

江苏省 2012 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

考生须知:

- 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号;
- 2.请将答案填写在答题纸上, 写在试卷册上不予计分;
- 3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension** (本题共 15 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

Very few people were coming to eat at the White Rose Restaurant, and its owner did not know what to do. The price was reasonable and the food was of good quality, but nobody seemed to want to eat there.

Then owner did something that changed all that, and in a few weeks his restaurant is always full of men with their lady friends. Whenever a gentleman came in with a lady, a smiling waiter gave each of them a menu. The menus looked exactly the same on the outside, but there was an important difference inside. The menu that the waiter gave to the man supplied the correct price for each dish and each bottle of wine. while the menu that he gave to the lady supplied a much higher price! So when the man calmly ordered dish after dish and wine after wine, the lady thought he was much more generous than he really was.

1. At first \_\_\_\_\_ were coming to the White Pose Restaurant?

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. many people | B. few people |
| C. some people | D. no people  |

2. The food in the restaurant was \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| A. bad and cheap  | B. expensive and good     |
| C. cheap and good | D. expensive and not good |

3. The restaurant was full of men with their lady friends in\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a few days                      B. a few weeks  
C. several months                D. half a year

4. When a gentleman came in with a lady, a waiter gave them \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. different menus                      B.the same menus  
C. a cup of water                        D.one menu

5. The price on the lady's menu are \_\_\_\_\_ the prices on the man's menu.

- A. the same with                      B. better than  
C. lower than                          D. higher than

### Passage Two

## Food

British people like good food, and more than half of them go to a restaurant every month. Fast food is also very popular-30% of all adults have a hamburger every three months, but 46% have fish and chips!

## Sports

British people don't do a lot of sports. Only 17% of people go swimming every week, about 9% go cycling and 8% play golf and only 6% of people play football( but 32% go to watch it ).

## Cinema and TV

Films are very popular in Britain, and about 60% of people between 15 and 24 go to the cinema every month. At home, men watch TV for about three hours every day-two quarters more than women.

## Holidays

British people love going on holiday, and have 56 million holidays every year. Most of these holidays aren't in the UK-27% are in Spain, 10% are in the USA, and 9% are in France. Maybe this is because the weather in Britain isn't very good!

6. Which food could be more popular among British adults, a hamburger or fish and chips?

- A. A hamburger.      B. Fish and chips.      C. Both.      D. Neither.

7. Which of the followings can show the right situation about Sports in Britain?

- A. 17% of people go swimming everyday      B. 32% go to play football
- C. 6% go to play football      D. 9% go cycling and play golf

8. Those who are interested in movies are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. men                      B. women                      C. old people                      D. young people

9. How long do British women spend watching TV every day?

- A. Three hours.
- B. Three hours and a half
- C. Two hours
- D. Two hours and a half

10. British people's favorite country for a holiday is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Spain                  B. France                  C. America                  D. Australia

### Passage Three

We were late as usual. My husband had insisted on watering the flowers in the garden by himself, and when he discovered that he couldn't manage, he had to ask me for help at the last moment. So now we had an hour to get to the airport. Luckily, there were not many cars or buses on the road and we were able to get there just in time. We checked in and went straight to a big hall to wait for our flight to be called. We waited and waited but no announcement was made. We asked for information and the girl there told us that the plane hadn't even arrived yet. In the end there was another announcement telling us that passengers waiting for Flight IJ 108 could get a free meal voucher (凭单) and that the plane hadn't left Spain for technical problems. We thought that meant that it wasn't safe for the plane to fly. We waited again for a long time until late evening when we were asked to report again. This time we were given free vouchers to spend the night in a nearby hotel.

The next morning after a bad night because of all the planes taking off and landing, we were reported back to the airport. Guess what had happened while we were asleep! Our plane had arrived and taken off again. All the other passengers had been forgotten. You can imagine how we felt.

11. The writer was \_\_\_\_\_ her husband's busy working before they rushed to the airport.

- A. happy about                      B. surprised at  
C. displeased with                  D. mad at

12. The plane was delayed because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The bad weather  
B. passenger's protest  
C. Airport safety problems  
D. the plane's machine problems

13. They were in a big hall, waiting for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the girl to give them information      B. their flight to be announced
- C. the free meal vouchers      D. other passengers to arrive

14. Finally the plane arrived and took off again\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with all the passengers on board
- B. without waking up those sleeping passengers

C. while the writer and her husband were asleep

D. late the next morning

15. The writer's tone of this passage is\_\_\_\_\_.

A. critical

B. positive

C. neutral

D. sympathetic

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

16. —Can I help you?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Please

B. Yes, please

C. Yes, you can

D. Yes, as you like

17. We are looking forward to\_\_\_\_\_you soon.

A. see

B. seeing

C. saw

D. sees

18. I'd like\_\_\_\_\_a cup of coffee.

A. have

B. to have

C. having

D. has

19. This dress is\_\_\_\_\_more expensive than that one.

A. much

B. more

C. many

D. over

20. Here\_\_\_\_\_the keys to your room.

A. is

B. have

C. are

D. has

21. Not until Mr. Smith came to China\_\_\_\_\_what kind of country she is.

A. he knew

B. he didn't know

C. did he know

D. he couldn't know

22. \_\_\_\_\_the sad news, she leaned over the desk and cried bitterly.

A. To hear

B. To be heard

C. Have heard

D. Having heard

23. Excuse me, but it is time to have your temperature\_\_\_\_\_.

A. taking

B. take

C. taken

D. to take

24. \_\_\_\_\_some money, Jimmy was able to buy his mother a washing machine.

A. To save

B. Saving

C. Saved

D. Having saved

25. Few of us thought that the problem was worth\_\_\_\_\_.

A. discuss

B. discussing

C. discussed

D. to discuss

26. Although I spoke to him many times, he never seemed to take any\_\_\_\_\_of what I said.

A. notice

B. attention

C. consideration

D. observation

27. Although the examination he had passed was not important, his success\_\_\_\_\_him in his ambition to become a



doctor.

A.persuaded                      B.urged                      C.promised                      D.encouraged

28.The manager offered a 5,000 dollars\_\_\_\_\_to anyone who could solve the problem of water pollution.

A.present                      B.money                      C.cash                      D.reward

29.The government said that they would try to ensure that old age pensions\_\_\_\_\_the ever-increasing cost of living.

A.kept up with                      B.held up                      C.caught up with                      D.held onto

30.Kindness is the most important\_\_\_\_\_a man can have.

A.value                      B.habit                      C.quality                      D.beauty

### III. Cloze (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: *There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.*

Historians can't tell us when or where or \_\_\_31\_\_\_ the first food was cooked. In earliest \_\_\_32\_\_\_, people had eaten their food \_\_\_33\_\_\_ and fire was used only to provide heat and light.

The first cooks were \_\_\_34\_\_\_ women, \_\_\_35\_\_\_ preparing food and making clothing were considered women's work. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ most of the great chefs in history have been men. This might have been because chefs learned \_\_\_37\_\_\_ work in the kitchens of rich families \_\_\_38\_\_\_ in restaurants and women didn't often take jobs outside their homes, or it might have been because kitchen equipment was so heavy and difficult to work with \_\_\_39\_\_\_ only strong men could do it. In modern times, great female chefs have become known, and some of the best cook books \_\_\_40\_\_\_ by women.

31. A. who                      B. which                      C. how                      D. what

32. A. time                      B. times                      C. ages                      D. period

33. A. uncooked                      B. being uncooked                      C. uncooking                      D. to be uncooked

34. A. probable                      B. possible                      C. probably                      D. likely

35. A. while                      B. since                      C. so that                      D. unless

36. A. But                      B. Therefore                      C. And                      D. Moreover

37. A. his                      B. its                      C. their                      D. theirs

38. A. as well                      B. either                      C. both                      D. or

39. A. as                      B. such                      C. so                      D. that

40. A. have written                      B. have been written                      C. were written                      D. are written

### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

41. Marie Curie \_\_\_\_\_ (下定决心) to find something powerful which was called radium (镭).
42. Hearing the bad news, she \_\_\_\_\_ (禁不住哭了).
43. \_\_\_\_\_ (依照) the introduction to the film, I know that it's about the silly McDull.
44. Several cars crashed into each other on the highway \_\_\_\_\_ (由于浓雾).
45. \_\_\_\_\_ (让我吃惊的是), the husband slapped his wife in front of us.
46. You can go out, \_\_\_\_\_ (只要你答应) to be back before 11 o'clock.
47. Two points in this report are especially \_\_\_\_\_ (值得注意).
48. The river \_\_\_\_\_ (从前是干净的), but it has got polluted since the chemical plant was built.
49. Because of drought, the prices of vegetables have \_\_\_\_\_ (增长了 10%) this year.
50. Why not consider \_\_\_\_\_ (给他提供信息) about student exchange programs?

## V. Writing (共 15 分)

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below.*

根据以下有关 Alan 个人情况的介绍，以 Alan Brown 为题，写一篇介绍他的短文。

要求：

1. 第三人称。
2. 语句通顺连贯。
3. 所给信息必须全部使用。
4. 可以适当扩展。

**Name:** Alan Brown

**Age:** 20

**Address:** 69 Par Road, Sydney

**Nationality** (国籍): Australian

**Occupation** (职业): student

**Favourite subjects:** art, music

**Weekday activities:** swimming and walking

**Usual Saturday activity:** having parties

**Usual Sunday activity:** watching TV

江苏省 2013 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

考生须知：

- 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号；
- 2.请将答案填写在答题纸上，写在试卷册上不予计分；
- 3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension** (本题共 15 小题，每题 2 分，共 30 分)

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

On June 26, 2000, two scientists, called Francis Collins and Craig Venter, told the world that they could now read the whole “map” of the human body: DNA. DNA is something that everybody has, and it tells the body what to do. DNA is the reason that we look like our mother and father, because we get some of their DNA to make our own.

People have been trying to understand the human body for a long time. In 1860, Gregor Mendel discovered a special reason why we look the same as other people in our family. It is because of small things named “genes” in our body. In 1953, James Watson and Francis Crick made another discovery and found out that those small parts are real messages written in the DNA with a special language.

In 1961, Marshall Nirenberg and Johann Matthaei found a message in DNA showing how DNA tells the cell (细胞) to build its parts. Scientists have now found all the words in the DNA map, but we still do not understand what they all do. By understanding what just one “word” means, we can help save more people from several illnesses.

Most people hope that this will help make better medicine and help sick people. Other people worry that when people begin to know more words and find out lots of other information, we might use it in a wrong way, just to make people more attractive, or stop sick people from getting jobs. Man would have to meet a lot of trouble if DNA technic wasn't limited in use.

1. When did we first know why we look like other people in our family?

- A. In 1860.
- B. In 1953.
- C. In 1961.
- D. In 2000.

2. What does the underlined word "gene" mean?

- A. The "map" of DNA.
- B. A special language.
- C. Small parts of DNA.
- D. DNA.

3. What did the two scientists first discover in 1961?

- A. The "map" of DNA.
- B. A new illness.
- C. The language of DNA.
- D. A message of DNA.

4. What can we do if we understand some "words" of the language inside the body?

- A. Make people get new jobs.
- B. Make medicine for illnesses.
- C. Make maps of human.
- D. Make people less attractive.

5. What do people think about this work?

- A. It can cause good or bad results.
- B. It can cause only good results.
- C. It can cause good results but won't work.
- D. It can cause only bad results.

## Passage Two

I find it annoying and funny when I think about how we use protective or decorative wrappings (装饰性包装) in this country.

When I come home from the supermarket and start to unpack, I am always shocked at the layers of wrappings we cover our food with.

There is hardly anything we buy that doesn't come in at least two wrappings, and then several of them are gathered by the shop assistant and put into a small bag. Then several of the small bags are grouped together and put into a big bag. If you have several big bags with small bags in them, they give you a cardboard box to put the packages-in-the-little-bags-in-the-big-bags in.



A lot of things we buy wouldn't really need any protective wrapping at all. The skin of an orange protects an orange pretty well for most of its natural life, but we aren't satisfied with what nature has given it. We wrap them in plastic or put them in a net bag, and then in a paper bag. The orange inside the skin, inside the plastic which is in the paper bag, must wonder where it is.

A box of biscuits often has waxed paper(蜡纸) next to the biscuits, a cardboard box holding the food and then a decorative wrapping around it.

A relative of ours bought a new sofa recently because she liked the fine leather (皮革) it was covered with. She liked it so much she didn't want it to get dirty, so she bought a cloth cover to put over it.

We may never again see the leather she's protecting.

6. According to the author, the use of protective wrappings\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can be wasteful and unnecessary
- B. makes everything look funny
- C. gives people more work to do
- D. is a practice against natural life

7. How does the writer feel when he unpacks the food from the supermarket?

- A. Surprised
- B. Interested
- C. Frightened
- D. Excited

8. What can be the best protective wrapping for the orange?

- A. Plastic
- B. A net bag
- C. Its own skin
- D. A paper bag

9. The underlined word "it" in paragraph 5 refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the food
- B. the waxed paper
- C. the cardboard box
- D. the decorative wrapping

10. What does the author think of his relative who bought a sofa?

- A. She should not buy a leather sofa
- B. She should not cover her sofa with a cloth
- C. She should not allow the leather cover to get dirty
- D. She should not forbid the visitors to see the leather.

### Passage Three

To us it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains, but actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against the rain, its first use was as a shade against the sun!

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese in the 11th century BC.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange

thing connected with its use: it became a symbol of honor. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in commonly used in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered as a symbol of power. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France and later in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made in a whole variety of colors.

11. According to this passage, the umbrella was probably first invented in ancient\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. China                      B. Egypt                      C. Greece                      D. Rome

12. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the umbrella?

- A. No one exactly knows who the inventor of the umbrella was  
B. The umbrella was first invented to be used as protection against the sun  
C. The umbrella changed much in style in the eighteenth century  
D. In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade.

13. A strange feature of the umbrella's use is that it was used as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. protection against rain                      B. a shade against the sun  
C. a symbol of honor and power                      D. women's decoration (装饰)

14. In Europe, the umbrella was first used against the rain\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. during the Middle Ages                      B. by the 18th  
C. in Rome                      D. in Greece

15. This passage talks mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when and how the umbrella was invented                      B. why the umbrella was so popular in Europe  
C. the development of the umbrella                      D. the history and use of the umbrella

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

16. Bob would have helped us yesterday, but he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was busy                  B. is busy                  C. had been busy                  D. will be busy

17. It was from only a few supplies that she had bought in the village \_\_\_\_\_ the hostess cooked such a nice dinner.

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

18. —Is it all right if I keep this photo?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. No,you don't                  B. No,it shouldn't                  C. I'm afraid not                  D. Don't keep it

19. My mother opened drawer to \_\_\_\_\_ the knives and spoons.

- A. put away                  B. put up                  C. put on                  D. put together

20. Barbara is easy to recognize as she's the only one of the women who \_\_\_\_\_ evening dress.

- A. wear                  B. wears                  C. has worn                  D. have worn

21. Though \_\_\_\_\_ to see us,the professor gave us a warm welcome.

- A. surprising                  B. was surprised                  C. surprised                  D. being surprised

22. The island is \_\_\_\_\_ attractive in spring and autumn because of the pleasant weather in both seasons.

- A. partly                  B. merely                  C. nearly                  D. equally

23. \_\_\_\_\_ I always felt I would pass the exam ,I never thought I would get an A.

- A. While                  B. Once                  C. If                  D. Until

24. Bicycling is good exercise; \_\_\_\_\_ , it does not pollute the air.

- A. nevertheless                  B. besides                  C. otherwise                  D. therefore

25. Everyone in the village is very friendly, it doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ you have lived there for a short or a long time.

- A. why                  B. how                  C. whether                  D. when

26. —Can I help you with it ?

—I appreciate your \_\_\_\_\_ , but I can manage it myself.

- A. advice                  B. question                  C. offer                  D. idea

27. Sophia waited for a reply , but \_\_\_\_\_ came.

- A. either                  B. another                  C. neither                  D. none

28.—Don't worry ,Mum. The doctor said it was only the flu.

—\_\_\_\_\_ ! I'll tell Dad there's nothing serious.

- A. What a relief                  B. Congratulations



### C. How surprising

D. I'm so sorry

29. —Thank God you're safe!

—I stepped back , just \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid the racing car.

A. in time

B. in case

C. in need

D. in vain

30. There is little doubt in your mind that he is innocent , \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is there

B. isn't there

C. is he

D. isn't he

### III. Cloze (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: *There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.*

We are now living in the 21st century. Is your classroom living in the 21st century, too? Tony is a student in Grade 8 at an American middle school. He was surprised when he saw his modern\_\_31\_\_on his first day of school.

In Tony's classroom, there are many new electronics like iPads. This semester, they will\_\_32\_\_the electronics to take notes, watch videos and do projects and homework. "It's\_\_33\_\_"said Tony. "I prefer using an iPad to work on math or other projects 34 my team members."

The school uses new technology in classrooms to help students see, hear, touch and sometimes experience their tasks, technology is pretty common in most of our classrooms now,” the head teacher said. “We are trying to use technology to 35 the world to kids. It can bring the outside world in.”

Science teacher Mr Miller agrees. "It is a 36 way for students to know the outside world," he said.

Mr Miller now regards himself as a guide of learning\_\_\_37\_\_\_as a teacher. “If they have a question for me, I will try to teach them 38 to find the answers rather than tell them what the answers are,” he said.

Dale, another student, loves technology. He was not really interested in class before,\_\_\_39\_\_\_now he likes the classes very much. “It helps me use what I know about technology at school,” Dale said. “Most importantly, I \_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_ the classroom. This, of course, will help my studies.”

