A. paid B. cost C. took D. spent

39. He _____ his bike so he has to walk there.

- A. lost B. has lost C. had lost D. loses

40. In the past few years there _____ great changes in my hometown.

- A. have been B. were C. had been D. are

Part II Cloze (1×20)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passages. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide in the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet.

Smoking is considered dangerous to the health. Our tobacco-seller, Mr. Johnson, therefore, always asked his customers, if they are very young, whom the cigarettes are bought 41.

One day, a little girl whom he had never seen before walked 42 into his shop and demanded twenty cigarettes. She had the 43 amount of money in her hand and seemed very 44 of herself. Mr. Johnson was so 45 by her confident manner that he 46 to ask this usual question. 47, he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied 48 and handed him the money. While he was giving her the 49, Mr. Johnson said laughingly that 50 she was so young she should 51 the packet in her pocket in 52 a policeman saw it. 53, the little girl did not seem to find this very funny. Without 54 smiling she took the 55 and walked towards the door. Suddenly, she stopped, turned 56, and looked steadily at Mr. Johnson. 57 was a moment of silence and the tobacco-seller 58 what she was going to say. All at once, in a clear, 59 voice, the girl declared, "60 dad is a policeman," and with that she walked quickly out of the shop.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. with | B. to | C. for | D. by |
| 42. A. nervously | B. heavily | C. hesitatingly | D. boldly |
| 43. A. exact | B. some | C. large | D. enough |
| 44. A. ashamed | B. sure | C. fond | D. glad |
| 45. A. worried | B. annoyed | C. surprised | D. pleased |
| 46. A. forgot | B. came | C. feared | D. remembered |
| 47. A. Therefore | B. Instead | C. Anyway | D. Somehow |
| 48. A. readily | B. patiently | C. angrily | D. rudely |
| 49. A. change | B. warning | C. cheque | D. cigarettes |
| 50. A. as | B. for | C. while | D. though |
| 51. A. cover | B. hide | C. dip | D. take |
| 52. A. time | B. case | C. fear | D. consequence |
| 53. A. Nevertheless | B. Moreover | C. Therefore | D. Then |
| 54. A. ever | B. little | C. some | D. even |
| 55. A. packet | B. money | C. advice | D. bill |
| 56. A. away | B. over | C. round | D. aside |

57. A. It B. There C. She D. Here
 58. A. wondered B. considered C. doubted D. expected
 59. A. weak B. firm C. joking D. humble
 60. A. The B. For C. My D. As

Part III Reading Comprehension(2×20)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

Passage 1

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale, you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbor and some to the manager of the local supermarket. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steelworker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or service for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money in stores, supermarkets and gas stations. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labor in the labor market.

The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each person or businessman who is making and selling something, it's very real. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

61. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Selling and Buying
 B. What Is the Market?
 C. Everything You Do is Producing for the Market
 D. What Can the Market Do for You?

62. All of the following acts are producing for the market EXCEPT _____.

- A. working in a bank
 B. printing a book
 C. attending a night school
 D. growing beans for sale

63. You are buying from the market when you _____.

- A. borrow a book from the library
 B. drive to the seaside for a holiday
 C. look after your children
 D. dine at a restaurant

64. The word "real" in the last paragraph may most probably mean _____.

- A. serious B. important
 C. true D. concrete

65. In what way is the market very real for each person or businessman who is making and selling something?

- A. It tells you what to produce
 B. It tells you how to grow tomatoes
 C. It provides you with everything you need
 D. It helps you save money

Passage 2

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of the year. A noted scientist, Ells North Huntington (1876-1974), concluded, from other men's work and his own among peoples in different climates, that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than is summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is the next-best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be good time to take a long vacation from thinking.

66. According to this passage, your intelligence probably _____.

- A. stays the same throughout the year
 B. varies from day to day
 C. changes with the seasons
 D. changes from year to year

67. Huntington based his conclusions on _____.

- A. records of changes in his own intelligence
 B. work with peoples in climates

- C. records of temperature changes
D. all of the above
68. It seems that the cold of winter _____.
A. increases the ability to think
B. is the best time for thinking
C. is better for thinking than is very warm weather
D. decreases the ability to think

69. One possible reason why spring is the best season for thinking is that _____.
A. all nature, including man, is growing then
B. it lasts longer than the other seasons
C. it is not too warm and not too cold
D. both B and C

70. The two best seasons for thinking seem to be _____.
A. spring and fall
B. winter and summer
C. summer and spring
D. fall and winter

Passage 3

I came to India a year ago to find a village in which I could live and but it was many months before I settled down happily in this Himalayan community.

I wasted a lot of time looking for the "typical" village. Yet no such thing exists. Conditions vary too widely. But the village I stayed in had much in common-poverty, dirt, ignorance. Often the villagers themselves were puzzled, suspicious. Why had I come? I had put aside my work as a political journalist because my ideas had changed. I had come to believe that what was happening in the Third World was more important than anything else. But to understand how three-quarters of the world's people live, and how their future might affect ours, I felt that I first had to try and share their way of life.

In the end I chose a mountain village because it was a little cooler than those in the plains. I took the bus from town along a bumpy road. Then came a rough walk down a steep path to the river. After this I began the climb into the hills. Whenever I stopped to catch my breath, there was a magnificent view. After several hours' walk the village came into view.

71. After the writer had arrived in India _____.
A. he spent a year writing about the place he lived in
B. he took quite a long time finding a suitable place to live
C. he spend years looking for a certain village
D. he lived in a Himalayan community for many months
72. While looking for a "typical" village the writer found _____.
A. he was searching for the impossible
B. all the villages were exactly the same
C. the villagers made him feel confused
D. the villagers asked him a lot of questions

73. Before coming to India the writer _____.
A. had been a successful politician
B. had made a decision to do no more work
C. had been dismissed from his job
D. had written articles for publication
74. The writer decided to change his way of life because _____.
A. he no longer found his work interesting
B. he wanted to live a peaceful life in the countryside
C. he wanted to find out more about the Third World
D. he thought living in a small community would be rewarding
75. The village the writer finally chose to live in _____.
A. was situated at the end of a bumpy road
B. had a better climate than those in the plains
C. was a short walk from the river
D. had a magnificent view of the river

Passage 4

Large companies need a way to reach the saving of the public at large: The same problem, on the smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business through The Stock Exchange. By doing so they can put into circulation the savings of individuals and institutions, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the Government or local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are served to properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The Government, local

authorities, and nationalized industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to The Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another this new money must come from the saving of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these saving can reach those who need finance.

76. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must _____.

- A. rely on their own financial resources
- B. persuade the banks to provide long-term finance
- C. borrow large sums of money from friends and people they know
- D. depend on the population as a whole for finance

77. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is _____.

- A. repaid to its original owners as soon as possible
- B. raised by the selling of shares in the companies
- C. exchange for part ownership in The Stock Exchange
- D. invested in different companies on The Stock Exchange

78. When the savers want their money back they _____.

- A. ask other company to obtain their money for them
- B. look for other people to borrow money from
- C. put their shares in the company back on the market
- D. transfer their money to a more successful company

79. All the essential services on which we depend are _____.

- A. run by the Government or our local authorities
- B. financed wholly by rates and taxes
- C. unable to provide for the needs of population
- D. in constant need of financial support

80. The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the Government, local authorities, and nationalized industries _____.

- A. to borrow as much as they wish
- B. to make certain everybody saves money
- C. to raise money to finance new development
- D. to make certain everybody lends money to them

Part IV Translation (2×10)

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

81. 如果你一直想着昨天，就不会有一个更好的明天。

82. 如果你竭尽全力，你就不用担心失败。

83. 人必须相信自己，这是成功的秘诀。

84. 我所知道的一件事就是我一无所知。

85. 你走或是留没有什么影响。

86. Never ignore your power to change yourself!

87. Millions of students will take part in the exam this June.

88. Some people think not having breakfast does not affect performance.

89. Victory won't come to us unless we go to it.

90. Every person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself.

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

Directions: There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, D. You are required to identify the incorrect part, then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the *Answer Sheet*.

91. The more carefully you work, the few mistakes you may make.

A B C D

92. The old man walked slowly cross the street.

A B C D

93. The teacher with many students have gone to the exhibition.
A B C D
94. Before you leave home for the United States, you should first be familiar to English.
A B C D
95. I can't find fault in the new restaurant; the food is good and the service is excellent.
A B C D
96. Chuck is a businessman who is always very busy that he has little time for his friends.
A B C D
97. Unless you help us, or we won't be able to succeed.
A B C D
98. The reason why he didn't come is because he never got the notice.
A B C D
99. Seen from the moon, our earth, with water covered seventy percent of its surface, appears
A B C D
as a "blue ball".
100. Three-fifths of his pay were spent on food and clothing.
A B C D

Part VI Writing (1×20)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *On Urbanization* following the outline given below. You should write at least 120 words.

1. 目前城市化已成为热点话题
2. 城市化有利也有弊
3. 你怎么看

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Part I Vocabulary and structure (1×40)

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

1. He feels _____ duty to help others.
A. that he B. that his C. it he D. it his
2. Let us go to play football, _____?
A. will you B. shall we C. do we D. are we
3. By no means _____ to our plan for the trip.
A. will she agree B. she will agree C. agrees she D. will agree she
4. Modern forms of communication have done much to _____ the isolation (隔绝) of life in Alaska.
A. break through B. break down C. break into D. break out
5. Research universities have to keep up with the latest computer and scientific hardware _____ price.
A. on account of B. regardless of C. In addition to D. not to mention
6. Three university departments have been _____ \$600,000 to develop good practice in teaching and learning.
A. promoted B. included C. secured D. awarded
7. She had a tense expression on her face, _____ she were expecting trouble.
A. even though B. as though C. even as D. now that
8. _____ the storm, the ship would have reached its destination on time.

- A. But for B. In case of C. In spite of D. Because of
9. I waited for him half an hour, but he never _____.
A. turned in B. turned down C. turned off D. turned up
 10. Don't let the child play with scissors _____ he cuts himself.
A. in case B. so that C. now that D. only if
 11. The careless man received a ticket for speeding. He _____ have driven so fast.
A. can't B. wouldn't C. shouldn't D. mustn't
 12. If I _____ harder at school, I would be sitting in a comfortable office now.
A. worked B. were to work C. had worked D. were working
 13. The shop assistant was fired because she was _____ of cheating customers.
A. accused B. charged C. scolded D. cursed
 14. While crossing the mountain area, all the men carried guns lest they _____ by wild animals.
A. should be attacked B. had been attacked C. must be attacked D. would be attacked
 15. His wife is constantly finding _____ with him, which makes him very angry.
A. errors B. shortcomings C. fault D. flaw
 16. They always give their seats to _____ comes first.
A. whoever B. whomever C. who D. whom
 17. Professor Wang, _____ for his informative lectures, was warmly received by his students.
A. knowing B. known C. to be known D. having known
 18. Our manager is _____ an important customer now and he will be back this afternoon.
A. calling on B. calling in C. calling up D. calling for
 19. He said that the driver must have had an accident; otherwise he _____ by then.
A. would have arrived B. must have arrived C. should arrive D. would arrive
 20. It is high time that such practices _____.
A. are ended B. be ended C. were ended D. must be ended
 21. There is a great increase in retail sales, _____.
A. does there B. isn't there C. isn't there D. isn't it
 22. Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.
A. being told B. telling C. to be told D. to tell
 23. The leader _____ everyone to follow his example. And everyone was _____.
A. Inspired; inspiring B. inspiring; inspiring C. inspiring; inspired D. inspired; inspired
 24. What a lovely party! It's worth _____ all my life.
A. remembering B. to remember C. to be remembered D. being remembered
 25. We left the meeting, there obviously _____ no point in staying.
A. were B. being C. to be D. having

26. These people once had fame and fortune; now _____ is left to them is poverty.
A. all that B. all what C. all which D. that all
27. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.
A. all of their homes B. all their homes C. whose all homes D. all of whose homes
28. By the time you get to New York, I _____ for London.
A. would be leaving B. am leaving C. have already left D. shall have left
29. Sometimes children have trouble _____ right from wrong.
A. to tell B. telling C. for telling D. of telling
30. There was such a long line in the supermarket _____ we had to wait for about half an hour.
A. as B. that C. so D. since
31. Things might have been much worse if the mother _____ on her right to keep the baby.
A. has been insisting B. had insisted C. would insist D. insisted
32. All flights _____ because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.
A. having been canceled B. had been canceled C. having canceled D. were canceled
33. If it _____ the snow, we _____ the Simian Mountain last week.
A. were not; could have climbed B. were not; could climb
C. had not been; could have climbed D. had not been; could climb
34. Every possible means _____ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear.
A. is used B. are used C. has been used D. have been used
35. All the preparations for the task _____, and we are ready to start.
A. completed B. complete
B. C. having been completed D. have been completed
36. You won't know whether the coat fits you until you _____ it on.
A. will try B. have tried C. tried D. are trying
37. He asked us to _____ them in carrying through their plan.
A. provide B. arouse C. assist D. persist
38. A good many proposals were raised by the them, _____ was to be expected.
A. that B. what C. so D. as
39. Arriving home, the boy told his parents about all the _____ which occurred in his dormitory.
A. occasions B. matters C. incidents D. issues
40. The continuous rain _____ the harvesting of the wheat crop by two weeks.
A. set off B. set out C. set aside

Part II Cloze (1×20)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passages. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide in the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet.

One type of person that is common in many countries is the one who always tries to do as little as possible and to get as much 41 return as he can. His opposite, the man who has 42 for doing more than is strictly 43 and who is ready to accept 44 is offered in return, is 45 everywhere.

Both these types are entirely different 46 their behavior. The man who 47 effort is always talking about his "48"; he thinks that society should 49 him a pleasant, easy life. The man who is always doing more than his 50 talks of "duties"; he feels that the 51 is in debt to society. The man who tries to do as 52 as he can is always full of 53. For instance, if he has 54 to do something, it was because he was 55 by bad luck. His opposite is never 56 busy to take on a(n) 57 piece of work. So it is 58 that if you want something 59 in a hurry, go to the busiest man whom you have 60 in.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 41. A. in | B. by | C. as | D. of |
| 42. A. courage | B. enthusiasm | C. interest | D. sense |
| 43. A. essential | B. elementary | C. necessary | D. principal |
| 44. A. that | B. which | C. it | D. what |
| 45. A. short | B. slight | C. scarce | D. rare |
| 46. A. from | B. in | C. with | D. for |
| 47. A. drops | B. withdraws | C. avoids | D. dislikes |
| 48. A. favor | B. advantages | C. rights | D. priority |
| 49. A. let | B. provide | C. supply | D. grant |
| 50. A. share | B. part | C. offer | D. piece |
| 51. A. collective | B. public | C. individual | D. private |
| 52. A. more | B. much | C. less | D. little |
| 53. A. excuses | B. causes | C. words | D. reasons |
| 54. A. failed | B. dropped | C. fallen | D. missed |
| 55. A. prevented | B. protected | C. blocked | D. refused |
| 56. A. so | B. too | C. quite | D. very |
| 57. A. supplementary | B. spare | C. auxiliary | D. desirable |
| 58. A. possible | B. advisable | C. acceptable | D. desirable |
| 59. A. made | B. done | C. finished | D. performed |

60. A. interested B. reliance C. faith D. taste

Part III Reading Comprehension(2×20)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

The first true piece of sports equipment that man invented was the ball.

In ancient Egypt, as everywhere, pitching stones was a favorite children's game. But a badly thrown rock could hurt a child. Looking for something less dangerous to throw, the Egyptians made what were probably the first balls.

At first, balls were made of grass or leaves held together by vines. Later they were made of pieces of animal skin sewed together and stuffed with feathers or hay. Even though the Egyptians were warlike, they found time for peaceful games. Before long they had developed a number of ball games, each with its own set of rules. Perhaps they played ball more for instruction than for fun. Ball playing was thought of mainly as a way to teach young men the speed and skill they would need for war.

61. The ball was probably invented because _____.
A. throwing stones was not fun
B. throwing stones often caused injuries
C. games with stones did not have rules
D. rocks were too heavy to throw
62. The ancient Egyptians were the first _____.
A. to design stone-throwing games
B. to invent peaceful games
C. to create a sports apparatus
D. to develop war games
63. The Egyptians thought that ball playing was _____.
A. Childish B. dangerous C. Worthwhile D. difficult
64. The Egyptians played ball games mainly _____.
A. to enjoy themselves B. because they loved sports
C. for educational purposes D. for gold medals
65. The best title for this passage is _____.

- A. The First Ball Games
B. How Egyptian Children Play Games
C. The Beginning of Sports
D. Egyptian Sports

Passage 2

All the useful energy at the surface of the earth comes from the activity of the sun. The sun heats and feeds creatures and mankind. Each year it provides men with two hundred million tons of grain and nearly ten million tons of wood.

Coal, oil, natural gas, and all other fuels are stored energy from the sun. Some was collected by this season's plants as carbon compounds. Some was stored by plants and trees ages ago. Even waterpower derives from the sun. Water turned into vapor by the sun falls as rain. It courses down the mountains and is converted to electric power. Light transmits only the energy that comes from the sun's outer layer, and much of this energy that is directed towards the earth never arrives. About nine tenths of it is absorbed by the atmosphere of the earth. In fact, the earth itself gets only one half millionth of the sun's entire output of radiant energy.

66. The sun is the source of all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. gasoline B. natural gases C. atomic power D. animal fat
67. Radiant energy is stored as carbon compounds by _____.
A. plants B. water C. rock D. creatures
68. The sun's energy provides us with all EXCEPT _____.
A. rain B. iron C. water D. light
69. The largest part of the light energy directed towards the earth is _____.
A. stored up by the plants
B. absorbed by the earth's atmosphere
C. stored up by the animals in the form of body fat
D. used for electric power
70. Of the sun's total output of radiant energy, the earth receives _____.
A. one tenth
B. one millionth
C. all that comes from the surface of the sun
D. a very small portion

Passage 3

Some psychologists(心理学家) maintain that mental acts such as thinking are not performed in

the brain alone, but that one's muscles also participate. It may be said that we think with our muscles in somewhat the same way that we listen to music with our bodies.

You surely are not surprised to be told that you usually listen to music not only with your ears but with your whole body. Few people can listen to music that is more or less familiar without moving their body or more specifically, some part of their body. Often when one listens to a symphonic concert on the radio, he is attracted to direct the orchestra (乐队) even though he knows there is a good conductor on the job.

Strange as this behavior may be, there is a very good reason for it. One cannot derive all possible enjoyment from music unless he participates, so to speak, in its performance. The listener "feels" himself into the music with more or less noticeable motions of his body.

The muscles of the body actually participate in the mental process of thinking in the same way, but this participation is less obvious because it is less noticeable.

71. Some psychologists maintain that thinking is ____.

- A. not a mental process
- B. more of a physical process than a mental action
- C. a process that involves our entire bodies
- D. a process that involves the muscles as well as the brain

72. The process of thinking and that of listening to music are similar in that ____.

- A. both are mental acts
- B. muscles participate in both processes
- C. both processes are performed by the entire body
- D. we derive equal enjoyment from them

73. Few people are able to listen to familiar music without ____.

- A. moving some part of their body
- B. stopping what they are doing to listen
- C. directing the orchestra playing it
- D. wishing that they could conduct music properly

74. The listener's way of "feeling" the music is ____.

- A. the unnoticed motion of his muscles
- B. "participating" in the performance
- C. bending an ear to the music
- D. being the conductor of the orchestra

75. According to the selection muscle participation in the process of thinking is ____.

- A. deliberate
- B. apparent
- C. indistinct
- D. impressive

Passage 4

With oil prices and interest rates low, more and more Americans are buying boats and as traffic on the waterways increases, so does the number of accidents from drinking and driving on water. A National Transportation Safety Board study concludes that drinking may be a factor in 80 percent of the 1,000 or so deaths in boating accidents that occur every year. Yet anyone can drive a boat without a license (执照), drinking on board is almost universally legal. Experts say drunken boating may be even more dangerous than drunken driving. Boating on a crowded waterway can be in complete disorder; there are no stop signs, traffic lights or lane markers. Speed restrictions are nonexistent outside harbors. Some boats have terrible power and top speeds and no boat has brakes (制动器) combined with the effects of all the sun, wind, waves and happy tiredness that go with boating, even moderate amounts of alcohol (酒精) can be dangerous. According to one recent study, a boater's judgment and behavior can be worsened by only about a third as much alcohol as it would take on land. Only recently have many states begun to take action against drunken boating. The key is passing laws to set a medical standard for blood alcohol level and to allow police to test blood-alcohol levels on the spot. Increasingly, speed restrictions are also being set on crowded waterways. Some experts also suggest granting licenses for boat operators. The license requirement could be used to strengthen safety training and to keep repeat offenders off the water. It would also make it harder for beginners and children to go joyriding in high-performance boats.

76. What is the main cause of the increase of traffic on water?

- A. People are willing to spend money on boating.
- B. Boating enjoys greater freedom than driving on land.
- C. Boating is less expensive than before.
- D. Boating is more exciting than driving on land.

77. In the passage, it is implied that ____.

- A. drinking should be restricted as severely for driving on water as on land
- B. traffic signs should also be adopted on crowded waterways
- C. speed limits should be set inside and outside harbor
- D. a limited amount of alcohol is allowable for driving on water

78. Why is drunken boating more dangerous than drunken driving?

- A. Because of the enjoyment of boating.
- B. Because of the terrible power and high speed.
- C. Because of the crowded waterways.
- D. Because of the lack of traffic regulations.

