



河北省 2023 年普通高校专升本考试

英语试卷

(考试时间 60 分钟) (总分 100 分)

说明: 请将答案填写在在答题纸的相应位置上, 填在其它位置上无效

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. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ro</u> se | B. <u>po</u> st | C. <u>smo</u> ke | D. <u>co</u> me |
| 2. A. <u>sugge</u> stion | B. <u>condi</u> tion | C. <u>congratula</u> tion | D. <u>emo</u> tion |
| 3. A. <u>hang</u> | B. <u>ang</u> ry | C. <u>you</u> ng | D. <u>wro</u> ng |
| 4. A. <u>bow</u> l | B. <u>cow</u> | C. <u>crow</u> d | D. <u>down</u> |
| 5. A. <u>stamp</u> s | B. <u>duck</u> s | C. <u>dog</u> s | D. <u>giraffe</u> s |

II. Situational Dialogue (10 points)

Directions: In this section there is a long dialogue with 5 missing sentences. At the end of the dialogue, there is a list of given choices. You are required to select the ONE that best fits into the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre. Note that there are two additional choices and you may not use any of the choices in the list more than once.

Clerk: Can I help you this evening, sir?

Traveler: _____ 6 _____

Clerk: OK, do you have your tickets already this evening?

Traveler: Yes, I do.

Clerk: OK, sir, would you like smoking or non-smoking seats?

Traveler: _____ 7 _____

Clerk: OK, this evening you're going to be traveling out on flight 317.

Your seat is 17A, non-smoking, window.

Traveler: Thank you. _____ 8 _____

Clerk: No, sir.

Traveler: Thank you very much.

Clerk: Were there any bags you'd like checked this evening?

Traveler: _____ 9 _____

Clerk: OK. Is your name and address on your bag, sir?

Traveler: Yes, it is.

Clerk: OK, that will be one bag checked to Shanghai. Your flight will be departing out of Gate 22 this evening. Boarding time is 6:40 and your flight leaves at 7 o'clock.

Traveler: _____ 10 _____

Clerk: Have an enjoyable flight this evening.

- A. Do you need to see my passport?
B. A cup of coffee, please.
C. Yes please, only one.
D. Thank you very much indeed.
E. When are you planning on traveling?
F. I'm traveling to Shanghai.
G. No smoking please.

III. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A (30 points)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the statement. Mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

On our 18th birthdays we might get a cake and a card, maybe a special gift.

But there is an unwanted and sometimes painful present that many of us get at that time of life -- wisdom teeth.

They usually come between the ages of 17 and 25 and there are usually four at the back of your mouth. They're known as wisdom teeth because they arrive at a time when we might be beginning to feel wise.

Although, some studies have said that only a little more than half of people get their wisdom



teeth at all.

For those that do, they can cause a lot of pain as they break through the gums and try to find a space in the corners of our mouths -- and dentists may recommend removing them. So if we don't really need them, why do we have them? Well, the answer that most experts give is that we may not need them now, but our ancestors did.

That's because they ate tough, uncooked foods -- things like meat, plants and nuts. So having wisdom teeth helped them grind the foods down to make them easier to eat. Of course, now we cook many of these tougher foods to make them softer, so we don't

need to work so hard with our teeth.

And over time, our jaws have become smaller. There's often still space for the wisdom teeth to grow in the jaw yet not quite enough for them to erupt in the mouth -- and that's often the reason for the pain.

Can we choose the cake and the card instead?

11. According to the passage, wisdom teeth most probably come at the age of _____.

- A. 16 B. 24 C. 35 D. 26

12. _____ may have their wisdom teeth.

- A. At most half of people B. No more than half of people
C. Much more than half of people D. More than half of people

13. What does "do" in the sentence "For those that do ..." stand for?

- A. Get wisdom teeth. B. Remove wisdom teeth.
C. Grind wisdom teeth. D. Break wisdom teeth.

14. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Usually wisdom teeth break through the gums and erupt in the corners of our mouths.
B. Our ancestors' jaws were bigger than ours.
C. Our teeth do not need to work hard now because our jaws have become smaller.
D. Our ancestors needed wisdom teeth to chew hard foods.

15. According to the passage, the reason for the pain is _____.

- A. There's fairly enough space for the wisdom teeth.
B. There's not enough space for the wisdom teeth.
C. There's no space for the wisdom teeth.
D. The foods are becoming harder.

Passage 2

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

Did you like reading at school? Well, according to recent research, reading fiction at a young age could give us a more complex view of the world, and allow us to better understand other people's lives.

This is particularly true for literary fiction, which focuses on people's lives and the social issues that may affect them.

The researchers based their conclusions on four surveys of adults in the country.

In all four studies, participants were asked about the type of reading they do, as well as about a different aspect of the way in which they see the world and see themselves.

The first study found that among more than 350 people, increased reading of literary fiction when growing up was connected with greater "psychological richness." This might mean having an open mind and trying to gain wisdom in life.

In the second study, the researchers said that among around 2,200 university students.

those who read literary fiction were less likely to simply accept authority.

The third study found that reading any fiction as a young person gave people a sense of perspective and empathy (共情). Around 1,500 participants were involved in this one.

Finally, based on results from the fourth study -- of around 1,000 people -- there searchers concluded that people who read literary fiction early in life were more likely to have a complex worldview.

Whether or not participants reported that they were currently reading literary fiction did not affect how complex their worldview was. This suggests that reading as a young person has more of an impact.

The authors said that fiction is a useful tool for understanding that the world is a complex place, full of differences.

They believe it could even provide us with skills to live in societies that include all sorts of different people.

16. Participants in the research were _____.

- A. babies B. pupils
C. Adults D. teenagers

17. What's the best explanation for "psychological richness" in the passage?

- A. Skills to live. B. Mode of thinking.
C. The world full of differences. D. Open-mindedness and life wisdom.