31. A. dormitory

B.playground

C.library

D.classroom

32. A. allow

B. use

C. want

### D. help

33. A. boring

### B. relaxing

C. amazing

D. disappointing

34. A. on

B. by

C. at

D. with

35. A. open up

B. look up

C. put up

D. call up

36. A. wrong

### B. slow

C. quick

D. bad



37. A. because of                      B. instead of                      C. according to                      D. thanks to  
38. A. why                      B. what                      C. when                      D. how  
39. A. but                      B. and                      C. or                      D. so  
40. A. stand                      B. hate                      C. enjoy                      D. dislike

#### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

41. I think you can \_\_\_\_\_ (想出) a better plan than this.  
42. If you don't like to go shopping with us, you \_\_\_\_\_ (不妨呆在家里).  
43. Imports for July this year \_\_\_\_\_ (比...超出 10%) those of the corresponding period last year.  
44. He promised to study hard, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (令大家失望).  
45. He issued the order that \_\_\_\_\_ (所有人马上离开那里).  
46. the news seemed to spread faster \_\_\_\_\_ (比我们预想的).  
47. \_\_\_\_\_ (一切都太晚了) when she realized what she had really wanted.  
48. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (再犯如此愚蠢的错误了) or you will have to find another job.  
49. The underground in the city \_\_\_\_\_ (将投入使用) in 2014.  
50. Be careful when you \_\_\_\_\_ (过马路).

#### V. Writing (共 15 分)

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below.*

假定你是琳琳, 你的英国笔友 Helen 在做有关世界各国中学生如何过周末的调查, 她给你发了一封电子邮件, 想了解情况。请认真阅读下面邮件内容, 根据你的实际情况用英语回复, 可适当发挥。

注意: 1. 不少于 100 词, 开头和结尾已经写好, 不计入总词数。

2. 回复中不得出现任何人名、校名及其他相关信息, 否则不予给分。

Subject: weekends                      From: Helen

Dear Linlin,

I'm doing a survey on how students spend their weekends on the world. I need your help. Could you please answer the following questions?

1. How do you usually relax yourself on weekends?
2. Do you do chores at home? Why or why not?

3. What do you want to do most? And why?

Subject:weekends      From: Linlin

Dear Helen,

Thank you for your email , I would like to answer your questions.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

江苏省 2014 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

考生须知：

- 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号；
- 2.请将答案填写在答题纸上，写在试卷册上不予计分；
- 3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension** (本题共 15 小题，每题 2 分，共 30 分)

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

Henry was worried. This was his first time to go travelling by air. He did not know how to find his seat, so he went to the air hostess and asked, “Could you help me? I can’t find my seat.” The air hostess showed him the seat and told him to sit down and fasten the seat. She told Henry’s ears might feel a little strange, but he didn’t need to worry about it because many people felt like that.

When the plane was flying very high, Henry could stand up and move about. He could either read books, newspapers or see films. The air hostess would bring food and drinks. Henry could enjoy the flight and arrive home soon.

1. Which of the following is right?

- A. After getting into the plane Henry found his seat and sat down at once.
- B. Henry sat down in his seat and fastened the seat belt without any help.
- C. Thanks to the air hostess, Henry knew how to find his seat and fasten the seat belt.
- D. With the help of the hostess, Henry got into the plane.





There are 40 group-study rooms that must be booked via the website. To book, you need an active University account and a valid University card. You can use a room three hours per day, nine hours at most per week.

### **Storage of study material**

The library has lockers for students to store course literature. When you have obtained at least 40 credits (学分), you may rent a locker and pay 400 SEK for a year's rental period.

### **Rules to be followed**

Mobile phone conversations are not permitted anywhere in the library. Keep your phone on silent as if you were in a lecture and exit the library if you need to receive calls.

Please note that food and fruit are forbidden in the library, but you are allowed to have drinks and sweets with you.

6. The library's upper floor is mainly for students to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. read in a quiet place
- B. have group discussions
- C. take comfortable seats
- D. get their computers fixed

7. Library computers on the ground floor \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help students with their field experiments
- B. contain software essential for schoolwork
- C. are for those who want to access the wi-fi
- D. are mostly used for filling out application forms

8. What condition should be met to book a group-study room?

- A. A group must consist of 8 people.
- B. Three-hour use per day is the minimum.
- C. One should first register at the university.
- D. Applications must mark the room on the map.

9. A student can rent a locker in the library if he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can afford the rental fee
- B. attends certain courses
- C. has nowhere to put his books.
- D. has earned the required credits

10. What should **NOT** be brought into the library?

- A. Mobile phones
- B. Orange juice
- C. Candy
- D. Sandwiches

### **Passage Three**

Chess must be one of the oldest games in the world. An Arab traveler in India in the year 900 wrote that it

was place “long ago”. Chess was probably invented in India, and it has been played everywhere from Japan to Europe since 1400. The name “chess” is interesting. When one player is attacking the other’s king, he says, in English, “check”. When the king has been caught and cannot move anywhere, he says, “checkmate”. These words come from Persian. “Shah mat” means “the king is dead”. That is when the game is over, and one player has won.

Such an old game changes very slowly. The rules have not always been the same as they are now. For example, at one time the queen could only move one square at a time. Now she is the strongest piece on the board. It could be interesting to know why this has happened! Chess takes time and thought, but it is a game for all kinds of people. You don’t have to be a champion in order to enjoy it. It is not always played by two people sitting at the same table. The first time the Americans beat the Russians was in a match played by radio. Some of the chess masters are able to play among many people at the same time. The record was when one man played 400 games! It is said that some people play chess by post. This must take chess the slowest game in the world.

11. Which of the following is known to be true?

- A. Chess is an old Indian traveling game.
- B. Chess is the oldest game in the world.
- C. Chess was played in Japan and Europe before 1400.
- D. Chess was played in India before 900.

12. One player has won the game when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he attacks the other player’s king
- B. he says some Persian words
- C. the other player’s king can not move anywhere
- D. he says “check” to the other player

13. Which of the following will you hear when one player has won the game?

- A. “Shah mat”
- B. “Check”
- C. “The king is dead”
- D. “Check mate”

14. Which of the following is **NOT** correct?

- A. All kinds of people can play chess sitting at the same table.
- B. Only two people can play chess sitting at the same table.
- C. Some people write to each other playing chess.
- D. The Russian lost the game played by radio.

15. According to the old rule of the game \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the queen was the strongest piece on the board

- B. the king had to be attacked all the time
- C. the queen could move no more than one square at a time
- D. the king could not move anywhere

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

16. A computer can only do \_\_\_\_\_ you have instructed it to do.

- A. how
- B. after
- C. what
- D. when

17.—John, when shall we meet again, Thursday or Friday?

—\_\_\_\_\_. I'll be off to London then.

- A. Either
- B. Neither
- C. Both
- D. None

18. —Kevin, you look worried. Anything wrong?

—Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ a test and I'm waiting for the result.

- A. will take
- B. took
- C. had taken
- D. take

19.—The Modern Art Exhibition in the City Museum has been canceled.

—Oh, no! \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It's a pity.
- B. It doesn't matter.
- C. I knew it already.
- D. It's not interesting at all.

20. Before you quit your job, \_\_\_\_\_ how your family would feel about your decision.

- A. consider
- B. considering
- C. to consider
- D. considered

21. The Smiths are praised \_\_\_\_\_ the way they bring up their children.

- A. from
- B. by
- C. at
- D. for

22. Evidence has been found through years of study \_\_\_\_\_ children's early sleeping problem likely to continue when they grow up.

- A. why
- B. how
- C. whether
- D. that

23. It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

- A. however
- B. whatever
- C. whichever
- D. whenever

24. Little \_\_\_\_\_ that we were watching his every move, so he seemed to be going his own way in this business.

- A. he realized
- B. he didn't realize
- C. didn't he realize
- D. did he realize







33. A. new                      B. own                      C. expensive              D. cheap
34. A. friends                  B. teachers                  C. parents                  D. brothers
35. A. free                      B. busy                      C. study                      D. good
36. A. make                      B. mend                      C. wash                      D. drive
37. A. always                  B. never                      C. often                      D. usually
38. A. take                      B. carry                      C. pull                      D. lift
39. A. question                  B. wrong                      C. mistake                  D. problem
40. A. cost                      B. get                      C. spend                      D. use

#### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

41. The \_\_\_\_\_ (恶劣的天气) stopped us from holding the sports meeting.
42. What do you think of \_\_\_\_\_ (在线购物)?
43. No matter how great difficulty may be, we won't \_\_\_\_\_ (失去信心).
44. \_\_\_\_\_ (使他吃惊的是), she criticized him instead of praising him.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ (只要) we continue to work hard, we can finish the task ahead of time.
46. Mary feels that it is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ (执行) her plan by herself.
47. The policeman required that the driver review the accident \_\_\_\_\_ (详细一些).
48. Once you \_\_\_\_\_ (做出承诺), you should keep it.
49. Take the money with you \_\_\_\_\_ (以防) something unexpected happens.
50. He \_\_\_\_\_ (习惯于) going to bed late and getting up late.

#### V. Writing (共 15 分)

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below.*

请以“One Thing I'm Proud of”为题, 用英语写一篇 100-120 个词的短文, 记述一件自己认为骄傲的事。

要求如下: 1. 记叙这件事; 2. 简单谈谈你为何感到骄傲或得到的启示。

注意: 文章的标题已给出 (不计词数)。

#### One Thing I'm Proud Of

江苏省 2015 年五年一贯制高职 “专转本” 考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

考生须知:

- 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号;
- 2.请将答案填写在答题纸上, 写在试卷册上不予计分;
- 3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension** (本题共 15 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

Rodgers and Simon were Americans. Once they traveled in Spain. One day they came into a little restaurant for lunch. They did not know Spanish, and the waiter did not know their American English, either. They wanted the waiter to understand that they asked for some milk and bread. At first Rodgers read the word “milk” many times. Then Simon spelled it on the table. But the waiter could not understand them at all. At last Rodgers took out a piece of paper and began to draw a cow. The waiter looked at it and ran out of the restaurant.

“How clever you are!” Simon said to Rodgers, “He understood us at last!” After some time, the waiter came back, he brought no milk with him, but two tickets for a bull-fight down on their table!

1. Where did Rodgers and Simon travel in the story?

- A. America                      B. England                      C. China                      D. Spain

2. Rodgers and Simon went into a restaurant\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to buy two tickets for a bull-fight                      B. to draw a picture of cow  
C. to have lunch                      D. to buy a cow

3. The waiter did not understand Rodger and Simon\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. because he ran out of the restaurant
  - B. because he did not know American English and they did not know Spanish
  - C. because they wanted some milk and the bread
  - D. because the chew a cow on a piece of paper
4. Why did the waiter give them two tickets for the bull-fight?
- A. Because Rodgers drew a cow not a bull
  - B. Because the waiter was foolish
  - C. Because the cow drawn by Rodgers looked like a bull
  - D. Because Rodgers drew a bull, not a cow
5. How many people are there in the story?
- A. Three                      B. Two                      C. Many                      D. More than three

### Passage Two

One of the favourite foods in the United States is the hamburger. A kind of flat round bread with fine-cut beef between. The favourite place to buy a hamburger is a fast food restaurant. At fast food restaurants, people order their food, wait a few minutes to get it over the counter and carry it to their tables themselves. People also take the food out of the restaurant and eat it their cars or in their homes. At some fast food restaurants, people can order the food , pay for it and pick it up without leaving the cars.

There are many kinds of fast food restaurants in the United States. Most of the restaurants sell hamburgers or other popular foods among Americans. In addition, there are many fast food restaurants that serve Chinese food. Indian food, Italian food, seafood and ice cream. The idea of a fast food restaurant is so popular that nearly every kind of food can be found in one.

Fast food restaurants are popular because they show the American way of life. First, they are not formal restaurants. People wear ant type of dress when they go to a fast food place. Second, they are fast. People who are busy do not want to spend time preparing the food or waiting while someone else prepares it. In fast food restaurants the food is usually ready for the customer even orders it. Finally, most of fast food restaurants is not expensive. Therefore, people can often eat at a fast restaurant without spending too much money. While they may not be able to go to more expensive restaurants very often.

6. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage
- A. Chinese food is also served in some fast food restaurant

- B. People can have almost every kind of food in fast food restaurants
- C. Fast food is usually expensive
- D. Fast food can be taken out of restaurants
7. Fast food restaurants are popular because they\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are many
- B. are fast
- C. are expensive restaurants
- D. serve expensive food
8. According to the writer, American people\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are always busy
- B. prefer ordinary type of dress
- C. do not want to spend much time preparing their food
- D. got to more expensive restaurants very often
9. According to the passage, the favourite restaurants in US are\_\_\_\_\_.
- A.the Chinese restaurants
- B.the fast restaurants
- C.more expensive restaurants
- D.less expensive restaurants
10. “Expensive” in the last paragraph means\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. costly
- B.cheap
- C.abundant
- D.scarse

One hot night last July, when our new baby wouldn't or couldn't sleep, I tried everything I could think of: a warm bottle, songs gentle rocking. Nothing would settle him. Guessing that I had a long night ahead of me, I brought a portable TV into his room, figuring that watching the late movie was as good a way as any to kill of the hours till dawn. To my surprise, as soon as the TV lit up, the baby quieted right down, his little eyes focused brightly on the tube. Not to waste an opportunity for sleep, I then tiptoes out of the room, leaving him to watch the actors celebrate John Bellushi's 45<sup>th</sup> birthday.

I found in my baby's behavior a symbol of the new generation. My wife and I had given him some books to examine, but he merely spit upon them. When we read to him, he did not feel comfortable. And so it is in the schools. We find that our students don't read and they look down upon reading and scold those of us who teach it. All they want to do is watch TV. After this experience with the baby, however, I have reached a conclusion: "Let them watch it!" If television is that much more attractive to children than books, why should we fight about it? Let



them watch it all they want!

11. Why did the author bring a TV set into his son's room?

- A. To make his son keep quite
- B. To spend the night by watching TV programs
- C. In order not to let his soon feel lonely
- D. To make his son go to sleep as soon as possible

12. The baby's reaction to the TV program was\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unexpected
- B. encouraging
- C. exciting
- D. calm

13. From the passage we know that the author is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a doctor
- B. a reporter
- C. an editor
- D. a teacher

14. According to the passage. Which is **TRUE** of the school children?

- A. They preferred reading to watching TV
- B. They like watching TV after school
- C. They would rather watch TV than read books
- D. They like their teachers who teach them greeting

15. What do you think is the author's attitude towards TV expressed in the last two sentences?

- A. Favorable
- B. Serious
- C. Not favorable
- D. Not serious

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

16. We used to see each other\_\_\_\_\_,but I haven't heard from him since last year.

- A. especially
- B. regularly
- C. particularly
- D. approximately

17.—I'm terribly sorry to interrupt, but may I use your phone? It's rather urgent.

—Yes,\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with pleasure
- B. no hurry
- C. it doesn't matter
- D. of course

18. One of our rules is that every student\_\_\_\_\_wear school uniform while at school.

- A. might
- B. could
- C. shall
- D. will

19. If you are buying today's paper from the stand. Could you get\_\_\_\_\_for me?

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

20. Her shoes\_\_\_\_\_her dress; they look very well together.

- A.suit                      B.fit                      C.compare                      D.match
- 21.I've lived in New York and Chicago, but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ of them very much.
- A.either                      B.any                      C.each                      D.another
- 22.It was \_\_\_\_\_ cold winter night and moon was shining brightly across \_\_\_\_\_ night sky.
- A./; a                      B.a; the                      C.the; a                      D.the; /
- 23.—How far can you run without stopping? — \_\_\_\_\_.I've never tried.
- A.Don't mention it      B.That's all right      C.I have no idea      D.Go ahead
- 24.I didn't think I'd like the movie, but actually it \_\_\_\_\_ pretty good.
- A. has been                      B.was                      C.had been                      D.would be
- 25.The room is empty except for a bookshelf \_\_\_\_\_ in one corner.
- A.standing                      B.to stand                      C.stood                      D.stands
- 26.Mark needs to learn Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ his company is opening a branch in Beijing.
- A.unless                      B.until                      C.although                      D.since
- 27.—Oh no! We are too late.The train \_\_\_\_\_.  
—That's OK. We'll catch the next train to London.
- A.was leaving                      B.had left                      C.has left                      D.has been leaving
28. \_\_\_\_\_ I have to give a speech, I get extremely nervous before I start.
- A.Whatever                      B.Whenever                      C.whenever                      D.However
- 29.I stopped the car \_\_\_\_\_ a short break as I was feeling tired.
- A.take                      B.taking                      C.to take                      D.taken
- 30.It's good to know \_\_\_\_\_ the dogs will be well cared for while we're away.
- A.what                      B.whose                      C.which                      D.that

### III. Cloze (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: *There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.*

I didn't live in Tokyo. I don't even know \_\_\_31\_\_\_ I would like to live there. I love it and hate it-it is one of those places that you can love and hate at the same time.

The first "fact" about Tokyo, for me, is that there are too many people. I don't mean the fact \_\_\_32\_\_\_ twelve million people live there. That is four million more than London or New York, but it is not an important fact for me. A number like 12000 doesn't mean \_\_\_33\_\_\_ to me.

In Tokyo there are always too many people in the places where I want to be. That is the important fact for me. Of course there are too many cars. The Japanese drive very fast when they can. \_\_\_34\_\_\_ in Tokyo they often spend a long time in traffic jams. Tokyo is not different \_\_\_35\_\_\_ London, Paris and New York. It is different when one wants to walk.