79. The most effective means to reduce boating accidents is ____.

- A. to issue rigid traffic regulations.

- B. to make laws against drunken boating
C. to forbid the use of swift boats.
D. to force boats to be equipped with brakes

80. Another effective measure suggested against accidents is _____.

- A. to issue license
B. to prevent beginners from driving boats
C. to keep offenders off the water
D. to prevent people from riding boats in bad weather

Part IV Translation (2×10)

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

81. 一个人的成功很大程度上取决于他的决心。

82. 一个人的学习能力是无限的。

83. 他一直全身心的扑在工作上。

84. 在过去的十年里，我的家乡已经发生了巨大的变化。

85. 不管他们说什么，做你认为正确的事。

86. It would not take a lot of trouble if he knew her telephone number.

87. While there is life, there is hope.

88. Besides English, we have to learn a second language.

89. One who makes no investigation has no right to speak.

90. If you need further information, please do not hesitate to ask us at any time.

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

Directions: There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, D. You are required to identify the incorrect part, then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the *Answer Sheet*.

91. However difficulty we may meet, we should never give up.

A B C D

92. More than one girl were late while more boys than one were punctual.

A B C D

93. There is a ten minutes walk from my home to school.

A B C D

94. The key to build a harmonious society is to have every citizen take part in it actively.

A B C D

95. Though he is a five-year-old boy, but he can play computer very well.

A B C D

96. Everyone of us wants to take part in the party to be held next week.

A B C D

97. Hard though he works, he still could not afford to buy a house in Zhengzhou.

A B C D

98. I am very familiar to the song which Cathy just sang for us.

A B C D

99. I don't understand what he said to us just now.--Neither I do.

A B C D

100. Please let me know when you will make your decision.

A B C D

Part VI Writing (1×20)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an **apology letter** to your teacher following the outline given below. You should write at least 120 words.

假设你是李明，没能按时完成王老师布置的作业，请给他写一封道歉信，给出相应的原因，并真诚表达歉意。

写信日期：2017年5月1日

耶鲁专升本

2017 年河南省普通高等学校
专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试

公共英语 模拟试卷 (三)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
分值	40	20	40	20	10	20	150

注意事项:

答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号填写在答题卡上。
本卷的试题必须答在答题卡上, 答在卷上无效。

Part I Vocabulary and structure (1×40)

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

- You should be able to _____ right from wrong.
A.perceive B.distinguish C.sight D.observe
- Any student who _____ his homework is unlikely to pass the examination.
A.reduces B.offends C.practices D.neglects
- I promised to look _____ the matter as soon as I got there.
A.for B.in C. into D.after
- Your sister has made an _____ for you to see the dentist at 3 this afternoon.
A. appointment B.interview C.opportunity D.assignment
- The committee is expected to _____ a decision this evening.
A.reach B.arrive C.bring D.take
- He spoke so quickly that I didn't _____ what he said.
A.make for B.make sure C.make over D.make out
- I wrote it down _____ I should forget it.
A.in case B.in case of C.in order that D.for fear of
- It is not that I do not like plays. The reason why I did not go to the theater last night was that I could not _____ the time.
A.offer B. leave C.afford D.manage
- The chemical factory was demolished _____ protecting the environment.
A. in spite of B.in honor of C.in favor of D.in the name of

10.After a three-hour heated discussion, all the members in the jury reached the conclusion that the man was _____ of murder.

- A.criminal B.charged C.guilty D.faulty
11. Having finished the letter, he _____ it carefully and sealed the envelop with a kiss.
A.folded B.bent C.turned D.curved
12. Last year _____ of new books were published on environmental protection.
A.the hundred B.hundreds C.a hundred D.one hundred
- 13.Literature and art have a great influence _____ people's ideology.
A.to B.on C.for D.onto
- 14.Just as a married man cannot leave his work, a poor man cannot _____ to get sick.
A.have B.go C.expect D.afford
15. _____, we keep records on all the experiments so that we may have enough data.
A. As a whole B.As a rule C.On the average D.By all means
- 16.Nobody but a young woman _____ the airplane crash.
A.endured B. rejected C.survived D. lived
- 17.Professor Smith is always very _____ to the reaction of the audience when he gives lectures.
A. sentimental B. sensitive C.sensible D. positive
- 18.William has cut his smoking _____ to five cigarettes a day.
A.down B.in C.off D.out
- 19.He has lived here for years, _____ nobody knows what he is.
A.and but B.though C.and yet D.for all that
- 20.I am very disappointed _____ the results of the experiment.
A.from B.for C. to D.with
- 21.His few personal belongings made it possible for him to move from place to place _____.
A.in ease B.at ease C.with ease D.with easiness
22. I will never forget the ten years _____ we both spent in little village.
A. when B.during which C.which D.in which
23. They are _____ students that they all performed well in the nationwide examinations.
A. so diligent B. such diligent C.so much diligent D.such very diligent
- 24.The manager of the company sent me a fax saying that he would visit us _____ next spring.
A.some time B.sometime C.sometimes D.sometimes
- 25.No one can be sure if the cars on display fit him or her until he or she _____ them.
A.tries B.will try C.are trying D.have tried

26. I am too busy these days. I would rather all of you _____ next month for a dinner.
A. come B. would come C. came D. have come
27. Something must have happened on their way here. Or they _____ by now.
A. should have arrived B. should arrive C. would have arrived D. would arrive
28. The general's command was that the soldiers _____ their fort and carry out more important tasks.
A. would leave B. leave C. left D. have left
29. How the fire in the dancing hall started _____ a mystery.
A. to remain B. remains C. remain D. is remaining
30. We are going to have our office _____ to make room for a new engineer.
A. to rearrange B. rearrange C. rearranged D. rearranging
31. The boy has performed excellently _____ he was a bit nervous.
A. in that B. except that C. for that D. except for
32. All my neighbors tried to help in some way. But they turned out to be actually _____ the way.
A. in B. on C. with D. beyond
33. You never told me you have seen the film, _____?
A. had you B. didn't you C. did you D. weren't you
34. No one can possibly recall any detail about the meeting. It is at least five years since it _____.
A. had taken place B. was taken place C. took place D. was taking place
35. Not until most of the people had left the airport _____ his sister was there.
A. that he saw B. had he seen C. did he see D. that he had seen
36. We all feel sorry for _____ for so long after your arrival.
A. keep you waiting B. having kept you waiting C. waiting for you D. keep you wait
37. No sooner had they got the goods covered up _____ it started raining hard.
A. when B. than C. then D. after
38. The manager has his employees _____ a business report every week.
A. to write B. written C. writing D. write
39. Written applications should be sent to us in case _____ some problems with the

electronic version.

- A. there will be B. there is C. there be D. there was

40. At that time, the poor girl can't but _____ all her belongings at a low price.

- A. to sell B. sell C. selling D. sold

Part II Cloze (1×20)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passages. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide in the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet.

Once upon a time a poor farmer taking a sack of wheat to the mill did not know _____ 41 _____ to do when it slipped from his horse and fell _____ 42 _____ the road. The sack was _____ 43 _____ heavy for him to _____ 44 _____, and his only hope was that _____ 45 _____ some one would come riding by and _____ 46 _____ a hand.

It was not long _____ 47 _____ a rider appeared, but the farmer's heart sank when he _____ 48 _____ him, for it was the great man who lived in a castle near by. The farmer _____ 49 _____ have dared to ask _____ 50 _____ farmer to help, or any poor man who might have come _____ 51 _____ the road, but he could not beg a _____ 52 _____ of so great a man.

_____ 53 _____, as soon as the great man came up he got _____ 54 _____ his horse saying, "I see you've had bad luck, friend. How good it is _____ 55 _____ I'm here just at the _____ 56 _____ time." Then he took one _____ 57 _____ of the sack, the farmer the other, and between them they lifted it onto the horse.

"Sir," asked the farmer, "how can I pay you?"

"Easily enough," the great man _____ 58 _____ "Whenever you see _____ 59 _____ else in trouble, _____ 60 _____ the same for him."

41. A. how B. what C. which D. whether
42. A. on B. in C. off D. onto
43. A. so B. very C. quite D. too
44. A. pick B. lift C. take D. left
45. A. presently B. immediately C. generally D. quickly
46. A. lend B. present C. borrow D. put
47. A. before B. until C. after D. since
48. A. knew B. understood C. remembered D. recognized
49. A. ought B. should C. would D. could
50. A. one B. other C. some D. another
51. A. across B. along C. through D. alone

- 52.A. favor B. support C. hand D. help
 53.A. Nevertheless B. However C. Moreover D. Although
 54.A. off B. from C. down D. out of
 55.A. when B. which C. then D. that
 56.A. exact B. same C. right D. good
 57.A. piece B. end C. part D. edge
 58.A. referred B. responded C. reflected D. replied
 59.A. someone B. everyone C. anyone D. one
 60.A. make B. create C. do D. perform

Part III Reading Comprehension(2×20)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

Passage 1

Almost every family buys at least one copy of a newspaper every day. Some people subscribe (订阅) to as many as two or three newspapers. But why do people read newspapers?

Five hundred years ago, news of important happenings--battles lost and won, kings or rulers overthrown (推翻) or killed--took months and even years to travel from one country to another. The news passed by word of mouth and was never accurate. Today we can read in our newspapers of important events that occur in far away countries on the same day they happen.

Apart from supplying news from all over the world, newspapers give us a lot of other useful information. There are weather reports, radio, television and film guides, book reviews, stories and, of course, advertisements. The bigger ones are put in by large companies to bring attention to their products. They pay the newspapers thousands of dollars for the advertising space, but it is worth the money, for news of their products goes into almost every home in the country. For those who produce newspapers, advertisements are also very important. Money earned from advertisements makes it possible for them to sell their newspapers at a low price and still make a profit.

Newspapers often have information on gardening, cooking and fashion as well as a small but very popular section on jokes and cartoons (漫画).

61. The habit of reading newspapers is _____.

- A. uncommon in the world B. not popular in U.S.A.
 C. widespread in the world D. founded among a few families
 62. A few hundred years ago news did not _____.
 A. receive attention B. travel fast
 C. spread to other countries D. take long to reach other countries
 63. In the past, news was _____.
 A. sent by telegraph B. passed from one person to another
 C. sent by letter D. sent by telephone
 64. The money spent on advertisement is _____.
 A. wasted B. not much C. worthwhile D. useless
 65. The section on jokes and cartoons is _____.
 A. read only by children B. of no value
 C. not helpful D. read by many

Passage 2

Pepys and his wife had asked some friends to dinner on Sunday, September 2nd, 1666. They were up very late on the Saturday evening, getting everything ready for the next day, and while they were busy they saw the glow of a fire start in the sky. By 3 o'clock on the Sunday morning, its glow had become so bright that Jane woke her husband to watch it. Pepys slipped on his dressing gown and went to the window to watch it. It seemed fairly far away, so after a time he went back to bed. When he got up in the morning, it looked, as though the fire was dying down, though he could still see some flames. So he set to work to tidy his room and put his things back where he wanted them.

While he was doing this, Jane came in to say that she had heard the fire was a bad one; hundred houses had been burned down in the night and the fire was still burning. Pepys went out to see for himself. He went to the Tower of London and climbed up on a high part of the building so that he could see what was happening. From there, Pepys could see that it was, indeed, a bad fire and that even the houses on London Bridge were burning. The man of the Tower told him that the fire had started in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane; the baker's house had caught fire from the over-heated oven and then the flames had quickly spread to the other houses in the narrow lane. So began the Great Fire of London, a fire that lasted nearly five days, destroyed most of the old city and ended, so it is said, at Pie Corner.

66. What is the passage about?

- A. Great Fire of London. B. Who was the first to discover the fire.
 C. What Pepys was doing during the fire D. The losses caused by the fire.

67. They were up very late because _____.

- A. it was Sunday morning B. they were not very sleepy
C. they were preparing for the dinner D. they saw the great fire start
68. What was Pepys doing when his wife told him about the fire?
A. He was asleep. B. He was writing something.
C. He was patting things back. D. He was looking out of the window.
69. "Pepys slipped on his dressing gown." "To slip on" means _____.
A. to be wearing B. to be pushing
C. to take off D. to put on
70. Why did the flames spread quickly?
A. The oven became very hot. B. The houses were close together.
C. The baker did nothing to stop it. D. The baker's house was burning quickly.

Passage 3

A new report of the United Nations shows that, if the present growth rate of 2 percent per year continues, today's world population of 5.1 will hit 6.4 billion by the year 2000.

What's more, the great part of the growth--9 of every 10 people added to the earth's population--will be in the poor and undeveloped countries. There are the nations where providing enough food for billions of people already is proving to be a head-aching problem.

By the year 2000, today's "have not" nations will have a total population of 5 billion people, nearly four fifths of the world's population.

Food isn't the only problem that such a population explosion presents. The more people there are and the worse their living conditions, the greater grow the possibility of all kinds of social problem.

In 1830, world population reached 1 billion. It took only 100 more years to add another billion to world population just 30 more to add a third billion. And it took just 15 more years to reach the 4 billion mark in 1975.

Actually, the world's birth rate is falling. But so is death rate, as medical advances have made it possible for man to live longer than before. Such advances have also reduced baby death rate. Unless population growth is reduced, the world population may reach 12 billion in a century. Is the earth capable of providing a good life for so large a population?

71. A population explosion will lead to _____.
A. a lot of social problems B. medical advances
C. a decrease in food production D. a worse life in every country
72. It took _____ years for world population to grow from 1 billion to 3 billion.
A. 100 B. 115 C. 130 D. 145

73. By the year 2000, today's _____ nations will have a total population of 5 billion people, nearly four fifths of the world's population.

- A. Biggest B. Asian C. Developing D. Developed
74. _____, the world may have a population of 12 billion in a century.
A. If man can live longer in the future
B. If the science of medicine is developing fast enough
C. If the population growth is not reduced
D. If the earth is able to provide a good life for more people
75. This passage tells us that _____.
A. the United Nations thinks it possible to avoid a population explosion
B. 5.1 billion people are living in the undeveloped countries
C. in advanced nations the population growth is being controlled
D. the world's population is increasing

Passage 4

"High tech" and "state of the art" are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system of device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering. What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communication satellite. A modern manufacturing(生产) system is surely high tech. High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980's. Because of improvements in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computer, microwave ovens, etc.

"State of the art" is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is "state of the art" is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

"State of the art" is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years, to describe the best and most modern way of doing something. Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970's. The reason was the computer revolution. Every computer company claimed that its computers were "state of the art".

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression "state of the art" became common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be "state of the art".

76. What is the purpose of the passage?
A. To tell how "high tech" and "state of the art" have developed.

- B. To give examples of "high tech".
- C. To tell what "high tech" and "state of the art" are.
- D. To describe very modern technology.

77. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. American stores could provide new kinds of products to people.
- B. High tech describes a technology that is not traditional.
- C. "State of the art" is not as popular as "high tech".
- D. A modern plough pulled by oxen is "state of the art".

78. All the following examples are high tech except ____.

- A. a microwave oven
- B. a home computer
- C. a hand pump
- D. a satellite

79. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Since the computer revolution, the expression "state of the art" has become popular.
- B. "State of the art" means something that is the best one can.
- C. With the rapid development of computer technology, a state of the art computer may easily become out of date.
- D. All kinds of products are "state of the art" nowadays.

80. The best title for the passage is ____.

- A. Computer Technology
- B. High Tech and State of the Art
- C. Most Advanced Technology
- D. Two New Expressions

Part IV Translation (2×10)

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

81. 我们已经连续写了三个小时的作业了，但是现在我们必须背单词。

82. 她是玛丽爸爸的一个好朋友。在她十岁前，她已经学了三年英语。

83. 昨天，我们正在洗澡的时候，电话铃响了。

84. 在成长过程中每个人都有他的快乐和痛苦。

85. 熟能生巧。

86. The police have been trying to prevent them carrying weapons.

87. More haste less speed.

88. The man is a writer and dancer.

89. You are always play computer games. why not do something more active?

90. I will see a friend off this afternoon, so I don't have time to help you solve the problem.

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

Directions: There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, D. You are required to identify the incorrect part, then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the *Answer Sheet*.

91. At no time and under no circumstances China will be the first to use nuclear weapons.

A B C D

92. Neither John and his father was able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train.

A B C D

93. The development of industry has also brought about large numbers of problems which have

A B C

to solve.

D

94. As time went on, he suffered such heavy losses that he was forced giving up his business.

A B C D

95. Mary found it difficult to tally calmly about which she had experienced at the station.

A B C D

96. Some people find swimming more enjoyable than to sit at home reading.

A B C D

97. The law I am referring to requires that everyone who owns a car has accident insurance.

A B C D

98. The responsibility of the manager in such a large international enterprise is far greater than

A B C

his typist .

D

99.The course would have been offered this term . But it cancelled because too few students

A

B

had registered before registration closed.

C

D

100.In the days when coal was so widely used,no one realized how soon and how complete

A

B

C

oil would replace it.

D

Part VI Writing (1×20)

DIRECTIONS: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short composition

entitled *How Should College Students Spend Their Spare Time?* You should write at least

120 words.

1. 大学生课余时间众多
2. 如何才能有意义的度过这些时光呢
3. 请谈谈你的看法

2017 年河南省普通高等学校
专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试

公共英语 模拟试卷（四）

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
分值	40	20	40	20	10	20	150

注意事项:

答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号填写在答题卡上。
本卷的试题必须答在答题卡上, 答在卷上无效。

Part I Vocabulary and structure (1×40)

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

- The problem has _____ simply because you didn't follow my instruction.
A raised B risen C arisen D aroused
- I hope there is _____ for the doctor in your car.
A. seat B. room C. place D. corner
- As I am sure Jenny is very honest. I _____ that she stole the money.
A. guess B. believe C. suspect D. doubt
- He spoke so quickly that I didn't _____ what he said.
A. receive B. accept C. listen D. catch
- You _____ read that article if you don't want to.
A haven't B can't C mustn't D needn't
- Do what you think is right _____ they say.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. if only
- The size of the audience, _____ we had expected, was well over one thousand.
A. whom B. who C. as D. that
- I recognized John _____ he entered the room.
A hardly B the minute C no sooner D at once
- Constant showers are characteristic _____ the summer here.
A for B to C of D with

- There is no _____ in applying for that job as you are not properly qualified.
A reason B result C point D chance
- A new Minister for Agriculture has been _____.
A determined B appointed C admitted D assumed
- In some parks visitors are requested to keep _____ the grass.
A aside B away C out D off
- I don't think you've heard of him before, _____?
A. don't I B. do I C. have I D. haven't you
- How _____ will you finish your homework?
---In half an hour.
A soon B long C often D fast
- There are many kinds of metals, _____.
A. each having its special properties B. having its special properties
C. one has its special properties D. each has its special properties
- Our society has changed and _____ in it.
A so the people have B. the people have
C. so have the people D. have the people so
- We're late. I expect the film _____ by the time we get to the cinema.
A. had already started B. have already started
C. will already have started D. have already been started
- The man said he would hit me _____ I told him where the money was.
A. until B. unless C. soon after D. as
- I took someone else's umbrella _____ mistake.
A. in B. for C. with D. by
- We don't like it, but we have to _____ up with it.
A stand B. put C. take D. pick
- He remembered _____ to the zoo by his father when he was little.
A. being taken B. taking C. have been taken D. to have taken
- The team really looks good tonight because the coach had them _____ every night this week.
A. Practice B. to practice C. practiced D. practicing
- That's the reason _____ Ann could not do her part of the job.
A. that B. of C. because D. why
- The snow fell _____ fast that our footsteps were covered up in a few minutes.
A. so B. much C. little D. very

- 25 I always take it for granted that I am _____ intelligent than she is.
A very B too C. far more D. far better
- 26.No sooner _____ got to the station than it began to rain heavily.
A. had I B. have I C. I had D. I have
- 27.They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the plan ten days ahead of schedule,
_____ was something we had not expected.
A that B this C it D which
- 28.Plastics is a kind of _____ which is widely used in industry.
A. Mass B. substance C matter D. material
- 29.The sudden change of weather made the temperature _____ a lot.
A. fall B. sink C. drop D lower
- 30.The food industry in our country is developing _____.
A. Quickly B fast C swiftly D rapidly
- 31.In order to look at sea life closely, people have _____ some kinds of special equipment.
A. to work in B. to work over C.to work out D. to work off
- 32.It _____ that the jewels had been stolen by a traveler.
A. turned out B. turned up C. turned on D. turned over
- 33.When she does something,Mrs.Brown feels that her little child is always _____.
A. under way B. in the way C. on the way D. by the way
34. _____ the umbrella with you in case it rains.
A. Bring B. Get C. Carry D. Take
35. _____ in the air, fuels give off heat.
A. To bum B. Burned C. To be burned D. Being burned
- 36.Mary _____ in the garden when it began to rain.
A. was walking B. walked C. walking D. had walked
- 37.It is necessary that we _____ have a good command of English at college.
A. must B. have to C. should D. ought to
- 38.If a better material _____,the strength of the part would be increased.
A.had been used B. had been using C. being used D. using
- 39.When the mixture _____,it will give off a powerful force.
A. will heat B. be heated C. is heated D. has heated
- 40.English _____ in a new way at my college in the past few years.
A. has been teaching B. was being taught
C. has been taught D. had been taught

Part II Cloze (1×20)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passages. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide in the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet.