18. According to the passage, university students who read literary fiction would _____.

- A. not easily accept authority B. probably accept authority
C. certainly not accept authority D. simply accept authority

19. Which of the following statements is supported by the fourth study?

- A. Participants were greatly affected by their current reading.
B. Our worldview tends to be simpler if we read literary fiction in our adult life
C. Participants were slightly influenced by their current reading.
D. Our worldview tends to be more affected if we read literary fiction at a young age

20. Which can be the best title for this passage?

- A. Reading Fiction Promotes Our Literacy
B. Reading Fiction Helps Us Understand Others
C. Reading Fiction Makes Us More Complex
D. Reading Fiction Improves Our Reading Skills

Section B (20 points)

Directions: In this section there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter: Please mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

To succeed in the world market, it is 21 to learn as much as possible about the conditions in overseas markets. In the past, companies with international ambitions 22 familiarized themselves with any differences in the legal system or in the procedures used in the day-to-day business of import and export.

Modern trade, however, 23 more. Today the company seeking international success must also understand the people who live and work in countries they 24 with, how they think, behave and do business. In 25, today's market leaders must acquire greater cultural awareness.

Business people operating in foreign markets often fail to consider that cultural differences can 26 in a variety of approaches to everyday business activities such as the way a cross-cultural team cooperates or how it 27 its meetings.

One of the main benefits of investing in our cultural awareness programs is that they can help you to 28 exploit (发挥) your business potential, leaving you better prepared to succeed. Our cultural awareness training classes will demonstrate the importance of taking into

29 how other nationalities think and behave and how they might see you. We can also help you develop the skills you need to construct effective working 30 and overcome difficulties that may arise when working with colleagues or customers from different nationalities and cultures.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| A. conducts | D.account | G. deal | J.careful | M.strength |
| B. fully | E.result | H.finishes | K.relationships | N.requests |
| C. short | F.find | I.only | L.essential | O.slowly |

IV. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

As early as our late 31, our brains start losing neurons (神经元) and even start to become weaker once we reach 65. This may sound 32, but it happens to everyone. The good news is that there are many things we can do to age-proof our brains. The more active our brains are, the 33 they'll be affected by aging. Here are four simple suggestions that will give your brain good exercise.

Be social

Research has found that being social is one of the keys to living a long and happy life. 34 does socializing help to improve one's mood and mental well-being, it can also prevent memory loss in later life. Social interaction keeps our brains mentally engaged.

Play sports and go dancing

It's important to develop the areas of the brain that 35 it to the body. Movement improves brain function 36 a number of levels and helps to develop motor skills. It also boosts our memories and strengthens neuronal networks.

Play an instrument

Research has shown a person who has played an instrument for more than 10 years will have a much better memory than someone who hasn't. It also helps children become more self-disciplined, attentive, and better at planning. Playing an instrument makes us better at processing sound, 37 musicians are very good at understanding how people feel based on the tone of their voice

Learn another language

Bilingual brains work much harder than monolingual brains. Learning another language builds grey matter in the brain, 38 controls many of the brain's functions, including sensory perception,



memory, and 39 making.

The most important thing is to challenge your brain as often as you can. Studies have shown that

40 brushing your teeth with your “wrong” hand stimulates your brain!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 31. A. twelfths | B. twentieths | C. twenties | D. twenty |
| 32. A. frightening | B. fright | C. frightened | D. frighten |
| 33. A. more | B. much | C. better | D. less |
| 34. A. Not only | B. Not until | C. As if | D. If so |
| 35. A. control | B. compare | C. connect | D. concentrate |
| 36. A. on | B. with | C. under | D. above |
| 37. A. however | B. so | C. since | D. though |
| 38. A. what | B. where | C. that | D. which |
| 39. A. position | B. emotion | C. decision | D. occasion |
| 40. A. only | B. even | C. whether | D. also |

V. Writing (15 points)

Directions: In this part you are required to write a composition entitled *My Dream in the New*

Era in no less than 100 words according to the following Chinese outline. Please remember to write it on the Answer Sheet.

1. 新时代你的梦想是什么;
2. 请具体加以解释;
3. 你如何为实现梦想而奋斗。

佳鑫诺升本在线
JIAXINNUO UPGRADE ONLINE



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I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are 4 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. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>d</u> ecorate | B. <u>e</u> nergy | C. <u>m</u> edia | D. <u>p</u> rofessor |
| 2. A. <u>e</u> xcuse | B. <u>c</u> ontinue | C. <u>r</u> efuse | D. <u>s</u> uccess |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> elebrate | B. <u>c</u> ommon | C. <u>c</u> ycle | D. <u>p</u> erformance |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> arge | B. <u>ch</u> aracter | C. <u>ch</u> urch | D. <u>m</u> atch |
| 5. A. <u>f</u> lood | B. <u>s</u> poon | C. <u>s</u> oon | D. <u>ch</u> oose |

II. Situational Dialogue (10 points)

Directions: In this section there is a long conversation with 5 missing sentences. At the end of the conversation, there is a list of given choices. You are required to select the ONE that best fits into the conversation. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center. Note that there are two additional choices and you can not use any of the choices in the list more than once.

- Laura: Hi, Tim!
- Tim: Hi! Laura, Nice to see you! What are you doing here?
- Laura: 6 There are so many clubs.
- Tim: There are 20 clubs in total and I'm in charge of the Green Life Club. Would you like to join us?
- Laura: Green life? What's it about?
- Tim: 7 We want more people to know that the earth is in danger and we need to do something about it now.
- Laura: That's really true. We are hearing a lot about it these days. 8
- Tim: We make signs to put up in classrooms and dormitories to arouse students' awareness

about saving water and electricity.

Laura: Sounds good.

Tim: We also plant trees every March and we go to some scenic spots to pick garbage every two weeks.

Laura: Well, I'm kind of interested in your club. The problem that is I have already joined the Student Union and the Drama Club. 9

Tim: Well, when I was a freshman last year, I joined four clubs. And now I'm just with this one. You'll gradually get to know what really interests you. 10

Laura: Thank you for your advice. I'll have a try.

A. Why not fill in this form to join us?

B. Well, I'm just looking around.

C. How long have you been here?

D. Environmental protection.

E. What kind of activities do you have?

F. I am sure I will benefit from it.

G. I'm afraid I won't have enough time and energy.

III. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A (30 points)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the statement. Mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

Online meetings may affect creativity, study finds. Many companies have moved online because of COVID-19, with work meetings around the world taking place virtually instead of in the office. But a recent study has found that online meetings may affect creative thinking.

