

英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。第 I 卷第 1 页至第 12 页，第 II 卷第 13 页。

第 I 卷（选择题，共 125 分）

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号，用 0.5 毫米书写黑色字迹签字笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

I. Phonetics (5 points)

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>water</u> | B. <u>porter</u> | C. <u>daughter</u> | D. <u>laughter</u> |
| 2. A. <u>naked</u> | B. <u>addicted</u> | C. <u>smelled</u> | D. <u>rested</u> |
| 3. A. <u>structure</u> | B. <u>mixture</u> | C. <u>gesture</u> | D. <u>mature</u> |
| 4. A. <u>honest</u> | B. <u>chest</u> | C. <u>harvest</u> | D. <u>forest</u> |
| 5. A. <u>feather</u> | B. <u>leather</u> | C. <u>strengthen</u> | D. <u>southern</u> |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

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

6. —Bradford graduated from college with honors at a very young age.
—He _____ have been an outstanding student.
A. must B. could C. should D. might
7. None of us called the police when the two cars collided, _____?
A. didn't we B. don't we C. did we D. do we
8. Not only I but also Douglas and Miranda _____ fond of watching television.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
9. —May I have the _____ of dancing with you, Madame?
—Yes, of course.
A. pleasure B. joy C. right D. desire
10. Our president made a(n) _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.
A. indifferent B. inspiring C. flat D. dry
11. Diana was reading *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, completely _____ in the mysterious world.
A. being lost B. having lost C. losing D. lost
12. If I had known you weren't coming, I _____ a cake.
A. would not bake B. did not bake C. will not have baked D. would not have baked
13. Staying in a four-star hotel for a night costs _____ renting a house in the suburb for a month.
A. twice as much as B. twice more C. as much as twice D. as much twice as
14. In winter, traffic accidents occur _____ on the highway.
A. frequently B. suddenly C. usually D. rapidly

15. Only when I began to do it _____ that I had made a mistake.
 A. I realized B. I had realized C. did I realize D. would I realize
16. It was three weeks later _____ he heard the news.
 A. which B. that C. after D. when
17. He _____ live in a remote and underdeveloped country than in this modern but noisy city.
 A. prefers to B. likes to C. had better D. would rather
18. _____, Sam knows lots of things about philosophy.
 A. As he is young B. As young he is C. Young as is he D. Young as he is
19. Today the energy problem becomes critical. It _____ an immediate solution.
 A. calls on B. calls for C. calls up D. calls at
20. Dr. Zhang was always _____ the poor and the sick, his private clinic often providing them with free medical care.
 A. tended by B. absorbed in C. concerned about D. reminded of

III. Cloze (30 points)

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

The first snowboards were made in the 1960s. However, it was in the late 70s that they became more 21. Throughout the 80s, more and more people began taking up the sport, even though snowboards were not allowed on most ski hills. 22 its earlier problems, snowboarding is now the world's 23 growing winter sport and most resorts (度假地) welcome snowboards.

In 1963, a Grade 8 student named Tom Sims 24 a ski-board for a school project in New Jersey. Then, in 1966, a man named Sherman Poppen 25 two skis together for his kids on Christmas day. He called his invention "the Snurfer," which 26 the words "snow" and "surf." In

1969, Jake Burton Carpenter received a 27 for Christmas. He soon began designing boards, and today "Burton" is a popular 28 of snowboard.

By the 1980s, snowboarding had become very popular. 29, most ski resorts did not allow snowboarding because they thought it was too 30. Since many snowboarders were young, many older skiers did not want them on the ski hills. The snowboarders had to go to the backcountry, 31 patrolled (有巡逻的) resorts.