At \_\_\_36\_\_\_ times of the day there are a lot of people on foot in London's Oxford Street or near the big shops and stores in great cities. But the streets near the Ginza in Tokyo \_\_\_37\_\_\_ have a lot of people on foot and sometimes it is really difficult to walk. People are very \_\_\_38\_\_\_. There are just too many of them.

The worst to be in the street is at 11:30 at night. That is when the nightclubs are closed and everybody wants to go home. There are 35000 nightclubs in Tokyo and you don't often see one that is \_\_\_39\_\_\_.

Between 11 and 12 everybody is looking for a taxi. Usually the taxis are shared by four or five people who live in the \_\_\_40\_\_\_ part of the city.

- |                 |             |                |              |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 31. A.that      | B.whether   | C.what         | D.which      |
| 32. A.which     | B.what      | C.when         | D.that       |
| 33. A.nothing   | B.something | C.anything     | D.everything |
| 34. A.and       | B.therefore | C.as a result  | D.but        |
| 35. A.with      | B.like      | C.as           | D.from       |
| 36. A.a         | B.the       | C.certain      | D.an         |
| 37. A.seldom    | B.tend      | C.occasionally | D.always     |
| 38. A.impolite  | B.impatient | C.polite       | D.rude       |
| 39. A.available | B.empty     | C.vacant       | D.bare       |
| 40. A.similar   | B.same      | C.close        | D.far        |

#### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

41. He ought to have \_\_\_\_\_ (看医生) .
42. Natural gift will not \_\_\_\_\_ (代替) persistent hard work.
43. Air-condition systems can \_\_\_\_\_ (使我们免于) the hot weather.
44. When he first came to the school, he could not \_\_\_\_\_ (跟上) the rest of the class.
45. I \_\_\_\_\_ (忍不住) thinking that we've made a big mistake.
46. Nowadays people depend \_\_\_\_\_ (越来越多) on computers to solve various kinds of difficult problems.

47. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (直到....才) the teacher came that they began the experiment.
48. We were to be married last week, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (改变了主意) .
49. He was \_\_\_\_\_ excited \_\_\_\_\_ (太...而不能) say a word.
50. \_\_\_\_\_ (老实说) ,your suggestion will get us nowhere.

## V. Writing (共 15 分)

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below.*

**A(an)\_\_\_\_\_story**

Write a story of your own or one that you've read about somewhere. Describing:

- (1) What happened, when and where;
- (2) What was the consequence (结果)



江苏省 2016 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

考生须知:

- 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号;
- 2.请将答案填写在答题纸上, 写在试卷册上不予计分;
- 3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension** (本题共 15 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.

**Passage One**

Many students trying to increase their effective reading speed become discouraged when they find that if they try to race through a passage faster, they fail to take in what they have read. At the end, they have been so busy ‘reading faster’ that they cannot remember what the passage was about. The problem here is that the material they are practicing on is either too difficult for them in vocabulary or content, or not sufficiently interesting. We hope that the passages in this course material will be both interesting and fairly easy, but you should also practice as much as you can in your own time. Read things you like reading. Go to the subject catalogue in the library. Biography, sport, domestic science, the cinema....there is bound to be some area that interests you and in which you can find books of about your level of ability or just below.

If you want a quick check on how easy a book is, read through three or four pages at random. If there are, on average, more than five or six words on each page that are completely new to you, then the book is not suitable for reading-speed improvement.

1. This passage is mainly about how to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. use the passages in a reading course

B. develop reading comprehension

- C. improve reading speed  
D. make a good use of the library
2. The expression “books of about your level of ability ...” in paragraph I is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the books about your ability  
B. the books about your height  
C. the books that you could find  
D. the books that you can understand
3. According to this passage, if you could not understand a passage, you\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. may not sit in the library  
B. probably don’t know its background  
C. may not have practiced on reading it  
D. probably think it is too easy for you to read
4. If a book has seven or more new words on each page, a reader who wants to practice reading speed\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will probably drop it  
B. will probably read it very fast  
C. may study it very carefully  
D. may read it with a diction
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned for fast reading purpose ?
- A. Books about tennis playing.  
B. Books about ruining family.  
C. Books about language testing.  
D. Books about personal life history.

### Passage Two

Hi. My name is Dina. I’m a black Canadian. When I was two-and-a-half years old I was adopted by a white couple who already had two biological sons. I am grateful for my parents and two brothers but growing up was sometimes difficult.

Nearly everyone living in our neighborhood was white. Children sometimes teased (逗笑) me and called me names because I was black...because I was different... and because I didn’t know who my biological parents were.

Adults could also be cruel. Sometimes they would refuse to acknowledge my parents as my real parents. It was difficult to understand such an attitude but as I grew older I began to realize that they simply didn’t understand that my parents had CHOSEN to raise me. I also realized that being an adopted child didn’t make my own family less real or less valuable.

Now that I am older, I can see that I was lucky to be adopted. In North America, most couples who adopt children want newborn babies. When a child is older than two or three, it becomes more difficult for him or her to be adopted.

Children who cannot find parents to adopt them are placed in foster (收养) homes. Foster children do not become legal members of the family and may live with several different families while they are growing up.

Fortunately this didn’t happen to me. As an adopted child, I grew up as part of a family and with the same

security as a child born to the family. My parents are my parents and my brothers are my brothers. I can't imagine calling anyone else "mother" and "father" or "brother". "Adoption" is a word for outsiders.

6. Dina's parents and brothers treat her \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. very well                      B. cruelly                      C. badly                      D. coldly

7. "Call me names" in Para. 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. say something bad to me                      C. give me a nickname  
B. call me Dina                      D. beat me

8. Most adopted children are adopted when they are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. two                      B. two and a half  
C. three                      D. not older than two

9. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Dina was adopted when she was older than two  
B. Dina was a black girl  
C. Dina's parents have two sons  
D. Dina becomes a legal member of the family

10. Dina is lucky mostly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she is adopted by a white family  
B. most people living in the neighborhood are white  
C. she has the love from her parents and brothers  
D. she can live like a normal child

### Passage Three

A subject which seems to have been insufficiently studied by doctors and psychologists is the influence of geography and climate on the psychological and physical health of mankind. There seems no doubt that the general character of the landscape, the relative length of day and night, and the climate must all play a big part in determining what kind of people we are.

It is true that a few studies have been made. Where all the inhabitants of a particular area enjoy exceptionally good or bad health, scientists have identified contributory factors such as the presence or absence of substances like iodine, fluoride, calcium, or iron in the water supply, or perhaps types of land that provide breeding places for pests like mosquitoes or rats.

Moreover, we can all generalize about types of people we have met. Those living in countries with long dark



winters are apt to be less talkative and less vivacious than inhabitants of countries where the climate is more equable. And where the olive and the orange grow, there the inhabitants are cheerful, talkative, and spontaneous.

But these commonplace generalizations are inadequate: the influence of climate and geography should be studied in depth. Do all mountain dwellers live to a ripe old age? Does the drinking of wine, rather than beer, result in a sunny and open temperament? Is the strength and height of one of the Kenyan tribes due to their habitual drinking of the blood of cows?

We are not yet sure of the answers to such questions, but let us hope that something of benefit to mankind may eventually result from such studies.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ might serve as a suitable title for this selection.

- A. The Importance of Geographical Environment
- B. The Influence of Geographical Environment on Man
- C. Generalization of Types of People
- D. Geographical Environment, a Mysterious Subject

12. Using context clues we may infer that “iodine, fluoride and calcium” are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. substances which act positively or negatively on man's health
- B. harmful substances in the water supply
- C. substances which help provide breeding places for pests
- D. substances contributory to good health

13. We may infer from the third paragraph that geography and climate play an important role in determining the inhabitants' \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. health condition
- B. personality
- C. life-span
- D. all of the above

14. According to the author, research into the influence of geography and climate should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. focus on some unknown aspects
- B. be pursued on a larger scale
- C. be carried out within a larger scope
- D. go much deeper

15. The author hopes that studies on the influence of geographical environment will enable us to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. generalize better about types of people
- B. find better water supplies
- C. gain an insight into its influence on mankind
- D. live to a ripe old age



## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

16. There is no simple answer,\_\_\_\_\_is often the case in science.

- A.as                      B.that                      C.when                      D.where

17.—This is a really lively party. There is a great atmosphere, isn't there?

—\_\_\_\_\_. The hosts know how to host a party.

- A.Don't worry              B.Yes,indeed              C.No, there isn't              D.It all depends

18.\_\_\_\_\_at the cafeteria before, Tina didn't want to eat there again.

- A.Having eaten              B.To eat                      C.Eat                      D.Eating

19.The Smiths are praised\_\_\_\_\_the way they bring up their children.

- A.from                      B.by                      C.at                      D.for

20.Finally he reached a lonely island\_\_\_\_\_was completely cut off from the outside world.

- A.when                      B.where                      C.which                      D.whom

21.Nick is looking for another job because he feels that nothing he does\_\_\_\_\_his boss.

- A.serves                      B.satisfies                      C.promises                      D.supports

22.Last year the number of students who graduated with driving license reached 200,000,a(n)\_\_\_\_\_of 4,000 per year.

- A.average                      B.number                      C.amount                      D.quantity

23.The face of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from\_\_\_\_\_of 60 miles.

- A.length                      B.distance                      C.way                      D.space

24.Judith lay on the small sofa,\_\_\_\_\_in her book.

- A.being absorbed              B.absorbed                      C.to absorb                      D.absorb

25.What they are\_\_\_\_\_is profit.

- A.for                      B.at                      C.after                      D.against

26. I was about to do my homework\_\_\_\_\_my father came in.

- A.as                      B.while                      C.when                      D.once

27.I hope I can be\_\_\_\_\_on that subject.

- A.professional              B.an expert                      C.specialist                      D.master

28.Some animals carry seeds from one place to another,\_\_\_\_\_plants can spread to new places.



40. A. as                      B. next time              C. since                      D. so long as

**IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)**

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

41. He remained calm \_\_\_\_\_ (面临) such obvious danger.  
42. You must solve the problem \_\_\_\_\_ (当场).  
43. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (意识到) that you are doing these things, you can stop.  
44. \_\_\_\_\_ (总的来说), women prefer brighter colors than men do.  
45. \_\_\_\_\_ (他别无选择) but to lay facts before the public exactly as they occurred.  
46. \_\_\_\_\_ (她苏醒过来时), she found herself lying beside the lake.  
47. \_\_\_\_\_ (没有意义) in arguing further.  
48. The winner of the competition is entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ (免费去美国旅行).  
49. Yesterday Tom slipped on his way to school and \_\_\_\_\_ (摔断了腿).  
50. The housing reform in our country is designed to \_\_\_\_\_ (改善人民生活条件).

**V. Writing (共 15 分)**

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below.*

1. 网络生活丰富多彩。
2. 互联网给我们带来了许多便利, 也带来了许多困扰。
3. 互联网只是我们生活的一部分, 我们应当合理利用网络。

注意: 文章的标题已给出 (不计词数)。

**The Life on the Internet**

# 江苏省 2017 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

# 英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

考生须知：

- 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号；
- 2.请将答案填写在答题纸上，写在试卷册上不予计分；
- 3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension** (本题共 20 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 40 分)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

### Passage One

Every year there is a Spring Festival in China. Usually it is in January or February. It is the most important festival in China. So before it comes, everyone has to prepare things. They buy pork, beef, chicken, fruits and many other things. And they often make a special kind of food-“dumplings”. It means “come together”. On the day before the festival, parents buy new clothes for their children. Children also buy presents for their parents. On the Spring Festival Eve (除夕), all the family members come back to their hometown. This is a happy moment. Some sing and dance, some play cards and others get the dinner ready. When they enjoy the meal, they give each other the best wishes for the coming year.

They all have a good time.

1. Which is the most important festival in China?
- A.Mid-autumn Festival    B. Spring Festival
- C.Children's    D.May Day
2. The Chinese usually have their Spring Festival in \_\_\_\_\_ ?



- A. January or February                                      B. February or March  
C. September or October                                      D. December or January

3. What's the special kind of food for the Spring Festival in China?

- A. Pork                                      B. Fish                                      C. Dumplings                                      D. Noodles

4. The food "Dumplings" mean "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. be delicious                                      B. be hungry                                      C. come together                                      D. come back

5. When they are having dinner on the festival eve, the Chinese\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sing, dance and play cards                                      B. buy each other presents  
C. never drink                                      D. give each other the best wishes

### Passage Two

More and more people like bicycling and it is no surprise. It is fun, healthy and good for the environment. Maybe that's why there are 1.4 billion bicycles and only 400 million cars on roads worldwide today. Bikes can take you almost anywhere, and there is no oil cost!

Get on a bicycle and ride around your neighbourhood. You may discover something new all around you. Stopping and getting off a bike is easier than stopping and getting out of your car. You can bike to work and benefit (受益) from the enjoyable exercise without polluting the environment. You don't even have to ride all the way.

Folding (折叠) bikes work well for people who ride the train. Just fold the bike and take it with you. You can do the same on an airplane. A folding bike can be packed in a suitcase. You can also take a common bike with you when you fly. But be sure to look for information by getting on airline websites. Not all airlines are bicycle-friendly to travelers.

#### Health Benefits of Bicycling:

- It helps to prevent heart diseases.
- Bicycling helps to control your weight. A 15-minute bike ride to and from work three times a week burns off five kilos of fat in a year.
- Bicycling can improve your mood. Exercise like bicycling has been shown to make people feel better, more relaxed and self-confident.
- Bicycling is healthier than driving.

6. From the passage, we know that bicycling is becoming very \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. surprising                                      B. exciting                                      C. expensive                                      D. popular

7. When you are riding your bicycle around your neighbourhood, you may \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. pollute the environment around                      B. find something you didn't notice  
 C. go everywhere and use a little oil                      D. get off your bike and begin to work
8. If you travel with a folding bike, you can fold it and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. get out of the car                      B. take it onto a train  
 C. put it in your purse                      D. go on airline websites
9. One of the benefits from bicycling is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. you can fold the bicycle                      B. you will be friendly to others  
 C. you will be more relaxed                      D. you may get fatter and fatter
10. Which is **TRUE** according to the passage?  
 A. Bicycling is enjoyable exercise for people.  
 B. Driving cars is healthier than riding bikes.  
 C. Riding a bike pollutes your neighbourhood.  
 D. Common bikes are welcomed by all airlines.

### Passage Three

Are you interested in country music? I like it very much! It will take me away for a while after I am tired. The guitars and songs will take me to mountains and fields.

Country music usually talks of everyday life and feelings. It's the spirit of America, easy to understand, slow and simple.

Country music developed in the Southern United States. It was the folk music of American countryside. Many of songs tell about the lives of farmers. They talk about love, crops or death.

The life of the countryside can be hard, so the words in country music are often sad. At first, people played the music only at family parties. But it became more popular later. In the 1920s, people played country songs on the radio, and they made them into records.

When people in the countryside moved to towns and cities to look for work, they took their music with them. Country music continued to change and became popular across America.

John Denver was one of America's most famous country singers in the 1970s. His song "Take Me home, Country Roads" is well-known and people still play it today.

11. Country music is usually about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. everyday life and feelings                      B. farmers' feelings

C.the lives of workers

#### D. workers' feelings

12. Country music developed .

A.in John Denver's city

### B.in the Southern United States

### C.in the Northern United States

### D. in the Western United States

13. People began to make country song records \_\_\_\_\_.

A.in the 1920s

B.in 1920

### C.in the 1970s

D.in 1970

14. Why did Country music become popular in America?

A. Because city people liked the music.

B.Because farmers moved to cities with their music and it continued to change.

C.Because country music talked about city people's lives.

D.Because city people liked the country

15. Who is famous for the song “Take Me Home, Country Roads”?

A. A farmer in the countryside

B. A person who moved to towns

C. John Denver

D. Denver John

### Passage Four

It's not easy to be an astronaut's son. Everybody expects you to be special or perfect. I often wonder how my father ever had a son like me. I mean he's so special and so good at everything he does. Even in middle school he was class president and captain of the football team.

Well, to be honest, I often dream about being some kind of hero or doing something special-like saving a child from a burning building or discovering a new star. I was daydreaming at school one morning when my teacher said there would be a Father's Day writing competition for the whole school. "I hope we have a winner right here in my class."

When I got home, I started to think about what to write. My father is an astronaut. No, I wouldn't start like that. That was the way others saw him. How did I see my father? Hmm.

I saw him sitting with me in the dark when I had a terrible dream. I remembered how he hugged me for hours when my dog Spotty was killed by a car. Yes, these were the things I was going to write. To me, he wasn't just a world-famous astronaut. He was my dad.

My parents and I went to school Thursday night. There were so many people in the big hall! My dad looked at me, and I shrugged (耸肩).

The third prize was announced and it was not me. I was relieved (释然) and disappointed at the same time.



The second prize was announced. It was me.

I went up to the stage and read what I had written, "My father's son". When I finished, the people stood up and cheered. I saw my father blowing his nose. Tears were running down my mother's face. Dad cleared his throat and put his hand on my shoulder. "Son, this is the proudest moment of my life."

It was the proudest moment of my life, too. Maybe I'll never be a great hero or win a Nobel Prize, but it was enough just to be my father's son.

16. The writer felt it \_\_\_\_\_ to be the son of a famous person.

- A. lucky                      B. natural                      C. hard                      D. pleasant

17. In order to \_\_\_\_\_ the writer would like to save a child from a burning building.

- A. become astronaut                      B. become a great hero  
C. be made school team captain                      D. be made class president

18. What did the boy probably write in his composition?

- A. A lot of special things he had done.  
B. The story of his father as an astronaut.  
C. The unforgettable time he spent with his father.  
D. The experiences his father had in middle school.