The study, published in *Nature*, included 602 people who were divided into random pairs. Each pair was given five minutes to think of creative uses for an item such as a frisbee, and then one minute to choose the most creative idea. Some pairs were asked to work together on a video call while others worked in person. The results showed that the in-person pairs had more ideas than the virtual pairs. However, virtual groups were better at choosing the best idea.

Some researches were also done to see whether focusing on a screen can affect a person's creativity. Teams working together virtually spent more time looking directly at each other and remembered less

of their surroundings when asked later. The in-person pairs spent more time looking around the room, but also had more ideas.

The researchers did the same study with 1,490 engineers. The pairs were asked to think of new product ideas and choose one as an idea for their company. The results were similar to the first study, with the engineers who met in person thinking of more product ideas, and the virtual pairs making slightly better decisions about which idea to choose.

The results suggest that businesses should think carefully about which tasks can be done online, and which—like thinking of new ideas—should be done in person.

11. According to the passage, under the influence of COVID-19, besides office meetings, some companies also have meetings _____.
A. airline
B. online
C. underline
D. outline
12. How many pairs were there in the study published in *Nature*?
A. 602
B. 1490
C. 745
D. 301
13. What does the phrase “in person” in the passage mean?
A. Going somewhere and doing something oneself.
B. Communicating by email.
C. Asking someone else for help.
D. Experiencing something different.
14. According to the last paragraph, the study results suggested that _____.
A. if a company wants to get more creative ideas, online meetings should be held
B. all tasks can be done online
C. if a company wants to get more creative ideas, in person meetings should be held
D. businesses should pay less attention on which tasks can be done online
15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The study published in *Nature* showed that online meetings may affect creativity.
B. The study with engineers showed that the virtual pairs made slightly better decisions about which idea to choose.
C. Focusing on a screen can affect a person’s creativity.
D. The in-person pairs had fewer ideas than the virtual pairs.

Passage 2

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

Many people believe that teaching children music makes them smarter, better able to learn new things. But the organizers of a new study say there's no scientific evidence that early musical training affects the intelligence of young people.

An estimated 80 percent of American adults think music lessons improve children's ability to learn or their performance in school. They say that the satisfaction for learning to play a new song helps a child express creativity.

Researchers at Harvard University, however, have found that there's one thing musical training does not do. They say it does not make children more intelligent.

Samuel Mehr, a graduate student at Harvard's School of Education, says it is wrong to think that learning to play a musical instrument improves a child's intellectual development. He says the evidence comes from studies that measured the mental ability of two groups of 4-year-olds and their parents. One group attended music class, the other went to a class that places importance on the visual arts — arts that can be seen.

“The evidence there is ‘no’. We found no evidence for any advantage on any of these tests for the kids participating in these music class,” said Mehr. There was no evidence that the musical training group did much better on the mental tasks than the other group. The researchers confirmed the results with a larger group of children and their parents.

Mr. Mehr says music lessons may not offer children a fast easy way to gain entry to the best schools later of their life. But he says the training is still important for cultural reasons. In his words, “We teach music because music is important for us.”

16. The word “intelligence” in Para. 1 can be best understood as the ability to _____.
A. speak
B. dance
C. learn
D. paint
17. According to the second paragraph, most of the American adults think that _____.
A. children’s ability to learn can be improved by music lessons
B. teachers are satisfied with students who can play a new song
C. students with good performance in school should learn music
D. music lessons are more important than other lessons in school
18. Which of the following belongs to “visual arts”?
A. music
B. photography
C. literature
D. talk show

19. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by Samuel Mehr?
- A. Learning to play a musical instrument can't improve a child's intellectual development.
 - B. Kids gain no advantage in their mental ability from participating in music classes.
 - C. Music lessons may not add to students chance in receiving the best education.
 - D. Music training is unimportant.
20. What can be the best title for this passage?
- A. The Best Way to Improve Students' Intelligence
 - B. No Evidence Found on the Effect of Musical Training on Intelligence
 - C. Benefits of Musical Training
 - D. How to Improve Students' Performance in School

Section B (20 points)

Directions: In this section there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choice. Each choice in the blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter **for each item on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Seven hours may be the ideal amount of time for people in middle and old age to sleep, new research suggests.

In a study from the University of Cambridge and China's Fudan University, 21 500,000 British adults between the ages of 38 and 73 completed surveys about their sleep. Many also 22 cognitive (认知的) tests, and about a third completed survey on their mental 23 and well-being.

The results 24 that participants who said they slept an 25 of about seven hours a day did best in the cognitive tests, had the lowest symptoms (症状) of anxiety and depression, and had the highest feelings of well-being.

Brain scans done on almost 40,000 participants showed that the areas of the brain most affected by sleep included the memory center. However, Sahakian said the researchers are not yet sure why too much sleep could have a 26 effect, although one idea was that people might 27 longer time in bed if they sleep poorly and wake up a lot.

Sahakian said that 28 a good night's sleep is important for people of all ages, adding, "I think it is as important as getting 29."

However, Russell Foster, a sleep expert at the University of Oxford who did not take 30 in the study, disagreed with the results, telling us that the ideal amount of sleep is different for everyone, and

that "one size does not fit all."

A. showed	D. nearly	G. closely	J. health	M. exercise
B. challenging	E. getting	H. completed	K. part	N. teach
C. spend	F. average	I. salary	L. confident	O. negative

IV. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Holidays are a wonderful time to spend with friends and family, eating and sharing stories. Whether you are waiting at airports or spending time on train, buses or cars, these situations can give you great 31 to learn English. Here are some ideas that you can use to improve your English over the holidays.

Published materials

Airports and train stations often have 32 selling published materials. Buy an English-language publication to read it while you are waiting or spending quiet time at a hotel or in a home. Look at the images and read the lines below them. 33 you do not understand all the words, you can use the images to help you understand some of them. Later, you can use an online dictionary to look 34 the words you want to learn.