Can you imagine how you would feel if you fell dangerously ill and could not reach or call a doctor? Millions of people 41 the world are in this unfortunate 42, living in distant places 43 there are no railways, no proper roads and no telephones. Thousands of 44 are lost every year 45 could have been saved if medical attention 46 in time. 47 today help could be brought quickly and easily 48 many of these people 49 full advantage was taken 50 the aero-plane. 51 country has proved this 52 than Australia. The Australians 53 greater use of the aero-plane than any 54 people in the world. In no other country 55 the total number of miles flown by the 56 person so high. In fact, it has been 57 that Australians jump into planes 58 people in other countries. Jump into trains and buses. It is not surprising, 59 that Australia should have been the first country 60 a Flying Doctor Service.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 41.A. on | B. through | C. all over | D. within |
| 42.A. society | B.world | C. way | D. position |
| 43.A. where | B.because | C. although | D. which |
| 44.A. people | B.children | C. families | D. lives |
| 45.A. when | B. in which | C. which | D. they |
| 46.A. had been provided | | B.had been paid more | |
| C. was given | | D. was provided | |
| 47. A. Even | B.But | C. Finally | D. So |
| 48. A. from | B. with | C. in | D. to |
| 49. A. but | B. if only | C. and | D. unless |
| 50. A. of | B.from | C. about | D. on |
| 51. A. One | B.Any | C. Not | D. No |
| 52. A. better | B.worse | C. more | D. less |
| 53. A. made | B. did | C. were making | D. make |
| 54. A. of | B. else | C. other | D. Japanese |
| 55. A. of | B. in | C. are | D. is |
| 56. A. living | B. average | C. brave | D. medical |
| 57. A. suggested | B. estimated | C. worked out | D. said |
| 58. A. when | B. while | C. as | D. but |
| 59. A. therefore | B.in a way | C. perhaps | D. accordingly |

60. A. of B. to develop C. made up D. into

Part III Reading Comprehension(2×20)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Most people have had a dog or wanted one as their companion at some time in their lives. If you are thinking of buying a dog, however, you should first decide what sort of companion you need and whether the dog is likely to be happy in the surroundings you can provide. Specialists' advice is useful to help you choose the most suitable kind of dog. But in part the decision depends on common sense. Different dogs were originally developed to perform specific tasks. So, if you want a dog to protect you or your house, for example, you should choose the one that has the right size and characteristics. You must also be ready to devote a great deal of time to training the dog when it is young and give it the exercise it needs throughout its life, unless you live in the countryside and can let it run freely. Dogs are demanding pets. Cats love the house and so are satisfactory with their place where there is secure but a dog is loyal to its master and consequently wants him to show proof of his affection. The Best time to buy a baby dog is when it is between 6 and 8 weeks old so that it can transfer its love from its mother to its master. If baby dogs have not established a relationship with human being until they are over three months old, their strong relationship will always be with dogs. They are likely to be too shy when they are brought out into the world to become good pets.

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

- A. You can always get help from the specialists.
- B. It is common sense that is the most important when choosing a dog.
- C. You should decide what kind of dog you want.
- D. Size and characteristics of the dogs should be considered too.

62. What is mentioned as a consideration in buying a dog?

- A. The color of the dog.
- B. The price of the dog.
- C. Whether the dog will fit the environment.
- D. Whether the dog will get along with the other pets in the house.

63. Why does the writer say a dog is a more demanding pet than a cat?

- A. It must be trained so that it won't bite.
- B. It demands more food and space.
- C. It needs more love and care.
- D. It must be looked after carefully.

64. Why is it advised to buy a baby dog under three months old?

- A. It's easier to buy a baby dog under three months old.
- B. They are less likely to be shy with human beings.
- C. They are less likely to run away.
- D. It's easier for them to form a relationship with their masters.

65. The word "affection" (Line 10) means ____.

- A. love B. effect C. tie D. relationship

Passage 2

Movies are the most popular form of entertainment for millions of Americans. They go to the movies to escape their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own. They may choose to see a particular film because they like the actors or because they have heard the film has a good story. But the main reason why people go to the movies is to escape. Sitting in a dark theater, watching the images on the screen, they enter another world that is unreal to them. They become involved in the lives of the characters in the movie and for two hours, they forget all about their own problem. They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic(浪漫的) and beautiful than real life.

The biggest "dream factories" are in Hollywood, the capital of the film industry. Each year, Hollywood studios make hundreds of movies that are shown all over the world. American movies are popular, because they tell stories and they are well-made. They provide the public with heroes who do things the average person would like to do but often can't. People have to cope with many problems and much trouble in real life, so they feel encouraged when they see the "good guys" win in the movies.

66. The Americans go to the movies mainly because they want ____.

- A. to enjoy a good story B. to experience an exciting life
- C. to see the actors and actresses D. to escape their daily life

67. Which of the following is people's normal response to the movies they watch?

- A. They feel that everything on the screen is familiar to them.
- B. They try to turn their dreams into reality.
- C. They become so involved that they forget their own problems.
- D. They are touched by the life stories of the and actresses.

68. It is obvious that real life is _____.

- A. less romantic than that in the movies
- B. more romantic than that in the movies
- C. as romantic as that in the movies
- D. filled with romantic stories

69. The American movies are popular because _____.

- A. they are well-made and the stories are interesting
- B. the characters in the movies are free to do whatever they like
- C. the heroes have to cope with many problems and frustrations
- D. good guys in the movies always win in the end

70. People enjoy seeing the movies because they _____.

- A. are tired of their everyday lives
- B. feel inspired by the heroic deeds of the good guys
- C. want to see who win in the end
- D. have to cope with many problems in their lives

passage 3

The Chinese have used a method called acupuncture (针灸) to perform operations for about 4,000 years without putting the patient to sleep. This involves placing flexible needles into certain parts of the body. The needles are available in a number of stores in China and anyone may buy them.

To learn how to use the needles takes about one month of training. But to be skillful requires greater time. The person who performs the acupuncture knows how to put in the needles so the needles themselves are not painful. This person also knows where to place the needles so the patient feels no pain in the area where the operation is to be performed. A particular operation might require 25 or more needles placed in various parts of the body. But now this operation requires only 3 or 4 needles.

Today, the Chinese doctors are trying to learn more about acupuncture. They are trying to develop a convincing theory to explain how the needles work in preventing pain, or why a needle in the wrist, for example, would prevent the pain in the area of the mouth.

A patient who needs an operation is given a choice between having acupuncture or having one of the chemicals used for putting him to sleep. It has been estimated that over half of the patients choose acupuncture because there is no sickness after the operation and because the chemical may make the patient sick for a few hours or a day.

71. Acupuncture is _____.

A. a medical operation

B. a medical needle

C. a medical technique

D. a medical machine

72. Which statement is not true of the performer of acupuncture?

- A. He knows where to place the needles without pain.
- B. He knows where the operation is to be performed.
- C. He knows how to perform the operation to cure the patient.
- D. He knows how to use the needles in an operation.

73. To learn how to use the needles, it takes a person _____.

- A. several months
- B. a couple of weeks
- C. a life time
- D. almost one month

74. It can be learned from the passage that _____.

- A. the person performing the acupuncture knows a lot about the making of needles
- B. an operation now needs fewer needles than in the past
- C. acupuncture has existed in China for as long as 2,000 years
- D. few patients prefer acupuncture to chemicals

75. Which is implied but not stated in the passage?

- A. The Chinese mainly use acupuncture to cure strange disease.
- B. The Chinese are learning to be more skillful and efficient in acupuncture.
- C. The Chinese have spread acupuncture all over the world.
- D. Most Chinese patients prefer acupuncture to chemicals in curing diseases.

Passage 4

Is teaching important? Well, of course it is. There was a time when the necessary knowledge could be taught to the young by family members. But as societies became more complex and division of labor more common, it was impossible for family members to teach the information and skills young people needed to become useful members of the society. As the need for specialists appeared, the job of teaching came into being in our country, and teaching as a job has been of increasing importance over the past hundred years. Today, we have strict rules for teachers. We hope all children can attend schools. Many things tell us that teaching is indeed an "important" job.

In recent years, there has been an increasing need for teachers to be "responsible". This means that the public expects teachers to succeed in teaching important information to the young. Teachers' salaries today, while not much, certainly are much higher than they were in years past. These increases have come about because people have realized that without enough salaries, people who have abilities will not become teachers. Today almost no one says that "anybody will do" for a teacher. The public expects "quality people" to teach the young, and progress is being made to give salaries that will make

people who have abilities become teachers.

76. Before the job of teaching came into being, ____.

- A. family members had been responsible for the education of the young
- B. specialists had been in charge of teaching young people
- C. young people had had to be self-educated
- D. the society had played an important role in educating young people

77. The job of teaching came into being mainly because of ____.

- A. the development of the society
- B. the explosion of information
- C. the need for specialists
- D. the civilization of human beings

78. Teachers' salaries are raised today in order to ____.

- A. show the importance of teaching as a job
- B. attract more qualified people to become teachers
- C. make teachers "responsible" in their teaching
- D. improve the quality of public teaching

79. "Anybody will do" for a teacher means that ____.

- A. almost all people want to become a teacher
- B. a teacher is so highly respected that people all want to help him
- C. a teacher will do whatever he can for his students
- D. the job of teaching is so easy that everybody can do it

80. We know from the passage that ____.

- A. it is important to be successful in teaching the young
- B. enough salaries are necessary in making quality people become teachers
- C. greater progress has to be made in teaching
- D. teaching is a product of the society's division of labor

Part IV Translation (2×10)

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

81. 对于大多数中国人来说，一餐饭 65% 的卡路里都来自于谷物，而不是肉和蔬菜。

82. 众所周知，中国古代人发明了指南针。

83. 永不放弃，永远不要失去成功的机会。

84. 每个年纪都有快乐和悲伤，最快乐的人是能够享受生活的人。

85. 对父母而言，没有什么能与孩子的健康相比。

86. Little did they realize that they had made an important discovery in science.

87. Those young people have exerted all their strength to attain their goal.

88. What you are doing now will contribute to your future success.

89. Never before have science and technology been so rapidly developing as it is today.

90. For the sake of health, you should not take on too much work.

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

Directions: There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, D. You are required to identify the incorrect part, then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

91. I didn't mind their coming late, but I objected their making so much noise.

A B C D

92. Everyone who takes the examination will receive their score report in six weeks.

A B C D

93. On her way to the supermarket yesterday morning Mary met an old friend and

A B

stopped talking with him for quite a while.

C D

94. It is extremely important for an engineer to know to use a computer.

A B C D

95. Sarah said she heard someone in the classroom, but when we looked we didn't

A B C

find someone.

D

96. Paula doesn't want to attend the meeting and Sheila doesn't too.

A B C D

97. If you will buy one box at the regular price, you would receive another one at no

A B C D

extra cost.

98. I didn't enjoy him singing so softly, though I generally enjoy quiet songs.

A B C D

99. Yellowstone National Park is one of the older parks in the U. S. It was established

A B C

by Congress in 1872.

D

100. The examiner did not know whether to report the student cheating or warning him first.

A B C D

Part VI Writing (1×20)

DIRECTIONS: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short composition entitled *More Attention Be Paid to English than Chinese*. Following the outline given above. You should write at least 120 words.

1. 在中国，英语明显比中文更受重视
2. 人们对这一失衡现象各抒己见
3. 我的观点是.....

2017 年河南省普通高等学校
专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试

公共英语 模拟试卷（五）

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
分值	40	20	40	20	10	20	150

注意事项:

答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号填写在答题卡上。
本卷的试题必须答在答题卡上, 答在卷上无效。

Part I Vocabulary and structure (1×40)

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

1. They won't go back to work unless their demands are _____.
A. met B. permitted C. given D. replied
2. I've got to _____ up now. Someone is waiting to use the phone.
A. give B. put C. look D. hang
3. --Why are your group so happy?
--Our group _____ theirs in the oral English competition.
A. has won B. have gained C. has beaten D. have defeated
4. The clock _____ nine and we realized that it was already late.
A. knocked B. struck C. beat D. hit
5. Having made up his mind, he _____ to carry out his plan.
A. set about B. set off C. set up D. set out
6. We should have our party in the hall _____ in the garden.
A. instead B. in the place of C. rather than D. but not
7. I shouldn't have left Jimmy _____ in the room.
A. single B. himself C. lonely D. alone
8. _____ all her efforts, she failed to reach her aim.
A. Together with B. In spite of C. Instead of D. Because of
9. The highway is about _____.
A. three thousand long miles B. long three thousand miles

- C. three-thousand-mile-long D. three thousand miles long
10. Anyone who has _____ the magazine please give it back immediately.
A. taken B. received C. accepted D. brought
11. Don't get _____ to the dog. It is dangerous.
A. closely B. nearly C. nearby D. close
12. Every means _____ prevent the water from _____.
A. are used to, being polluted B. was used to, polluting
C. is used to, polluted D. is used to, being polluted
13. He started early _____ he could get there before nine.
A. in order that B. because C. so as to D. in order to
14. It was _____ that he couldn't finish it alone.
A. so difficult a work B. a so difficult job C. such a difficult work D. so difficult a job
15. Everybody has to spend _____ in bed.
A. some times B. some time C. sometime D. sometimes
16. Shortly after the accident, two _____ police were sent to the spot to keep order.
A. dozen B. dozens C. dozen of D. dozens of
17. Your advice that she _____ more exercise is reasonable.
A. takes B. take C. does D. carries out
18. The next afternoon he went to _____ Mr. Smith again.
A. call forth B. call off C. call by D. call on
19. I wasn't _____ the decision until too late.
A. informed B. formed C. informed of D. informed for
20. Only the people concerned have access _____ the foreign teacher's class.
A. into B. with C. to D. About
21. _____ his homework in time, he had to stay up late into the night.
A. Finishing B. Having finished C. To finish D. To have finished
22. _____ the fog, we should have reached our school.
A. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. But for
23. I didn't hear _____ because there was too much noise where I was sitting.
A. what did he say B. what he said
C. what was he saying D. what for him to say
24. It is necessary that meeting _____ at once.
A. began B. begin C. begins D. will begin
25. Mr. Zhang, _____ came to see me yesterday, is an old friend of my father's.
A. which B. that C. who D. Whom

26. The notice came around two in the afternoon _____ the meeting would be postponed.
A. when B. that C. whether D. how
27. _____ difficult the task may be, we will try our best to complete it in time.
A. No matter B. No wonder C. Though D. However
28. It was not until she arrived in class _____ realized she had forgotten her book.
A. and she B. when she C. she D. that she
29. — You seem to remember all the English words by heart.
— _____
A. So Jack do B. So does Jack C. So Jack does D. So do Jack
30. _____, he couldn't earn enough to support the family.
A. Hard as he worked B. As he worked hard
C. As hard he worked D. Hard as did he work
31. _____, we missed our plane.
A. The train being late B. To be late
C. The train is being late D. The train which is late
32. She doesn't think that Tom sings best in the class, _____?
A. does she B. doesn't she C. does he D. doesn't he
33. We're looking forward _____ the photo exhibition.
A. to visiting B. to visit C. to having visited D. visiting
34. It's time the dog _____ how to behave properly.
A. is learning B. learns C. learned D. to learn
35. It was in the factory _____ you worked five years ago _____ you learned the technique.
A. that; where B. where; when C. where; where D. where; that
36. Most of the people _____ to the party were famous scientists.
A. invited B. to invite C. being invited D. inviting
37. Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.
A. did the villagers realize B. the villagers realized
C. the villagers did realize D. didn't the villagers realize
38. If only I _____ a phone! I am fed up with lining up outside the public phone box.
A. had B. have C. will have D. are to have
39. His English was so poor, so he couldn't make himself _____.
A. to understand B. understood C. understand D. be understood
40. _____ of students _____ girls.
A. Two thirds; are B. Two third; are C. Two-third; is D. Second thirds; is

Part II Cloze (1×20)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passages. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide in the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet.

A young woman was driving through the 41 countryside. It was dark and raining. Suddenly she saw an old woman 42 the side of the road, 43 her hand out as if she wanted 44. "I can't 45 her out in this weather," the woman said to herself, so she stopped the car and opened the door.

"Do you want a lift?" she asked. The old woman 46 and climbed into the car. After a 47 she said to the old woman, "Have you been waiting for a long time?" The old woman shook her head. "48," thought the young woman. She 49 again. "Bad weather for the time of the year," she said. The old woman nodded. No matter 50 the young woman said, the hitch-hiker(搭便车的人) gave no answer 51 a nod of the head.

Then the young woman 52 the hitch-hiker's hands, which were large and hairy. Suddenly she 53 that the hitch-hiker was 54 a man! She stopped the car. "I can't see out of the rear screen," she said, "would you mind 55 it for me?" The hitch-hiker nodded and opened the door. 56 the hitch-hiker was out of the car, the frightened young woman 57.

When she got to the next village she 58 to a stop. She noticed that the hitch-hiker had 59 his handbag 60. She picked it up and opened it. She gave a gasp(喘气): inside the bag was a gun!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. lovely | B. lonely | C. noisy | D. crowded |
| 42. A. at | B. beside | C. by | D. near |
| 43. A. holding | B. to hold | C. to be holding | D. to be held |
| 44. A. an aid | B. a taxi | C. a car | D. a lift |
| 45. A. permit | B. leave | C. allow | D. order |
| 46. A. answering | B. shook | C. nodded | D. smiles |
| 47. A. while | B. moment | C. time | D. period |
| 48. A. Curious | B. Interesting | C. Strange | D. Wonderful |
| 49. A. told | B. did | C. made | D. tried |
| 50. A. when | B. which | C. how | D. what |
| 51. A. except for | B. apart from | C. other than | D. more than |
| 52. A. saw | B. noticed | C. watched | D. observed |
| 53. A. recognized | B. realized | C. recovered | D. remembered |
| 54. A. practically | B. basically | C. actually | D. probably |
| 55. A. clear | B. cleared | C. to clear | D. clearing |

- 56.A.As long as B. As far as C. As soon as D. As well as
 57. A. raced off B. ran away C. fell down D.moved on
 58.A.pulled B.picked C. pushed D.paused
 59.A. lift B.lost C.laid D.left
 60.A. beneath B. behind C. backwards D.afterwards

Part III Reading Comprehension(2×20)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Scientists find that hard-working people live longer than average men and women. Career women are healthier than housewives. Evidence shows that the jobless are in poorer health than jobholders. An investigation shows that whenever unemployment rate increases by 1%, the death rate increases correspondingly by 2%. All this comes down to one point: work is helpful to health.

Why is work good for healthy? It is because work keeps people busy away from loneliness.

Researches show that people feel unhappy, worried and lonely when they have nothing to do. Instead the happiest are those who are busy. Many high achievers who love their careers feel that they are happiest when they are working hard. Work serves as a bridge between man and reality. By work people come into with each other. By collective activity they find friendship and warmth. This is helpful to health. The loss of work means the loss of everything. It affects man spiritually and makes him ill.

Beside, work gives one a sense of fulfillment and a sense of achievement. Work makes one feel his value and status in society. When a writer finishes his writing or a doctor successfully operates on a patient or a teacher sees his students grow, they are happy beyond words.

From the above can come to the conclusion that the more you work the happier and healthier you will be. Let us work hard and study and live a happy and healthy life.

61. The underlined word "average" in Paragraph 1 means _____.
 A. happy B. lazy C. ordinary D. poor
 62. The reason why housewives are not as healthy as career women is that _____.
 A. housewives are poorer than career women

- B. housewives have more children than career women
 C. housewives have less chance to communicate with others
 D. housewives eat less food than career women
 63. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to Paragraph 2?
 A. Busy people have nothing to do at home.
 B. High achievers don't care about their families.
 C. There is no friendship and warmth at home.
 D. A satisfying job helps to keep one healthy.
 64. We can infer from the passage that those who do not work _____.
 A. are likely to live a shorter life
 B. will lose everything at home
 C. can live as long as those who work
 D. have more time to make new friends
 65. The best title for this passage may be _____.
 A. People Should Find a Job
 B. Working Hard is Good for Health
 C. People Should Make More Friends by Work
 D. The Loss of Work Means the Loss of Everything

Passage 2

If you have a chance to go to Finland, you will probably be surprised to find how "foolish" the Finnish people are.

Take the taxi drivers for example. Taxis in Finland are mostly high-class Benz with a fare of two US dollars a kilometer. You can go anywhere in one, tell the driver to drop you at any place, say that you have some business to attend to, and then walk off without paying your fare. The driver would not show the least sign of anxiety.

The dining rooms in all big hotels not only serve their guests, but also serve outside diners. Hotel guests have their meals free, so they naturally go to the free dining rooms to have their meals. The most they would do to show their good faith is to wave their registration card to the waiter. With such a loose check, you can easily use any old registration card to take a couple of friends to dine free of charge.

The Finnish workers are paid by the hour. They are very much on their own as soon as they have agreed with the boss on the rate. From then on they just say how many hours they have worked and they will be paid accordingly.

With so many loopholes (漏洞) in everyday life, surely Finland must be a heaven to those who

love to take "petty advantages". But the strange thing is, all the taxi passengers would always come back to pay their fare after they have attended to their business; not a single outsider has ever been found in the free hotel dining rooms. And workers always give an honest account of the exact hours they put in. As the Finns always act on good faith in everything they do, living in such a society has turned everyone into a real "gentleman".

In a society of such high moral practice, what need is there for people to be on guard against others?

66. While taking a taxi in Finland, ____.

- A. a passenger can go anywhere without having to pay the driver
- B. a passenger pays two US dollars for a taxi ride
- C. a passenger can never be turned down by the taxi driver wherever he wants to go
- D. a passenger needs to provide good faith demonstration before they leave without paying

67. We know from the passage that big hotels in Finland ____.

- A. provide meals for only those who live in the hotels
- B. provide meals for only diners
- C. provide free wine and charge for food
- D. are mostly poorly managed

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

- A. The workers in Finland are paid by the hour.
- B. The bosses in Finland are too busy to check the working hours of their employees.
- C. The workers are always honest with their working hours.
- D. The workers and their bosses will make an agreement in advance about the pay.