19. The writer felt proud when he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. got a prize in a writing competition                      B. won a Nobel Prize  
C. saved a child from a burning building                      D. discovered a new star

20. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. My daydream                      B. My father's son  
C. My famous father                      D. My happy family

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 20 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

21. The ticket is on the floor, would you please \_\_\_\_\_ for me?

- A. pick it up                      B. pick up it  
C. pick them up                      D. pick them up

22. —Shall we go out for a trip to relax ourselves after the exam?

—\_\_\_\_\_.





—\_\_\_\_\_, I like going shopping.

- A. Not at all  
B. I'm so sorry  
C. You're welcome  
D. Yes, of course

33. The Changjiang river is one of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

- A.the longest river                      B.the longest rivers  
C.the longer river                        D.longest river

34. Don't worry, sir. I'm sure I can run \_\_\_\_\_ to catch up with them.

- A.slowly enough      B.enough slowly      C.fast enough      D.enough fast

35. \_\_\_\_\_ good weather! Why not go out for a walk?

- A.What B.How C.What a D.How a

36.I saw him\_\_\_\_\_the building and go upstairs.

- A.to enter                      B.enter                      C.entering                      D.entered

37.—Why didn't David\_\_\_\_\_his friend' invitation to the picnic?

—Because he had to prepare for the exam.

- A.accept                      B.receive                      C.refuse                      D.get

38. Wendy, don't waste the food! \_\_\_\_\_ all the vegetables on the plate.

- A.Eat up                      B.Wash up                      C.Clean up                      D.Put up

39. Since \_\_\_\_\_ comes, let's begin our discussion.

- A.anyone                      B.everyone                      C.no one                      D.someone

40. Both of my sisters are teachers. One is a Chinese teacher, and \_\_\_\_\_ teaches English.

- A.another                      B.the other                      C.other                      D.the others

### III. Cloze (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: *There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.*

Long ago, in a small village of Wakefield lived two farmers, Harry and Peter. Harry was very hard-working while Peter was 41 . Every day Harry got up early and came home late, but Peter walked around for fun.

One summer there was no\_\_\_42\_\_\_and the crops(庄稼)were dying. Harry thought, "I must do something to save these crops, or they shall die."With this\_\_\_43\_\_\_in mind, he went out to find a river so that he could dig a canal(沟渠)to his field. He walked on and on, feeling tired and thirsty. After a\_\_\_44\_\_\_search, he found a river full of blue water. He was very happy. He started digging a canal to his field. 45 it was noon his wife sent

their daughter to bring Harry home \_\_\_46\_\_\_ lunch. But Harry did not go. He did not want to leave his work unfinished. He completed his work \_\_\_47\_\_\_ at night. He was very satisfied.

He went home, had a good meal and \_\_\_48\_\_\_ into a sound sleep.

Peter did the same. But he was not at all determined. He also \_\_\_49\_\_\_ digging a canal to his field but he didn't have his work completed. His field did not get \_\_\_50\_\_\_ water and all his crops died.

Harry's field would be watered when needed. He had a good harvest because of his hard work.

- |                |             |             |            |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 41. A. cruel   | B. lazy     | C. careless | D. silly   |
| 42. A. rain    | B. wind     | C. cloud    | D. river   |
| 43. A. feeling | B. dream    | C. problem  | D. thought |
| 44. A. quick   | B. long     | C. slow     | D. special |
| 45. A. Whether | B. Although | C. When     | D. Unless  |
| 46. A. for     | B. to       | C. with     | D. at      |
| 47. A. early   | B. far      | C. late     | D. deep    |
| 48. A. fell    | B. looked   | C. turned   | D. walked  |
| 49. A. stopped | B. loved    | C. forgot   | D. started |
| 50. A. clean   | B. enough   | C. little   | D. fresh   |

#### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 5 小题, 每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

51. The teacher says he \_\_\_\_\_ (擅长听和说).
52. Li Ming is a funny boy because he \_\_\_\_\_ (喜欢讲笑话).
53. The sports shows \_\_\_\_\_ (将因为下雨被推迟).
54. Now you \_\_\_\_\_ (已长大), you should act like a man.
55. I didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ (你是否取得进步) last year.

#### V. Writing (共 15 分)

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below.*

请你写一篇以“Lower Carbon (低碳), Happier Life”为主题的作文。要点如下:

1. 自己骑自行车上学, 父母骑车上班; 2. 在家使用节能灯, 减少洗澡淋浴时间; 3. 将用过的课本留给下届学生; 4. 请你就此话题补充 1 到 2 条个人做法。

注意：文章的标题已给出（不计词数）。

**Lower Carbon, Happier Life**



江苏省 2018 年五年一贯制高职 “专转本” 考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

考生须知:

- 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号;
- 2.请将答案填写在答题纸上, 写在试卷册上不予计分;
- 3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension** (本题共 15 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

The TV play Zheng He is now on CCTV and the great Chinese traveler comes gradually back to us. It reminds us of a lot of excitement.

Zheng He, the Columbus of the east, was an amazing man. He was born in 1371 and, 11 years later, was caught by the army of a rich young man called Zhu Di and made to work for him. Over time the rich man saw that Zheng He was very clever and strong and they became close friends. In 1403, Zhu Di was made the king of China and asked Zheng He to join his new government.

The King wanted to learn more about the world and show other countries his power. He ordered many new ships to be built and made Zheng He the leader. Between 1405 and 1433, he led seven sea ships to different parts of the world. He certainly traveled to India, Africa and the Middle East. Some people insist that his ships may have even reached South Africa and Australia.

Each trip lasted between two and four years and it is believed he sailed more than 50,000 kilometers during his travels. With 28,000 men and over 300 ships, such as boats for food, water and even soldiers' horses, Zheng

He led a fleet whose size would not be equaled by Europeans for over 500 years.

On these trips, he brought with him many Chinese goods(物品)like silk and medicine to give to the foreign kings or to sell for local goods. He returned from each trip with boats filled with expensive things such as gold and jewellery, foreign guests and strange animals like a giraffe.

It is a pity that we may never learn everything about Zheng He's travels. After he died in 1433, the new king, who thought these trips were unlucky and cost too much, had them stopped and he burned almost all the books about Zheng He's travels. It is only in the last 50years, that historians have carefully studied the adventures of the great Zheng He.

1. Why did the Chinese King order Zheng He to sail to many different countries?

- A. To bring new countries under the control of China
- B. To show the world his power
- C. To receive gifts from the kings of other countries
- D. To discover unusual animals

2. What do we know about Zheng He from the passage?

- A. He sailed across the world.
- B. Each of the trips lasted one year.
- C. He died at the age of 62
- D. He was a successful soldier

3. Which of the following did Zheng He bring with him from China?

- A. Gold
- B. Jewellery
- C. Medicine
- D. Giraffes

4. What happened after Zheng He died?

- A. He was forgotten for ever
- B. His ships were all destroyed
- C. The new king wrote a book about him
- D. Sea trips to foreign countries were stopped

5. In what order did the following happen?

- a. Zhu Di became the king
- b. Zheng He was caught by soldiers
- c. The books about Zheng He were all burned
- d. Foreigners were invited to China
- e. Zheng He visited India
- f. New ships were built

- A. e,b,a,f,d,c
- B. b,a,e,d,c,f
- C. f,a,b,d,c,e
- D. b,a,f,e,d,c

## Passage Two

When John was growing up, other kids felt sorry for him. His parents always had him weeding the garden, carrying out the garbage and delivering newspapers. But when John reached adulthood, he was better off than his

childhood playmates. He had more job satisfaction, a better marriage and was healthier. Most of all, he was happier. Far happier.

These are the findings of a 40-year study that followed the lives of 456 teenage boys from Boston. The study showed that those who had worked as boys enjoyed happier and more productive lives than those who had not. “Boys who worked in the home or community gained competence (能力) and came to feel they were worthwhile members of society,” said George Vaillant, the psychologist (心理学家) who made the discovery. “And because they felt good about themselves, others felt good about them.”

Vaillant’s study followed these males in great detail. Interviews were repeated at ages 25, 31 and 47. Under Vaillant, the researchers compared the men’s mental-health scores with their boyhood-activity scores. Points were awarded for part-time jobs, housework, effort in school, and ability to deal with problems.

The link between what the men had done as boys and how they turned out as adults was surprisingly sharp. Those who had done the most boyhood activities were twice as likely to have warm relations with a wide variety of people, five times as likely to be well paid and 16 times less likely to have been unemployed. The researchers also found that IQ and family social and economic class made no real difference in how the boys turned out. Working—at any age—is important. Childhood activities help a child develop responsibility, independence, confidence and competence—the underpinnings (基础) of emotional health. They also help him understand that people must cooperate and work toward common goals. The most competent adults are those who know how to do this. Yet work isn’t everything. As Tolstoy once said, “One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one’s work.”

6. What do we know about John?

- A. He enjoyed his career and marriage.
- B. He had few childhood playmates.
- C. He received little love from his family.
- D. He was envied by others in his childhood.

7. Vaillant’s words in Paragraph 2 serve as \_\_\_\_.

- A. a description of personal values and social values
- B. an analysis of how work was related to competence
- C. an example for parents’ expectations of their children
- D. an explanation why some boys grew into happy men

8. Vaillant’s team obtained their findings by \_\_\_\_.

- A. recording the boys’ effort in school
- B. evaluating the men’s mental health
- C. comparing different sets of scores



D. measuring the men's problem solving ability

9. What does the underlined word "sharp" probably mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. quick to react
- B. having a thin edge
- C. clear and definite
- D. sudden and rapid

30. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Competent adults know more about love than work.
- B. Emotional health is essential to a wonderful adult life.
- C. Love brings more joy to people than work does.
- D. Independence is the key to one's success

### Passage Three

Although some traditional meals in Britain, like roast beef and pudding or fish and chips, remain popular, there has been significant change in eating habits among population over the last ten years or so. The increase in the consumption of rice and pasta may be partly responsible for the decline (下降) in that of potatoes. The consumption of meat—with the exception of that of poultry (禽类) which is now at a record level—has also fallen. Skimmed milk now constitutes more than half of the total household consumption of liquid milk. There has been a decline in the total consumption of cooking and spreading fats. With large falls in butter usage. Instead, the consumption of vegetable and salad oils and reduced fat spreads increase rapidly. A switch in fish consumption away from fresh white fish towards canned fish and shellfish has been evident. There has been a small increase in the intake (摄入) of fibre (纤维).

Britain has many restaurants, offering cuisine from almost every country. Chinese, Italian and Greek food style restaurants are among the most popular.

11. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The increase in the consumption of British traditional food.
- B. The popularity of traditional food in Britain.
- C. The change of eating habits in Britain
- D. The popularity of foreign restaurants in Britain

12. What causes the fall in the consumption of potatoes?

- A. The fall of consumption of meat
- B. The increase of the consumption of rice and pasta
- C. The rise of the consumption of poultry



D. The eating of traditional meals

13. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. People prefer canned fish and shellfish to fresh white fish.

B. People like fresh white fish better than canned fish and shellfish.

C. It is evident that fresh white is eaten more than canned fish and shellfish,

D. Fish consumption increase the intake of fibre.

14. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. The consumption of meat has declined.

B. Skimmed milk consumption is popular now

C. Butter is now not often used in cooking

D. Chicken is consumed less than other meat

15. What does the word “cuisine” mean?

A. Style of cooking

B. Food

C. Restaurant

D. Consumption

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 20 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

16. I wonder why \_\_\_\_\_ are so interested in action films?

A. people

B. peoples

C. the peoples

D. the people

17. —Who on earth could it be?

—It was \_\_\_\_\_ other than Peter.

A. none

B. nothing

C. not

D. nobody

18. The blue sweater is too big for me. Can you show me a \_\_\_\_\_ one?

A. small

B. smaller

C. smallest

D. the smallest

19. Who can think of a situation \_\_\_\_\_ this idiom is used?

A. which

B. that

C. where

D. in that

20. Won't you let \_\_\_\_\_ help you?

A. I and my friend

B. my friend and I

C. my friend and me

D. my friend and I to

21. My brother likes eating very much but he isn't very \_\_\_\_\_ about the food he eats.

A. special

B. peculiar

C. particular

D. unusual

22. \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's books and newspapers are written in English.  
 A. Three quarters      B. Three quarter      C. Three fourth      D. Third four
23. Mr. Smith was badly ill, or he \_\_\_\_\_ our dinner party.  
 A. should come to      B. would have attended  
 C. would come to      D. should have attended
24. Last Sunday he went to \_\_\_\_\_ Great Wall at \_\_\_\_\_ noon.  
 A. /, the      B. /, /      C. the, the      D. the, /
25. I had as much fun sailing the seas as I now do \_\_\_\_\_ with students.  
 A. working      B. work      C. to work      D. worked
26. I will tell him as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
 A. come      B. comes      C. will come      D. came
27. It was \_\_\_\_\_ we decided to return home earlier than planned.  
 A. because cheap accommodation was hard to get  
 B. cheap accommodation was hard to get which  
 C. cheap accommodation was hard to get so  
 D. because cheap accommodation was hard to get that
28. Better \_\_\_\_\_ than never.  
 A. late      B. later      C. the later      D. the late
29. —What do you think your life will be like \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years?  
 —Yeah, I have thought about it \_\_\_\_\_ three years.  
 A. for; for      B. after; in      C. in; for      D. before, of
30. —\_\_\_\_\_ did Mr. Green leave so early?  
 —Perhaps to meet a friend. Who knows?  
 A. How      B. Where      C. Why      D. With whom
31. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ in the lab when the power cut occurred.  
 A. works      B. has worked      C. was working      D. would work
32. My grandfather still plays tennis now and then, \_\_\_\_\_ he is in his nineties.  
 A. as long as      B. as if      C. even though      D. in case
33. You \_\_\_\_\_ give me your telephone numbers in case someone wants to contact you.  
 A. could      B. ought      C. may      D. had better
34. Zhang Han \_\_\_\_\_ school two years ago and he \_\_\_\_\_ for two years.

- A. leaves; has gone                                      B. left; has been away  
C. leaves has been away                                D. left; has gone

35. —It was a wonderful trip. So, which city did you like better, Paris or Rome?

—\_\_\_\_\_. There were good things and bad things about them.

- A. It's hard to say                                      B. I didn't get it  
C. You must be kidding                                D. Couldn't be better

### III. Cloze (本大题共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: *There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.*

Many teachers believe that the responsibility for learning lies with the students. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ a ling reading assignment is given, teachers expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading. The \_\_\_37\_\_\_ student is considered to be one who learns for the sake of \_\_\_38\_\_\_, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes, homework is returned \_\_\_39\_\_\_ brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the students is \_\_\_40\_\_\_ for learning the material assigned. When research is assigned, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with \_\_\_41\_\_\_ guidance. It is the \_\_\_42\_\_\_ responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain \_\_\_43\_\_\_ a university library works, they expect students, particularly graduate students, to be able to search for the reference \_\_\_44\_\_\_ in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but \_\_\_45\_\_\_ their students not to be \_\_\_46\_\_\_ dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties \_\_\_47\_\_\_ teaching, such as administrative or research work. \_\_\_48\_\_\_ the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student either \_\_\_49\_\_\_ a professor during office hours \_\_\_50\_\_\_ makes an appointment.

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. If         | B. Although    | C. Because     | D. Unless       |
| 37. A. poor       | B. good        | C. average     | D. disappointed |
| 38. A. fun        | B. work        | C. learning    | D. prize        |
| 39. A. by         | B. in          | C. for         | D. with         |
| 40. A. criticized | B. innocent    | C. responsible | D. dismissed    |
| 41. A. greatest   | B. smallest    | C. possible    | D. practical    |
| 42. A. student's  | B. professor's | C. assistant's | D. librarian's  |
| 43. A. when       | B. what        | C. why         | D. how          |
| 44. A. selections | B. collections | C. sources     | D. origins      |



- |               |            |               |                 |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 45.A. hate    | B. dislike | C. like       | D. expect       |
| 46.A. too     | B. such    | C. much       | D. more         |
| 47.A. but     | B. expect  | C. with       | D. besides      |
| 48.A. However | B. So      | C. Besides    | D. Nevertheless |
| 49.A. greets  | B. annoys  | C. approaches | D. leaves       |
| 50.A. or      | B. and     | C. to         | D. but          |

**IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)**

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

56. This is a simple task, \_\_\_\_\_ (我却没有额外的时间来完成它) .
57. The film \_\_\_\_\_ (使他回想起在中国所看到的一切) .
58. You should try your best to learn \_\_\_\_\_ (如何照料自己) .
59. (意识到撒谎的害处) \_\_\_\_\_ led to his decision of giving up the bad habit.
60. (我们应该充分利用一切机会) \_\_\_\_\_ to practice our spoken English.
61. (尽管身体不好) \_\_\_\_\_, he attended the meeting.
62. (年平均气温) \_\_\_\_\_ in this district is 22°C.
63. Yesterday he was absent from school \_\_\_\_\_ (因为她患了重感冒) .
64. You should often \_\_\_\_\_ (参考我们的体育活动) .
65. Talking with foreigners is \_\_\_\_\_ (目的是改进我的英语口语) .

**V. Writing (共 15 分)**

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below.*

“Planning is good, but doing is better”是一句英国名言。请以此为题目用英语写一篇 80-120 个词的短文。

要求如下:

1. 简述你对这句名言的理解。
2. 用具体事例加以说明。
3. 给出恰当的结尾。

注意: 文章的标题已给出 (不计词数)。

**Planning Is Good, But Doing Is Better**



江苏省 2019 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

考生须知:

- 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号;
- 2.请将答案填写在答题纸上, 写在试卷册上不予计分;
- 3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension** (本题共 15 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

I saved the grain carefully and finally had enough to plant. I built a wall around my garden to keep the wild goats away.