Conversation

While traveling, we 35 see people from other countries who are also waiting or exploring a new place. If you hear someone asking for information in English, you 36 offer to help or simply greet them in English to talk. A friendly conversation is usually welcome 37 travelers share their experience.

Writing about your day

Writing about your day is a great way to 38 your English writing skills. Draw images of 39 you see or do in your travels and look up the English words for the places or events later if you cannot think of them at the time. Using English to 40 your holiday will help you to put new words to use and make them stay in your memory longer. And you will have a wonderful record of your travel to look at long after the holiday is over.

31. A. challenges B. factors C. chances D. skills
32. A. stores B. restrooms C. elevators D. security



- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 33. A. Not until | B. As if | C. So that | D. Even if |
| 34. A. up | B. at | C. after | D. around |
| 35. A. seldom | B. often | C. quickly | D. lonely |
| 36. A. might | B. must | C. will | D. dare |
| 37. A. but | B. yet | C. as | D. until |
| 38. A. produce | B. protect | C. practice | D. pretend |
| 39. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. where |
| 40. A. delay | B. determine | C. divide | D. describe |

V. Writing (15 points)

Directions: In this part you are required to write a composition entitled ***My View on Failure*** in no less than 100 words according to the following Chinese outline. Please remember to write it **on the Composition Sheet**.

1. 人们对失败的态度与看法;
2. 你对失败的理解;
3. 从失败中获得了什么。

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I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are 4 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. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>n</u> ature | B. <u>a</u> ttitude | C. <u>c</u> atch | D. <u>b</u> alance |
| 2. A. <u>i</u> nvi <u>t</u> e | B. <u>p</u> ick | C. <u>e</u> lectr <u>i</u> c | D. <u>d</u> im |
| 3. A. <u>th</u> ough | B. smoo <u>th</u> | C. <u>th</u> ese | D. lea <u>th</u> er |
| 4. A. <u>b</u> ea <u>s</u> t | B. <u>s</u> ea <u>s</u> on | C. mea <u>s</u> ure | D. <u>b</u> rea <u>t</u> he |
| 5. A. <u>bl</u> o <u>u</u> se | B. <u>c</u> o <u>s</u> in | C. <u>r</u> o <u>u</u> nd | D. <u>a</u> l <u>o</u> ud |

II. Situational Dialogues (10 points)

Directions: In this section there is a long conversation with 5 missing sentences. At the end of the conversation, there is a list of given choices. You are required to select the ONE that best fits into the conversation. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center. Note that there are two additional choices and you can not use any of the choices in the list more than once.

Li Hua: Excuse me, sir, are you Mr. John Green from Australia?

John Green: Oh, yes, I'm John Green from Australia Trading Company Ltd.

Li Hua: 6 I'm Li Hua, the director of Shijiazhuang Import & Export Company. And I come here specially to meet you.

John Green: How do you do, Miss Li? It's very kind of you to come here meet us.

Li Hua: How do you do? (They shake hands) And how many people are there in your party? Three?

John Green: Yes, three people altogether. This is Mr. Burns and this is Ms. Jones, 7

Li Hua: Welcome to Shijiazhuang. Is this your first trip to China?

John Green: No. 8 But this is indeed our first trip to Shijiazhuang. We take it our great honor being invited by you to visit your beautiful city.Li Hua: Well, every city has something of its own. Shijiazhuang, the capital city of Hebei province, is one of the beautiful cities in Northern China. 9

John Green: Thank you, Li Hua. I'm sure all of us will have a wonderful time in Shijiazhuang.

Li Hua: 10

John Green: About a week.

Li Hua: We will have enough time of our business talks. And in the interval between talks, we'll arrange a visit to the Great Wall.

John Green: Wonderful! I must say nothing would please me more. Thank you!

Li Hua: My pleasure. Let's go to the hotel now. This way please.

A. I'm sure you need a good rest after your long journey.

B. We visit China frequently.

C. Allow me to introduce myself.

D. How long do you intend to stay?

E. Both are our delegation members.

F. When will you leave for Australia?

G. And I hope all of you will have a pleasant stay here.

III. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A (30 points)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the statement. Mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

Passage1

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

Surveys about freshman tell us why most students go to colleges: 88% want a "better chance for a good joy" and 81% want to be "rich and wealthy." However, most students today cannot reach these goals. One careful study has discovered that the undergraduates are spending less time in study — from about 25 hours per week in the early 1960s to below 15 hours today.

Studying also leads to better college grades. To have better grades means higher chances of becoming "rich and wealthy". One study of 20,000 alumni (校友) 15 years after their graduation



found the following results. Those who were in the top third of the class earned a lot more than those in the middle third. The middle third earned more than classmates in the bottom third. Not surprisingly, those whose grades were not good at college wished they had studied more in school.

Whether students should study alone or with others is more complicated. If the teachers leave problems for students to solve, group study is often helpful if students first try to study by themselves. But simply getting together with classmates without first studying alone seems bad for learning. In choosing courses, many students prefer classes with a little homework and easy grading. Yet taking harder courses with longer reading and more papers helps to increase learning.

In college, there will still be plenty of time for fun. Once again, however, researchers find that not all outside activities are good. In general, activities, such as participating in student organizations and talking with classmates can be more fruitful.

Last but not least, college is a wonderful place to have new interests, enrich your experience, and set your goals. In doing so, you might think again about whether “being rich and wealthy” should be your main reason for studying in college. According to several investigators, money seekers are usually less satisfied with their lives. Maybe they are more likely to neglect things that are more important, such as family, friends and work.

11. The majority of students go to college with the goal of ____ .
- A. serving the country B. earning much money
- C. becoming famous D. seeking fun
12. Compared with the students in the early 1960s, today's undergraduates spend ____ hours less on study.
- A. 15 B. 25
- C. 10 D. 40
13. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Grades do affect the chances of becoming rich.
- B. Those who got top grades in college wished they had studied harder.
- C. Studying alone before getting together in a group can be helpful for students.
- D. Challenging courses can give the students more benefit than the easy ones.
14. Which of the following activities is beneficial for college students?
- A. Watching TV
- B. Playing with the computer.
- C. Serving in student organizations.