69. The word "those" in the fifth paragraph probably refers to ____.

- A. people who often take taxis
- B. people who often have meals in big hotels
- C. people who are dishonest
- D. people who are worth of trust

70. It can be concluded that ____.

- A. Finnish people are not smart enough in daily life
- B. Finland has been a good place for cheats
- C. the Finnish society is of very high moral level
- D. all the Finns are rich

Passage 3

There are many factors which may have an influence on adults and children being able to lead a healthy life.

Nowadays, people are very busy. Often, both parents work outside the home. Children are expected to take on more responsibility at home to help their parents. They also have sporting and leisure activities as well as school expectations.

The business also adds another factor: the need to use cars to get from one place to another quickly.

Today, society places a lot of emphasis on technology. Computers, DVDs, CDs, television, play Stations and Xboxes have become major leisure activities, rather than traditional more active pursuits. This has led to a more sedentary lifestyle.

The media provide entertainment and information. Unfortunately, they also promote fast food which fits easily into busy lifestyles. It is much more convenient at times to buy a quick takeaway rather than prepare a meal. The media constantly bombard (轰炸) their audience with perfect body images, the need to buy the most fashionable clothes, the most up-to-date computer games, the best places to visit and the best things to do.

Environments vary. We may be exposed to pollution, such as cigarette smoke. This can be harmful to people who suffer from breathing difficulties. Environments where passive smoking is unavoidable make it difficult to lead a healthy life.

An important factor influencing healthy lifestyles is motivation. Or the desire to be healthy. Any person who wants to be healthy will find a way to be healthy — if he/she is motivated enough!

71. The passage is mainly about ____.

- A. benefits of a healthy life style
- B. demands of daily life
- C. factors affecting a healthy lifestyle
- D. a positive approach to healthy living

72. The word "sedentary" in Paragraph 4 probably means ____.

- A. having a lot of things to do
- B. involving little exercise or physical activity
- C. being isolated from the outside world
- D. experiencing a lot of stress

73. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a factor leading to the popularity of fast food?

- A. Cheap price
- B. The media.
- C. Busy lifestyles.
- D. Convenience.

74. Which is NOT listed as a factor influencing the ability to have a healthy lifestyle?

- A. Pollution.
- B. Economic factors.
- C. Dependence upon cars.
- D. Influence of family or friends.

75. According to the author, ____ may be the most important factor influencing healthy lifestyles.

- A. technology
- C. environment

- B. cultural background
- D.the desire to be healthy

Passage4

Not all memories are sweet.Some people spend all their lives trying to forget bad experiences.Violence and traffic accidents can leave people with terrible physical and emotional scars.Often they relive these experiences in nightmares(噩梦).

Now American researchers think they are close to developing a pill,which will help people forget had memories. The pill is designed to be taken immediately after a frightening experience. They hope it might reduce, or possibly erase(抹去), the effect of painful memories.

In November,experts tested a drug in people in the US and France .The drug stops the body releasing chemicals that fix memories in the brain. So far the research has suggested that only the emotional effects of memories may be reduced,not that the memories are erased.

The research has caused a great deal of argument. Some think it is a bad idea,while others support it.

Supporters say it could lead to pills that prevent or treat soldiers from troubling memories after war. They say that there are many people who suffer from terrible memories.

“Some memories can ruin people’s lives.They come back to you when you don’t want to have them in a daydream or nightmare. They usually come with very painful emotions.”said Roger Pitman,a professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School,“This could relieve a lot of that suffering.”

But those who are against the research say that it is very dangerous to change memories because memories give us our identity(特质).They also help us all avoid the mistakes of the past.

“All of us can think of bad events in our lives that were horrible at the time but make us who we are. I’m not sure we want to wipe those memories out.”Said Rebecca Dresser, a medical ethicist.

76.The passage is mainly about_____.

- A. a new medical invention
- B. a new research on memories
- C. a way of erasing painful memories
- D. an argument about the research on the pill

77. The drug tested on people can_____.

- A. cause the brain to fix memories
- B. stop people remembering their experience
- C. prevent body producing certain chemicals
- D. wipe out the emotional effects of memories

78. We can infer from the passage that_____.

- A. people doubt the effects of the pills
- B. the pill will stop people’s bad experiences
- C. taking the pill will do harm to people’s health
- D. the pill has probably been produced in America

79.Which of the following does Rebecca Dresser agree with?

- A. Some memories can ruin people’s lives.
- B. People want to get rid of bad memories.
- C.Experiencing bad events makes us different from others.
- D. The pill will reduce people’s sufferings from had memories

80.The word "scars" in Paragraph One is close in meaning to_____.

- A.good stones
- B.pains
- C.experiences
- D .memories

Part IV Translation (2×10)

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

81.我想知道这些幸存者是如何被营救的。

82.百分之六十的旅客宁愿住在窗朝南的房间。

83.这对夫妇由于失业，不得不向亲戚求助。

84.他恳求我让他加入我们的俱乐部。

85.德兰修女(Mother Teresa) 把自己毕生的精力都倾注在照顾穷苦人之上。

86.China, with a population of 1.3 billion, faces the Pacific on the east.

87.The rescuers were too tired to move and fell asleep in the ruins.

88.He burst into tears, rushing out of the door to seek help.

89.Some people managed to escape from the burning building by breaking down the doors.

90.The house, in front of which there are two trees, was the place which he used to live in.

1.大学生做兼职的现象很普遍

2.大学生做兼职有利有弊

3.你的看法.....

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

Directions: There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, D. You are required to identify the incorrect part, then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the *Answer Sheet*

91. He is the only one of those boys who are willing to take a make-up exam.

A B C D

92. Let's put the matter to the vote and not waste our time arguing about it, will you?

A B C D

93. It was exactly thirty years since I graduated from college.

A B C D

94.It was such interesting a book that both my son and my daughter couldn't put it

A B C

down.

D

95. I don't like the way in that you speak to her.

A B C D

96. Whatever difficult the task may be, we will try our best to complete it in time.

A B C D

97.It was not until she had arrived home when she remembered her appointment with

A B C D

the doctor.

98.My score is good than yours, so I feel very happy.

A B C D

99 Rather than to ride on a crowded bus, he prefers to ride a bicycle.

A B C D

100.The gun became a dead weapon, when it killed many people.

A B C D

Part VI Writing (1×20)

DIRECTIONS:For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short composition entitled *On College Students' Taking Party-time Jobs*. Following the outline given above. You should write at least 120 words.

2017 年河南省普通高等学校

专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试

公共英语 模拟试卷（一）参考答案

Part I Vocabulary and structure

1. 【A】 or else 否则；要不然；引导一个表示警告的从句。根据句意：停止制造那么多噪声，否则邻居会开始抱怨。故选 A。
2. 【A】考察主将从现，由 if, when, as long as, as soon as, unless, in case, not...until 引导的条件句或时间状语从句，主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。翻译：我们希望明天去沙滩，但是如果天下雨我们就不去了。
3. 【C】考察时态过去完成时，表示过去的时间或动作之前已经完成的动作。Plan 这个动作发生在过去的动作 called 之前，所以是过去的过去，故用过去完成时。过去完成时的构成是：had done。
4. 【C】考察时态现在完成时，表示过去发生的动作对现在造成影响，现在完成时的构成是：have done。短语 it's no use doing sth 做...没有用/没好处。
5. 【A】thoroughly, adv.彻底地；完全地；副词可以用来修饰 v. clean；though, conj. 虽然，尽管；through, prep.通过，穿过；thought, n.思想，v. think 的过去式；根据句意，他很吃惊地发现他的房间被彻底打扫干净。故选 A。
6. 【C】 本题考查引导从句的连词的词义 since 在这里作连词，表因为 句子意思是：我不用把他介绍给你，因为你认识他。A 直到, B 除非, D 但是, 均与句意不符。
7. 【B】 本题考查动词短语辨析. A 回顾; B 浏览, 仔细检查; C 查找; D 调查; 句意: 你能帮我仔细检查试卷看看有没有明显的错误吗?
8. 【A】 this pair of shoes 作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数与 pair 保持一致, 本句中 pair 是单数, 因此 be 动词用单数 is; another, 再一个, 又一个, 后接名词单数, 所以用 another pair. 句意: --这双鞋对于我来说, 真的太小了。--为什么不去试另一双呢?
9. 【B】 本题考查反义疑问句, 陈述部分为宾语从句, 当主句主语是第一人称 I/we, 动词是 think, believe, suppose, guess, expect 等时, 疑问部分主语与从句保持一致, 因此从句部分主语是 we, 根据前肯后否, 前否后肯原则, 疑问部分用肯定, can we?
10. 【D】 本题考查动词词义. fix 修理; accept 接受; compare 比较; match 相配, 匹配。句意: --你为什么选择不选择那条红领带呢? --对我而言, 它跟我的衬衫不太相配。
11. 【D】 本题考察时态一般将来时, 构成是: will+v 原型。根据句意: 我正在看比赛, 它是 7 点开始的, 还将再持续一小时。
12. 【B】 本题考查 adj. 的比较级用法, 结构为: A+谓语+adj. 比较级+than B "A 比 B...",

且形容人口数量大用 large, 其比较级为 larger。

13. 【D】 本题考查 adj. 的比较级用法, 根据句意: --明天的天气怎么样? --收音机说明天的天气将会更糟糕。bad-worse-worst。

14. 【C】 句意: 尽管她很少说话, 但是她在这已经交了一些朋友。a little “一点”; little “几乎没有”; a few “一些”; few “几乎没有”。a little 和 little 修饰不可数名词; few 和 a few 修饰可数名词。Though “尽管……但是……”, 可知本句是转折关系。故选 C。

15. 【C】 本题考查 adv. 的原级用法 A+as+adv. 原级+as+B "A 和 B 一样..." 修饰动词 does 用 adv. carefully 句意: 他做工作从来没有像 Mary 一样认真。

16. 【B】 本题考查主动表被动, sth. need/want/require doing 某物需要被..., 句意: 图书馆需要被打扫。

17. 【C】 本题考查动词词义辨析. 根据句意: 布莱克先生一定是在担心什么事情, 你从他脸上的表情可以看透他的想法。read 熟词僻意, 看透某人想法或思想。

18. 【C】 本题考查人-ed, 物-ing, 修饰 it(film) 故用 disappointing, 令人失望的。

19. 【C】 本题考查动词词义辨析. cover 有“够付……钱”的意思. 经常会用 cover the cost of..., spend 花费, 主语是人; take 花费, 通常用形式主语 it takes sb+时间+to do sth; meet 遇见, 满足。句意: 一个月 100 美元几乎不能够付他在这个大城市的花费。

20. 【B】 本题考查动词短语辨析. 选项 A 的意思是“扔掉”; 选项 B 的意思是“把……收拾好, 储藏……备用”; 选项 C 的意思是“赠送, 分发, 泄漏, 放弃”; 选项 D 的意思是指“冲走”。根据句子的意思, 战争爆发时, 许多人把带不走的东​​西收拾起来。于是本题的正确答案选 B。

21. 【B】 句意: 很多孩子喜欢糖果胜过肉。most 很多, 后面可以跟可数名词复数或者不可数名词; most of the 加名词, 意为...中的大部分。

22. 【C】 本题考查非谓语作主语, 又因为是被动所以用 doing 的被动形式 being done 句意: 对于像我这种普通人来说, 被带去国外旅游是巨大的荣幸。

23. 【C】 本题考查动词短语辨析. breaks out 爆发 breaks off 折断, 中断 breaks down 出故障, (会谈) 失败 breaks in 闯入, 打断。句意: 如果你的车出故障了, 耐心等待警察到来。

24. 【B】 句意: 在有经验的职业导师的帮助下, 这类的求职培训证明是很高效的。With the help of sb, 再某人的帮助下; sb/sth prove to be, 某物/某人证明是..., prove 终止系动词, 无被动。

25. 【D】 本题考查反义疑问句, 疑问部分用情/助/be+主语, 根据前肯后否, 前否后肯原则, 疑问部分用否定, 故, won't they. 句意: 为了获得尽可能多的第一手信息, 检查员将会分发问卷调查。

26. 【C】 本题考查动词短语辨析. go out 出去, 熄灭; go away 离开, 离去; go bad 变质, 变坏; go down 下降, 沉没。句意: 那么热的天气, 如果你不把肉放冰箱里, 它可能会变质。

27. 【C】 本题考查双重所有格, of+名词所有格形式, 意为整体中的一个。a friend of my grandfather's 我爷爷朋友中的一个。

28. 【A】 本题考查不定代词. either 两者中的任一个; both 两者都; any 常用于否定句或疑问句;

none 三者或三者以上都不。题目中表明是 2 者，且 be 动词是单数 is，因此用 either 两者中的任一个。

29. 【B】 本题考查人称代词。teach sb. sth 教某人某物；动词 teach 后接双宾语，故用人称代词的宾格形式 us。

30. 【C】 本题考查指示代词。it 指上文提到的同类同物的名词；that 指上文提到的不可数名词；one 指上文提到的同类不同物的名词；this 这个；句意：--我们为什么不休息一会呢？--我们不是刚刚才休息了。break n. 间歇，小憩，因此是同类不同个。

31. 【A】 本题考查数词。hundred, thousand, million, billion 和具体数字连用，不加 s，根据句意，粉丝中的两千应为 two thousand of the fans

32. 【A】 本题考查现在完成时。since 自从，可用于现在完成时。

33. 【D】 固定搭配，be happy for sb. 为某人感到高兴。

34. 【C】 此题重点考查 when 引导的时间状语从句和宾语从句的基本结构和用法。I don't know 后面加的是一个宾语从句，由 when 引导，宾语从句应为陈述句的语序，所以为 when he will arrive. 第二个空为 when 引导的时间状语从句，用主将从现。（由 if, when, as long as, as soon as, unless, in case, not...until 引导的条件句或时间状语从句，主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。）

35. 【B】 本题考查短语辨析。turn on 打开；turn down 调小；turn up 调大；turn off 关上。翻译：他把收音机调小了一点，因为他的父亲在睡觉。

36. 【D】 本题考查情态动词的辨析。may not 可能不；can't 不能够；needn't 不需要；mustn't 禁止。翻译：这是图书馆，禁止大声喧哗。

37. 【C】 本题考查情态动词的辨析。must 必须；may 可能；should 应该；can 能够；。翻译：如果你在课堂上想说话，你应该先举手。

38. 【B】 本题考查意近词辨析。这四个词都可以翻译成花费，pay, spend 主语是人，take 通常用形式主语 it, cost 主语是物，故此题选择 cost。

39. 【B】 本题考查现在完成时态，表示过去发生的动作对现在造成影响，现在完成时的构成是：have done. 翻译：他弄丢了自行车，因此他不得不走路去那里。

40. 【A】 本题考查现在完成时态。根据时间状语 in the past few years 可判断出用现在完成时，there be 句型的表示现完时，结构是 there have/has been。

Part II Cloze(20 points)

41. 【答案】 C

【精析】whom the cigarettes are brought for “为谁买烟”，buy sth for sb: 为某人买某物，固定搭配，这里用了被动语态。

42. 【答案】 D

【精析】从此题到 76 题均参见第二段第三句话(即 75, 76 题所在句子)句意为“因过

于惊讶于她的自信的态度，而忘了像往常一样提出问题。”说明这个女孩子的态度是自信的，选 D “大胆的”。nervously, 紧张地；hesitatingly, 犹豫地。

43. 【答案】 A

【精析】从下文可以判断这个女孩子态度非常自然，说明她经常买烟，因此她的手中的钱数都正好，选 A。而如果用 B, C, D 的话前面有“the”，则不合适。

44. 【答案】 B

【精析】“肯定，有自信的感觉”。精析见 72 题。

45. 【答案】 C

【精析】见 72 题。annoyed, 被激怒的。

46. 【答案】 A

【精析】见 72 题。

47. 【答案】 B

【精析】店主问她要买什么烟，是代替了原本应该问的“给谁买的？”这个问题，因此用 Instead。

48. 【答案】 A

【精析】readily, 毫不犹豫地，爽快地。

49. 【答案】 D

【精析】change “零钱”，cheque “支票”。D 项 cigarette 指“香烟”。

50. 【答案】 A

【精析】as 表示原因，指“因为，由于”，且 as 可以用于这个从句的开头，故选 A。

51. 【答案】 B

【精析】店主建议这个女孩子把她的香烟“藏起来”，因此选 B。

52. 【答案】 B

【精析】in case, “以防”，固定搭配。

53. 【答案】 A

【精析】本来 Mr. Johnson 这个建议很好笑，下文却说这个女孩子不感到好笑，是转折关系，选 nevertheless, “然而”。

54. 【答案】 D

【精析】even, 甚至，“她甚至没有笑容”。little 表示“少，几乎没有”。但注意此处前面是 without, 因此选 little 是错的。

55. 【答案】 A

【精析】packet 就是指女孩买的“那包”香烟。take the advice, “采纳建议”。由于她并没有对 Mr. Johnson 的建议给予理睬，所以不能选 C 项。

56. 【答案】 C

【精析】turn around 作“回头，回转”。她已经走出店了，所以回头才能看到 Mr. Johnson。

57.【答案】 B

【精析】There be 句型。

58.【答案】 A

【精析】wonder 作“猜想,好奇”讲,指很好奇,想知道这个女孩下面会说什么。consider 表示思考,没有这种意思;doubt 表示怀疑,需要有怀疑的具体内容;expect 需要接期望的具体内容,因此不能选 B,C,D。

59.【答案】 B

【精析】firm “坚定的”。符合全文中女孩的形象。

60.【答案】 C

【精析】本句意为“我爸爸是个警察”,故用“my”。

Part III Reading comprehension(40 points)

passage 1

61.【答案】 B

【精析】主旨大意题。文章一开头就给出中心:The market is a concept. “市场是一个概念。”随后都是围绕这一中心具体解释市场是什么,所以答案选 B “市场是什么,”最符合。

62.【答案】 C

【精析】推理判断题。原文第一、二段指出,produce for the market 意味着把生产出的东西用于市场交易或者从事与市场有关的工作。待选答案中只有 C; attending a night school “上夜校”不符合定义,不是为市场而生产。

63.【答案】 C

【精析】推理判断题。第三段开头谈到:when you spend your income,you are buying things from the market. “当你花费自己收入的时候,你就是在市场上进行购买” A 项“借书”,B 项“自己照顾小孩”和 C 项“驾车旅行”都不需要花费收入,只有 D 项“去餐馆就餐”符合从市场上购买的定义。

64.【答案】 D

【精析】词义辨析题。concrete 意思是“具体的”,对应第四段第一句话中的。abstract “抽象的”。第四段前两句的意义是:市场似乎是很抽象的,但是对于每一个市场中的买者和卖者它都是具体的,有现实意义的。所以选 b 正确。

65.【答案】 A

【精析】推理判断题。A 项“它(市场)告诉你去生产什么(商品)”与第四段最后一句话相符;市场的功能在于能提供有用的信息。

passage 2

66.【答案】 C

【精析】信息明示题。答案在第一段的第一句,“如果你跟大多数人一样的话,你的智力是会随着季节变化的。”A 的意思是“什么时候都一样”,明显与原文相悖;B 的意思是“每天都变化”,D 的意思是“随年份而变化”,在频率上都有差异。因此“随季节变化”最准确。

67.【答案】 B

【精析】信息明示题。答案在第一段的最后一句话,“依据……不同气候下人的状况所作的研究工作”。A 和 C 项在文中均没有提到。

68.【答案】 C

【精析】信息明示题。答案在第二段的第一句,对于创造性的思考来说,凉爽的天气比夏季的高温要有利得多。C 项与此相符。

69.【答案】 A

【精析】推理判断题。答案在第三段的第二句,“一种可能的原因是,春天里有某种因素给整个大自然带来巨变,而人的智力活动同样受其影响。”A 项的意思是“万物,包括人,都在那个时候成长”,比较贴近文意;B 项“春天比其他季节持续时间更长”,C 项“春天不太暖和也不太冷”,这些虽然都可能符合客观事实,但是根本没有在文中提到,因此不能入选,这是做阅读的基本原则,即不能够按照个人推理,而要按照文意来选择合适的答案。

70.【答案】 A

【精析】信息明示题。答案分别在第三段和第四段的首句,“春天是一年中最适合思考的时段”,“秋天是次佳的季节”,因此选择 A “春天和秋天”。

Passage 3

71.【答案】 B

【精析】推理判断题。答案在第一段和第二段首句。“一年前我到印度来寻觅一个乡村供我生活和写作,但是数月前我才在这个喜马拉雅的社区里快乐的定居下来”,“我浪费许多时间来寻找所谓的典型的乡村”。B 项的意思是“他花费颇长一段时间寻找合适的住所”;C 项意为“他花费了数年寻找某个特定的村子”,不符合题意。因此选 B 项。

72.【答案】 A

【精析】推理判断题。答案在第二段的第二句,“但是这种东西(指典型的乡村)根本不存在”,A 项意为“他在寻找不可能存在的东西”,与原文相符;B 项意为“所有的村子都一模一样”,文中只是说有相似之处,但情况差别很大;C D 均不符合文意。

73.【答案】 D

【精析】推理判断题。答案在第二段中间,“我搁置了我作为一名政治记者的工作”。D 项意为“为公共出版物撰文的人”;B 项意为“决定不再做更多的工作”;C 项意为“被解雇”,文中并没有确切的这样说,因此还是 D 项最为准确。

74.【答案】C

【精析】推理判断题。答案在文章第二段末尾,“我逐渐相信发生在第三世界的一切比其他任何事情都重要。然而,要懂得世界上四分之三的人到底如何生活,以及他们的未来将如何影响我们的未来,我感到我首先应当尝试分享他们的生活方式”。也就是B项“想更多的了解第三世界”。

75.【答案】B

【精析】推理判断题。答案在最后一首句“最后我选择了一个山村,因为那里比平原地区要凉爽一些”,也就是B项的气候比平原地区的村庄要好。

Passage 4

76.【答案】D

【精析】推理判断题。答案在整个第一段,大公司需要方法去动员民间分散的储蓄资金,朋友和熟人能接触的钱有限,而银行只肯提供短期资助,因此公司转向公众,希望公众能借出他们的钱,或者参与入股以期获得将来的分红。D项意为“依靠全体民众支持”,符合题意。

77.【答案】B

【精析】答案在第一段末尾,“他们采取在股票市场发行期货和股票的方式来筹资”,B项为卖掉公司股份。

78.【答案】C

【精析】推理判断题。答案在第二段“当某个投资者需要拿回他的钱时,……他们通过一个证券经纪人将它的股份卖给其他想要投资的投资者。”C项意为“让他们公司的股票重新流入市场”;D项意为“将他们的资金转向另一家更成功的公司”,这显然不能实现拿回现金的目的,所以选C。

79.【答案】D

【精析】推理判断题。答案在第三段的后半段,“所有的这些钱都需要持续的投资,用于新设备……这需要比政府税收所给的更多的资金”。因此排除B项“全部依靠税费收入资助”,选D项“需要持续的经济资助”。

80.【答案】C

【精析】推理判断题。答案包括第79题的解析和文章的尾句,“股票市场的存在可以为储蓄资金和投资需求之间牵线搭桥。”因此C项“为新发展建设筹备资金”为正确答案;A项意为“让他们想借多少钱就能借到多少钱”,这明显是不合理的;D项意为“确定每个人都借钱给他们”,文章中隐含了股票市场交易资源这一原则,因此D项也是不正确的。

Part IV Translation (2×10)

81.You can't have a better tomorrow if you don't stop thinking about yesterday.