Rejection at the resorts did not 32 snowboarding from growing in popularity. Eventually, the owners of ski resorts changed their views. They 33 that they could make more money by allowing snowboarding. One by one, the resorts 34 to welcome snowboards. Today, many resorts even set 35 special areas where snowboarders can practice their creative tricks.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 21. A. spreading | B. popular | C. ordinary | D. interesting |
| 22. A. Besides | B. Instead of | C. Despite | D. Because of |
| 23. A. fastest | B. best | C. most slowly | D. most efficiently |
| 24. A. discovered | B. found | C. planned | D. designed |
| 25. A. bought | B. made | C. attached | D. mended |
| 26. A. combines | B. mixes | C. unites | D. associates |
| 27. A. tool | B. snurfer | C. board | D. ski |
| 28. A. brand | B. game | C. resort | D. person |
| 29. A. Therefore | B. Furthermore | C. Meanwhile | D. However |
| 30. A. showy | B. dangerous | C. exciting | D. harmful |
| 31. A. nearby | B. across | C. away from | D. close to |
| 32. A. fail | B. involve | C. stop | D. drop |
| 33. A. rejected | B. realized | C. fulfilled | D. denied |
| 34. A. wanted | B. hurried | C. refused | D. began |
| 35. A. aside | B. back | C. out | D. down |

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

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

Passage One

Win a week in England!

You still don't know what to do this summer? Well, here's your chance to win a one-week language course in Kent, England! Free4Fun and ETC (English Travel Connections) are giving away two trips to Rochester. This historic city is less than an hour's drive from London and close to the sea resort of Herne Bay. It is also the home of one of England's most famous writers, Charles Dickens. The town of Rochester is in Southeast England. Charles Dickens often wrote about it in his books. His home, Gad's Hill, is there, too. A popular attraction is Rochester Castle, a large Norman fortress. It was built in the 11th century and rebuilt during the 14th century. Other attractions are Rochester Cathedral, which was built during the 13th century, and Dickens Centre. It has got its name in honour of Dickens himself.

The trip to England includes:

- * travel by train (via the Eurotunnel) to and from any railway station in Germany
- * room and full board with a guest family for one week
- * language course in small groups
- * two trips to London
- * large choice of sports and entertainment
- * German-speaking advisors available 24 hours a day

Interested? All you have to do is to answer the following question:

When was Charles Dickens born?

So, take the chance and send your answer by 1 May to:

Free4Fun "Rochester"

Free4Fun, 24 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, 2FQ6VJ

fax: 089 / 85 763-103

e-mail: free4fun@netlight.com

The two winners will be contacted directly before 5 May. They will also be announced in the June issue of Free4Fun. Good luck!

For further information contact:

phone: (03212) 144 43

fax: (03212) 144 42

e-mail: info@etc.com

36. Rochester Cathedral was built in the _____.

- A. 1100s
- B. 1200s
- C. 1300s
- D. 1400s

37. What activities can you participate in during the trip?

- A. Working as an advisor.
- B. Learning German language.
- C. Travelling with a guest family.
- D. Enjoying sports and entertainment.

38. If you want to win a prize you have to send your answer to _____.

- A. the June issue of Free4fun
- B. free4fun@netlight.com
- C. info@etc.com
- D. ETC

39. The persons who know _____ of Charles Dickens are likely to win the free trip.

- A. the birth date
- B. the home town
- C. the major works
- D. the writing style

Passage Two

In 2000, with little but a bar and a church left to make it a destination, tiny St. James, Nebraska, was taken off state highway maps. Then the church closed, and the small farm village in the state's northeast corner looked set to just disappear. Thanks to five devoted women, it didn't.

In May 2001, after meeting with staff from the Center for Rural Affairs, the friends—Louise Guy, Vicky Koch, Jeanette Pinkelman, Mary Rose Pinkelman and Violet Pinkelman—opened a weekend market for vendors (小商贩) to sell handcrafts and local food.

“We felt like, what can we do to bring the community together?” says Mary Rose Pinkelman. “We decided to make a place to sell local goods.” They set up shop in the church school, which, though closed for nearly 40 years, had been well maintained. The first weekend, 16 vendors took over an old classroom. The result was an instant hit. Today, the market draws up to 70 vendors—who sell such items as homemade jellies, baked goods, hand-woven rugs, and farm-grown produce—and what Pinkelman calls an unexpected number of visitors. In the process, the market has made St. James a destination again, putting it back on the state road map.