D. Talking with online friends.

15. Why do people who focus on making money feel less satisfied with life?

- A. Because they don't have other hobbies.
- B. Because they are single-minded.
- C. Because they are lonely.
- D. Because they take less care of families and friends.

Passage2

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

Would it surprise you to learn that, like animals, trees communicate with each other and transmit their wealth to the next generation?

UBC Professor Simard explains how trees are much more complex than most of us ever imagined. Although Charles Darwin thought that trees are competing for survival of the fittest, Simard shows just how wrong he was. In fact, the opposite is true: trees survive through their co-operation and support, passing around necessary nutrition “depending on who needs it”.

Nitrogen(氮) and carbon are shared through miles of underground fungi(真菌) networks, making sure that all trees in the forest ecological system give and receive just the right amount to keep them all healthy. This hidden system works in a very similar way to the networks of neurons(神经元) in our brains, and when one tree is destroyed, it affects all.

Simard talks about “mother trees”, usually the largest and oldest plants on which all other trees depend. She explains how dying trees pass on the wealth to the next generation, transporting important minerals to young trees so they may continue to grow. When humans cut down “mother trees” with no awareness of these highly complex “tree societies” or the networks on which they feed, we are reducing the chances of survival for the entire forest.

“We didn't take any notice of it,” Simard says sadly. “Dying trees move nutrition into the young trees before dying, but we never give them chance. ” If we could put across the message to the forestry industry, we could make a huge difference towards our environmental protection efforts for the future.

16. Which is the closest meaning of the word “transmit” in Paragraph 1?

- A. change
- B. pass on
- C. exchange



- D. support
17. The underlined word “the opposite is true” in Paragraph 2 probably means that trees ____.
- A. depend on each other
- B. compete for survival
- C. protect their own wealth
- D. provide support for dying trees
18. “Mother trees” are very important because they ____.
- A. look the largest in size the forest
- B. seem more likely to be cut down by humans
- C. pass on nutrition to young trees
- D. know more about the complex “tree societies”
19. The underlined word “it” in the last paragraph refers to ____.
- A. how “tree societies” work
- B. how trees grow old
- C. how forestry industry develops
- D. how young trees survive
20. Which of the following statements is NOT CORRECT according to the passage?
- A. Trees communicate with each other more deeply than we think.
- B. Nitrogen and carbon play very important roles in the forest ecological system.
- C. When “mother trees” are cut down, we are reducing the chances of survival for the forest.
- D. We couldn't make efforts for the future environmental protection.

Section B (20 points)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choice. Each choice in blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

To forgive is a virtue, but no one has ever said it is easy. When someone has deeply 21 you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your hate. However, forgiveness is possible, and it can be surprisingly 22 to your physical and mental health. People who forgive show less sadness, anger and stress and more hopefulness, according to a recent research.

How should you start to 23 ? Try the following steps:

Calm yourself. To make your anger die away, try a simple stress-management technique. You can 24 a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, or someone you love.

Don't wait for an apology. Many times the person who hurt you does not intend to apologize. They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way.

If you 25 for people to apologize, you could be waiting an awfully long time. Keep in mind that forgiveness does not 26 mean becoming friends again with the person who upset you.

Take the control away from your offender (冒犯者). Rethinking about your hurt gives power to the person who caused you pain. Instead of 27 on your wounded feelings, learn to look for the love, beauty and 28 around you.

Try to see things from your offender's angle. If you understand your 29, you may realize that he or she was acting out of unawareness, fear, and even love. You may want to write a letter to yourself from your offender's point of view.

Don't forget to forgive yourself. For some people, forgiving themselves is the biggest 30. But it can rob you of your self-confidence if you don't do it.

A. focusing	D. hurt	G. friend	J. offender	M. recognize
B. challenge	E. necessarily	H. beneficial	K. kindness	N. take
C. forgive	F. start	I. wait	L. ignoring	O. anger

IV. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

There is an English saying: “Laughter is the best medicine.” Until recently, few people took the saying 31. Now, however, doctors have begun to look into laughter and the 32 it has on the human body. They have found that laughter really can improve people's health.

Tests were 33 to study the effects of laughter on the body. People watched funny films while doctors checked their hearts, blood pressure, breathing and muscles. It was found that laughter has similar effects to physical exercise. It 34 blood pressure, the heart beating and breathing; it also works several groups of muscles in the face, the stomach and even the feet. If laughter exercise the body, it must be 35.

Other tests have shown that laughter appears to be able to reduce the effect of pain 36 the body. In one experiment doctors produced pain in groups of students 37 listened to different



radio programs. The group that tolerated the pain for the longest time was the group which listened to a funny program. The reason why laughter can 38 pain seems to be that it helps to produce a kind of chemicals in the brain which diminish both stress and pain.

As a result of these discoveries, some doctors in the United States now hold laughter clinics in which they help to improve their patients' condition by 39 them to laugh. They have found that even if their patients do not really feel like 40, making them smile is enough to produce beneficial effects similar to those caused by laughter.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 31. A. carefully | B. seriously | C. heavily | D. kindly |
| 32. A. effects | B. affect | C. affection | D. exercise |
| 33. A. carried out | B. carried forward | C. made over | D. handed out |
| 34. A. destroys | B. balances | C. decreases | D. increases |
| 35. A. interesting | B. harmful | C. beneficial | D. boring |
| 36. A. on | B. in | C. to | D. within |
| 37. A. who | B. which | C. where | D. what |
| 38. A. produce | B. reduce | C. raise | D. rise |
| 39. A. making | B. discouraging | C. encouraging | D. forcing |
| 40. A. to smile | B. smiling | C. to laugh | D. laughing |

V. Writing (15 points)

Directions: In this part you are required to write a composition entitled *My View on Happiness* in no less than 120 words according to the following Chinese outline. Please remember to write it **on the**

Answer Sheet.