82.If you are doing your best,you will not have to worry about failure.

83.You have to believe in yourself . That's the secret of success.

84.One thing I know,that is I know nothing.

85.It won't make much difference whether you leave or stay.

86.永远不要忽视你改变自我的能力!

87.上百万的学生将会参加这次六月份的考试。

88.有人认为不吃早餐不会影响日常表现。

89.胜利是不会向我们走来的,我们必须自己走向胜利。

90.每个人都接受两种教育,一种来自别人,另一种更重要的来自自己。

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

91.C--fewer, 本题考查形容词的比较级用法, the +比较级, the+比较级,“越..., 越...”

92.D--across 本题考查词性, across 为介词, walk across 穿过, cross 为动词, 穿过。

93.B--has 本题考查主谓一致, with 符合就前原则, 主语为 the teacher, 故谓语动词用单数。

94.D--with, 本题考查固定搭配, be familiar with...熟悉/精通.....。

95.B--with, 本题考查固定搭配, find fault with sb.挑某人毛病。

96.B--so, 本题考查固定搭配, so...that...如此...以至于....。

97.B--or, 本题考查连词, 一个连词可以连接两个句子, unless 和 or 均为连词, 故删除其一。

98.C--that, 本题考查名词性从句, the reason why...is that...

99.C--covering, 本题考查非谓语, water 和 cover 之间是主动关系, 用 doing

100.B--was, 本题考查主谓一致, 分数+of+n.作主语, 谓语动词的单复数与 n.保持一致, pay 工资;薪水, 是不可数名词, 故谓语动词用单数。

Part VI Writing (1×20)

On Urbanization

The 2010 World Expo has turned “city life” into a heated issue. Evidence mounts that a better city does make people's life better. However, urbanization has brought about problems as well.

On the one hand, urbanization boosts regional economy and introduces more technologies, which enhance people's living standard. Residents are able to enjoy not only convenient transportation, but also various types of entertainment. On the other hand, along with regional development, there also comes pollution. Car exhausts, factory emissions and wasted water damage the environment and city expansion causes extinctions of certain species. Moreover, there have been a growing number of people in city suffering from sub-health problems and physical and mental fatigue due to the stressful and rapid-paced life.

From my viewpoint, urbanization does bring benefits to our lives. Yet, we should by no means ignore the problems that it causes and take measures to handle them.

2017 年河南省普通高等学校
专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试
公共英语 模拟试卷（二）参考答案

Part I Vocabulary and structure

- 1.D 考查 it 的用法。在这里 it 做 feel 的形式宾语代替后面的 to help others.
- 1.A 考查反义疑问句。当主句为 let's 时反义疑问句用 shall we? 当主句为 let us 时, 反义疑问句用 will you?
- 2.A 考查倒装。当否定副词位于句首时用半倒装, 结构为: 情态动词/助动词/be 动词 + 主 + 谓。
- 3.A 考查词汇。break through 突破, 突围; break down 出故障; break into 闯入, 破门而入; break out 战争、疾病、灾难等爆发。
- 4.B 考查词汇。on account of 因为, 由于; regardless of 不管, 不顾; in addition to 除... 之外; not to mention 更不用说。
- 5.D 考查词汇。promote 提升, 促进; include 包含, 包括; secure 保护; award 授予, 颁发, be award something 被授予某事物。
- 6.B 考查词汇。Even though=even if 虽然, 即使; as though=as if 仿佛, 好像; even as 正如; Now that 既然。翻译: 她的表情很紧张, 好像预料到麻烦来了。
- 7.A 考查虚拟。but for 要不是, 含蓄虚拟语气。in case of 以防, 万一; in spite of 尽管, 不管; because of 由于。主句用了 would have done, 表示与过去相反的虚拟, but for 无论在句意上还是用法上都与此题吻合。故选 A。
- 8.D 考查 turn 的短语。turn in 上交, 归还; turn down 拒绝, 调小; turn off 关掉; turn up 调大, 出现。
- 9.A 考查词汇。in case 以防, 万一; so that 以便于; now that 既然; only if 只要...就。
- 10.C 考查虚拟语气。can't have done 不可能做某事; wouldn't have done 本不会发生; shouldn't have done 本不应该做某事; mustn't 禁止, 没有 mustn't have done 的用法。

- 11.C 考查虚拟语气。这题不是单纯对过去的虚拟或现在的虚拟。if 引导的从句是对过去的虚拟, 如果过去在学校努力学习所以用 had done; 而主句中时间状语是 now, 所以是对现在的虚拟, 用 would 加动词原形。
- 12.A 词汇固搭。be accused of=be charged with+doing sth. 被控告做某事。空格后是 of 故选 accused; scold 责骂, curse 诅咒。
- 13.A 考查虚拟语气。lest 引导的目的状语从句中谓语动词用 (should) do 表主动, (should) be done 表被动。翻译: 所有人在路过山区的时候都带上枪支以防遭到野生动物攻击。
- 14.C 考查固定搭配。find fault with sb. 找某人麻烦, 找某人茬。
- 15.C 考查名词性从句。从句中缺主语, 答案从 who 和 whoever 中选择。whoever 语气更强, 无论谁。一般情况下两者同时出现就选 whoever。
- 16.B 此题考查非谓语。非谓语做后置定语, 王教授因为他具有教育性的演讲为人知晓。所以用 done 的形式。
- 17.A 考查 call 的固定短语。call on 拜访 (某人); call in 召集, 召来; call up 打电话, 召集; call for 要求, 需要, 提倡。翻译: 我们的经理正在拜访一个重要的顾客, 他下午会回来。
- 18.A 含蓄虚拟语气。must have had an accident 说明过去肯定发生了事故, otherwise 否则, 等于: if he hadn't had an accident, he would have arrived by then.
- 19.C 考查虚拟语气。It is (high/right/about)time(that)+从句。从句中的谓语动词用一般过去。
- 20.C 反义疑问句。出现 there be 结构, 要用 be+not+there 呼应。
- 21.A 非谓语动词做宾语。谓语动词为 resist 抗拒, 抵抗, 后跟 doing 作宾语, 被动形式为 being done.
- 22.D inspire vt. 鼓舞, 鼓励。第一个空作谓语, 发生在过去, 用过去式。第二个空做表语, 表示感情色彩的词, 修饰人用 -ed, 修饰物用 -ing.
- 23.A 固定句式: It is worth doing sth. 某事值得做。
- 24.B 考查非谓语。非谓语作状语的标志是有逗号无连词。逗号不能分割两个谓语动词, 后面的 be 要变成 being.
- 25.A 定语从句。all 为不定代词代指前面所说的那些曾经拥有声誉和财富的人, 后面的句子为定语从句修饰 all, 定语从句缺成分只能用 that.
- 26.D 考查非限制性定语从句。主语为 residents 居民, 与后面的 homes 房子形成所属关系, 所以用 whose. all of whose homes, 意为他们所有的房子。
- 27.D 考查时态。第一步就是看时间状语, by the time 加一般现在时的句子用将来完成时。主语+shall/will have done, shall 用于第一人称。
- 28.B 固定句式。have trouble (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难, in 可以省略。
- 29.B 考查结果状语从句。such+a/an+n...+that+..., 如此...以至于...
- 30.B 虚拟语气。if 后面为从句, 主句用 might have done 表明对过去的假设, 所以从句用

had done。故答案是 B。

31.A 考查非谓语。having done 表示动作有先后,而且航班是先把取消,用 having been done。

32.C 考查虚拟语气。last week 是时间状语,表示对过去发生的事情的假设。if 从句用 had done,

主句用情态动词+have done。

33.C 考查主谓一致, every possible means 中的 means 表达单数含义。所以谓语用单数。动作已经发生且对现在造成影响,用现在完成时。

34.D 时态。所以准备工作已经完成,对现在造成的影响就是我们可以开始了。所以用现在

在完成时, and 表示并列,可以用两个谓语动词。

35.B 时态。not...until,直到...才,主将从现。

36.C 考查词汇。Provide, 提供。provide sb with sth.提供给某人某物。arouse, 唤醒。assist, 帮助, 协助。assist sb in doing sth.协助某人做某事。persist, 坚持。persist in doing sth.坚持做某事。

37.D 定语从句, as 代指前文所说的一句话,通常形成固定搭配。As was to be expected, 正如预料的那样。

39.C 词义辨析。occasion, 指特别的事情,像仪式或庆典。matter, 议题, 事态。incident, 偶发事情。issue, 重要的议题, 问题。

40.A 考查短语。set back 推迟; set off 出发, 动身, 使爆炸; set out 出发, 开始; set aside 留出, 抽出。

Part II Cloze(20 points)

41.【答案】A

【精析】in return:反过来,作为报答。本句 and 前后做了一个比较,即有些人希望付出少而回报多,故 A 项恰当。by turns;轮流,交替;没有 by,as turn 或 of turn 的说法。

42.【答案】B

【精析】根据上下文,此处是,一个类似于“愿意,喜欢”的意思的词,B 项和 C 项在意思上都可以,但后面的介词是 for,而不是 in 所以选项 B 正确;have enthusiasm for doing sth.愿意做,喜欢做。

43.【答案】C

【精析】essential:本质的,实质的,基本的;elementary:初步的;necessary:必要的;principal:主要的。根据上下文的意思,此处 C 项更为恰当。

44.【答案】D

【精析】accept 是及物动词,后面的从句是宾语从句,从句中的。offer 也是及物动词,

这里用了过去分词形式,可知空格处应是 offer 的宾语,引导宾语从句并且在宾语从句中可以作宾语的词这里只有 D 项。in return 在这里作状语。

45.【答案】D

【精析】第一段前后做了个对比,比较付出少索取多的人和付出多索取少的人的不同;前面一种人很多(common),而后一种人则比较少见,D 项最为合适。rare:稀少,指不多见的;scarce;缺乏的,不足的,一般指某种物质供应不足。

46.【答案】B

【精析】也许有人会习惯性地考虑 A 项。sth.is different from sth 的意思是:……和……不同;sth. and sth. are different in...的意思是:……和……在……不同,因此正确选项是 B。

47.【答案】C

【精析】drop:丢弃不管了;withdraw:撤出;avoid;避免;dislike:不喜欢。根据句意,A 项和 B 项可以排除;dislike 是“不喜欢”的意思,并不一定不去做,而 avoid 则表示“尽量避免做”,更恰当。

48.【答案】C

【精析】rights: n.权利;favor; n.好感;支持;advantage: n.优势;priority; n.优先(权);根据题意,希望付出少而回报多的人应该经常谈论他们的所谓权利,比如:休息的权利,从而达到少工作的目的。• 此处 rights 和后文的 duties 好对应。

49.【答案】B

【精析】let.vt.出租;让……做……;provide;提供;supply.vt.供给;grant:许可,答应,转让。根据句意.B 项更恰当。provide sb.(with) sth.提供;provide sth. for sb.提供;注意两者搭配的不同。

50.【答案】A

【精析】share;n.部分,份额,一般指应该做的应该付出的,和后面的 duties 对应;part;n(整体体中的)一部分 offer;n.提议,提供,出价;piece:n.块,片。

51.【答案】C

【精析】根据题意,C 项更为恰当,个人(individual)和社会(society)恰好是对应的。

52.【答案】D

【精析】首先 as...as...中的形容词应是原级形式 s 所以 A 项和 C 项可以排除。根据此句及后面几句的含义,可以推断出这里又在描述那种付出少而索取多的人。故 D 项正确。

53.【答案】A

【精析】excuse;借口;cause:原因;reason;理由;word:话。根据句意,A 项恰当。这种人为了尽量少付出,所以找出各种“借口”。

54.【答案】A

【精析】只有 A 项可以在后面接不定式形式,表示“没有能做成某事”。

55.【答案】A

【精析】根据句意,B 项和 D 项可以排除。block 的含义是“截断通行的路线从而阻止”;prevent 的含义是“使……做不成某事,不能成功”。通过比较,A 项更恰当。

56.【答案】B

【精析】too... to ...do ‘;太……以至于不能……, 固定搭配。

57.【答案】D

【精析】extra;额外的, 在主要工作之外的;supplementary: 补充的, 辅助的, 能够给主要工作以额外支持的;spare:空闲的(时间);auxiliary: 辅助的, 补助的, 从句意可以得出 D 项正确。

58.【答案】B

【精析】根据句意, 这里作者提出了一种建议, 指出作者认为明智的做法, 所以 B 项 advisable “可取的, 明智的”更为恰当。

59.【答案】B

【精析】have sth. done 做成某事;have sth.made 制成某物;have sth.finished 使终结, 结束, 完成;have sth.- performed 执行某事。通过比较, B 项更为恰当。in a hurry 匆忙。

60.【答案】C

【精析】have interest in;感兴趣;have reliance upon:信赖;have faith in:信任;have。taste for:喜欢。根据搭配可以排除 B 和 D。根据句意,A 项也可以排除, 因为你找人帮忙是因为你信任他, 而不是你对他感兴趣。所以 C 项正确。

Part III Reading comprehension(40 points)

passage 1

61.【答案】B

【精析】信息明示题。答案在第二段的第二、三句, “但是一块重重掷出的石头可能使孩子受伤。为了找到某种危险性较小的投掷物, 埃及人造出了最初的球。”说明球的发明起初是因为投掷石头过于危险了, 需要寻找替代品, 因此选 B 意思是“丢石头经常引起受伤”;A 项是“丢石头不好玩”, C 项“丢石头的游戏没有规矩”和 D 项“石斗手祝夹去重..都不符合立童的意思。

62.【答案】C

【精析】推理判断题。答案在文章首句, “第一件人类发明的真正体育用品就是球。而后文又讲了球是埃及人首先发明的。所以选 c 项“埃及人首创了一种体育器具”;其他三项在文中均找不到对应根据。

63.【答案】C

【精析】推理判断题。答案在文章最后两句, “他们玩球类游戏的目的, 很可能注重教育多于娱乐。球类游戏那时主要是一种方法, 用于教授年轻人他们在战争中将需要的速度和技巧。”可见玩球类游戏是很有意义的, 因此选 C 项“值得做的”;A 项“孩子气的, 幼稚的”, B 项“危险的”都属于贬义;D 项“难的, 没有抓住主要的意思, 都不能

人选。

64.【答案】C

【精析】信息明示题。c 项的意思为“为了教尾的目的”(见第三题精析);A 项“为了娱乐”B “因为他们爱好运动”和 D 项“为了金牌”都不;文中所说的原因。

65.【答案】A

【精析】主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了球类运动的起源, 因此应该选“最初的球类游戏,, 作为标题;B 项意为“埃及孩子如何玩游戏”, 连文章的主要对象球类运动都没有提到;C 项“运动的起源”和 D 项“埃及的运动”都与 B 项有同样的问题, 太过空泛。

passage 2

66.【答案】C

【精析】信息明示题。答案在第二段首句, “煤, 油, 天然气, 以及其他各种燃料都是来自于太阳中储存的能量。”选项中 gasoline(汽油)和。nimalfat(动物脂肪)都属于 oil(油);而 natural gas(天然气)在原文中已经列举出;只有 C 项(原子能)在文中没有提到。

67.【答案】A

【精析】信息明示题。答案第二段第二句, 部分能源是由这个季节的植物以含碳化合物的形式收的。因此选 A 项“植物”。

68.【答案】B

【精析】关于太阳和 A 项“雨”的关系在第二段四、五句: “甚至水利也由太阳而来。水被太阳(的热量)转化为蒸汽, 然后以雨的形式降下”;C,D 项文中都有提到, 只有 B 项没被提及, 故选 B。

69.【答案】B

【精析】信息明示题。答案在全文倒数第二句, “大约九成的(太阳能)都被地球的大气所吸收了。”A 项“植物”;C 项“以脂肪形式被动物储存”和 D 项“用于电力”都是文中没有提到的。

70.【答案】D

【精析】推理判断题。由文中最后一句可知, C 项“所有来自太阳表面的(能量)”显然与直接受到百万分之一点五这个事实相悖;只有 D 项“非常小的比例”是符合文意的。

Passage3

71.【答案】D

【精析】信息明示题。答案在文章首句: “一些心理学家坚持声称, 思考这样的脑力活动不仅仅由大脑执行, 肌肉也会参与。”所以选择 D 项: “一个影响到我们肌肉和大脑的过程”。

72.【答案】B

【精析】推理判断题。答案在最后一段首句: “身体的肌肉参与脑力活动的原理与这(欣赏音乐的过程)一样。”因此选择 B 项: “肌肉参与了这两个过程”。

73.【答案】A

【精析】信息明示题。答案在第二段第二句: “很少人能够在听他们熟悉的音乐时一点都不摇动

他们的身体的一部分。”这与 A 项“晃动他们身体的某一部分”意思相同;B 项“停止他们手头的工作去听”, G 项“指挥乐团演奏”和 D 项“希望他们能够很好地指挥音乐”都是文中没有提到的,不能人选。

74.【答案】B

【精析】推理判断题。答案在第三段第二、三句:“一个人如果不全身心参与到音乐中去,便不能享受到其中所有的乐趣。听者‘感受’音乐的方式表现为他或多或少的身体动作。”因此 B 项“参与演出”正确。

75.【答案】C

【精析】信息明示题。答案在全文末段:“身体的肌肉参与脑力活动的道理与这(欣赏音乐的)过程一样,但这种参与由于表现不引人注意而不那么明显。”deliberate;adj.深思熟虑的,盘算周到的;apparent;adj.明显的;indistinct;adj.不清楚的,朦胧的;impressive;可令人难忘的,令人感动的。这其中显然 indistinct 最符合“不引人注意,不明显”的意思,所以选 C 项。

passage 4

76.【答案】C

【精析】推理判断题。答案在文章第一句“由于油价和利率的降低,越来越多的美国人在购买船”,因此选 c 项“开船比以前便宜”。

77.【答案】A

【精析】推理判断题。答案在文章第四句话“专家说酒后开船比酒后驾车更危险”,因此选 A 项“在水上开船和在陆地上开车一样应该受到严格控制”。

78.【答案】D

【精析】推理判断题。答案在文章第五句话“在繁忙的水路上开船时,完全是一种混乱状态:没有停止标志,红绿灯和路标”,因此 D 项“因为缺少交通规则”正确。

79.【答案】B

【精析】推理判断题。答案在文章第十句话“关键是要通过法律来制定血液中酒精含量的标准,允许警察在现场进行酒精含量的测验”,因此 B 项“制定法律抵制酒后开船”正确。

80.【答案】A

【精析】信息明示题。答案在文章倒数第三句话“一些专家也建议给一些开船的人颁发执照”,因此 A 项“颁发执照”正确。

Part IV Translation (2×10)

81. One's success depends on his determination to some extent.

82. The learning ability of a person is unlimited.

83. He has devoted himself to his work.

84. My hometown has changed a great deal in the last ten years.

85. Whatever they say/ No matter what they say, do what you think is right.

86. 他要是知道她的电话号码的话,就用不着费那么多事儿了。

87. 留得青山在,不怕没柴烧。

88. 除了英语以外,我们还须学习第二门外语。

89. 没有调查就没有发言权。

90. 如你需更多的信息,不要犹豫在任何时候都可以询问我们。

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

91. A-Whatever 考查让步状语从句。Whatever+n.+主谓。

92. B-was 考查主谓一致。More than one girl 后谓语动词用单数。

93. B-minutes' 考查名词所有格。十分钟的路程是 ten minutes' walk。

94. A-building 固定搭配。The key to doing sth. 做某事的关键。

95. C-but 连词。Though 和 but 不连用。

96. A-Every one 不定代词。Everyone 不和介词连用。分开写才能加介词。

97. B-as 让步状语从句。adj./adv./n.+as+主谓,译为尽管,即使。

98. B-with 介词固定搭配。be familiar with, 熟悉...

99. D-do I 考查半倒装。Neither 对于否定句的回答,放于句首引起半倒装。

100. D-make 主祈从现。主句为祈使句,从句用一般现在时。

Part VI Writing (1×20)

May 1st, 2017

Dear Mr. Wang,

I am writing to apologize for the fact that I failed to hand in the homework of your writing class on time yesterday.