40. According to Paragraph 1, what fate was St. James, Nebraska suffering?

A. The replacement of the church school. B. The disappearance from highway maps.

C. The closedown of the bar. D. The set-up of a market.

41. St. James in this passage is _____.

A. a small village B. a little farm

C. a tiny city D. a little town

42. What does the underlined phrase “an instant hit” (Paragraph 3) mean?

A. A fast blow. B. A sudden beat.

C. A big strike. D. A quick success.

43. St. James has been put back to the state road map due to _____.

A. the efforts of five women

B. the efforts of the Center for Rural Affairs

C. the vendors in the local place

D. the unexpected number of visitors

Passage Three

Romeo and Juliet was probably written in 1595, when Shakespeare was a young, successful playwright. He had already written comedies and history plays, but had not yet developed his skill at tragedy.

The power of fate is strong in Shakespeare's play. Chance and evil eventually join to bring tragedy. Chance involves Romeo in a murder; chance prevents a message from reaching Romeo in time; chance brings about a deadly meeting in a cemetery.

Many Elizabethans were followers of astrology (星相术) and believed that the stars could control events. Thus, *Romeo and Juliet* are referred to as “star-crossed lovers” whose stars doomed (命中注定) them to disaster.

Elizabethans also had a concept of fate in the person of Dame Fortune (命运女神). By spinning her wheel, she could raise the state of a beggar or lower that of a king. One of the fascinations of Shakespeare is the way in which he put these ideas into the play.

One of the most difficult things to decide about this play is the question of responsibility. Did irresistible fate bring tragedy to *Romeo and Juliet*, or were they themselves to blame? The fact that this question is not resolved by the author also helps to make Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* a fascinating work.

44. According to Paragraph 1, Shakespeare wrote *Romeo and Juliet* _____.

A. when he succeeded in comedies and history plays

B. after he had developed his skill in tragedy

C. before he wrote comedies and history plays

D. when he was no longer young

45. According to the passage, chance _____.
- involves Juliet in a murder
 - sends Romeo and Juliet into evil-doing
 - causes late arrival of a message for Romeo
 - leads to a happy meeting between Romeo and Juliet
46. The passage indicates that Shakespeare put _____ into *Romeo and Juliet*.
- historical events
 - Elizabethan beliefs
 - his personal experience
 - political issues at the time
47. What is unresolved about this play is _____.
- who is responsible for the tragedy
 - whether Romeo and Juliet are tragic characters
 - what the most fascinating element of the play is
 - how tragic fate can be avoided

Passage Four

Friends become a child's chosen family. If his social life is going well, he gains confidence. If he has trouble connecting, it hurts and can make him feel sad and withdrawn and lonely.

1. **Help your child communicate.** Naturally outgoing kids have an easier time expressing their interest in other children than shy ones do. But you can help build this skill through practice. Ask your child about his favorite games and toys. Praise him for specifics when he shows interest in other people: "You were so nice to let Roger talk about his little dog. I am proud of you."

2. **Keep play short and sweet.** Parents should keep early play dates short, so no one gets too tired and everyone has fun. Schedule the next one soon after that, so kids can quickly build on their comfort foundation.

3. **Know your child.** If your child is bossy, talk with him and agree beforehand on which toys will be shared and which ones should be put away because your child just can't seem to share them. If you have a shy child, match him with a younger child so he has a chance to be the leader.

4. **Help your child help others.** Encourage your child to be a better friend by helping him include others in play. If you see someone being excluded, don't ignore it. This is an opportunity to work on your child's ability to understand others. "Rachel is being left out. That must make her feel very sad. Can you think of a way to include her in the game?"

5. **Help your kids help themselves.** If your child is the one who's being ignored or treated badly, teach him to speak up.

48. Which word can best describe a child who is good at connecting?

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| A. Bossy. | B. Confident. |
| C. Proud. | D. Showy. |

49. According to the passage, parents can help their children communicate by _____.

- showing their own interest in other children
- encouraging their interest in other children
- playing games with them
- buying them more toys

50. The phrase "left out" in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to "_____."

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. neglected | B. criticised |
| C. not included | D. not respected |

51. What is probably the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| A. How to Help Your Child Help Others | B. How to Educate a Shy Child |
| C. How to Communicate with Your Child | D. How to Help Your Child Make Friends |

Passage Five

Memory is the ability to keep track of things that have happened in the past. Memory really is learning. One needs memory to ride a bicycle. A dog needs to remember if it is to come when called.