1. 你对幸福的理解;
2. 生活中你觉得幸福的一件事情;
3. 影响幸福的重要因素。

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河北省 2020 年普通高校专升本考试

英语试卷

(考试时间: 60 分钟) (总分: 100 分)

说明: 请将答案填写在答题纸相应位置上, 填在其它位置上无效。

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> uggest | B. <u>s</u> udden | C. <u>s</u> uffer | D. m <u>u</u> sic |
| 2. A. <u>l</u> abel | B. <u>l</u> ater | C. <u>l</u> atter | D. <u>l</u> azy |
| 3. A. <u>t</u> each | B. <u>s</u> chool | C. <u>l</u> unch | D. <u>c</u> heat |
| 4. A. <u>l</u> augh | B. <u>t</u> aught | C. <u>c</u> aught | D. <u>d</u> aughter |
| 5. A. <u>f</u> unction | B. <u>str</u> ucture | C. <u>n</u> uclear | D. m <u>u</u> scle |

II. Situational Dialogue (10 points)

Directions: In this section there is a long dialogue with 5 missing sentences. At the end of the dialogue, there is a list of given choices. You are required to select the ONE that best fits into the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre. Note that there are two additional choices and you may not use any of the choices in the list more than once.

John: Good Morning, I am John and I have an appointment with Doctor Clark at 8:30.

Nurse: Let me pull your record. In the meantime, please sign-in and have a seat.

John: OK, thank you.

Nurse: John, follow me to Room A please.

John: OK.

Nurse: Here we are. _____ 6 _____?

John: Well, lately I have been feeling tired, and occasionally have had really bad headaches and an upset stomach (胃不舒服). On top of that, I have had this persistent (持续的) cough for the last two weeks.

Nurse: _____ 7 _____?

John: I started feeling tired about two months ago; then, a little bit after that the headaches came. I got the upset stomach long before feeling tired.

Nurse: Are you taking any medications?

John: _____ 8 _____.

Nurse: What vitamins are you taking?

John: I am taking a multi-vitamin tablet and extra Vitamin C every day.

Nurse: _____ 9 _____.

John: How am I doing?

Nurse: _____ 10 _____. Please wait here for a minute. Doctor Clark will be with you in a moment.

John: Thank you.

A. Only my vitamins

B. OK, let me take your vital signs

C. When did you start having these symptoms (症状)

D. Did you suffer from insomnia(失眠)

E. What are your reasons for seeing Doctor Clark today

F. Please take a deep breath, hold your breath, and exhale (呼气)

G. Everything is good—normal blood pressure and no high temperature

III. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A (30 points)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the statement. Mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

Cars are an important part of life in the United States. Without a car most people feel that they are poor. And even if a person is poor he doesn't feel really poor when he has a car.

Henry Ford was the man who first started making cars in large numbers. He probably didn't know how much the car was going to change American culture. The car made the United States a nation on wheels. And it helped make the United States what it is today.



There are three main reasons why the car became so popular in the United States. First of all, the country is a big one and Americans like to move around it. The car makes the travel the most comfortable and cheapest. With a car people can go to any place without spending a lot of money.

The second reason why cars are popular is the fact that the United States never really developed a practical and cheap public travel system. Long distance trains have never been as common in the United States as they are in other parts of the world. Now there is a good system of air service provided by planes. But it is too expensive to be used often.

The third reason is the most important one, though. The American spirit of independence is what really made cars popular. Americans don't like waiting for a bus, or a train or even a plane. They don't like to have to follow an exact timetable. A car gives them the freedom to plan their own time. And this is the freedom that Americans want most to have.

Less oil has caused a big problem for Americans. But the answer will not be a bigger system of public transportation. The real answer will have to be a new kind of car, one that does not use so much oil.

11. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. In the United States only the rich own cars.
- B. In the United States all the poor have no cars.
- C. When an American has a car, he will never be poor.
- D. An American will feel poor unless he has a car.

12. We can learn from this passage that Americans _____.

- A. spend a lot of money traveling by car
- B. travel a lot in their cars
- C. never travel by plane
- D. use public traffic often

13. Which of the following is not told in the passage?

- A. Buses, trains and planes are not comfortable.
- B. Traveling by car is not expensive.
- C. Americans have the spirit of independence.
- D. Americans often move from place to place.

14. In the writer's opinion, cars are popular in the United States mainly because _____.

- A. Americans like planning their own time
- B. America does not have enough public transportation
- C. Americans will not feel poor when they travel in their cars

D. Americans cannot move around without their own cars

15. "A nation on wheels" in the second paragraph means that _____.

- A. everyone in the United States owns a car
- B. the United States produces most of the cars in the world
- C. cars play an important part in American's life
- D. the United States depended on car industry for its development

Passage 2

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

Prior to 20th century, many languages with small numbers of speakers survived for centuries. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance.

It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic(语言的) and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead. Many powerful forces appear to work against it: Population growth, which pushes migrant populations into the world's last isolated locations; mass tourism; global telecommunications and mass media; and the spread of gigantic(巨大的) global corporations. All of these forces appear to indicate a future in which the language of advertising, popular culture, and consumer products become similar. Already English and a few other major tongues have emerged as global languages of commerce and communication. For many of the world's peoples, learning one of these languages is viewed as the key to education, economic opportunity, and a better way of life.

Only about 3,000 languages now in use are expected to survive the coming century. Are most of the rest doomed in the century after that? Whether most of these languages survive will probably depend on how strongly cultural groups wish to keep their identity alive through a native language. To do so will require an emphasis on bilingualism (mastery of two languages). Bilingual (双语的) speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres—at home, among friends, in community settings—and a global language at work, in dealing with government, and in commercial spheres. In this way, many small languages could sustain their cultural and linguistic integrity alongside global languages, rather than yield to the homogenizing(同化的) forces of globalization.

Ironically (讽刺地), the trend of technological innovation (创新) that has threatened minority languages could also help save them. For example, some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues. Linguists are currently using computer-aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.