The day before yesterday, the photography association held a field trip to Suzhou to take pictures for the coming photography competition. As the president of the association, I had to be in charge of the whole activity as well as take care of our members. It was 1 o'clock a.m. when I got home. Having a very tight schedule the whole day, I felt so tired that I fell asleep once I arrived home, failing to finish the homework.

I know I should balance work and study well. I would never let this happen again and I will hand in my homework as soon as possible.

Yours Sincerely,

Li Ming

2017 年河南省普通高等学校
专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试
公共英语 模拟试卷(三) 参考答案

Part I Vocabulary and structure

1. 【答案】B

【解析】distinguish right from wrong 的意思是“分清是非”，是固定搭配。所以 B 是正确答案。A 的意思是“感觉、觉察”，C 的意思是“看到、发现”，D 的意思是“观察”，均不符合题意。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】本句的意思是：任何做作业不认真的同学都不可能通过考试。A 的意思是“减少、缩小”，B 的意思是“冒犯、得罪”，C 的意思是“练习”，D 的意思是“疏忽、玩忽”，所以只有 D 符合题意。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】look into: 调查; look for: 寻找。例如: Will you help me look for my gloves? (你能帮我寻找我的手套吗?) look in: 朝里面看。例如: I looked in my purse and discovered I'd only got a five pound note. (我朝钱包里一看，发现只有一张五英镑的钞票。) look after: 照顾、照看。例如: He has looked after his elderly parents for many years. (他照料年迈的父母已经多年了。) 本句的意思是：我保证一到那儿就调查这件事情。因此 C 正确。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】appointment: 约会、约定。make (或 fix) an appointment 的意思是“预约”是固定搭配。interview: 面试; opportunity: 机会; assignment: 工作、任务。

5. 【答案】A

【精析】习惯上说: come to a decision, arrive at a decision, reach a decision, 意思都是“做出决定”。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】make out 有“辨认出、听出”的意思。例如: It was difficult to make out what was said over the loudspeaker in the square. (很难听清楚广场上的扩音喇叭里在说什么。) make for: 走向，朝……前进。例如: It's late. We'd better make for home. (时间不早了，我们最好赶快回家。) Make for the beach! (向海滩前进!) make sure: 设法保证。例如: He went round making sure that all the windows were closed. (他巡视了一遍，看看所有的窗户是否都已关上。) make over: 翻新，改造。例如: The house has been made over into a school. (这座房屋已经被改造成一所学校。) Human nature can't be made over so easily. (人性并非

那么容易改变的。)

7. 【答案】A

【解析】in case: (连词) 免得，以防。本句的意思是：我写了下来，以免忘了。例如: Keep the window closed in case it rains. (把窗子关好，以防下雨。) in case of: (介词短语) 假如，如果发生。例如: In case of fire, ring the alarm bell. (如遇火警，立即按铃。) in order that: (连词，引导目的状语从句) 为了……。例如: In order that he should not be late, his mother woke him at 6. (为了使他不迟到，他母亲在 6 点钟叫醒他。) for fear of (介词短语) 生怕。例如: She left an hour earlier for fear of missing her train. (她提早一小时离开，以免误了火车。)

8. 【答案】C

【解析】afford: (常接在 can, be able to 后面) 买得起，负担得起(损失、费用)。例如: He is not rich enough to afford a car. (他并不太富有，还买不起汽车。) Can you afford the time? (你能抽得出时间吗?)

9. 【答案】D

【解析】in the name of: 用……的名义，代表……本句的意思是：以保护环境的名义，这个化工厂被拆除了。例如: open an account in the name of John Smith (用约翰·史密斯的名字开户)。in spite of: 不顾，不管。例如: In spite of what you say, I still believe he is honest. (不管你说什么，我还是相信他是诚实的。) in honor of 为了向……表示敬意，为了纪念……例如: They gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. (他们设宴招待代表团。) in favour of: 赞同，支持。例如: He refused a job in government in favour of a university appointment. (他拒绝了政府部门的工作而选择了大学的一个职位。)

10. 【答案】C

【解析】be guilty of: 有罪的，有过失的。be found guilty of murder: 被判犯有谋杀罪。charge (动词) 控告，指责。charge sb with murder 指控某人犯有谋杀罪。criminal: (罪犯) faulty: 有错误的，有缺点的。因此 C 最符合题意。

11. 【答案】A

【解析】fold: 折叠，对折。fold a blanket (letter) 叠毯子(信)。本句的意思是：他写完信，小心地把它叠起来，用舌头舔了一下信封，封上口。因此 A 最符合题意。bend: 使弯曲; curve: 使弯曲。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】hundreds of new books: 成百上千本新书。hundred, thousand, million 前面若有具体的数字，则要用单数形式。例如: five hundred, six thousand。如果它们后面有 of，则要用复数形式，而且 of 后面的名词也要用复数形式，同时它们前面不能加具体的数目。例如: thousands of students 成千上万的学生; millions of people: 上百万的人。

13. 【答案】B

【解析】have an influence on: 对……有影响，对……起作用。例如: He had a great influence on my career. (他对我的职业生涯有过巨大的影响。)

14. 【答案】D

【解析】afford:(常接在 can, be able to 后面)买得起, 负担得起(损失、费用)。

15. 【答案】B

【解析】as a (general) rule: 通常, 一般来说。根据句意, B 最符合题意。例如: As a rule, he doesn't go to the office on Saturdays.(星期六他通常不去办公室。)as a whole: 作为一个整体, 整体来看。例如: The temperature for the country as a whole is relatively high.(这个国家的气温总的来说是较高的。)on(an/the) average: 按平均值, 通常。例如: On (the/an) average I work ten hours a day(我平均每天工作 10 小时。)by all means: 尽一切办法, 务必。例如: By all means, I must visit my sick friend.(我一定得去探望我那个生病的朋友。)

16. 【答案】C

【解析】survive:(及物动词)从.....中逃生, 幸免于。例如: Only two people survived the fire.(这场大火中只有两个人幸免。)The crops survived the drought.(经过这沙旱灾, 庄稼还是活了下来。)本句的意思是: 此次飞机失事中, 只有一个年轻妇女幸免。只有 C 的意思是正确的。endure: 忍耐, 容忍; reject: 拒绝; live: 居住, 生活。

17. 【答案】B

【解析】sensitive (to): 敏感的, 神经过敏的。例如: We need to be more sensitive to the needs of the young students.(我们对青年学生的需求应更敏感。)She is sensitive to criticism.(她对别人的批评很敏感。)本句的意思是: 史密斯教授演讲时对观众的反应非常敏感。因此, B 最符合题意。sentimental: 多情的, 深情的。例如: sentimental poetry(言情诗); sentimental love stories(充满柔情的爱情小说)。sensible: 明智的。例如: a sensible choice(明智的抉择); a sensible suggestion(合理的建议)。positive: 肯定的, 赞同的。

18. 【答案】A

【解析】cut down: 削减, 减少。例如: We must cut our expenses down somehow.(我们得设法减少开支。)cut in: 插嘴, 打断。Don't cut in when other people are talking.(别人讲话时不要插嘴。)cut off: 使分离, 使隔离。例如: He was cut off from all his friends when he studied abroad(他在出国留学期间跟所有的朋友中断了联系。)cut out: 切去, 割去。例如: The doctor cut out his tonsils.(医生割除了他的扁桃体。)根据句意, A 最符合题意。

19. 【答案】C

【解析】本句的意思是: 虽然他在这里生活了好多年, 但是没有人知道他是做什么的。从语法结构和逻辑关系上来讲。只有 C 是正确的。

20. 【答案】D

【解析】be disappointed with sth.(sb.): 对某人或某事感到失望。

21. 【答案】C

【解析】with ease: 容易, 不费力。例如: These tiny bananas could be consumed six at a time with ease.(这些小小的香蕉一次能轻易地吃下六根。)at ease: 自在, 不拘束。例如: The

examiner soon put the candidates at ease.(考官很快就使考生们的情绪放松了。)因此, C 为正确答案。

22. 【答案】C

【解析】该题测试定语从句关系代词 which 在定语从句中做动词 spent 的宾语。

23. 【答案】B

【解析】“so+形容词或副词+that...” 和 “such+名词+that...” 两者都表示“如此...以至...”。

24. 【答案】B

【解析】sometime: 某个时候(指将来或过去)。例如: We'll take our holiday sometime in May.(我们将在五月份的某个时候休假。)I saw him sometime in August.(我在八月份的某天见过他。)sometimes (= occasionally): 有时候。例如: Sometimes we are busy and sometimes we are not.(我们有时候忙, 有时候不忙。)some time 表示一段时间, 可长可短。例如: He stayed in Beijing for some time and then began to move on.(他在北京住了些日子, 然后又继续搬迁。)some times (= several times): 好几次。例如: I have been to Hong Kong some times.(我去过香港好几次。)本句的意思为: 那个公司的经理给我发来一份传真, 说他明年春天的某个时候来访。因此 B 是正确答案。

25. 【答案】A

【解析】本题测试动词的时态。在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中要用一般时表示将来的动作。因此 A 是正确答案。

26. 【答案】C

【解析】would rather+句子应使用虚拟语气。I'd rather you didn't tell anyone what I said.(你最好别告诉任何人我所说的话。)I'd rather you came with me.(你和我一起来就好了。)

27. 【答案】C

【解析】“must + have+过去分词”表示对过去事实的推测。例如: The road is wet. It must have rained last night.路是湿的, 昨天晚上肯定下雨了。“should + have+过去分词”表示对过去动作的责备、批评。例如: You should have gone over your lessons.(你应当把功课复习好。)本句的意思是: 路上肯定出事了, 否则他们现在已经到了。由句子意思推知, 此句只是二个表示和过去事实相反的虚拟语气的句子, 并没有责备的意思。因此正确答案应该是 C。

28. 【答案】B

【解析】本题测试虚拟语气在表语从句中的用法。suggestion, proposal, request, command 等名词后面的表语从句和同位语从句中, 用“should + 动词原形”表示虚拟语气, 而且 should 可以省略。

29. 【答案】B

【解析】本题测试的是主谓一致。当主语是从句的时候, 谓语动词要用单数。

30. 【答案】C

【解析】过去分词在动词 have 后面做宾补时, 常常表示这个动作不是由主语完成的, 而是由别人完成的。因此 C 是正确答案。

31. 【答案】B

【解析】“except that”句型后面接宾语从句，that 在从句中只起连接作用。例如：She knew nothing about his journey except that he was likely to be away for three months.(关于他的旅行她不清楚，只知道他大概要离开三个月。)except for: (介词短语) 除了……(总体较好)。例如：We had a very pleasant time, except for the weather.(除了天公不作美，我们过得很愉快。)in that: 在于，因为。例如：Criticism and self-criticism is necessary in that it helps us to correct our mistakes.(批评与自我批评是必要的，因为能帮助我们改正错误。)for that “因为那”，很少用。根据句意，B 为正确答案。

32. 【答案】A

【解析】in the way: 挡路，妨碍。例如：If you are not going to help, at least don't get in the way.(如果你不愿帮忙，至少不要妨碍人家。)on the way: 在去……的路上。例如：on the way to the station(在去车站的路上); on the way to school(在上学的路上)。C 和 D 都不与 way 搭配。根据句意，应选 A。

33. 【答案】C

【解析】本题测试反意疑问句的用法。如果陈述部分含有表示否定意思的词，如 never, seldom, hardly, little 疑问部分要用肯定式。故选择 C。例如：He never watches TV, does he?(他从不看电视，是吗?)

34. 【答案】C

【解析】本句为 “It is...time since+从句” 句型，从句中谓语动词用过去时，故选 C。例如：It is many years since World War II was over.(自从第二次世界大战结束以来已经很多年了。)

35. 【答案】C

【解析】not until 放在句首时，句子倒装。例如：Not until he finished his homework did Li Ming watch TV.(李明做完作业后才看电视。)

36. 【答案】B

【解析】介词后面要跟动名词做宾语；当动名词的动作在谓语动词所表示的动作之前发生时，要用动名词的完成式。例如：Thank you for having helped me so much.(感谢你给了我这么多的帮助。)

37. 【答案】B

【解析】No sooner...than...; Hardly...when...; scarcely... “when...一...就...” 例如：No sooner had I lain down than the telephone rang.(我刚躺下，电话铃就响了。)Scarcely had the baby cried when the nurse rushed to carry him.(婴儿一哭，保姆就赶快去抱他。)本句的意思是：他们刚把货物盖好，就开始下雨了。

38. 【答案】D

【解析】have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。例：The teacher has his students write a

composition every other week.(老师让学生们每隔一周写一篇作文。)

39. 【答案】C

【解析】in case 引导的从句要用虚拟语气，谓语要用 “should+动词原形”，should 可以省略。

40. 【答案】B

【解析】cannot but 后接动词原形，意思是 “不得不，不能不”。例如：He cannot but agree.(他不得不同意。)When your country calls you for help, you cannot but go.(当祖国要求你出力时，你不能不去的。)

Part II Cloze(20 points)

41. 【答案】B

【精析】这里动词 know 后面接不定式结构作宾语；不定式结构中的动词 do 是及物动词，它需要有逻辑上的宾语，即 “疑问代词+不定式动词” 结构，所以排除 A 项和 D 项。which 是表示一种特指，不符合题意，故选 B。

42. 【答案】D

【精析】onto: 介词，到...上，侧重表示过程；on: 在...上面，侧重表示状态。根据文章，农民的麦子 “掉到了” 地上，而不是 “放在地上”，故 onto 更恰当。fall in: 集合，列队。fall of: 数量减少，质量下降。

43. 【答案】D

【精析】考查 too+adj.(for sb.)+to do(太...以至于不能...)结构，固定搭配。

44. 【答案】B

【精析】可从题意和动词形式两方面排除错误选项。B 项：提起。A 项：pick: 精选，挑选。C 项：take: 取。D 项从动词形式上看，结构 too+adj.+to do 中的动词是原形形式，故可排除 D 项。又根据句意可知 B 项正确。

45. 【答案】A

【精析】presently: 目前，不久，一会儿；immediately: 立刻，直接地；generally: 一般来说，一般情况下；quickly: 迅速地。immediately 和 quickly 表示动作反应的迅速和敏捷，presently 侧重表示时间上的间隔短暂。C 项不关题意，故选 A。

46. 【答案】A

【精析】lend sb a hand 帮忙，是固定搭配。

47. 【答案】A

【精析】it is/was not long before: 不久就...，这是一个常用结构，符合本题题意。

48. 【答案】D

【精析】recognize: 认出；understand: 理解；remember: 记得；know: 了解，知道。从上下文可知，这个农民其实早就 “知道” 这个大人物，但只是当他走到近前时才 “认出来”。故选 D。the farmer's heart sank: 农夫的心一沉。

49.【答案】 C

【精析】would have done 主要用于虚拟语气,表示没有发生的、对过去的虚拟或假设。should have done:本来应该做(而没有做),含有批评的意思;ought:表示应该时要加 to;could have done:指本能够做而实际上未做;C项最符合题意:农夫可能敢向其他农夫求助(这是虚拟),但不前向眼前守女个大人物求救。

50.【答案】 D

【精析】注意到空格后面的名词是 farmer 是单数,所以排除 other, some;另外此处并非特指数量,A 不合适。故 D 项(另外的,另一个)正确。

51.【答案】 B

【精析】此处明显应该填一个介词,可排除 D 项;across the road 横穿马路;through the road 在路面上通过。along the road:沿着路走过来,所以 B 项最恰当。

52.【答案】 A

【精析】beg (ask) a favor of:请求帮助,固定搭配。

53.【答案】 B

【精析】通过上下文可知,起初农夫不敢向这个大人物求助,但(出乎意料的是)那个大人物自己下马提出要帮忙。所以此处是一个表示转折的词,表示后面发生的事情与先前农夫预期的情况不符。nevertheless:尽管如此,不过;moreover:此外;although:尽管;however:可是,然而。

54.【答案】 A

【精析】get off his horse:下马;get down:落下,写下,开始认真考虑;get out of:离开,外出;get from:无此搭配。

55.【答案】 D

【精析】此句中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句,由此可排除 C 项。注意在主语从句意义完整没有缺失的情况下,一般都用 that 引导,不用连接代词或连接副词如 which, when 等引导。

56.【答案】 C

【精析】at the right time:恰逢其时,来得正是时候。at the same time:同时,与题意不符。A 项和 D 项均无此搭配。

57.【答案】 B

【精析】根据上下文,两人一人拽一边,把粮袋放到了马背上。故 end(角,末端)正确。A 项:件,条;C 项:一部分;D 项:边缘,刀刃,优势。

58.【答案】 D

【精析】此处应是“回答”的意思,故选 D。refer 与 to 搭配:提交,参考;respond:反应,反响;reflect:反映,反射。

59.【答案】 C

【精析】anyone 这里用于肯定句:任何人,无论何人,与题意相符;someone:有人,某人;everyone:每个人(指所有人),这个农夫是不可能一次看到“所有的人”都遇到麻烦的;one:一个人。本题强调任何人,故 C 正确。whenever 在本句作从属连词引导时间状语从句,意思为无论何时。

60.【答案】 C

【精析】do the same:做同样的事,即提供帮助。A 选项:制作,制造;B 项:创造;D 项:履行,执行,表演。

Part III Reading comprehension(40 points)

Passage1

61.【答案】 C

【精析】事实细节题。答案可依据第一段前两句:Almost every family buys at least one copy of a newspaper every day. Some people subscribe to as many as two or three newspapers.“几乎每个家庭都天天买一份报。一些人订两到三份。”只有 C 项“在世界上是很普遍的”符合原文含义。widespread; adj.广布的,遍及的。

62.【答案】 B

【精析】推理判断题。答案可依据第二段第一句:Five hundred years ago, news of important...took months and even years to travel from one country to another.“五百年前,一些重要的消息.....需要几个月甚至几年才能从一国家传到另一个国家。”注意问题中有个 not,为否定题干,而 B 项含义为“传播快”,显然几百年前消息传播速度并不快,故选 B。

63.【答案】 B

【精析】[精析]事实细节题。答案可依据第二段第二句:The news passed by word of mouth and was never accurate.“这些消息口口相传,从来都不确切。”口口相传意思与 B 项“从一个人传到另一个人”最为接近。

64.【答案】 C

【精析】事实细节题。答案可依据第三段第四句:意思为“它们花费巨额金做广告,但这是值得的.....”worth the money 意思为“钱花得值”。C 项 worthwhile(值得的)正是此意。

65.【答案】 D

【精析】事实细节题。答案可依据最后一段:Newspapers often have information on gardening...as well as a small Gut very popular section on jokes and cartoons.“报纸上经常会有关于园艺、烹调、时装的信息及一小部分非常受欢迎的笑话和漫画。”popular:受欢迎的,被广泛关注的。所以 D 项(被广泛阅读)正确。

Passage2

66.【答案】 A

【精析】主旨大意题。纵观全文,文章通过 Pepys 一家在伦敦大火发生时的亲身经历来叙述这场灾难,所以叙述的内容是这场大火,而非 Pepys 一家,尤其文章末尾 So began the Great Fire of London...“那场伦敦大火就这样开始了.....”点出文章主旨,故 A 正确。

67.【答案】 C

【精析】事实细节题。答案可依据第一段第二句:They were up very late on the Saturday evening, getting everything ready for the next day...“他们周六晚上很晚才睡,为第二天宴请朋友做准备。”因 Pepys 夫妇要在周日宴请朋友,所以要在周六进行准备,很晚才睡,故 C 正确。

68.【答案】 A

【精析】事实细节题。答案可依据第一段第三句:By 3 o'clock on the Sunday morning, its glow had become so bright that Jane woke her husband to watch it.“周日早上三点的时候,火光异常明亮,珍妮就把丈夫叫起来看看情况。”Pepys 的妻子叫他时他还没有醒。故 A 项正确。asleep:熟睡的,睡着的。

69.【答案】 D

【精析】词组理解题。slip on:(急忙)穿上,只有 D 项 put on:穿上,与此相符。

70.【答案】 B

【精析】推理判断题。答案主要依据文章第二段倒数第二句:the baker's house had caught...the narrow lane.“面包房由于烤炉温度过高而起火,大火迅速蔓延到了那条窄巷子里的其他房子。”巷子窄可见房子之间距离小,所以 B 项正确。

Passage3

71.【答案】 A

【精析】事实细节题。答案在第四段第二句话:The more people...all kinds of social problems.“人口越多人们的居住条件就越差,就可能带来更多的社会问题。”A 项“大量社会问题”符合此意。

72.【答案】 C

【精析】推理判断题。答案可依据第五段第一句和第二句:In 1830, world population...just 30 more to add a third million.“世界人口在 1830 年达到了 10 亿。过了 100 年,人口又增加了 10 亿,又仅仅过了 30 年,世界人口就达到了 30 亿。”世界人口从 10 亿增长到 30 亿用了 130 年。

73.【答案】 C

【精析】推理判断题。答案依据第三段:By the year 2000...nearly four fifths of the world's population.“到 2000 年,贫困国家的人口数将达到 50 亿,接近世界总人口的五分之四。”“have not”是“贫穷的、贫困的”,泛指世界上的发展中国家,故 C 选项正确。

74.【答案】 C

【精析】事实细节题。答案可依据最后一段倒数第二句:Unless population growth is...12 billion in a century.“除非人口增长率下降,否则世界人口将在一个世纪以内达到 120 亿。”unless=if...not, 故 C 选项正确。

75.【答案】 D

【精析】主旨大意题。纵观全文,叙述的是“如果不加以控制,世界人口将会迅速增长,并带来许多问题”。D 项含义正是“世界人口在不断增长”。

Passage4

76.【答案】 C

【精析】主旨大意题。答案依据全文大意。文章一开篇就指出两个词组都形容非常先进的技术,然后下面分别介绍两个词组的差别。故选 C 项。

77.【答案】 A

【精析】推理判断题。答案依据第一段最后一句:Because of improvements in...microwave ovens, etc.“由于技术的进步,人们能在美国的商店里买到许多新产品,比如家用电脑和微波炉等等。”A 项“美国商店可以向人们提供新产品”正是此意。

78.【答案】 C

【精析】信息明示题。答案依据第一段第六句和最后一句:so is a communication satellite.即:通信卫星也是如此;Because of improvements in technology,...microwave ovens, etc.“由于技术的进步,人们能在美国的商店买到许多新产品,比如家用电脑和微波炉等等。”除了 C 项“手泵”之外三项都是高科技的例子。

79.【答案】 D

【精析】推理判断题。答案依据文章最后一句:Now all kinds of products are said to be "state of the art". 现在所有的产品都号称是最新产品。此句与 D 项只是一字之差 said to, 但意义截然不同。“号称”不等于“确实是(最新技术)”。

80.【答案】 B

【精析】主旨大意题。文章的大意就是区分两个词组,故 B 项恰当。D 项不如 B 项明确。

Part IV Translation (2×10)

81. We have been doing our homework for three hours, but we must recite words now.

82. She is a friend of Mary's father's. She had learned English for three years before she was ten.

83. Yesterday, when we were taking a shower, the phone rang.

84. Everyone has his happiness and pains in the progress of growing.

85. Practice makes perfect.

86. 警方一直都设法阻止他们携带武器。

87. 欲速则不达。

88. 那个男人既是一位作家又是一位舞者。

89. 你总是玩电脑游戏。为什么不做一些更加积极的事情呢?