Then when my crop bore its fruit, the birds discovered it. The birds were not afraid of my dog at all. I shot them but as soon as I walked away, they returned. At last, I killed some birds and hung them among the crop, hoping they would serve as the scarecrows, which turned out to be successful. By harvest time, I had nearly two bushels of rice and two and a half bushels of wheat.

With my new grain to store, I found a new problem. The fine grain ran through my baskets. It took me nearly two months to form and dry two ugly pots- one for rice and one for wheat.

Next I formed a clay oven and made some other tools from hard wood and cloth to bake bread. I made and baked bread in my oven. I spent the third year on the island in farming and baking.

Soon after that, I began to think of my days sailing in a tidy boat with Xury. I wished to have a boat and explore the island by sea.

I tried to turn over the ship's boat that I had seen washed up, but failed. I was still determined to have a boat. So I chose a strong tree and spent weeks cutting it down. Then it took me months to turn it from tree to boat.

When it was time to launch, I realized I had made my boat too far from the nearest stream. The boat was far too heavy for me to move. I tried bringing the water to the boat instead of the boat to the water. I soon saw it would take me twenty years of constant labor.

I celebrated my fourth year on the island with two boats, but I was no closer to a sea journey.

1. Paragraph 2 mainly tells us\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how much rice and wheat I harvested
- B. how many tools I made to bake bread
- C. how I protected my crop from the birds
- D. how I kept the wild goats away from my crop

2. The reason why I wanted to have a boat is that I wanted to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. explore the island
- B. bring water to the plants
- C. catch fish
- D. leave the island

3. What does "a new problem" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. How to plant grain
- B. How to make pots
- C. How to store grain
- D. How to fix the baskets

4. By the last sentence, the writer means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I was getting closer and closer to the sea
- B. I was getting farther and farther from the sea
- C. it was possible for me to have a sea journey in my boats
- D. it was still impossible for me to explore the island by sea

5. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. I managed to turn over the ship's boat.
- B. I spent months bringing the boat to the nearest stream.
- C. I tried to solve the problems with my courage and wisdom.
- D. I spent the third year on the island in farming and baking.

## Passage Two

There was a kingdom long, long ago. It was ruled by king who loved riddles. Once a year the king made a new riddle. He gave a prize to the person who could solve the riddle.

There was a baker who also lived in this kingdom. Everyone agreed that he baked the finest breads. The baker had almost everything he needed except for a horse. If the baker had a horse, he could sell his fine breads from one end of the kingdom to the other.

One year the king made a new riddle that puzzled everyone. "I will give a prize to the person who can solve my riddle," the king said. "Whoever wins will have the pick of one of my strongest horses." He then drew a line down the middle of the courtyard "Make this line shorter without erasing any part of it," the king challenged.

People came from far and wide. They looked at the line and squinted at it. They even put their noses to the ground and scratched their heads.

How can you make a line shorter without erasing any part of it?" the people in the crowd asked each other. Some of them tried. The dressmaker kicked dirt over the line to hide it. The farmer poured water over the line to make it disappear. None of these efforts worked, and the people went home disappointed. Everyone was puzzled about how to solve this new riddle.

A week passed, and nobody had any new ideas. Then one day the baker came into the courtyard with a bag of flour.

"Your Majesty," the baker said to the king, "I can make your line shorter without erasing any part of it." Then the baker opened his bag of flour. He poured out a line of flour right next to the king's line. The line the baker made was longer than the king's line.

"Now, good king," the baker smiled, "your line is shorter."

The people were amazed. The king laughed and clapped his hands. "You have won the prize. I will give you a horse of your choice."

The baker was excited. Now he could sell his breads from one end of the kingdom to the other.

6. What was the baker's problem at the beginning of the story?

- A. He couldn't make fine breads.
- B. He needed money to open more stores.
- C. He didn't have enough flour to make more breads.
- D. He had difficulty selling breads all over the kingdom.

7. The dressmaker and the farmer failed because they both\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tried to erase the line
- B. poured water over the line
- C. kicked dirt over the line
- D. put their noses to the ground



8. The baker smiled because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he was glad to see the king
- B. he wanted to make the king happy
- C. he felt sure that he solved the riddle
- D. he sold a lot of breads to the villagers

9. This story shows that the king liked to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be rich
- B. train horses
- C. eat breads
- D. have fun

10. Who tells this story?

- A. The king
- B. The farmer and the dressmaker
- C. The baker
- D. Someone who is not a character in the story

### Passage Three

My father had returned from his business visit to London when I came in, rather late, to supper. I could tell at once that he and my mother had been discussing something. In that half-playful, half-serious way I knew so well, he said, "How would you like to go to Eton?"

"You bet," I cried quickly catching the joke. Everyone knew it was the most expensive, the most famous of schools. You had to be entered at birth, if not before. Besides, even at 12 or 13, I understood my father. He disliked any form of showing off. He always knew his proper station in life, which was in the middle of the middle class; our house was medium-sized; he had avoided joining Royal Liverpool Golf Club and approached a smaller one instead; though once he had got a second-hand Rolls-Royce at a remarkably low price, he felt embarrassed driving it, and quickly changed it for an Austin 1100.

This could only be his delightful way of telling me that the whole boarding-school idea was to be dropped. Alas! I should also have remembered that he had a liking for being different from everyone else, if it did not conflict with his fear of drawing attention to himself.

It seemed that he happened to be talking to Graham Brown of the London office, a very nice fellow, and Graham had a friend who had just entered his boy at the school, and while he was in that part of the world he thought he might just as well phone them. I remembered my eyes stinging and my chin shaking with the confusion of my feelings. There was excitement, at the heart of great sadness.

"Oh, he doesn't want to go away," said my mother, "You shouldn't go on like this." "It's up to him," said my father. "He can make up his own mind."

11. If a father wants to send his son to Eton, he had better \_\_\_\_\_.



- A.apply for it as soon as his son is born                      B.apply for when his son is 12 or 13  
C.make himself wealthy    D.apply for it only if his son is clever

12.The house they lived in was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the best they could afford                                      B. right for their social position  
C. near the Golf Club    D. rather small

13. His father sold his Rolls-Royce because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it made him feel awkward                                      B. it was too old to be efficient  
C. it was too expensive to own                                      D. he needed the money then

14. The writer's father enjoyed being different as long as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it enabled his to show off                                      B. it didn't involve him in arguments  
C. it was understood as a joke                                      D. there was no danger of his showing off

15. What was the writer's reaction to the idea of going to boarding-school?

- A. He was very unhappy.    B. He had mixed feelings  
C. He was delighted.    D. He didn't believe it.

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

16. That's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.where our differences lie                                      B.our differences lie there  
C.where do our differences lie                                      D.that where our differences lie

17. \_\_\_\_\_ fail to see this will make a big mistake.

- A.That                                      B. Whoever                                      C. Whether                                      D. Whether or not

18.Small \_\_\_\_\_ it is, the pen is a most useful tool.

- A.because                                      B.so                                      C.if                                      D.as

19.After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced \_\_\_\_\_tractors in as the year before.

- A.as twice many                                      B.as many twice  
C.twice as many                                      D.twice many as

20.He returned home safe and sound after a fierce battle, \_\_\_\_\_ was unexpected.

- A.which                                      B.as                                      C.that                                      D.it

21.The old man had three sons,all of \_\_\_\_\_died during World War II.

- A.whose                      B.that                      C.whom                      D.who
- 22.It is the first time\_\_\_\_\_ I have come to your city.
- A.that                      B.which                      C.what                      D.when
- 23.\_\_\_\_\_more attention,the trees could have grown better.
- A.To give                      B.Given                      C.Giving                      D.Having given
- 24.\_\_\_\_\_the railway station,we had a break,only\_\_\_\_\_the train had left.
- A.Arriving at; to find                      B.On arriving at;finding out
- C.Coming to;discovering that                      C.Hurrying to; to have found out
- 25.Sometimes new ideas have to be tested many times before\_\_\_\_\_.
- A.accepting fully                      B.fully accepting
- C.being fully accepted                      D.fully being accepting
- 26.\_\_\_\_\_cease advertising, prices would be significantly reduced.
- A.Were they to                      B.Could they                      C.If they                      D.Would they
- 27.This sign is used\_\_\_\_\_tourists to stay away from the lion in the Zoo.
- A.warm                      B.warning                      C.to warn                      D.to warming
- 28.Give me a chance,\_\_\_\_\_I'll prove it to you.
- A.and                      B.till                      C.so                      D.while
- 29.The fisherman,\_\_\_\_\_poor,could not buy another boat.
- A.is                      B.was                      C.being                      D.been
- 30.I will never forget the four years\_\_\_\_\_we both spent at university.
- A.when                      B.during which                      C.in which                      D.which

### III. Cloze (本大题共 20 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

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

In every cultivated language there are two great classes of words, which makes up the whole vocabulary. First, there are those words\_\_\_31\_\_\_which we become familiar in daily conversation,which we\_\_\_32\_\_\_,that is to say, from the\_\_\_33\_\_\_of our own family and from our friends, and\_\_\_34\_\_\_we should know and use\_\_\_35\_\_\_we could not read or write. They\_\_\_36\_\_\_the common things of life with all the people who\_\_\_37\_\_\_the language. Such words may be called “popular”, since they belong to the people\_\_\_38\_\_\_and are not excluded\_\_\_39\_\_\_a limited class.

On the other hand, our language \_\_\_40\_\_\_ a large number of words which are comparatively \_\_\_41\_\_\_ used in ordinary conversation. Their meanings are known to every educated person, but there is little \_\_\_42\_\_\_ to use them at home or in the market-place. Our first acquaintance with them comes not \_\_\_43\_\_\_ our mother's \_\_\_44\_\_\_ or from the talk of our schoolmates, \_\_\_45\_\_\_ from books that we read, lectures that we \_\_\_46\_\_\_, or the conversation of highly educated speakers \_\_\_47\_\_\_ are discussing some particular \_\_\_48\_\_\_ in a style properly higher above the habitual \_\_\_49\_\_\_ of everyday life. Such words are called "learned", and the difference between them and the "popular" words is \_\_\_50\_\_\_ great importance to a right understanding of language study process.

- |                    |              |              |                |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A. at          | B. with      | C. by        | D. through     |
| 32. A. study       | B. imitate   | C. stimulate | D. learn       |
| 33. A. mates       | B. relatives | C. members   | D. fellows     |
| 34. A. which       | B. that      | C. those     | D. ones        |
| 35. A. even        | B. despite   | C. even if   | D. in spite of |
| 36. A. mind        | B. concern   | C. care      | D. relate      |
| 37. A. hire        | B. apply     | C. adopt     | D. use         |
| 38. A. in public   | B. at most   | C. at large  | D. at best     |
| 39. A. in          | B. from      | C. with      | D. on          |
| 40. A. does        | B. has       | C. makes     | D. composes    |
| 41. A. seldom      | B. much      | C. greatly   | D. often       |
| 42. A. possibility | B. way       | C. reason    | D. necessity   |
| 43. A. out         | B. with      | C. from      | D. in          |
| 44. A. tips        | B. mouth     | C. ears      | D. tongue      |
| 45. A. besides     | B. and       | C. yet       | D. but         |
| 46. A. hear of     | B. attend    | C. hear from | D. listen      |
| 47. A. when        | B. which     | C. what      | D. who         |
| 48. A. theme       | B. topic     | C. idea      | D. point       |
| 49. A. border      | B. link      | C. degree    | D. extent      |
| 50. A. with        | B. of        | C. in        | D. on          |

#### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

51. 这部纪录片不仅帮助我们更多了解我们的国家, 而且让我们为祖国感到自豪。



This document not only helps us \_\_\_\_\_ about our country, but also makes us \_\_\_\_\_ her.

52.我奶奶在她七十多岁的时候开始对摄影感兴趣。

My grandma became \_\_\_\_\_ photography \_\_\_\_\_.

53.像往常一样，迈克是步行上学的。

\_\_\_\_\_, Mike went to school \_\_\_\_\_.

54.你最好不要熬夜，熬夜有害健康。

You'd better not \_\_\_\_\_ late. It's \_\_\_\_\_ your health.

55.每年，成千上万的人聚集在纽约时代广场庆祝新年的到来。

Every year, \_\_\_\_\_ people gather on Times Square to celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ of the New Year.

56.听到这个结果，朱莉激动地说不出话来。

Julie was \_\_\_\_\_ to say a word, \_\_\_\_\_ the result.

57.真是令人惊讶，他将放弃执导这部电影。

It \_\_\_\_\_ that he will \_\_\_\_\_ directing the film.

58.你多久参加一次社会活动？

\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ a social activity?

59.这座城市因水著名，也曾因水而困。

The city is \_\_\_\_\_ its water, but it was once in trouble \_\_\_\_\_ water.

60.如果在这里建设一个新的机场，许多动物将失去家园。

If a new airport \_\_\_\_\_ here, a lot of wild animals will \_\_\_\_\_.

## V. Writing (共 15 分)

Directions: For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below.

“全民阅读”被写入了《政府工作报告》，目的是倡导全民热爱阅读。请根据提示用英文向 English Post 投稿，简述阅读现状及你对阅读的看法和打算。

阅读现状	有些人不常阅读；有些人常说没空；有些人认为没用。
你的看法	获取知识，开阔视野；利于思考，提高技能，……（自拟 1 点）
你的打算	……（自拟 2 点）

注意：

- 1.文章必须包含表格中所提供的的主要信息，可适当发挥。
- 2.字数不得少于 100 字。文章开头已给出，不计入总字数。



3.作文中不得提及考生所在学校及考生姓名。

The National Reading has been put in the government work report in order to encourage a love of reading in all Chinese people.

...

江苏省 2020 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

考生须知:

- 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号;
- 2.请将答案填写在答题纸上,写在试卷册上不予计分;
- 3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension** (本题共 15 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

Anger is a normal emotion that we all feel from time to time. Some people express anger openly in a calm, reasonable way. Others burst with anger and scream and shout. But other people keep their anger inside. They cannot press it openly. This is called repressing (抑制) anger.

For years many doctors thought that repressing anger was more dangerous to a person's health than expressing it. They said that when a person is angry, the brain releases the same hormones as that are produced during tense and nervous situations. They speed the heart rate, raise blood pressure, so the person feels excited and ready to act. Repressing these feelings will only make the feelings continue, and this can lead to many medical problems. To prevent these problems, these doctors suggest letting the anger out by expressing it freely. But recently some other doctors question this. They say that people who express anger repeatedly will become angrier. And this could cause medical problems.

However some doctors say that both repressing and expressing anger can be dangerous. They believe that those who express anger violently may be more likely to develop heart disease, and they believe that those who keep their anger inside may face a greater danger of high blood pressure.

Doctors say the solution is learning how to deal with anger. They say the first step is to admit that you are angry and to recognize the real cause of the anger, then decide if the cause is serious enough to get angry about. If it is, they say, "Do not express your anger while angry. Wait until your anger has cooled down and you are able to express yourself calmly and reasonably."

Doctors say that a good way to deal with anger is to find humor in the situation that has made you angry. They said that laughter is much healthier than anger.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
  - A. Anger should be let out from time to time
  - B. Different people deal with anger in different ways
  - C. Doctors suggest dealing with anger by repressing it
  - D. The best way to deal with anger is to laugh when angry
2. According to the passage, which of the following is correct?
  - A. Hormones will cause people to get anxious
  - B. Hormones are produced when one gets angry
  - C. The brain produces hormones when one's blood pressure rises
  - D. The brain produces hormones when one has medical problems
3. Some doctors argue that people who often let the anger out would become\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. stronger
  - B. happier
  - C. angrier
  - D. more violent
4. One correct way to deal with anger is to\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. say nothing no matter how angry you are
  - B. express anger openly and freely right away
  - C. express your anger immediately but calmly
  - D. think about whether it's worth getting angry
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Expressing anger can be as dangerous as repressing anger
  - B. Repressing anger is more dangerous to a person's health than expressing it
  - C. People may have heart diseases if they don't express their anger immediately
  - D. People should express anger before finding out the real reason for their anger

## Passage Two

Between the 1950s and the early 1980s, the evolving role of Japanese women had been most obvious in their attitudes toward marriage and the family system.

There had been a trend away from arranged marriages. Many young women admitted that they took paid jobs mostly in order to find a husband on their own. In spite of this and other influences a 1982 figure showed that almost 40 percent of marriages were still arranged. This figure was, however, half the size of a 1955 survey which showed that almost 81 percent of marriages were arranged. Once married, many women in the early 1980s continued to work, and increasingly they returned to work after childbirth, something which was hard to imagine a generation before. A woman's role in the family was evolving as well, becoming more and more dominant.

Women had sought more personal satisfaction from their lives since 1950s. In the beginning of the 1980s, during their lives before marriage women made up an almost free-wheeling (随心所欲的) part of Japanese society of new brides reported that only 12 percent expected their marriage to be happy. At that time, Japanese still regarded marriage not as the speak of a romance but as a duty that was primarily social and practical in significance. As a result, Japanese women took full advantage of (充分利用) their years before marriage. Most women remained at home while working, living with family in a s of extended dependence. Japanese womem, however, must be careful to maintain themselves within acceptable social standards, one woman being told, "If you act like that, you will not be wanted as a bride."

Once marriage a Japanese woman found herself in a role opposite to the perceived sex roles in Japan—the female was dominant in the house. The relationship between partners of a Japanese marriage clearly showed the evolving role of women. It must be remembered that a short one hundred years ago the attitude toward women was that "In everything she must obey her husband". By the early 1980s the role of women had changed: A Japanese woman had almost unquestioned power within the family system of today's Japan.