16. According to the first paragraph, minority languages can be best preserved _____.
A. in the interconnected modern world
B. in relatively isolated language communities
C. if cultural groups wish to keep their native languages
D. if minority language speakers insist on using their own languages
17. According to the author, whether the linguistic and cultural diversity of the world can be maintained in the future is still a mystery because _____.
A. globalization makes it possible for people to live without English and a few other major tongues
B. many migrants start to speak major languages to replace their mother tongue
C. major languages are gaining great popularity among people all over the world
D. languages with small numbers of speakers are useless in commerce and communication
18. It can be inferred from the passage that the development of our world _____.
A. makes the existing languages more popular
B. will make it possible that English is spoken by all the people
C. undermines the progress of culture
D. is killing the minority languages
19. Which is the closest meaning of the word sustain in the third paragraph?
A. survive
B. maintain
C. thrive
D. exclude
20. Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages in that it _____.
A. prevents the development of major languages
B. raises public awareness of saving those languages
C. makes it easier for linguists to study those languages
D. presents those languages before everyone

Section B (20 points)

Directions: In this section there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Sports are a great way to work on developing your physical skills and build your 21 spirit.

There are many different sports to choose from, baseball, basketball, football, golf, hockey, and tennis. No matter what you choose, you'll treasure the 22 with the friends you meet and enrich your life. And they are really 23 the time and effort for many reasons!

Firstly, it's an amazing stress reliever. Are you stressed about an upcoming exam? That group project? Your computer that just can't seem to print? Running around with a bunch of friends can do wonders for 24 your stress level.

Secondly, it will provide great exercise. While most college students would like to go to the gym on a regular 25, few actually do. With a predetermined time already in your 26 if you join in one of the intramural (校内的) sports teams, your workout (锻炼) is more likely to happen.

Thirdly, it is a great way to meet people. You may be getting 27 to seeing similar people in the courses for your major, in your residence hall, or at the events you go to on campus. Intramural can be a great way to meet students that you may not otherwise even run into on 28.

Lastly, you can do just for fun. Most things you'll do in college are very goal 29: produce a paper, plan an event, meet a deadline. Playing an intramural sport 30 you with a great opportunity to head out and have some good, old-fashioned fun.

A. schedule	D. competitive	G. popular	J. used	M. limits
B. loyal	E. worth	H. campus	K. decisions	N. directed
C. reducing	F. provides	I. basis	L. experience	O. achieve

IV. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

It's not quite true that a great salesperson can sell anything to anyone. For a start, they might not need it--and selling is all about meeting needs. 31, selling is one of those things that can happen to anyone, no 32 what their job description, so here are the basics.

STEP 1 Build trust

You need to 33 trust with the person to whom you are selling. They don't have to be your best friend but essentially people don't buy from people they hate or distrust.

STEP 2 Don't misunderstand the customer

Understand the needs of the other person. Then it's up to the salesperson to demonstrate that the benefits of their goods or services match the requirements. Without that, you have no sale.

STEP 3 Ask clever questions

Ask questions to find out what the customer's problems and issues are. Then think 34 what the needs must be. It's often more 35 than asking 'what do you need?'

STEP 4 Know your stuff

It 36 without saying: know your product and understand the marketplace into which you are selling.

STEP 5 Don't overload people with details

You need to know every product specification but your customer doesn't. Essentially, he or she needs to know how it will make their life 37. If later on they want more details, they will find it on your website.

STEP 6 Salespeople are not necessarily born

The classic 38 of a salesperson is someone who is outgoing. But like customers who come in all personality types, salespeople can vary. The main thing is to be able to reflect and react to a customer's personality.

STEP 7 Be prepared to fail

It doesn't matter how good you are, you will get 39. Selling is full of setbacks, so don't get hung up on it. 40 on to the next customer.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 31. A. However | B. Although | C. Because | D. Whatever |
| 32. A. much | B. more | C. way | D. matter |
| 33. A. put | B. find | C. establish | D. know |
| 34. A. along | B. through | C. out | D. across |
| 35. A. clear | B. vague | C. effective | D. distinct |
| 36. A. goes | B. moves | C. does | D. makes |
| 37. A. good | B. better | C. well | D. best |
| 38. A. vision | B. look | C. focus | D. image |
| 39. A. sent back | B. recruited | C. turned down | D. contracts |
| 40. A. Phone | B. Try | C. Move | D. Contact |

V. Writing (15 points)

Directions: In this part you are required to write a composition entitled *My View on Online Courses* in no less than 100 words according to the following Chinese outline. Please remember to write it *on the Answer Sheet*.

1. 疫情期间网络课程愈发普及;
2. 网络课程的优势及弊端;
3. 对网课的建议。

河北省 2019 年普通高校专升本考试

英语试卷

(总分: 100 分) (考试时间: 60 分钟)

说明: 请将答案填写在答题纸相应位置上, 填在其它位置上无效。

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. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. wh <u>i</u> te | B. l <u>i</u> ft | C. l <u>i</u> ght | D. kn <u>i</u> fe |
| 2. A. potat <u>o</u> | B. phot <u>o</u> | C. tabo <u>o</u> | D. her <u>o</u> |
| 3. A. nati <u>o</u> n | B. attenti <u>o</u> n | C. acti <u>o</u> n | D. suggesti <u>o</u> n |
| 4. A. tou <u>ch</u> | B. pr <u>ou</u> d | C. out <u>s</u> ide | D. sh <u>ou</u> t |
| 5. A. sear <u>ch</u> | B. spee <u>ch</u> | C. tea <u>ch</u> | D. chem <u>is</u> try |

II. Situational Dialogues (10 points)

Directions: In this section there is a long dialogue with 5 missing sentences. At the end of the dialogue, there is a list of given choices. You are required to select the ONE that best fits into the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center. Note that there are two additional choices and you may not use any of the choices in the list more than once.

M: Hilton Hotel. Can I help you?

W: Yes, 6, with a bath from October 11 to October 14.

M: We have one double room available now.

W: 7?

M: 130 dollars a night, including breakfast.

W: Does that include tax?

M: 8.

W: What service comes with that?

M: 9. You can also go online in your room.

W: Do you have a swimming pool in the hotel?

M: Sure. 10. It's free.

W: Good. Thank you for the information.