90. 我今天下午将要为一朋友送行,所以我没有时间帮你解决问题。

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

91.【答案】 B will China

【解析】应改为 will China。at no time 放在句首时,句子要倒装。

92.【答案】 A nor

【解析】应改为 nor。neither.. nor...:既不...也不...

93. 【答案】D to be solved

【解析】应改为 to be solved, 因为 solve 和它的逻辑主语之间是动宾关系。例如:Everyone likes the hero to be praised.(每个人都喜欢英雄得到表扬。)Nothing is allowed to be taken out of the building.(任何东西都不能被拿出这座大楼。)

94. 【答案】D to give up

【解析】应改为 to give up。be forced to do sth:被迫做某事。

95. 【答案】C what

【解析】应改为 what。what 引导宾语从句。

96. 【答案】B sitting

【解析】应改为 sitting。sitting 和前面的 swimming 并列, 前后结构要一致。

97. 【答案】D have

【解析】应改为 have。suggest, insist, order, demand, request; command, require 等动词引导的宾语从句要用虚拟语气, 谓语动词形式为"should(可以省略)+动词原形”。例如:They requested that the students(should) learn the second language.(他们要求学生学第二外语。)

98. 【答案】D that of his typist

【解析】应改为 that of his typist。that 指代前面的, responsibility。

99. 【答案】B was cancelled

【解析】应改为 was cancelled。因为 cancel 是及物动词, 而后面没有跟宾语, 所以应考虑是被动语态。

100. 【答案】C completely

【解析】应改为 completely。how 修饰副词, 并且 soon 和 completely 并列。

Part VI Writing (1×20)

How Should College Students Spend Their Spare Time?

College is a place where students arrange their own studies and take part in all kinds of activities as they like. Thus, plenty of time is left at college students' disposal.

How should college student spend their spare time then? Firstly, it will be very beneficial to brush up a foreign language, so going to an English corner or taking some language courses will be a good way of spending the spare time. Secondly, developing personal interest could also be a good after-school activity. For instance, learning to play some

musical instrument or learning painting can bring fun to one's life and help enlarge one's circle of friends.

College years are very precious, for we are young enough to pick up new skills quickly and old enough to face many challenges. Therefore, it is very important and meaningful to make good use of the spare time in college.

2017 年河南省普通高等学校
专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试
公共英语 模拟试卷(四) 参考答案

Part I Vocabulary and structure

1. 【答案】C

【解析】本题测试动词辨析。raise 和 rise 意思一样, 都有升起、抬起、升高的意思, 但 raise 是及物动词, rise 是不及物动词, 这两个单词的意思在本题都不合适。arouse: 激起, 是及物动词, 通常搭配是: arouse one's anger/interest/passion。arise: 出现, 不及物动词。常用搭配是: problem/ difficulty arise。因此, 只有 C 符合题意。句意: 就是因为你没有遵照我的指示, 才出现了这个问题。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】本题测试名词辨析。room: 房间、空间; 在这里是不可数名词。seat: 座位, 可数名词。place: 地方, 可数名词。corner: 角落, 拐角。根据题干可知要选择不可数名词, 故选 B。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】本题测试动词辨析。doubt: 不能确定, 怀疑; 其后常接 if/whether 或 that 从句。suspect: 怀疑, 觉得(尤指坏事)可能是事实。A 和 B 的意思不符合题意。句意: 因为我确信珍妮是非常诚实的, 所以我不相信她偷了钱。若是换成 suspect, 此句的意思就成了“因为我相信珍妮是非常诚实的, 所以我觉得她偷了钱”。显然意思上不符合题意。故 D 为正确答案。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】本题测试动词辨析。receive: (vt.) 接到, 收到; 常用搭配是 receive a letter/a gift。accept: (vt.) 接受; 常用搭配是: accept one's invitation。listen: (vi.) 听常用搭配是: listen to sth.。catch: (vt.) 抓住, 赶上, 感染上, 理解; 常用搭配是: catch a cold/one's words。句意: 他说得如此之快以至于我没理解他的话。因此, D 最符合题意。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】本题测试情态动词的用法。haven't 不是情态动词, 在这里意思也不符合(have to 意为“不得不, 必须”, 是情态动词组)。can't: 不能, 不会。mustn't: 禁止, 一定不能。needn't 不必, 不需要。句意: 如果你不想就不必读那篇文章。因此, D 最符合题意。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】本题测试让步状语从句的用法。however: 无论怎样; 通常 however 后面跟形容词或副词。whatever: 无论什么; 常用搭配是: whatever one does/says/knows/wants。

whichever: 无论哪一个。例如: Take whichever seat you like。if only: 但愿...。句意: 不管他们说什
么, 做你认为对的事。因此, B 为正确答案。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】“as we had expected”为插入语。句意: “正如我们所预期的那样, 观众的人数超过了千人。”常用的插入语还有: “do you think”, “as we know”等。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】本题测试时间状语从句。句意: 约翰一进屋, 我就认出了他。引导“一.....就.....”从句有几个引导词。如 hardly... when, no sooner... than, as soon as...等。另外, 一些表示时间的副词和短语也可引导时间状语从句, 如 the minute, next time, immediately 等。在四个选项中, A 和 C 都不完整; at once(马上, 立刻)不能引导状语从句。因此, B 为正确答案。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】be characteristic + of: 典型的, 特有的。句意: 阵雨不断是这里夏季的特点。因此, C 为正确答案。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】固定句型 “There is no point in doing sth...” 意为“做.....没有意义”。句意: 由于你没有相符合的资格, 所以没有必要申请那份工作。因此, B 为正确答案。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】本题测试动词的辨析。determine: 决心, 决意。appoint: 指定, 任命, 委任。admit: 容许, 承认, 接纳。assume: 假定, 设想, 采取, 呈现。句意: 新的农业部长已经被任命了。因此 B 为正确。

12. 【答案】D

【解析】词义辨析 本题测试 keep 动词短语的用法。keep away: 使离开, 使站开。keep out: 使.....在外。keep off: 避开; 不接近。没有 keep aside 这种搭配。因此 D 为正确答案。句意: 一些公园要求游客不要践踏草地。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】本题测试反意疑问句的用法。一般情况下, 如果主句是肯定, 反意疑问句就要用否定; 反之亦然。然而, 在“think”和“believe”等引导的宾语从句中, 反意疑问句要以宾语从句为主, 又因要否定前移, 所以本句反意疑问句应该为肯定形式。故 C 为正确答案。句意: 我认为你以前没有听说过他, 是吧?”

14. 【答案】A

【解析】本题测试特殊疑问句的用法。“How soon...?”问的是: 多久之后? How long...?”问的是时间
段: 要用多长时间?“How often...?”问的是频率: 多久一次?“How fast...?”问的是速度: 多快? 句意: 你多久能完成作业? 半个小时后。因此, A 为正确答案。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】本题测试现在分词独立结构的用法。现在分词作状语有表示伴随、方式或解释等作用,

分词有自己逻辑上的主语。句意:有许多种类的金属,每一种都有自己特殊的性质。"one"只表示一种,不符合题意。因此, A 为正确答案。

16.【答案】C

【解析】so 放在句首,句子要倒装。结构为:so+相应的助动词+主语。句意:我们的社会已经改变了,社会中的人们也一样改变了。因此 C 为正确答案。

17.【答案】C

【解析】本题测试将来完成时态的用法。句意:我们晚了。我想当我们到电影院时,电影已经开始了。作者描述的是一个已经预料到的在将来的一个时间已经完成的事情,应该用将来完成时。因此, C 为正确答案。

18.【答案】B

【解析】本题测试连词的用法。要根据句子的意思进行选择。句意:那个男人说如果我不告诉他钱在哪儿,他就会打我。 until:直到.....才;unless:如果不.....一就.....(本身就否定的意思,所以句子中就不能再用否定);soon after:在...不久后。因此,根据意思,只有 B 最符合题意。

19.【答案】D

【解析】本题测试固定搭配。 by mistake:错误地。句意:我误拿了别人的雨伞。

20.【答案】B

【解析】本题测试固定搭配。 put up with:忍受, 容忍;take up with:与.....亲密交往, 致力于, 赞成, 采纳;pick up with:认识, 结识。句意:我们不喜欢它,但是我们不得不忍受它。根据句意, B 最符合题意。

21.【答案】A

【解析】本题测试 remember 后跟动名词和不定式的用法区别。"remember+doing sth."表示“记得曾经做过某事”。"remember+to do sth.",表示“记得将要去做某事”。句意:他记得他小的时候,他的爸爸曾带他去过动物园。因为是被动,要用被动语态,所以 A 是正确答案。

22.【答案】A

【解析】本题测试 have 的用法。"have sb do sth."和"have sth. done"是 have 的两个常见用法。句意:这个队今晚看起来真的很好,因为教练让他们这周每晚都练习。因此, A 为正确答案。

23.【答案】D

【解析】本题测试定语从句的用法。因为先行词是 reason, 且从句句子完整,故要选关系副词 why。因此, D 为正确答案。句意:那就是安不能做她那部分工作的原因。

24.【答案】A

【解析】本题测试"so+adj/adv....that...(如此.....以至于.....)"引导的结果状语从句。句意:雪下得那么快,以至于我们的脚印几分钟就被覆盖了。因此, A 为正确答案。

25.【答案】C

【解析】本题测试比较级的用法。多音节的形容词/副词的比较级要在前面加 more。比较级前还可以加 a little, much 等一些副词表示程度。本句的意思是:我总是想当然地认为我比她聪明得多。因此, C 为正确答案。

26.【答案】A

【解析】本题测试"no sooner...than"构成的时间状语从句的用法。如果句子直接以 no sooner 开头,则 no sooner 引导的句子要倒装,而 than 后面的句子则不需倒装,并且 no sooner 引导的句子事情要发生在 than 引导的句子事情之前。因此, A 为正确答案。句意:我刚到车站,就开始下大雨了。

27.【答案】D

【解析】本题测试非限定性定语从句的用法。非限定性定语从句要用逗号与主句隔开,而且不能用 that 引导。用 which 引导的非限定性定语从句具有说明整个主句的作用。句意:他们克服了所有的困难,比计划提前 10 天完成了任务,这真是出乎我们的意料。因此, D 为正确答案。

28.【答案】D

【解析】本题测试名词的辨析。mass:块,大多数,质量,群众,大量;substance:物质,实质,主旨;matter:事件,问题,物质,内容,实质,原因;material:材料,原料,物资,素材,布料。句意:塑料是一种广泛用于工业中的材料。因此, D 最符合题意。

29.【答案】C

【解析】本题测试动词的辨析。fall:倒下,落下,来临,失守,变成,垮台,下跌;sink:沉下,(使)下沉;drop:滴下,落下,(使声音等)变弱,(使价格等)下降;lower 降,跌落,减弱。句意:天气的突然改变使温度骤然下降了许多。虽然 fall 和 lower 都有下降的意思,但 drop 有陡然下降的意思,因此, C 更符合题意。

30.【答案】D

【解析】本题测试副词的辨析。四个选项都有“快,迅速地”之意。一般情况下,rapidly 通常用来形容发展、变化快;quickly 通常指人的速度快;fast 指行驶速度等较快;swift 主要指短促的快。句意:我们国家的食品工业正在迅速发展。因此, A 最符合题意。

31.【答案】C

【解析】本题测试 work 动词短语的辨析。work in:插进,引进。work over:检查,研究。work out:制定出,做出。work off:消除,结束。句意:为了近距离观察海洋生物,人们不得不制作出一些特殊的设备。因此, C 最符合题意。

32.【答案】A

【解析】本题测试 turn 动词短语的辨析。turn out(常与 to, that 连用),意为“结果是.....”。turn up:找到,发现,出现,来临。turn on:打开;依赖。turn over:考虑,思索。句意:最终证明,珠宝是被一名游客偷走的。因此, A 最符合题意。

33.【答案】B

【解析】本题测试固定搭配。under way:进行中,在行进。in the way:挡道。on the way:在途中,接近。by the way:在途中,顺便。句意:当布朗夫人在做事情时,她感到自己的小孩总是碍她的事。”因此, B 最符合题意。

34.【答案】D

【解析】本题测试动词的辨析。bring 拿来。get:得到,拿到。carry ;携带,运送。take ;带走,随身携带。句意:你要随身带着雨伞,以防下雨。因此, D 最符合题意。

35.【答案】B

【解析】本题测试非谓语动词的用法。句意:在空气中燃烧时,燃料散发出热量。因为主语 fuels 与 burn 是被动关系,所以要用过去分词做状语。由于本句不将要发生,而是叙述一种一般现象,因此不用表示将来的 to 和表示正在进行的 being 结构。故 B 为正确答案。

36.【答案】A

【解析】本题测试时态的用法。句意:玛丽正在花园里散步,突然天开始下雨。表示的是“在一个过去的特定时间里,正在发生的一件事情,所以要用过去进行时。因此, A 为正确答案。

37.【答案】C

【解析】本题测试虚拟语气的用法。在“It is + necessary + that”从句中,一般情况下,从句的谓语动词都要用“should + 动词原形”, should 也可省去。因此, C 为正确答案。句意:我们有必要在大学学好英语。

38.【答案】A

【解析】本题测试虚拟语气的用法。句意:如果用了更好的材料,这一部分的强度就会增加。表示对过去的虚拟,从句一般用过去完成时,主句用“would have done...”,本句要用被动语态。因此, A 为正确答案。

39.【答案】C

【解析】本题测试时间状语从句的用法。当主句用将来时时,时间状语从句一般用一般现在时,又因为本句要用被动语态,所以 C 为正确答案。本句的意思是:当混合物被加热时,它就会释放出强大的能量。”

40.【答案】C

【解析】本题测试完成时的用法。“in the past few years”常与现在完成时连用,又因为主语和谓语动词是被动关系,要用现在完成时的被动语态,因此, C 为正确答案。句意:在过去的几年里,我所在的大学已经在用一种新的方法教英语。

Part II Cloze(20 points)

41.【答案】C

【精析】固定搭配。全世界的表达方式是 all over the world。

42.【答案】D

【精析】词义辨析。成千上万的人都在这种不幸的处境中, position;处境,状况。例如:‘That is difficult for a person in my position.(那样做对于处在我这种地位的来说是困难的。)’We are in a position where we may lose a large sum of money.(我们目前的处境使我们可能损失一大笔钱。)因此只有 C 的意思最合适。

43.【答案】A

【精析】关联词。where 在定语从句中做状语,用来修饰前面的 in distant places。

44.【答案】D

【精析】词义辨析。从上下文的意思看是“成千上万的人的生命”。

45.【答案】C

【精析】关联词。从语法结构看,这里是一个定语从句。which 在从句中作主语修饰 thousands of lives。

46.【答案】A

【精析】词义辨析。attention 此处的意思是“考虑,关心,照料”,不是“注意,专心”的意思,因此不用短语 pay attention to 或 give attention to。而且此句是虚拟语气,表示和过去的事实相反,因此选 A。

47.【答案】B

【精析】关联词。从上下文的意思来看,应该是表转折的意思,因此用 but。

48.【答案】D

【精析】介词。本句的意思是“如果我们能充分利用飞机的优势的话‘这种医疗援助就能更快、更容易带给这些人。”因此用介词 to,表示给予。

49.【答案】B

【精析】关联词。根据上下文的意思, only if 只有,符合逻辑关系。

50.【答案】A

【精析】固定搭配。take full advantage of:充分利用。

51.【答案】D

【精析】根据句子的意思,要在名词 country 的前面加否定词。not 一般放在助动词的后面, no 一般放在名词的前面表示否定。

52.【答案】A

【精析】比较级。“没有一个国家在这方面比澳大利亚做得更好。”其余的意思均不正确。

53.【答案】D

【精析】固定用法。make use of:充分利用。叙述一般的事实:“澳大利亚人比世界上任何国家的人都能充分利用飞机。”

54.【答案】C

【精析】习惯用法。than any other people in the world 表示比世界上其余的任何人。比较级+than

+ any other+单数名词,表示“比其他的任何……都”。This watch is more expensive than any other watch in the shop.(在这个店里,这只表比其他任何一只都贵。)

55.【答案】 D

【精析】主谓一致。主语为表示距离、时间、长度、价值、金额、重量等名词复数时,谓语动词用单数。Three kilometers is not very far.(三公里不算远。) Two hours is enough.(两个小时足够了。)

56.【答案】 B

【精析】词义辨析。根据上下文表示的意思是 average person。其余几项都与句意不符。

57.【答案】 D

【精析】固定搭配。it has been said:据说。本句的意思是:“据说澳大利亚人上飞机就像其他国家的人坐火车和公共汽车一样。”

58.【答案】 C

【精析】关联词。as:如同,就像;引导方式状语从句。She speaks English as the Englishmen do.(她说起英语来就像英国人说英语一样。)

59.【答案】 A

【精析】词义辨析。therefore, 连词,表示结果。

60.【答案】 B

【精析】词义辨析。develop:开发,发展。“因此澳大利亚率先实行空中医生服务,这是不会让人吃惊的。”

Part III Reading comprehension(40 points)

Passage1

61.【答案】 B

【精析】推理判断题。文章中提到了买狗的时候先要决定买什么样的,狗的大小、特征也要考虑,而且专家的建议也非常重要,所以 A,C,D 都是正确的。关于“common sense”,文章中是这样说的:“But in fact the decision depends on common sense.”所以选择狗的时候,common sense 并不是最重要的,而是部分因素。因此只有 B 不符合原文。

62.【答案】 C

【精析】事实细节题。根据文章的内容,买狗的时候并没有提到要考虑狗的颜色、狗的价格,以及狗能否和家中的其他宠物很好地相处。但是提到了要考虑狗能否适应周围的环境:“...whether the dog is likely to be happy in the surroundings you can provide.”因此 C 是正确答案。

63.【答案】 C

【精析】推理判断题。demanding:要求高的,费力的。作者认为狗是比猫费心的宠物,因为猫喜欢我们的房子,只要住的地方安全,它就会非常满足。而狗则不同,你必须

在它很小的时候花很多的精力去训练它。如果你不住在农村,没有机会让狗自由活动的话,你还必须给它这样的机会。而且你最好买一只 5 至 8 周大的小狗,这样有利于培养狗和主人的感情。可见养狗是多么费心。

64.【答案】 D

【精析】细节推断题。文章的最后给出了答案:“If baby dogs have not established a relationship with human being until they are over three months old, their strong relationship will always be with dogs.”所以要买三个月以下的狗,才容易和它建立感情。

65.【答案】 A

【精析】词语理解题。affection:喜爱,友爱。只有 A 的意思与句意相符。

Passage2

66.【答案】 D

【精析】事实细节题。文章第一段的第二句话说到:“They go to the movies to escape their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own.”后面又谈到:“But the main reason why people go to the movies is to escape.”所以美国人去看电影的重要原因是逃避现实生活。在四个选项中, A, B, C 都只是原因之一,而不是主要原因。

67.【答案】 C

【精析】事实细节题。文章第一段谈到:“坐在电影院里,看着屏幕上的画面,人们进入了另一个世界。两个小时之中,他们沉醉在电影的世界里,忘记了自己的烦恼。”因此人们对电影的反应是,沉醉其中以致忘记了自己的烦恼。