6. What does the phrase "on their own" mean in the first paragraph?

- A. in a way                      B. at once                      C. at first sight                      D. by themselves

7. What did the author say about Japanese women before the 1950s?

- A. Many women continued to work after marriage.  
B. A majority of women had their marriages arranged  
C. Only less than half of women had arranged marriages.  
D. Many women went to work in order to find a husband.

8. What was marriage in many Japanese people's eyes in the early 1980s?

- A. It was the end of their romance.  
B. It was the beginning of a happy life



C. It was a social responsibility one has to fulfill

D. It was the highest point of their romantic relationship.

9. "The perceived sex roles" in the last paragraph most probably refers to the fact that the wife\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had to obey the husband in the family

B. had to support the husband and his family

C. could make decisions on everything in the family

D. could question some of the husbands' decision

10. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Changes in the role of Japanese women

B. Changes in the styles of Japanese marriage

C. Japanese women's struggle for free

D. Japanese women's increased power in their families

### Passage Three

To some people, it's a dream job delicious meals for free and then writing about them. But for some food critics (评论家) their eyes aren't the only thing that gets wide with yet another feast.

Karen Fernau, a food writer for The Arizona Republic, said when she first started her job she began to gain weight. "I always looked forward to lunch before this job and then all of a sudden lunch was all day every day," she says. Nine years later keeping her weight steady and her health intact is a daily battle. If she knows she will be going to a tasting at a bakery or eating a four-course meal she usually eats fruits or salads throughout the day. Now she is always keeping track of what's in the food she eats and she says most people don't even look at or consider it. At one tasting session alone she says upward of 1,000 calories is often added to her day. That's about half of the recommended total calories per day for the average adults.

But even though she's devised a special eating method, Fernau says sticking to it is a daily battle. And food editors, writers and critics across the country can't agree more. "When I'm at home or not eating for work it's healthy food to the extreme," says Phil Vettel, who's been a restaurant critic for the Chicago Tribune for 19 years.

Vettel, who eats dinner at four restaurants each week says that unlike most professions he has no right to choose. "If I'm going out to eat, I can't choose the healthiest thing on the menu, I have to eat what they're bringing me." Vettel exercises when he can. Joe Yonan, a food editor at The Washington Post has intensified his exercise habits since he started the job two years ago. Yonan says he realized at first that he was gaining weight and then promptly hired a personal trainer to meet with three times a week, apart from his body training three to

five times a week.

Still it's a struggle that many Americans might envy. After all, it's one thing to get your calories from lobster tails or a delicate chocolate cookie and quite another to get them from sodas and fast-food burgers.

11. According to the last sentence in the first paragraph, the author means that food critics\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are impressed by delicious food
- B. have eyes wider than others
- C. have many jobs to choose
- D. are likely to gain weight

12. What is Karen Fernau always watch food?

- A. The cooking skills.
- B. The quantity of calorie
- C. The nutrition
- D. The eating method

13. What do we know about the job of being a food critic?

- A. They only work for local magazines and newspaper
- B. They enjoy free and delicious dishes and make comments on them
- C. One they become food critics they tend too stay in the job
- D. Their excellent sense of taste makes them qualified for the job

14. In order to keep fit, food writers\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. don't eat anything except for free meals.
- B. only choose the healthiest food on the menu
- C. spend much time on physical exercises
- D. don't have sodas and fast-food burgers

15. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Americans envy those food critics for what they eat.
- B. However fancy the food is, the gaining of calories is the same.
- C. The calories from lobster tails are good for health.
- D. Everybody should take the calories in their food carefully.

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 25 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one

answer that best completes the sentence.

16. This dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_ useful tool for beginners.

- A. an                                      B. a                                      C. and                                      D. the

17. \_\_\_\_\_ you take exercise, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be.

- A. Much, healthy                                      B. The more, the healthy  
C. The more, the healthier                                      D. More, the healthier

18. John has three sisters. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ the of the three.

- A. most cleverest                                      B. more clever                                      C. cleverest                                      D. cleverer

19. It is reported that the floods have left about \_\_\_\_\_ people homeless.

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

20. \_\_\_\_\_ their inexperience, they have done god job.

- A. Given                                      B. Supposed                                      C. Considered                                      D. Concluded

21. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ going on a trip for a change?

- A. trying                                      B. tried                                      C. to try                                      D. try

22. The boy's eyes need \_\_\_\_\_ with care.

- A. to examine                                      B. examined                                      C. to be examined                                      D. to be examining

23. The first use of atomic energy was in 1945, and their power \_\_\_\_\_ increased enormously ever since.

- A. is                                      B. was                                      C. has been                                      D. had been

24. We are invited to a party \_\_\_\_\_ in our club next Saturday evening.

- A. to be held                                      B. held                                      C. being held                                      D. holding

25. The traffic lights \_\_\_\_\_ green and I pulled away.

- A. came                                      B. made                                      C. got                                      D. went

26. Friendship is easier made than \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kept                                      B. to be kept                                      C. keeping                                      D. being kept

27. Mary's younger sister suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ crying when we were eating

- A. burst out                                      B. burst in                                      C. burst into                                      D. burst on

28. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ this machine correctly.

- A. when to use                                      B. how to use                                      C. where to use                                      D. what to use

29. I will never forget the years \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together in Australia.

- A. when                                      B. that                                      C. in when                                      D. what

30. —I'm afraid that I can't buy the ticket for the fashion show.



—You\_\_\_\_\_worry about it. It's for free.

- A.can't                      B.mustn't                      C.wouldn't                      D.needn't

31. Look at the sign, Sir. We don't permit\_\_\_\_\_in public.

- A.smoke                      B.to smoke                      C.smoking                      D.to have a smoke

32. It is necessary for you to take an umbrella\_\_\_\_\_it rains.

- A.unless                      B.in case                      C. even though                      D. as long as

33. Every week the company holds\_\_\_\_\_meetings with its employees.

- A.usual                      B.often                      C.common                      D.regular

34. The audience applauded\_\_\_\_\_the singer appeared on the stage.

- A.a moment                      B.the moment                      C in a moment                      D.at the moment

35. Can you lend me the novel\_\_\_\_\_yesterday?

- A.about which you talked                      B.that you talked  
C.about that you talked                      D.which you talked

36. If she doesn't want to go, nothing you can say will\_\_\_\_\_her.

- A.persuade                      B.promise                      C.invite                      D.support.

37. How many times did the clock\_\_\_\_\_?

- A.hit                      B.knock                      C.beat                      D.strike

38. I like all kinds of fruit, but my\_\_\_\_\_is strawberry.

- A.favorite                      B.favored                      C.favorable                      D.preferred.

39.She kept a close eye\_\_\_\_\_her baby and didn't sleep the whole night.

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

40.—Which one of these do you want?

—\_\_\_\_\_.Either would do.

- A.No problem                      C.I don't mind                      B.I'm sure                      D.Go ahead

### III. Cloze （本大题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

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

The air surrounding us is important\_\_ 41\_\_ everyone.Without air, we could not\_\_ 42\_\_. Everyone understands that. But air is necessary\_\_ 43\_\_ many other ways—ways that are not always so\_\_ 44\_\_ to people.



For example, if we did not have air, 45 would be no sound. Sound travels through air. 46 there is no air, there is no sound. 47 air, there would be no fire. There would be no automobiles, 48 motors need air in order to 49.

Without air, there would be no wind or clouds. There would be no 50, as we know it. The night time would be very 51 and the days very hot. We would be 52 to seek shelter from the sun, 53 there would be no atmosphere to protect us from the sun's 54 rays.

The 55 is all the air surrounding the 56. Atmospheric pressure is the weight of all that air against the 57 of the earth. If we did not have 58 pressure, we could not have automobile tires. The tires would 59 or burst if they did not have the pressure of the atmosphere 60 their surfaces.

- |                  |                  |                        |                 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A.to         | B.by             | C.for                  | D.in            |
| 42. A.living     | B.lively         | C.exist                | D.alive         |
| 43. A.under      | B.of             | C.on                   | D.in            |
| 44. A.clearly    | B.obviously      | C.obvious              | D.knowingly     |
| 45. A.there      | B.they           | C.it                   | D.we            |
| 46. A.What       | B.Where          | C.which                | D.Why           |
| 47. A.Despise    | B.With           | C.As                   | D.Without       |
| 48. A.however    | B.but            | C.since                | D.and           |
| 49. A.operate    | B.being operated | C.having been operated | D.for operating |
| 50. A.air        | B.wealth         | C.breeze               | D.climate       |
| 51. A.warm       | B.cool           | C.cold                 | D.hot           |
| 52. A.forcing    | B.forceful       | C.force                | D.forced        |
| 53. A.as         | B.so             | C.that                 | D.so that       |
| 54. A.dying      | B.dead           | C.deadly               | D.death         |
| 55. A.atmosphere | B.gas            | C.cloud                | D.wind          |
| 56. A.tool       | B.ground         | C.land                 | D.earth         |
| 57. A.top        | B.surface        | C.face                 | D.coverage      |
| 58. A.atom       | B.atomic         | C.atmospheric          | D.atmospherics  |
| 59. A.sweet      | B.swell          | C.sweep                | D.smell         |
| 60. A.under      | B.against        | C.beneath              | D.above         |

#### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

61. I suggested be \_\_\_\_\_ (使自己适应) the new environment.

62. My English teacher in high school used to help me learn English. I always \_\_\_\_\_ (情不自禁地想起他) .

63. Because of the bad weather, he had no choice but \_\_\_\_\_ (取消他的音乐会) .

64. Nowadays women are \_\_\_\_\_ (在科学领域发挥着重要的作用)

65. He is very likely to be rejected by the army \_\_\_\_\_ (因为视力不好)

## **V. Writing (共 15 分)**

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below.*

1. 指出大学生过多花费这一普遍的校园现象;
2. 从家庭背景、生活水平、兴趣爱好、校园安全等方面阐述该现象产生的原因;
3. 提出支持节约、反对浪费的观点。

注意: 1. 文章必须包含以上所提供的上信息, 可适当增加; 2. 字数不得少于 100 字; 3. 作文中不得提及考生的个人信息, 如所在学校以及考试姓名等.

### **Excessive Spending on Campus**

江苏省 2021 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

- 考生须知：** 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号；  
2.请将答案填写在答题纸上，写在试卷册上不予计分；  
3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension**（本题共 15 小题，每题 2 分，共 30 分）

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

Everyone talks about the advantages of taking time out for “simple pleasures”. The idea is that we will be happier if we often do inexpensive, easy-to do activities.

However, the problem for many of us is that we don't know what makes us happy. When I was in college, my mother gave me some wise advice. She said, “Before you get married and live with another person, you need to spend some time living by yourself. You need to get to know yourself.”

So I did exactly that. For almost two years, I lived by myself, I found that I loved to spend hours looking around in bookstores. I also loved to spend an afternoon just walking around the city. And every so often, I needed the moments of pure silence.

But, of course, we all don't enjoy the same things.

A simple pleasure for me would be to spend an hour reading a book in my backyard. However, that same activity would give my husband no pleasure. We are So different.

Sometimes, we already knew what makes us happy. However, as life gets busier and we get older, we put aside our simple pleasures. For example, I had to give up playing the flute when I started working and had family

responsibilities. Playing my flute seemed selfish when no one else in my family could join, but three years ago I returned to playing the flute. I regret having ever stopped.

Simple pleasures are neither simple nor common. Our simple pleasures are a reflection of who we are. They are different activities that give each of us joy.

Certainly there are some common topics --- such as being out in nature, doing something creative, or enjoying music and literature --- but beyond that, each of us has to find out what it is that feeds our souls.

That isn't always easy in a world in which we have to consider other people's needs and opinions as well as our own, but enjoying simple pleasures is something that each of us deserves.

Think of it as your right, and say to yourself, "Today, I'm going to discover what my simple pleasures are."

1. What is the writer's opinion about simple pleasures?
  - A. They change as we grow older.
  - B. They can reflect our characters and spirits.
  - C. It's expensive and impossible to achieve them.
  - D. People with no responsibilities can enjoy them.
2. What does the writer want to tell by sharing her experience of living alone?
  - A. Wise people often take their mothers' advice.
  - B. A couple don't necessarily share the same interest.
  - C. It's important to live alone before getting married.
  - D. It's worth spending time alone enjoying simple pleasures.
3. What can we learn from the writer's experience of playing the flute?
  - A. We should develop an interest that others can take part in.
  - B. Making our family happy is better than making ourselves happy.
  - C. Family responsibilities are more important than our own interests.
  - D. Keeping our interests alive is a good method to make ourselves happy.
4. What is the main idea of the last two paragraphs?
  - A. The writer encourages readers to get simple pleasures actively.
  - B. The writer suggests that readers pay no attention to others' opinions.
  - C. The writer teaches readers to balance others' needs with their own needs.
  - D. The writer reminds readers to realize that simple pleasures are based on others' needs.
5. What is the best title for the passage?
  - A. Find Out Who You Are.
  - B. Consider Your Own Needs.



C. Live Alone to Enjoy Life.

D. Discover Your Own Pleasures.

## Passage Two

Mr. Zhong was angry when he found out that his 12-year-old child had spent 13,272 *yuan* from March 17 to 21 when playing video games on his mobile phone. Zhong made a complaint and required the video game company to return all the money. But **“it's up in the air so far”** Zhong told *Workers' Daily*.

This is not a single case in which children have paid a great deal of money to play online games. The Guangdong Consumer Council (消费者委员会) has received more than 10,000 similar complaints from local parents in the first three months of this year.

Because of the increasing number of similar cases, the council talked with many online game companies in the province, strongly suggesting that they should introduce useful methods to protect the consumer rights of children.

In fact, many online companies and mobile apps have provided a youth mode, announcing that parents can control the content and limit the time their children spend in using the apps.

However, according to a consumer survey report by the Jiangsu Consumer Council, some of the protection modes of companies such as Huya, Douyu, Bilibili and Team Talk are far from being useful.

For example, users of all of the above companies can extend watching time by entering a password. Team Talk's youth mode is no different from the usual mode, which means that children can watch all content. Wang Yuhan, 16, from Fuzhou No. 1 High School, shared her experience. She said, “Some apps would only send a notice to check whether the user is 18 years old. The user can simply choose “Yes” and start playing the game. It's no good.”

According to the Guangdong Consumer Council, game companies are being advised to introduce different methods to check who the players are, including fingerprint, password or facial recognition (人脸识别) when children pay to play online games.

6. From the underlined sentence **“it's up in the air so far”**, we can guess\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the company ran out of money
- B. Mr. Zhong hasn't got the money back
- C. the company threw the money into the air
- D. Mr. Zhong thanked Workers' Daily for helping him

7. The council talked to many companies because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they provided a youth mode for children

- B. they refused to do what they were told to do
- C. the number of complaint cases was rising
- D. Mr. Zhong wanted to get all the money back
8. What's the meaning of the word "extend" in Paragraph 6?
- A. make something longer
- B. improve the quality
- C. change the way
- D. cut something shorter
9. What is the purpose of giving the example of Wang Yuhao in Paragraph 6?
- A. To explain how youth mode works.
- B. To warn people not to use youth mode.
- C. To teach people how to play games better.
- D. To show that youth mode needs improving.
10. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. A Father Angry with Video Games
- B. Famous Video Game Companies
- C. Disadvantages of Online Video Games
- D. Stricter Rules Needed for Online Games

### Passage Three

Researchers have used very small electronic devices to make jellyfish (水母) stronger and faster. The scientists say they used these electronic jellyfish in the hopes of sending them to study and explore the world's seas.

A report on the experiment was published in the magazine *Science Advances*. The study shows jellyfish are unusual living things. They move through seawater by reducing the size of their muscles. For the experiment, the researchers put an electronic device, about 2 centimeters in length, inside a moon jellyfish, a common kind of jellyfish.

The researchers said the device caused jellyfish to move their bodies more often. They swam around three times faster than usual. Jellyfish are known to produce something from time to time when they are feeling stressed. No such action appeared during the study. “Care is taken to the jellyfish,” Dabiri explained. “The jellyfish swam the same when the electronic device was taken away after the experiment,” the researchers said.

“It’s very unusual and modern. It seems to happen only in the future,” said Xu, an engineer at Stanford University. “We could send these jellyfish to different areas of the sea to get signs of climate change or have a close watch on nature.” “One of the first purposes will be going deep,” added Dabiri. “Going deep is important because humans need to understand the deep seas.”

“Generally, we'd put these jellyfish at the surface, have them swim down to increasing depths, and make them back to the surface with data. Before that the electronic devices help us see just how far we can get them to go down into the sea,” Xu said.

“Jellyfish have lived on earth for over 500 million years, and over that time, their bodies have nearly remained unchanged,” said Xu. “So it's interesting to find out what makes them so special in the sea and how we can learn from them.” Xu added, “We use animals with natural swimming abilities instead of submarines (潜水艇) which might harm the environment.”

11. What happened to a jellyfish during the experiment?

- A. It reduced its muscle size and swam faster.
- B. It swam around four times faster than usual.
- C. It felt stressed and sometimes produced things.
- D. It swam more slowly with the electronic device.

12. The purpose of the experiment is to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. get natural signs and study the sea surface
- B. make the jellyfish much stronger and faster
- C. study the deep sea and learn more about nature
- D. go deep into the sea and find other living things

13. Which of the following is the correct order of the experiment?

- a. Make the jellyfish back with data.
- b. Put the jellyfish at the surface.
- c. Make the jellyfish swim down.
- d. Put electronic devices on jellyfish.