A. No, it doesn't.

B. You may go swimming from 14:00 to 20:00 everyday.

C. What time would you like to leave.

D. I'd like to book a double room

E. Could I make appointment for Sunday afternoon

F. We provide a telephone and a cable TV

G. What's the rate

III. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A (30 points)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the statement. Mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

Doctors believe that second-hand smoke may cause lung cancer in people who do not smoke.

Nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. This is second-hand smoke. The US Environmental Protection Agency(美国环保局)reports that about fifty-three thousand people die in the United States each year as a result of exposure to second-hand smoke.

It is harder for children to avoid second-hand smoke. In the United States, nine million children under the age of five live in homes with at least one smoker. Research shows that these children are sick more often than children who live in homes where no one smokes. The damaging effects of second-hand smoke on children also continue as they grow up. The children of smokers are more than



twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke.

People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke. As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. Currently, 45 states in the US have laws that restrict smoking. The most well-known law doesn't allow people to smoke on short native airline flights, i. e. flights within the country.

11. Compared with nonsmokers' children, the children whose parents both smoke are likely to _____.
A. grow up more slowly
B. be sick under the age of five
C. develop lung cancer more often
D. become smokers more easily
12. Why are there laws made against smoking in public places in the US?
A. Because people are conscious of the danger of second-hand smoke.
B. Because more and more people don't like smoke now.
C. Because parents don't want their children to become smokers.
D. Because the government wants to limit the production of cigarettes.
13. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The number of smoker's children is twice greater than that of nonsmokers' children.
B. People are now not allowed to smoke on short airline flights in the US.
C. Adults whose parents smoked when they were children develop cancer less frequently.
D. Second-hand smoke is not as dangerous as first-hand smoke.
14. From the passage we can conclude that _____.
A. the main cause of lung cancer is second-hand smoke
B. most people know nothing about the danger of second-hand smoke
C. public places are dangerous for people to stay
D. children suffer most from second-hand smoke
15. The word "restrict" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. limit B. permit C. control D. persuade

Passage 2

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

A warm drink of milk before bed has long been the best choice for those wanting a good night's sleep. But now a study has found it really does help people nod off—if it is milked from a cow at night.

Researchers have discovered that "night milk" contains more melatonin(褪黑激素), which has been proven to help people feel sleepy and reduce anxiety.

The study, by researchers from Seoul, South Korea, involved mice being fed with dried milk powder made from cows milked both during the day and at night.

The mice given night milk, which contained 10 times the amount of melatonin, were less active and less anxious than those fed with the milk collected during daytime, according to the study published in The Journal of Medicinal Food.

Night milk quickened the start of sleep and caused the mice to sleep longer.

While the effect of cows milk harvested at different time has not been tested on humans up to now, taking melatonin drugs has been suggested to those who are struggling to fall asleep at night.

Previous studies have also indicated that milk can be excellent for helping sleep because of the calcium content, which helps people to relax.

Milk is also sugar-free and additive-free with nutritionists recommending skimmed milk as the best choice before bed as it is the least fattening. The more fat you take in before bedtime, the greater burden you will put on your body at night.

16. According to the text, the mice fed with daytime milk _____.

- A. started sleep more easily
- B. were more anxious
- C. were less active
- D. woke up later

17. Which of the following is true of melatonin according to the text?

- A. It's been tested on mice for ten times.
- B. It can make people more energetic.
- C. It exists in daytime milk in great amount.
- D. It's used in sleeping drugs.

18. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Night Milk and Sleep
- B. Fat, Sugar and Health
- C. An Experiment on Mice
- D. Milk Drinking and Health

19. How does the author support the theme of the text?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By stating arguments.
- C. By explaining statistical data.
- D. By providing research results.

20. The phrase “take in” in the last paragraph most probably means ____.

- A. include
- B. absorb
- C. cheat
- D. understand

Section B (20 points)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

An application letter — the letter you write to apply for a job — will probably be the most important kind of letter you will ever write. Very 21, it is a letter that you will write several times, as most people change 22 several times during their business careers. Your first job, as well as each of those that follow, is almost certain to 23 some writing and most employers look upon an application letter as an 24 indicator(标志物) of an applicant’s writing and other communication skills.

The purpose of your application letter, which should go together with your resume, is to get you a 25 interview with the employer. If the letter is a good one, it most likely will achieve its 26.

The general plan of an application letter 27 matches that of a sales letter. For an application letter, the “product” you are selling 28 of your knowledge, your skills, and your personality — everything about you that will 29 you to perform the job to the satisfaction of the employer. As a

result, you must understand the employer’s needs, know the specific requirements of the job you are 30, and know what you have to “sell”.

A. consists	D. subject	G. employee	J. enable	M. personal
B. involve	E. seeking	H. apply	K. benefits	N. employers
C. goal	F. closely	I. excellent	L. likely	O. succeeded

IV. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to 31 people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face 32 another. Yet a very young child — or even an animal, such as a pigeon — can learn to recognize faces. We all 33 this ability for granted.

We also 34 people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone’s 35, we mean the ways 36 he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make that individual different from others.

37 the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone’s personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe 38 a “nice face” looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you 39 to describe a “nice person”, you might begin to think about someone who was kind, 40, friendly, warm, and so forth.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. recognize | B. realize | C. remind | D. remember |
| 32. A. differs from | B. distinct of | C. divide from | D. different from |
| 33. A. give | B. take | C. make | D. have |
| 34. A. separate | B. know | C. tell | D. distinguish |
| 35. A. personality | B. personal | C. person | D. personally |
| 36. A. at which | B. about which | C. in which | D. from which |
| 37. A. Unlike | B. Like | C. Dislike | D. Likely |



38. A. when B. which C. what D. that
39. A. were asked B. are asked C. was asked D. asked
40. A. considerable B. consider C. consideration D. considerate

V. Writing (15 points)

Directions: In this part you are required to write a composition entitled **Relieving Stress** in no less than 100 words according to the following Chinese outline. Please remember to write it **on the Answer Sheet**.

1. 现代生活中普遍存在着压力;
2. 我的压力;
3. 缓解压力的建议。



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