68.【答案】 A

【精析】事实细节题。第一段的最后一句话谈到:“They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic and beautiful than in real life.”这说明电影中的生活比现实生活浪漫。

69.【答案】 A

【精析】事实细节题。答案在第二段:“American movies are popular because they tell stories and they are well-made.”因此 A 是正确答案。

70.【答案】 B

【精析】推理判断题。文章的最后说:“电影中有许多的英雄人物,他们做了许多普通人想做但又做不到的事情。而现实生活中我们必须处理许多问题,面对许多麻烦,因此当人们看到电影中的英雄获胜的时候,会受到鼓舞。”所以人们喜欢看电影是因为他们会受到影片中英雄人物事迹的鼓舞。在四个选项中, A 应当是人们看电影的原因之一,而不是“enjoy seeing the movies”的原因;C 和 D 都不符合文章的内容。因此 B 为正确答案。

Passage3

71.【答案】 A

【精析】细节推断题。答案在第一段的第一句话:“中国人在不麻醉病人的情况下用针灸直接进行手术已经有 4000 年的历史了。”因此可以断定针灸是个医学手术, A 正确。

72.【答案】 C

【精析】是非判断题。答案在第二段的第三句话和第四句话:"The person who performs the acupuncture knows how to put in the needles so the needles themselves are not painful. This person also knows where to place the needles so the patient feels no pain in the area where the operation is to be performed." (针灸的医生知道如何扎针病人不会感到疼;同时知道把针扎在什么位置病人就不会感觉痛。)由此可见, A,B,D 都符合文章的内容。文中并没有提到针灸的医生知道如何进行手术来治好病人。因此只有 C 是错误的。

73.【答案】 D

【精析】事实细节题。答案在第二段的第一句话:"To learn how to use the needles takes about one month of training." (学习如何针灸要花费大约一个月的时间进行培训。)

74.【答案】 B

【精析】推理判断题。A,C,D 均不符合文章的内容。答案在文章第二段的最后两句话:"A particular operation might require 25 or more needles placed in various parts of the body. But now this operation requires only 3 or 4 needles." 这说明, 如今针灸手术比过去用的针少了, 因此只有 B 最符合题意。

75.【答案】 B

【精析】大意归纳题。从文章的内容来看, A,C,D 均不符合。文章第二段开始谈到针灸时用的针比过去减少了;第三段又说医生正在学习更多的针灸知识, 他们正在试图总结出一些令人信服的理论来解释针如何能减轻痛苦, 为什么把针扎在腕关节上而能减轻嘴部的疼痛。最后一段又谈到, 据估计一半多的病人愿意选择针灸治疗, 因为针灸手术后没有不舒适感。因此可以断定:中国人的针灸技术越来越精湛, 越来越有效。B 是正确答案。

Passage4

76.【答案】 A

【精析】事实细节题。第一段的第三句话说到:"There was a time when the necessary knowledge could be taught to the young by family members" 因此可以断定 A 是正确的, 即“在教师这一工作出现之前, 家庭成员负责孩子们的教育”。

77.【答案】 C

【精析】细节推断题。文章的第一段中谈到:随着社会的发展, 社会分工的普遍, 家庭成员的教育已经无法满足孩子们对知识、技术的需求, 因此在这种情况下, 特别需要专业人员, 教师这个职业就应运而生了。所以教师职业出现的主要原因是专业人员的需求, C 是正确的。

78.【答案】 B

【精析】事实细节题。文章的最后一句话说到:"The public expects 'quality people' to teach the young, and progress is being made to give salaries that will make people who have

abilities become teachers." 因此可以断定:增加教师的工资是为了吸引高素质的人才当教师, B 是正确的。

79.【答案】 D

【精析】句意理解题。根据上下文语境可知, "Anybody will do" 的意思是“教师工作太容易了, 什么人都能做”, 因此 D 是正确的。

80.【答案】 B

【精析】主旨归纳题。文章在第一段的末尾谈到教师是非常重要的工作;第二段又谈到:公众需要“responsible”、“have abilities”的教师来教育下一代。同时人们认识到, 提高教师的工资待遇才能吸引高素质的人才成为教师。因此我们可以得出结论:“足够的工资是吸引高素质人才成为教师的必要手段。”由此可见, 只有 B 是正确的。

Part IV Translation (2×10)

81. For most Chinese, 65% of a meal's calories come from grain instead of meat or vegetable.

82. It is well known that the compass was invented by the ancient Chinese.

83. Never give up, and never lose the opportunity to succeed.

84. Each age has its pleasure and its pains and the happiest person is the one who enjoys his life.

85. Nothing can be compared with their children's health for parents.

86. 他们几乎没意识到已完成了一项重大科学发现。

87. 那些年轻人竭尽全力才达到了他们的目标。

88. 你现在所做的事情有助于你未来获得成功。

89. 科学技术从未像现在这样高速发展过。

90. 为了健康, 你不应该承担太多工作。

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

91.【答案】 C---objected to

【解析】因为 object to 是固定搭配, to 是介词。

92.【答案】 C---his

【解析】因为主语是 everyone, 是单数, 所以根据主谓一致原则, 要用单数而不是复数。

93.【答案】 C---to talk

【解析】因为“stop doing sth.”表示“停止正在做的某事”, 而“stop to do sth.”表示“停下来正在做的某事转而去另外一件事”。

94. 【答案】D---how to use

【解析】动词不定式前常跟一些疑问副词(how)和疑问代词 (what ,which , who)构成动词不定式的疑问式。

95. 【答案】D---find anyone

【解析】anyone 用在否定句中，意思是“任何人”。

96. 【答案】D---either.

【解析】在否定句中应该用 either 表示“也”，在肯定句中用 too。

97. 【答案】B---buy

【解析】在条件状语从句中要用一般现在时表示将来。

98. 【答案】A---his

【解析】因为动名词的复合结构作宾语时，动名词的逻辑主语要用所有格或物主代词形式。

99. 【答案】B---oldest.

【解析】这是一个固定句型的用法。one of +形容词/副词的最高级表示“最……的之一”。

100. 【答案】C---warn

【解析】因为 warn 是和 report 并列的，两者要一致，所以要用原形。

Part VI Writing (1×20)

More Attention Be Paid to English than Chinese

In China, English has clearly gained much more attention than Chinese , which is rare in other countries in the world. Anything with connection, even a remote one, to English is bound to flourish, such as bilingual summer camp.

This phenomenon has been in the spotlight for some time. Some people argue that the unbalanced situation will affect China's traditional culture. However, according to a different view, more emphasis put on English is not necessarily a bad sign. To those who hold this view, English is exactly what we need to know and learn from western countries, which is crucial to China's rise.

From my mind's view, recognizing the importance of English should not hinder us from pursuing more understanding of our own language and culture. Therefore, we should devote as much time and energy to Chinese as to English.

2017 年河南省普通高等学校
专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试
公共英语模拟卷（五）参考答案

Part I Vocabulary and structure

1. 【答案】A

【精析】meet 遇见、满足；permit 允许；give 给；reply 回复；根据句意，他们是不会回去工作的除非他们的要求被满足。

2. 【答案】D

【精析】give up 放弃；put up 建造、张贴；look up 查找；hang up 挂断；根据句意，我现在要挂了，有人正等着用电话。

3. 【答案】C

【精析】本题既测试了集体名词 group 在句中的主谓一致结构的选用，又测试了四个动词的用法区别。在问句 Why are your group so happy? 中 group 强调的是“一个个的队员”，应用作复数；而在答句中 group 应视为一个整体名词，用作单数。动词 win, gain 后面一般不可接表示“人”的名词用作宾语；动词 defeat 着重强调“在战争中打败对手”，也可表示“在比赛、竞赛中战胜对手”，但主谓不一致；动词 beat 着重强调“在比赛、竞赛中击败对手”。

4. 【答案】B

【精析】根据句意，时钟敲了九下我们意识到已经很晚了。时钟的敲击用 strike-struck-stricken。

5. 【答案】D

【精析】题干中 make up one's mind 下定决心，carry out 履行、实施，根据句意，下定了决心，他开始着手实施他的计划。set about doing sth.=set out to do sth. 着手做...；set off 出发 set up 建立不符题意。

6. 【答案】C

【精析】根据句意，我们应该在大厅里聚会而不是花园里。instead 单独用一般放于句尾，这里可以用 instead of；in the place of 在...位置，in place of=instead of 代替；rather than 而不是，符合句意；but not 不是固定搭配。

7. 【答案】D

【精析】single 单身的；lonely 孤独的，寂寞的；alone 单独的，独自的；根据句意不应该把他单独留下，leave alone 不管，不理。

8. 【答案】B

【精析】together with 和...一起；in spite of 尽管，不管；instead of 代替；because of 因为；根据句意，尽管她很努力。她还是没有达成她的目标。

9. 【答案】D

【精析】三千英里长：three-thousand-mile long=three thousand miles long。

10. 【答案】A

【精析】根据句意任何人拿了杂志请立刻归还。take 拿、取；receive 收到；accept 接受；bring-brought-brought 带来。

11. 【答案】D

【精析】固定搭配 get close to 接近/靠近...。closely adv.紧密地；nearly adv.几乎 nearby adj./adv.附近

12. 【答案】D

【精析】根据句意，为了防止水被污染，每一种方法都被试过了。means:方式，方法；这个单词是单复数同形，因此要由其前面的定语决定它是单数还是复数，由 every 可知谓语动词要用单数。又因为 water 与污染 pollute 之间构成被动关系，再由 from 为介词，后要加 being done 才可构成被动，故答案选 D。

13. 【答案】A

【精析】根据句意，他出发很早是为了九点之前到哪里。A.in order that 为了+句子；B.because 因为，不符合句意；so as to do=in order to do 后面跟短语。

14. 【答案】D

【精析】work 译为“工作”为不可数名词，不用 a 修饰，so +adj.+a+n./such+a+adj.+n.

15. 【答案】B

【精析】A.some times 几次；B.some time 一段时间；C.sometime 某天；D.sometimes 有时。

16. 【答案】A

【精析】确数和约数的表达，数打 dozens of；具体的两打 two dozen。

17. 【答案】B

【精析】advice 含蓄虚拟，后面的从句谓语动词用 (should)+do，做锻炼可以用 take exercise。

18. 【答案】D

【精析】根据句意，第二天下午他会再次拜访 Mr. Smith 用 call on sb.=visit sb.拜访某人 A.call forth 引起、使产生；call off 取消；call by (非正式)顺路拜访，根据句意，并不是顺路。

19. 【答案】C

【精析】固定搭配 inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某事。

20. 【答案】C

【精析】固定搭配 have access to 有权使用，能够接近。

21. 【答案】C

【精析】考查非谓语做状语，to do 不定式表目的，句意为：为了及时完成作业，他不得不熬夜。

22. 【答案】D

【精析】根据句意，要不是大雾，我们本应该会到达学校。

23. 【答案】B

【精析】考查宾语从句语序，基本形式为：疑问词+主语+谓语+.....，故 B 选项符合题意。

24. 【答案】B

【精析】考查虚拟语气，在 It+be+adj+that+从句中，当 adj 为 important, necessary, natural 等 adj 时候，that 从句谓语动词用 should+do 表虚拟。

25. 【答案】C

【精析】考查定语从句，who 指代人，且做主语。

26. 【答案】B

【精析】考查同位语从句，the meeting would be postponed 是对 notice 的解释说明，故用 that

27. 【答案】D

【精析】考查状语从句，However+adj/adv+主语+谓语。

28. 【答案】D

【精析】考查强调句，It is/was+not until+强调部分+that....翻译为：直到....才....

29. 【答案】B

【精析】考查半倒装，so+情/助/be+主语 翻译为：.....也一样

30. 【答案】A

【精析】考查 as 引导的形式倒装，基本形式为：adj/adv/动词原形/n+as+主语+谓语，故 A 符合。

31. 【答案】A

【精析】考查非谓语动词，It/There be 做状语的固定形式为 It/There being....

32. 【答案】A

【精析】考查反意疑问句。根据题意，反意疑问句应和从句保持一致，从句表示肯定，主句表示肯定，故要进行否定前移。

33. 【答案】A

【精析】考查固定搭配，look forward to doing sth.

34. 【答案】C

【精析】考查虚拟语气，在 It is+(high/about)+time+that 从句中，从句谓语动词用一般过去式表虚拟。

35. 【答案】D

【精析】第一空考查定语从句，从句不缺成分且表示地点选 where，第二空考查强调句所以用 that.

36. 【答案】A

【精析】考查非谓语做定语，people 应该是被邀请，所以选择被动形式。

37. 【答案】A

【精析】考查半倒装，not until+时间/句子+主句，主句要进行半倒装。

38. 【答案】A

【精析】考查由 if only 引导的虚拟语气，对现在的虚拟用一般过去式。

39. 【答案】B

【精析】考查非谓语做宾补，make oneself done 使/让某人自己被.....

40. 【答案】A

【精析】考查主谓一致，分数+of+名词复数，谓语动词也要用复数。

Part II Cloze(20 points)

41. 【答案】D

【精析】lovely:可爱的;lonely:偏僻的，人迹罕至的;noisy:喧闹的;crowded:拥挤的。根据语境，应该是经过一个偏僻的乡村。因此选 B。

42. 【答案】C

【精析】"by the side of the road"在路边。

43. 【答案】A

【精析】用现在分词表伴随状态。

44. 【答案】D

【精析】由第二段第一句话可知此题选 D。

45. 【答案】B

【精析】permit:允许;order:命令。本句意思为“我不能在这种天气下不管她”。因此应选 B。

46. 【答案】C

【精析】answer:回答;shake:摇头，不同意;nod:点头，同意;smile:微笑。根据语境，“老妇人”应该是点头同意了才上车，因此选 C。

47. 【答案】A

【精析】after a while:过了一会儿。固定搭配。

48. 【答案】C

【精析】curious:好奇的;interesting:有趣的;strange:奇怪的;wonderful:精彩的。根据语境，“老妇人”只点头摇头并不说话，因此那个女人应感到很奇怪，所以选 C。

49. 【答案】D

【精析】tell:告诉。do:做。make:使，做。try:尝试。根据语境，在她几次问话“老妇人”并不开口说话之后，她应该是又尝试了一次，想让“老妇人”说话。因此应选 D。

50. 【答案】D

【精析】"No matter what"在此句中作“said”的宾语。

51. 【答案】A

【精析】except for:除了……之外(用于所有不包括的人或事物前)。本句意思为:“不管那个年轻的女人说什么,搭车人除了点头并不做其他反应”。

52.【答案】B

【精析】saw:看见;notice:注意到,留意到;watch;注视,观察;observe:观察、监视。根据语境,应该是那个年轻女人无意间留意到了搭便车之人的手,因此应选B。

53.【答案】B

【精析】recognize:认出;realize:意识到;recover:恢复;remember:记起,记得。根据句意,那个年轻女人突然意识到搭便车之人事实上是个男人。因此应选B。

54.【答案】C

【精析】practically;实际地;basically:大体上,基本上;actually事实上;probably:可能地。依据68题分析的句意,可知C为正确答案。

55.【答案】D

【精析】mind doing sth.:介意做某事。

56.【答案】C

【精析】as long as:只要;as far as:表程度;as soon:一……就……;as well:和……。根据句意应该选C。

57.【答案】A

【精析】race off:离开;ran away;跑开;fall down:不够好,不能令人满意;move on:开始做(别的事);换(话题)。

58.【答案】A

【精析】pull to sth.:(车辆或司机)驶向路边(或某处)停靠。固定搭配。

59.【答案】D

【精析】leave sth. behind:落下某物。

60.【答案】B

【精析】leave sth. behind 落下某物。

Part III Reading comprehension(40 points)

60.【答案】C

【精析】词语理解题。average 本意为“平均的,一般的”。结合本文内容,通篇是在讲努力工作的人与普通入相比,所以只有 ordinary(普通的)意思最相近。故选C。

62.【答案】C

【精析】推理判断题。由第二段内容可知,工作与交际对人们的健康有好处。而家庭主妇(housewives)正是缺少了与人接触的机会,因此她们比起那些职业妇女就不是很健康。故选C。

63.【答案】D

【精析】推理判断题。第二段是围绕着“工作有益于健康”这个中心展开的。所以选D。根据常识也可判断A、B、C不正确。

64.【答案】A

【精析】推理判断题。由第一段最后一句可知,失业率一增加,死亡率也会随之增加,甚至超过失业率,所以不工作的人可能寿命更短。故选A。

65.【答案】B

【精析】主旨大意题。文章通篇都是在讲工作对健康的好处,故选B。

66.【答案】C

【精析】事实细节题。由第二段第三句话可得出正确答案为C。

67.【答案】B

【精析】事实细节题。由第三段第一句话“The dining rooms in all big hotels not only serve their guests, but also seine outside diners.”可知,正确答案为B。

68.【答案】B

【精析】事实细节题。由第四段可知A,D的说法是正确的,由第五段第三句话“ And workers always 蜚 e an honest account of the exact hours they put in.”可知C的说法也是正确的,只有B项没有被提及,而题干要求选不正确的,因此应选B。

69.【答案】C

【精析】推理判断题。通读全文,可推知C为正确答案。A,B两项都太过片面,D项与题干要求相反。因此只能选C。

70.【答案】C

【精析】主旨大意题。根据文中所列举的事例,及最后作者的总结句,可得出C为正确答案。

71.【答案】C

【精析】主旨大意题。由第一段及后面部分的论述,可知本文主要讨论的是影响健康生活方式的因素。因此选择C。

72.【答案】B

【精析】推理判断题。由第四段第二句话可知,人们如今的娱乐活动的主要工具是电脑、电视等,这导致了一种“sedentary”的生活方式,由此可知“sedentary”的意思与选项B很接近,故选择B。

73.【答案】A

【精析】事实细节题。由第五段前三句可知B,C,D三项均被提到,只有A项未被提及,因此选A。

74.【答案】B

【精析】事实细节题。由第三段可知C项为一个因素,由第二段可知D项为一个因素,由第六段可知A项为一个因素,只有B项未被提及,因此选B。

75.【答案】D

【精析】事实细节题。由最后一段第一句话可知 D 为正确答案。

76. 【答案】D

【精析】主旨大意题。由第四段 “The research has caused a great deal of argument. Some think... while others...” 以及分别位于第五段开头和倒数第二段开头的 “Supporters...” “But those who are against the research...” 可知，本文是关于这项研究的争论的，故选项 D 为正确答案。

77. 【答案】C

【精析】事实细节题。由第三段第二句 “The drug stops...” 可知正确选项为 C。

78. 【答案】D

【精析】推理判断题。由第二段开头一句 “Now American researchers...” 可推知正确答案为 D。

79. 【答案】C

【精析】推理判断题。由最后一段 Rebecca Dresser 的话中一句 “... bad events... make us who we are.” 可知 Rebecca 认为不好的经历可以让人们持有自己的特点，故 C 正确。

80. 【答案】B

【精析】词义猜测题。此题考查 “scar” 与其他四个选项的词义的同时要求对句子理解正确，scar 是伤疤的意思，第一段第二句的意思是暴力和交通事故能给人留下身体上的伤疤和精神上的创伤，故 B 项(痛苦)与 “scar” 意义最为接近。

Part IV Translation (2×10)

81. I wondered how the survivors were rescued.

82. Sixty percent of the travelers prefer to live in the rooms whose windows face south.

83. As this couple were out of work, they had to turn to their relatives for help.

84. He is begging me to let him join our club.

85. Mother Teresa has devoted all her life to caring for the poor.

86. 中国东临太平洋，有着 13 亿的人口。

87. 营救人员累得不想再动，并在废墟中睡着了。

88. 他顿时泪水夺眶而出，冲出门外寻求帮助。

89. 一些人破门设法从失火的房子里逃了出来。

90. 那个门前有两棵树的屋子是他过去曾经居住过的地方。

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

91. B--is 考查定语从句中谓语动词的单复数，the only one of+the+名词复数+关系词，谓语动词要用单数。

92. D-- shall we 考查反义疑问句，let's 的反义疑问句是 shall we

93. A-- has been/is 考查 it 的三个时间段，句意为自从.....已有多久。

94. A--so so+adj+a/an+名词单数+that 从句

95. B--that/in which/不填 考查定语从句中 the way 的用法，当 the way 为先行词，从句不缺成分时，用关系副词 that/in which/不填

96. A--However 考查状语从句，however+adj/adv+主语+谓语

97. C--that 考查强调句，It is/was+not until+强调部分+that....翻译为：直到....才....

98. A--better 考查比较级 good 的比较级是 better

99. A--ride 固定搭配 rather than do sth

100. B--deadly deadly 表示致命的，根据句意应为当杀害很多人的时候，枪变成了致命的武器。

Part VI Writing (1×20)

On College Students' Taking Party-time Jobs

In contemporary society, college students' taking party-time jobs has become a hot topic. It has a great influence on college students' life.

I believe there are both benefits and drawbacks for this issue. Clearly, in addition to getting an income, college students taking part-time jobs may enjoy a more exciting lifestyle as they can meet people from all walks of life and develop a sense of responsibility which can't be learned in the classroom.

On the other hand, the negative effects of part-time job are also obvious. Students who take part-time jobs may have less time focusing on study, and if they seek to excel in both the part-time job and study, the busy life they lead may put their health at risk. Besides, the society is much more complicated than they expected, they may be exposed to danger sometimes.

In my opinion, college students ought to strike a balance between academic study and part-time jobs. And always bear in mind that a student's priority is to acquire knowledge at school.