- A. b-d-a-c
- B. d-b-c-a
- C. b-c-d-a
- D. d-a-b-c

14. Scientists used jellyfish in the experiment because jellyfish

- A. are special and not bad for environment
- B. have already lived on earth for a long time
- C. help us protect environment like submarines
- D. can move faster and become larger in the sea

15. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Researchers find new ways to protect nature.
- B. Jellyfish become faster with electronic devices.
- C. Scientists use jellyfish to explore the deep seas.
- D. Jellyfish are important in protecting environment.

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 25 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 25 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.



16. --There is \_\_\_\_\_ X-ray machine in the hall.

--Well, it is used to check if people take dangerous things with them.

- A. a                                      B. an                                      C. the                                      D. one

17. The scarf \_\_\_\_\_ silk \_\_\_\_\_ soft and comfortable.

- A. made from; feel                      B. made of; feels                      C. is made of; feels                      D. made up of; feel

18. Hainan is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its beautiful beaches. It is famous \_\_\_\_\_ an international island.

- A. for; as                                      B. as; for                                      C. as; as                                      D. for; for

19. ---Do you mind my \_\_\_\_\_ the window?

---\_\_\_\_\_. It is really cold outside.

- A. close; No, not at all                                      B. closing; Yes, please  
C. close; Yes, please                                      D. closing; No, not at all

20. The virus may destroy \_\_\_\_\_ and some files in your computers will disappear.

- A. mouse                                      B. keyboard                                      C. programs                                      D. screen

21. \_\_\_\_\_ will I receive the T-shirt, Madam? In two or three days, boy.

- A. How long                                      B. How soon                                      C. How many                                      D. How far

22. I strongly believe that my dream will come true \_\_\_\_\_ even though many people laugh at me.

- A. some day                                      B. some days                                      C. every day                                      D. a day

23. The stories in this film are \_\_\_\_\_ in that one.

- A. same as those                                      B. different from those  
C. similar to that                                      D. like that

24. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ some good advice, and she gladly \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Green's.

- A. gave; accepted                                      B. gave; was received  
C. was given; received                                      D. was given; accepted

25. I think \_\_\_\_\_ wiser to choose public transport than to drive cars.

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

26. Cao Yuan, a young Chinese scientist, has \_\_\_\_\_ the world with his papers published in Nature, a world-famous science magazine.

- A. supposed                                      B. surprised                                      C. succeeded                                      D. suggested

27. ---People should still keep a social distance these days.

--- Yes. A large number of masks \_\_\_\_\_ in the following months.

- A. needed                                      B. are needed                                      C. were needed                                      D. will be needed



28. --Have you heard that our neighborhood is going to carry out garbage-sorting?

--Yes, I can't support it more. \_\_\_\_\_ it may be hard for us to change our long term habits, it's time for us to do something for a better environment.

- A. Though                      B. Because                      C. Unless                      D. If

29. People used to think that wearing masks was only necessary for special groups of people such as medical workers, but now they are coming to realize that it can provide \_\_\_\_\_ from virus and sickness.

- A. preparation                      B. presentation                      C. pollution                      D. protection

30. The police \_\_\_\_\_ a careful search of the block, but failed to find the suspect.

- A. put out                      B. turned out                      C. came out                      D. carried out

31. —Mom, I want to try out for the school basketball team, but my friends think I'm too short for it. What should I do?

—Dear, just do what you love. Don't give up and success will \_\_\_\_\_ come.

- A. hardly                      B. naturally                      C. completely                      D. closely

32. Dr. Zhong Nanshan once said, "To prevent the spread of this disease, we \_\_\_\_\_ never be too careful."

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

33. My cousin didn't become an actor on his father's advice. \_\_\_\_\_, he decided to go to a medical university.

- A. Instead                      B. Otherwise                      C. However                      D. Moreover

34. ---The local living conditions have improved a lot \_\_\_\_\_ China set up the city of Sansha.

--- And more and more people would like to go there for business.

- A. before                      B. when                      C. since                      D. after

35. —There're \_\_\_\_\_ many people at the square that it's hard to find you.

—Yes, the square is always filled \_\_\_\_\_ people.

- A. so; with                      B. so; of                      C. such; with                      D. such; of

36. In the last ten months, September Miracle \_\_\_\_\_ in CCTV for more than five times and is popular all over the country.

- A. has played the piano                      B. has given out their song disks  
C. has written songs                      D. has performed

37. About \_\_\_\_\_ of all sorts of seaweed are animals.

- A. two fifth                      B. two five                      C. two fifths                      D. two fives

38. It was in this very room \_\_\_\_\_ they decided to vote for the President.

- A. where                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. that

39. He has to spend\_\_\_\_\_money on medicine.

- A. a great deal of                      B. a few                      C. a large number of                      D. a good many

40. You can't imagine the effect\_\_\_\_\_computer games\_\_\_\_\_on the children.

- A. which, make                      B. that, have                      C./, get                      D. where, give

### III. Cloze （本大题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

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

Playing organized sports is such a common experience in the United States that many children and teenagers take them for granted. This is especially true 41 children from families and communities that have the resources needed to organize and 42 sports programs and make sure that there is easy 43 to participation opportunities. However, Children in low-income families and poor communities are 44 likely to take organized youth sports for granted, because they often 45 the resources needed to pay for participation 46, equipment, and transportation to practices and games. 47, their communities do not have resources to build and 48 sports fields and facilities.

Organized youth sports 49 appeared during the early 20th century in the United States and other wealthy nations. They were originally developed 50 some educators and developmental experts 51 that the behavior and character of children were 52 influenced by their social surrounding and everyday experiences. This 53 many people to believe that if you could organize the experiences of children in 54 ways, you could influence the kinds of adults that those children would become.

This belief that the social 55 influenced a person's overall development was very 56 to people interested in progress and reform in the United States 57 the beginning of the 20th century. It caused them to think about 58 they might control the experiences of children to 59 responsible and productive adults. They believed strongly that democracy depended on responsibility and that a 60 capitalist economy depended on the productivity of workers.

- |               |             |          |            |
|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 41. A. among  | B. to       | C. on    | D. towards |
| 42. A. spread | B. speed    | C. spray | D. sponsor |
| 43. A. access | B. entrance | C. way   | D. route   |
| 44. A. little | B. less     | C. more  | D. much    |
| 45. A. reduce | B. tighten  | C. limit | D. lack    |
| 46. A. bill   | B. accounts | C. fees  | D. fare    |

- |                     |                  |                |                |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 47. A. In all       | B. In short      | C. In addition | D. In brief    |
| 48. A. maintain     | B. sustain       | C. contain     | D. entertain   |
| 49. A. last         | B. first         | C. later       | D. lastly      |
| 50. A. before       | B. since         | C. until       | D. when        |
| 51. A. realized     | B. recalled      | C. respected   | D. related     |
| 52. A. specifically | B. specially     | C. strongly    | D. spiritually |
| 53. A. moved        | B. conducted     | C. made        | D. led         |
| 54. A. prompt       | B. precious      | C. particular  | D. profound    |
| 55. A. engagement   | B. environment   | C. status      | D. state       |
| 56. A. encouraging  | B. disappointing | C. upsetting   | D. surprising  |
| 57. A. to           | B. within        | C. over        | D. at          |
| 58. A. what         | B. how           | C. whatever    | D. however     |
| 59. A. provoke      | B. promote       | C. produce     | D. provide     |
| 60. A. growing      | B. breeding      | C. raising     | D. flying      |

#### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: *There are 5 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

61. \_\_\_\_\_ (和其他学生的作文相比), Jason's is the best in class.
62. The policeman rescued the drowning child \_\_\_\_\_ (冒着自己生命危险).
63. We are greatly concerned about \_\_\_\_\_ (人类活动对环境的影响).
64. We should \_\_\_\_\_ (充分利用资源) we have at present.
65. He \_\_\_\_\_ (通常既不说英语也不说法语). Instead, he speaks Italian.

#### V. Writing (共 15 分)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic: **Time to Read More**. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below:*

1. 很多学生不重视阅读, 列出不重视阅读的原因; 2. 阅读的意义; 3. 对学校或学生的建议。

注意: 1. 文章必须包含上述主要信息, 可适当发挥。2. 字数不得少于 100 字。3. 作文中不得提及考生所在学校及考生姓名。

**Time to Read More**

江苏省 2022 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

- 考生须知：** 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号；  
2.请将答案填写在答题纸上，写在试卷册上不予计分；  
3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension**（本题共 15 小题，每题 2 分，共 30 分）

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

When John and Victoria Falls arrived in New York City for one-year stay, they did not bring very many things with them. They had planned either to live in a furnished apartment or to buy used furniture. But they soon learned about a new system that more and more people are using. The renting of home furnishings (bed, tables, dishes, and so on) has become one of America's fastest growing businesses.

What kinds of people rent their home furnishings instead of buying them? People who are international business or government officials, foreign students, airline workers, young married couples—people whose job or business may force them to move frequently from one city to another. They save a lot of trouble and the cost of moving their furniture each time. They simply rent new furniture when they reach their new homes. Young people with little money do not want to buy cheap furniture that they may soon dislike. They prefer to wait until they have enough money to buy furniture they really like. Meanwhile, they find they can rent better quality furniture than they could afford to buy.

One family, who now have a large, beautiful home of their own, liked their rented furniture so much that they decided to keep renting it instead of buying new things. But usually people don't like to tell others about it. The idea of renting home furnishings is still quite new, and they are not sure what their neighbors might think.

1. Which of the following has become one of America's fastest growing businesses?



A.Selling home furnishings.

B.Renting furnished apartments.

C.Selling used furniture.

D.Renting home furnishings.

2.Why do some people prefer to rent furniture?

A.Because the furniture they get in this way is fashionable.

B.Because it saves them a lot of time.

C.Because it saves them much trouble and money.

D.Because new furniture may pollute the environment.

3.Young people liked renting home furniture in that\_\_\_\_\_?

A.they like second-hand furniture.

B.they dislike new furniture.

C.they want to buy something more important with their money.

D.they don't have much money and don't want to buy the cheap furniture.

4.Which of the following is true?

A.The idea of renting furniture is still quite new now.

B.The idea of renting furniture has existed for a long time.

C.Only those who don't have enough money like to rent furniture.

D.The furniture people rent is usually not as good as they have expected.

5.Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage?

A.Rent or Buy?

B.A New Way of Getting Home Furnishings.

C.Furnished Apartments.

D.A New Idea.

### **Passage Two**

You don't need millions to be happy. In fact, at The Happiness Institute in Australia, a couple of hundred dollars may be enough. The institute opened its doors last year, and, since then, men and women of all ages have been paying \$140 for lessons on how to feel happy. "You can actually increase your happiness levels. That's what we teach," said Timothy Sharp, founder of the institute. Experts say that only about 15 percent of happiness comes from income, assets and other financial factors. As much as 85 percent comes from things such as attitude, life

control and relationships. Most of us have more money than our parents and grandparents, but happiness levels haven't changed to reflect that. Studies show that once the basic needs of shelter and food are met, additional wealth adds very little to happiness. Part of the reason we are richer but not happier is because we compare ourselves to people better off materially. "The argument is that if you want to be happy there's a very simple thing you can do: Compare yourself to people who are less well off than you" said Sharp. The Happiness Institute aims to show you how to overcome these unhappiness factors by focusing on "more than just your bank account." "If I compare myself to Bill Gates then I'm always going to be down," said Sharp. A better thing to compare with, he said, might be Kerry Packer, Australia's richest person who has had a kidney transplant and heart surgery in recent years.

6. The main purpose of the Happiness Institute is to \_\_\_\_\_ (Para. 1).

- A. teach you how to increase your happiness levels.
- B. teach you how to be better-off financially.
- C. help you find the right partner of your life.
- D. help you understand the importance of wealth to happiness.

7. Most of the happiness comes from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. income
- B. assets
- C. attitude
- D. food

8. Which of the following is true?

- A. Just as we are richer than our parents and grandparents, so we are happier.
- B. Happiness levels have been increasing since the days of our parents and grandparents.
- C. The key to happiness is to get as rich as possible.
- D. Additional wealth adds little to happiness if the basic needs for shelter and food are met.

9. How can you increase your happiness levels?

- A. Always focus on enlarging your bank account.
- B. Compare yourself to people who are less well off than you are.
- C. Try to earn more money than others.
- D. Compare yourself to Bill Gates.

10. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. Ways to maintain a happy marriage.
- B. Ways to take care of your assets.
- C. Increasing your happiness levels by earning more money.
- D. How non-financial factors add to your happiness.

### Passage Three

In the United States, when one becomes rich, he wants people to know it. And even if he does not become very rich, he wants people to think that he is. That is what “keeping up with the Joneses” is about. It is the story of someone who tried to look as rich as his neighbors.

The expression was first used in 1913 by a young American called Arthur Momand. He told this story about himself. He began earning \$125 a week at the age of 23. That was a lot of money in those days. He got married and moved with his wife to a very rich neighborhood outside New York City. When he saw that rich people rode horses, Momand went riding horses every day. When he saw that rich people had servants, Momand and his wife also hired a servant and gave big parties for their new neighbors.

It was like a race, but one could never finish his race because one was always trying to keep up. The race ended for Momand and his wife when they could no longer pay for their new way of life. They moved back to an apartment in New York City.

Momand looked around him and noticed that many people do things just to keep up with rich lifestyle of their neighbors. He saw the funny side of it and started to write a series of short stories. He called it “Keeping up with the Joneses” because “Jones” is a very common name in the United States. “Keeping up with the Joneses” came to mean keeping up with rich lifestyle of the people around you. His series were very popular at that time.

People never seem to get tired of keeping up with the Joneses. And there are “Joneses” in every city of the world. But one must get tired of trying to keep up with the Joneses because no matter what one does, Mr. Jones always seems to be **ahead**.

11. Some people want to “keep up with the Joneses” because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. want to be as rich as their neighbors
- B. want others to know or to think that they are rich
- C. don't want others to know they are rich
- D. want to be happy

12. It can be inferred from the story that rich people like to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. live in small towns.
- B. live in apartments
- C. have many neighbors
- D. live outside New York City

13. The underlined word neighborhood in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.



A. a person who lives near another.

B. people living in an area.

C. an area near the place referred to.

D. an area in another town or city.

14. Arthur Momand used the name “Jones” in his series of short stories because “Jones” is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a popular name in the United States

B. an important name

C. his neighbor’s name

D. not a good name

15. According to the writer, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to keep up with the Joneses.

A. correct

B. interesting

C. impossible

D. good

## II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 25 小题，每题 1 分，共 25 分)

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

16. After \_\_\_\_\_ quick dinner, Mr. Brown likes to play \_\_\_\_\_ violin for a while in the garden.

A. a; the

B. /; the

C. the; a

D. a; a

17. —Excuse me, may I use your computer? \_\_\_\_\_ is broken.

—Certainly. But remember to return it before lunch.

A. I

B. Me

C. Myself

D. Mine

18. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we will go to the park to take pictures.

A. will snow

B. would snow

C. snows

D. snowed

19. Had it not been for his carelessness, Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ the prize in the contest.

A. would win

B. would have won

C. will win

D. won

20. You \_\_\_\_\_ Mary at the party last week. She has been to Beijing for a month.

A. couldn’t see

B. shouldn’t have seen

C. mustn’t have seen

D. couldn’t have seen

21. —Susan, what would you say if we go to see the film tonight?

—Thank you, Tony, I’ve seen it. I don’t think it is worth \_\_\_\_\_ twice.

A. seeing

B. see

C. to see

D. seen

22. —Bill, what do I need to take for the hiking?

—You’d better \_\_\_\_\_ more water than usual. It’s hot today.



A.to take                      B.take                      C.taking                      D.took

23.I will never forget the days\_\_\_\_\_we spent together.

A.when                      B.that                      C.in when                      D.what

24.The employee turned a deaf ear to what the boss said,\_\_\_\_\_annoyed the boss very much.

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

25.Look at the sign, Sir. We don't permit\_\_\_\_\_in the hall.

A.smoke                      B.to smoke                      C.to have a smoke                      D.smoking

26.\_\_\_\_\_his wife and daughter who ran the bookstore after he died in the car accident.

A.These were                      B.That was                      C.It was                      D.There were

27.Sally forgot the key and had to wait\_\_\_\_\_her parents came back last night.

A.when                      B.while                      C.since                      D.until

28.Xiao Ming can't hear clearly. His ears need\_\_\_\_\_with care.

A.to examine                      B.examined                      C.examining                      D.to be examining

29.—\_\_\_\_\_brave Li Ming is!

—Yes. He helped his neighbor, Mrs. Sun, out of the fire.

A.How a                      B.How                      C.What a                      D.What

30.Some people like to stay at home, but\_\_\_\_\_like to go to the cinema.

A.others                      B.another                      C.other                      D.the other

31.—I will take my final exams next week.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A.Forget it                      B.Congratulations                      C.That's all right                      D.Good luck

32.Learning a foreign language is far from easy. It\_\_\_\_\_time and effort.

A.requires                      B.reduces                      C.removes                      D.repeats

33.—What kind of films do you like best, John?

—Films with happy\_\_\_\_\_.

A.ends                      B.figures                      C.endings                      D.stories

34.Zhangyi is not a handsome actor, but his great\_\_\_\_\_brings him lots of fans.

A.appearance                      B.performance                      C.entrance                      D.importance

35.John asks Mike and Larry to play basketball with him, but\_\_\_\_\_of them wants to, because they are too tired after a day's work.

A.neither                      B.either                      C.any                      D.none

36. The only \_\_\_\_\_ to this problem is to prevent it from happening by thinking ahead and taking actions early.

- A. solution                      B. action                      C. strategy                      D. ambition

37. Most people believe that credit cards will eventually \_\_\_\_\_ paper money for almost every buying.

- A. trade                      B. replace                      C. exchange                      D. reduce

38. —Yesterday Tommy walked past my table and \_\_\_\_\_ my bowls and dishes.