Memory is said to be stored in the brain as a "memory trace (记忆痕)." What makes up this trace is not known. Some scientists believe that certain chemical substances may carry certain memories. For example, one substance, when given to rats, causes them to fear the dark.

Other research into memory has to do with how the brain works. Psychologists use three means to find out how a person remembers. For example, give a person a grocery list. Let the person memorize the list, then put it away. The most natural way to find out how much a person remembers of the grocery list is to ask what he or she remembers. This is called the method of recall. Another method is called recognition. Give the person another grocery list. Ask him or her to choose items on the first list from the items that are on only the second list. Often a person will be able to recognize things that he or she cannot recall. A third method of finding how much a person remembers is called relearning. Here the person is asked to read over the first list. The person will probably learn the list the second time faster than he did the first time. The difference in the time it takes to relearn the list is thought of as a measure of how much a person has remembered.

One way of remembering something is to repeat it many times. Interest is very important. Boring lists of facts are much more difficult to remember than something that we understand and are interested in. Motivation, or wanting to do something, is also important. Motivation is linked with reward. For example, a hungry animal quickly learns how to do something if that action gets the animal food. In humans, wanting to learn is often motivation. The praise of a teacher or the knowledge that an answer is correct is rewarding.

52. We can learn from the 2nd paragraph that _____.

- A. bad memories may cause rats to fear the dark
- B. it is hard to tell what a memory trace consists of
- C. chemical substances carry certain memories
- D. memory is stored in the brain as a substance

53. The way to pick out the items on the first list from the second is known as _____.

- A. recognition
- B. recall
- C. memorization
- D. relearning

54. What is considered as a measure of how much one has remembered?

- A. The length of the list.
- B. The type of list items.
- C. The time difference of relearning.
- D. The time difference of brain working.

55. A good way to train an animal to do something quickly is to _____.

- A. make the action easy
- B. praise it in words
- C. reward it with food
- D. weaken its motivation

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. What do you mean | B. What about you |
| C. I'm not sure | D. What a pity |
| E. What do you think | F. Sounds great |
| G. Say, why don't you come with us | H. Do you mean it |

Jessica: I'm so excited! We have two weeks off! What are you going to do?

Natasha: 56. I guess I'll just stay home. Maybe I'll catch up on my reading. 57? Any plans?

Jessica: Well, my parents have rented an apartment in California. I'm going to take long walks along the beach every day and do lots of swimming.

Natasha: 58!

Jessica: 59? My parents will be happy to have you with us.

Natasha: 60? I'd love to!

英 语

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

注意事项:

1. 第 II 卷 1 页, 用 0.5 毫米书写黑色字迹签字笔在答题卡上指定的答题区域内作答。
2. 在此试卷上答题, 答案无效。

VI. Writing (25 points)

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

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 所在的酒店需招聘数名管理人员, 请你写一则招聘广告。内容包括:

- 1、招聘原因和人数;
- 2、招聘对象 (年龄、性别、学历要求、工作经验等);
- 3、优先考虑条件 (如: 高学历、有多年工作经验、会外语等);
- 4、报名时间、地点和联系方式。

Job Vacancy

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2008年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试

英语试题参考答案和评分参考

I. Phonetics (5 points, one point each)

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points, one point each)

6. A 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. B
11. D 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. C
16. B 17. D 18. D 19. B 20. C

III. Cloze (30 points, two points each)

21. B 22. C 23. A 24. D 25. C
26. A 27. B 28. A 29. D 30. B
31. C 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. A

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points, three points each)

36. B 37. D 38. B 39. A 40. B
41. A 42. D 43. A 44. A 45. C
46. B 47. A 48. B 49. B 50. C
51. D 52. B 53. A 54. C 55. C

V. Daily Conversation (15 points, three points each)

56. C 57. B 58. F 59. G 60. H

VI. Writing (25 points)

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:

- ① 本题总分为25分,分五档给分。
- ② 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- ③ 纳入第五档次的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- ④ 字数不足100的,酌情扣1~2分。
- ⑤ 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- ⑥ 如书写较差,以至影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21分~25分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16分~20分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11分~15分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6分~10分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1分~5分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
0分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。