—He should be careful next time.

- A. took off                      B. knocked off                      C. showed off                      D. turned off

39. —It's everyone's duty to join the Clean Your Plate Campaign (光盘行动).

—Sure. We should try to \_\_\_\_\_ all the food that we've ordered.

- A. give up                      B. turn up                      C. eat up                      D. show up

40. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you write to your parents?

—Once a month.

- A. How long                      B. How soon                      C. How far                      D. How often

### III. Cloze (本大题共 20 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

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

Peter's job was to examine cars when they crossed the frontier to make sure that they were not smuggling anything into the country. Every evening he would see a factory worker coming 41 the hill towards the frontier, 42 a bike with a pile of dry straw on it. When the bike 43 the frontier, Peter would stop the man and 44 him take the straw off and untie it. Then he would examine the straw very 45 to see 46 he could find anything, after which he would look in all the man's pockets 47 he let him tie the straw again. The man would then put it on his bike and go off down the hill with it. Although Peter was always 48 to find gold or other valuable things 49 in the straw, he never found 50. He was sure the man was 51 something, but he was not 52 to think out what it could be.

Then one evening, after he had looked 53 the straw and emptied the worker's pockets 54 usual, he 55 to him, "Listen, I know you are smuggling things 56 this frontier. Won't you tell me what it is? I'm an old man, and today's my last day on the 57. Tomorrow I'm going to 58. I promise I shall not tell 59 if you tell me what you've been smuggling." The worker did not say anything for 60. Then he smiled, turned to Peter and said quietly, "Bikes."

41. A. towards                      B. down                      C. to                      D. up

42. A. filling                      B. pulling                      C. pushing                      D. carrying

- |                 |               |               |              |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 43.A. arrived   | B. appeared   | C. came       | D. reached   |
| 44.A. ask       | B. order      | C. make       | D. call      |
| 45.A. carefully | B. quickly    | C. silently   | D. horribly  |
| 46.A. that      | B. where      | C. how        | D. whether   |
| 47.A. before    | B. when       | C. first      | D. so        |
| 48.A. lucky     | B. hoping     | C. thinking   | D. wondering |
| 49.A. had been  | B. hidden     | C. be hiding  | D. have been |
| 50.A. nothing   | B. something  | C. everything | D. anything  |
| 51.A. taking    | B. smuggling  | C. stealing   | D. pushing   |
| 52.A. possible  | B. strong     | C. able       | D. clever    |
| 53.A. through   | B. thoroughly | C. upon       | D. up        |
| 54.A. like      | B. more       | C. then       | D. as        |
| 55.A. told      | B. shouted    | C. ordered    | D. said      |
| 56.A. cross     | B. past       | C. across     | D. into      |
| 57.A. thing     | B. work       | C. job        | D. hill      |
| 58.A. rest      | B. back       | C. retire     | D. retreat   |
| 59.A. everyone  | B. anyone     | C. no one     | D. someone   |
| 60.A. moment    | B. long time  | C. sometimes  | D. some time |

#### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: *There are 5 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

61. Since he has made up his mind, \_\_\_\_\_ (再与他争论已毫无用处) .
62. You'd better take some clothes with you \_\_\_\_\_ (以防天气变冷) .
63. Mr. Auden is a happy man who \_\_\_\_\_ (从帮助别人之中获得乐趣) .
64. The harder you practise, \_\_\_\_\_ (你就能跳得越高) .
65. It's human being's responsibility to \_\_\_\_\_ (保护自然环境不受污染) .

#### V. Writing (共 15 分)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic **How to keep healthy**. You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below:*

- 人人都希望健康;
- 如何保持健康;

3.我是如何保持健康的。

注意：1.文章必须包含上述主要信息，可适当发挥。2.字数不得少于 100 字。3.作文中不得提及考生个人信息，如所在学校及考生姓名。

### **How to keep healthy**



江苏省 2023 年五年一贯制高职“专转本”考试

英语统考卷

(90 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
分数						

- 考生须知：** 1.请在答题纸和试卷册上均填写报考专业、姓名和准考证号；  
2.请将答案填写在答题纸上，写在试卷册上不予计分；  
3.考试结束时请将答题纸和试卷册上交。

**I. Reading Comprehension**（本题共 20 小题，每题 2 分，共 40 分）

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage One**

If one is asked about the best way to improve one's reading ability, it is of course, to read. As a student, you must make a real effort to improve both your reading speed and your comprehension. Too many students read passively and without judgment; they simply start at the first word and read through to the end. You should read a passage actively, selectively and purposefully. You must believe that you indeed have the ability to read faster and understand more, and that you will.

Reading, like everything else in life, is best done when you are relaxed. The key to improve it is concentration. You must be willing to break some old habits and form new ones. Extra body movement, such as turning the head from side to side, pointing at the line with a finger or a pencil, or moving the lips, should be stopped immediately. Reading is mostly a mental process and body movement helps neither speed nor comprehension. Then you should see words as part of a whole sentence or paragraph, not just in isolation. This is why a slow, word-by-word student often understands far less, missing much of the joy and excitement of reading. The student must learn to improve reading skills on their own, and not just when a teacher is looking over his shoulder. Reading improvement takes discipline and effort. Don't give up.

1.If you want to improve your reading ability, you should\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.read each word in the passage carefully
- B.read with choice, purpose and confidence
- C.start at the first word
- D.read a passage completely from the beginning to the end

2.The best title of the passage might be“\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A.How to Improve Your Reading Ability
- B.How to cultivate Good Habits in Reading
- C.Developing Reading Methods
- D.Getting Rid of Your Bad Habits While Reading

3.Best reading efficiency can be achieved if one\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.reads paragraph by paragraph
- B.reads in great detail
- C.reads with focus
- D.reads as fast as possible

4.According to the author, all the following are the bad habits in reading EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.moving the lips
- B.pointing at words with something
- C.holding a book in hands
- D.turning the head from side to side

5.The phrase “looking over his shoulder” in Paragraph 3 may best be replaced by “\_\_\_\_\_.”

- A.watching him
- B.examining his shoulder
- C.encouraging him
- D.looking at someone behind him

### **Passage Two**

Our memories can be both sweet and bitter. Many people spend all their lives to forget those bitter ones. Violence and traffic accidents, esp, can leave people with terrible physical and emotional scars. Often they relive these experiences in nightmares.

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

In November, experts tested a drug on people in the US and France. The drug stops the body from 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' 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 changing memories is very dangerous 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.

6. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.

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

7. American researchers are developing a pill to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. comfort those people who are in a frightening experience
- B. help those people to forget their frightening experience
- C. persuade those people to forget their frightening experience
- D. test those people's degree of fright in a frightening experience

8. The drug tested on people can\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prevent the body from producing certain chemicals
- B. relieve people of the mental tension
- C. cause the brain to fix memories
- D. wipe out the memories of bad experiences

9. We can infer from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people supporting the research believe that the pill will stop people's bad experiences
- B. people supporting the research believe the pill will help people to reduce the harm caused by bad experiences
- C. people against the research believe that the effect of the pills may not be desirable
- D. people against the research believe that the pill will cause them to make mistakes

10. 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. The pill will reduce people's suffering from bad memories.
- D. Experiencing bad events makes us different from others.

### Passage Three

Large modern cities are too big to control. They impose their own living conditions on the people who live in them. Persons living in cities are obliged by their environment to take a wholly unnatural way of life. They lose touch with the land and the rhythm of the nature. It is possible to live such an air-conditioned existence that you are barely conscious of the seasons. A few flowers in a public park (if you have time to visit it) may remind you that it is spring or summer. A few leaves clinging to the pavement may remind you that it is autumn. Beyond that, what is going on in nature seems totally irrelevant. All the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air are difficult to obtain and therefore are highly valued. Traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere. Tall buildings hide the sun completely. Even the distinction between day and night is lost.

11. Large modern cities impose their living conditions on people in that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sunshine and fresh air are available
- B. living conditions are improved
- C. beautiful landscape can be found
- D. air-conditioned houses are provided

12. Which is NOT one of the reasons why city life is not more desirable?

- A. Tall buildings hide the sun completely.
- B. Modern cities are too big to control.
- C. Modern cities offer better schools and more chances of employment.
- D. People are barely conscious of the seasons.



13. According to the passage, the following can be the reasons for the loss of distinction between day and night except that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. persons living in cities live in air-conditioned houses

B. people lose touch with the nature

C. people are traveling through different time zones

D. the sun was hidden from view by tall buildings

14. If you want to know what season it is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is advisable for you to live in an air-conditioned house

B. you'd better visit a public park

C. you should go out to see the sunshine and breathe the fresh air

D. you should walk on the pavement

15. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Large modern cities are too big to control .

B. Sunshine and fresh air are rare in large modern cities.

C. There are many disadvantages of living in large modern cities.

D. All the simple, good things of life are imposed on the people who live in large cities.

#### **Passage Four**

Robots in use now are taking over the blue-collar jobs of less educated Americans, but artificial intelligence (AI) is probably ready to shake up college-educated employees in higher-paying jobs. This will leave no worker unaffected by the influence of technology on the American workforce.

AI is generally regarded as programming computers to do things that normally require human intelligence—tasks such as planning, learning, reasoning and problem-solving. Muro, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institute, and his colleagues analyzed which jobs would be the most highly affected by artificial intelligence. What they learned is that almost every profession will feel AI's effects.

But it's hard to predict whether AI will take the place of more highly skilled workers in the same way robots have done to lower-skilled workers. AI might create entirely new jobs for humans. "We can't really say whether AI will lead to the support of work or its opposite. Both things could happen," says Muro.

Jobs performed by people with a four-year college degree could be the hardest hit. These include market research analysts, sales managers, programmers, management analysts, and engineers. Positions that are heavily involved in pattern-oriented or "predictive work" are more likely to be affected according to the analysis.

Of course, this is not the first time American workers have been influenced or potentially influenced by technology. The challenge, as Muro sees, it is to determine how humans can add value. He believes that human beings are durable in the face of new technologies. The question is how to help people accept traininga gain, seek new work, and how they can adjust to it, or if their careers break down from this, how to provide a better social safety net.

16. Who can AI affect most in the American workforce?

- A. Senior workers.
- B. Blue-collar workers.
- C. More-educated employees.
- D. Inexperienced employees.

17. What did Muro and his colleagues find out?

- A. AI is considered as programming computers to complete tasks.
- B. AI can deal with tasks such as planning and reasoning.
- C. AI is better at problem-solving than humans.
- D. AI can affect almost every field.

18. What can we infer from what Muro says?

- A. AI will replace some skilled workers.
- B. AI will play as a double-edged sword.
- C. AI will develop in the same way as robots.
- D. AI will create entirely new jobs for humans.

19. Which of the following positions are NOT likely to be replaced by AI?

- A. Management analysts.
- B. Sales managers.
- C. Programmers.
- D. Fashion designers.

20. What should human beings do in face of the challenges posed by AI?

- A. Use their potential to adjust to it.
- B. Work harder than before.
- C. Wait for another opportunity.
- D. Learn to be durable.

**II. Vocabulary and Structure (本题共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)**

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ I disapprove of what you have done, I would not deny your right to do it.

- A. When                      B. Because                      C. If                      D. While

22. \_\_\_\_\_ today, he would get there by Friday.

- A. Were he to leave              B. Would he leave              C. Was he leaving              D. If he leaves

23. This computer is \_\_\_\_\_ storing millions of bits of information.

- A. able to                      B. capable of                      C. capable about                      D. able of

24. \_\_\_\_\_ of the land in that district is covered with trees and grass.

- A. Two fifths                      B. Second fifth                      C. Two fifth                      D. Second fifths

25. \_\_\_\_\_ the right address, we found her house easily.

- A. Given                      B. Having given                      C. Giving                      D. Being giving

26. Scientists are trying to make \_\_\_\_\_ investigation.

- A. farthest                      B. farther                      C. furthest                      D. further

27. The little girl was born in \_\_\_\_\_ August.

- A. the                      B. an                      C. a                      D. /

28. The committee is totally opposed \_\_\_\_\_ any changes being made in the plans.

- A. of                      B. to                      C. against                      D. on

29. Not until 1980s, when the company was taken over by Wisner, \_\_\_\_\_ an advantage in the hot competition.

- A. gained                      B. did it gain                      C. had it gained                      D. it gained

30. This color TV is \_\_\_\_\_ that one in quality.

- A. superior than                      B. superior to                      C. more superior than                      D. more superior to

31. \_\_\_\_\_ average I work ten hours a day.

- A. In                      B. On                      C. At                      D. For

32. She decided not \_\_\_\_\_ alone.

- A. to go                      B. going                      C. went                      D. goes

33. Though \_\_\_\_\_ in New York, he preferred not to mention his childhood living together with grandparents.

- A. grown                      B. raised                      C. developed                      D. fed

34. They went to the classroom, \_\_\_\_\_ some books under their arms.

- A. carry                      B. carrying                      C. to carry                      D. carried

35. My \_\_\_\_\_ brother is in college, he is two years \_\_\_\_\_ than I.



A.older,older

B.elder,elder

C.older,elder

D.elder,older

**III. Cloze** (本大题共 20 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

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

Your body works like a clock, like a 24-hour clock. Most people follow a \_\_\_36\_\_\_ of regular activities everyday. They wake up, get up, wash,dress, have breakfast, leave home, etc., \_\_\_37\_\_\_ every day. And the day is \_\_\_38\_\_\_ by the clock and by the \_\_\_39\_\_\_.

The time of the day and the light aren't changed if we fly north or south. \_\_\_40\_\_\_ these reasons we can \_\_\_41\_\_\_ thousands of miles north or south and not \_\_\_42\_\_\_ from jet lag. But if we fly eastwards or westwards, 15% of travelers are severely upset and \_\_\_43\_\_\_ of us are \_\_\_44\_\_\_ to some extent, Dr.K. E.Klein and his associates at the Institute for Flight Medicine in Bad Godesberg. Germany, have measured people's \_\_\_45\_\_\_ performance at different times of the day. They have found that it is highest between two and four in the afternoon. Reaction times and physical movement are their \_\_\_46\_\_\_ then. Then \_\_\_47\_\_\_ time is between two and four in the morning. Researchers in industry say that \_\_\_48\_\_\_ workers make more mistakes than day workers and have more illnesses due to mental \_\_\_49\_\_\_.

When we suddenly arrive in a new time zone we are expected to eat,sleep and work at times \_\_\_50\_\_\_ our body wishes to do different things. Of course,we get used to the new day, but it takes \_\_\_51\_\_\_! After crossing six or seven time zones we may not sleep \_\_\_52\_\_\_ for four or five days. Our heartbeat (which is usually faster in the day than at night) may \_\_\_53\_\_\_ five or six days to become normal and our ability to think may take from two days to two weeks to \_\_\_54\_\_\_! I flew to Honolulu from Britain recently. Honolulu is 11 hours behind British summer time. At 7 o'clock in the morning in Honolulu I had my breakfast, but my mind and body were \_\_\_55\_\_\_ my afternoon tea !

36.A.person

B.pattern

C.situation

D.suit

37.A.in the same place

B.in the same way

C.at the same time

D.on the same way

38.A.set up

B.made up

C.mixed

D.fixed

39.A.day

B.night

C.light

D.hour

40.A.For

B.To

C.At

D.On

41.A.fly

B.sail

C.walk

D.drive

42.A.have

B.suffer

C.endure

D.undergo

43.A.the other

B.others

C.the rest

D.rest

44.A.infected

B.affected

C.effected

D.defected



- |                        |                |                |                |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 45. A. mental          | B. physical    | C. metabolism  | D. emotional   |
| 46. A. worst           | B. best        | C. better      | D. worse       |
| 47. A. best            | B. better      | C. worst       | D. worse       |
| 48. A. day             | B. night       | C. any         | D. none        |
| 49. A. ability         | B. work        | C. tension     | D. illness     |
| 50. A. which           | B. where       | C. on which    | D. when        |
| 51. A. efforts         | B. medicine    | C. time        | D. patience    |
| 52. A. naturally       | B. normally    | C. averagely   | D. suitably    |
| 53. A. take            | B. cost        | C. spend       | D. use         |
| 54. A. settle in       | B. settle back | C. settle with | D. settle down |
| 55. A. looking forward | B. longing     | C. expecting   | D. waiting     |

#### IV. Sentence Completion (本大题共 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: *There are 5 incomplete sentences in this part. Complete them according to the Chinese given.*

brackets.

56. Since office safety concerns everyone in the company, \_\_\_\_\_. (新条例对经理们和员工们同样适用)
57. One student defined success in financial terms and she claimed success was \_\_\_\_\_. (“能够养活自己, 不需要依靠他人”)
58. The doctor told Mrs. Nolen that her decision to move to the countryside was an intelligent one and probably \_\_\_\_\_. (在一定程度上帮助她恢复了健康)
59. If you keep making efforts, \_\_\_\_\_. (你迟早会解决这个难题的)
60. Do you think whether \_\_\_\_\_? (父母在孩子们的成长过程中负有完全责任)

#### V. Writing (共 15 分)

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the following topic **Building Self-discipline**.*

*You should write at least 100 words and base your writing on the information below:*

1. 如何理解自律(self-discipline), 自律的重要性体现在哪里;
2. 培养自律有哪些方法。

注意:

1. 文章必须包含以上所提供的主要信息, 可适当发挥;
2. 字数不得少于 100 字;
3. 作文中不得提及考生个人信息, 如所在学校或考生信息。

## **Building Self-discipline**