



辽宁省 2020 年高等职业教育对口升学招生考试英语试卷

1. 本试卷满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 所有答案必须涂写在答题卡相应的位置，答在试卷上不计分。
3. 考试结束后，考生应将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 选择题

一、词汇与语法(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

根据句意及语法要求从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最适合的答案填空，并在“答题卡”上将所选答案的字母涂黑。

1. Tony was the only one of the students who _____ named Outstanding Student.

- A. is
- B. are

C. was

D. were

2. It is required that the students _____ the term paper tomorrow.

A. finished

B. finish

C. will finish

D. may finish

3. Look at John. He is sitting there _____ in deep thought.

A. being lost

B. lost



C. losing

D. having lost

4. The workers_____the subway by next year.

A. will have built

B. are going to build

C. will build

D. are building

5. It is necessary to find an engineer_____has skills that meet your needs.

A. whom

B. which

C. whose

D. who

6. This new style of sports shoes is very popular and it is_____in all sizes.

A. important

B. active

C. available

D. famous

7. In his report of the accident he_____some important details.

A. missed

B. wasted

C. escaped

D. failed8. It is very cold outside, and you should_____your coat to keep warm.



- A. put on
- B. take off
- C. get along
- D. carry on

9. He is such a genius that he finished the task_____within only three months.

- A. completely
- B. narrowly
- C. lightly
- D. necessarily

10. It will_____us two years to finish the training program.

- A. cause
- B. spend
- C. pay
- D. take

二、阅读理解(本大题共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分)

根据短文内容从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最适合的答案，并在“答题卡”上将所选答案的字母涂黑。

Passage 1

It' s known to us that English is not as old as Chinese, but it is widely used by most people all over the world. English speakers enjoy creating new words. In fact, a majority of words are traceable and each of them may have an interesting story.



However, no one will really care where a word comes from because it makes little difference in using them in our daily life. Did you ever feel confused about why hamburgers are called hamburgers, especially when they are not made with ham? About a hundred years ago, some men went to America from Europe, coming from a big city in Germany called Hamburg. They didn't know how to use English properly. Seen them eating round pieces of beef and asked what it was, the Germans didn't understand the questions exactly, they answered: "We come from Hamburg." One of the Americans was an owner of a restaurant and got an idea. He cooked some round pieces of bread with beef and began selling them. Such bread came to be called "hamburgers". Today, hamburgers are welcomed by lots of people coming from different nationalities.

11. According to the passage, English is_____.

- A. very difficult to learn
- B. not older than Chinese
- C. as old as Chinese
- D. older than Chinese

12. Hamburg originally is_____.

- A. a city in Germany
- B. a round piece of beef
- C. a city in America
- D. the name of a village

13. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?



A.Lots of people from different nationalities like hamburgers.

B.Hamburgers are made of beef.

C.Hamburgers were first sold a century ago.

D.Hamburgers are made with ham.

14.Who began to sell hamburgers to people firstly?

A.Germans

B.Americans

C.Europeans

D.Villagers

15.From the story, we know the word "hamburger" comes from_____.

A.France because French people are good at making hamburgers

B.English because Germans don' t speak English

C.America because Americans invent its name

D.German because Germans love eating it

Passage 2

Why don' t birds get lost on their long flights from one place to another?Scientists have puzzled over this question for many years. Now they' rebeginning to fill in the blanks.

Not long ago,experiments showed that birds rely on the sun to guide them during daylight hours.But what about birds that fly at night? Tests with artificial stars have proved that certain night-flying birds are able to follow the stars in their long-distance flights.



A dove had spent its lifetime in a cage and had never flown under a natural sky. Yet it showed an inborn ability to use the stars for guidance. The bird's cage was placed under an artificial star-filled sky. The bird tried to fly in the same direction as that taken by his outdoor cousins. Any change in the position of the artificial stars caused a change in the direction of his flights.

But the stars are apparently their principal means of navigation. When the stars are hidden by clouds, they apparently find their way by such landmarks as mountain ranges, coast lines, and river courses. But when it's too dark to see these, the doves circle helplessly, unable to find their way.

16. Why do not birds get lost on long flights?

- A. Reasons are known by everyone.
- B. Reasons probably remain a mystery.
- C. Scientists have recently discovered reasons.
- D. Scientists haven't yet discovered reasons.

17. How do birds avoid getting lost in the daytime?

- A. They use the sun for guidance.
- B. They rely on landmarks.
- C. They fly by GPS.
- D. They fly aimlessly.

18. What does "his outdoor cousins" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Doves under the natural sky.
- B. Birds in general.



C.Other experimenters.

D.Artificial stars.

19.The experiment with the dove shows that_____.

A.birds can not fly long distances

B.birds can fly only by following the herd

C.birds are taught to navigate

D.some birds seem to follow the stars for guidance

20.In total darkness, doves_____.

A.don' t know how to find their way

B.fly back home

C.wait for stars to appear

D.use landmarks

Passage 3

The food we eat seems to have effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps 80% of cancers are related to the diet as well. Different cultures are more prone to contract certain illness because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates(硝酸盐)and nitrites(亚硝酸盐), commonly used to preserve color in meat, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives(致癌的添加剂)remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which



things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin(青霉素)to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medical purposes, but for financial reasons.

The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price of the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration(食品药品监督管理局)has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

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

- A. Food and Illness
- B. Food and Culture
- C. Food and Science
- D. Food and Health

22. Nitrates and nitrites can be used for.

- A. processing food
- B. preserving color in meat
- C. packaging
- D. treating cows

23. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. The food we eat has no effect on our health.
- B. That food related to illness is not a new discovery.
- C. Sometimes drugs are given to animals for financial reasons.



D. We eat some of the food additives directly and indirectly.

24. Why do farmers give drugs to their animals?

- A. To make the animals' meat fit to eat.
- B. To make the animals' meat rich in nutrients.
- C. To make the animals fatter.
- D. To make animals' meat healthy.

25. We can learn from the passage that.

- A. 90% of cancers are related to the diet
- B. some additives are harmful to our health
- C. scientists have made all the food fit to eat
- D. carcinogenic additives can not be found in processed food

三、英译汉(本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

根据句意从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最准确的答案译文, 并在“答题卡”上将所选答案的字母涂黑。

26. Compared with the developed countries, some African countries are left far behind in terms of people's living standard.

- A. 与发达国家相比, 一些非洲国家在人民生活水平上还相差甚远。
- B. 相比发展过的国家, 一些非洲国家的人民生活水平远远落后。
- C. 与发达国家相比, 在人民生活水平方面一些国家在非洲很落后。
- D. 与发展完善的国家比起来, 非洲国家的一些人民生活水平很落后。

27. No matter how long or short the letter is, what really counts is that it is heart-warming.



- A. 信的长短无所谓，真正可以计数的是它能温暖人心。
- B. 写信的时间长短无所谓，真正可以计数的是它能温暖人心。
- C. 不管信是长还是短，真正重要的是它能温暖人心。
- D. 写信的时间长短无所谓，关键是它能温暖人心。

28. No one can use cell phones in any areas at the hospital where equipment might be affected by the interference from cell phones.

- A. 在医院的任何区域都不得使用手机，因为会受到设备的干扰。
- B. 在医院的部分区域，手机会影响设备的使用，任何人都不得使用。
- C. 医院里没有人使用手机，因此不会影响设备的使用。
- D. 医院内，在可能干扰设备使用的任何区域，禁止使用手机。

29. Jiuzhaigou is noted for its varieties of exotic plants and flowers, rare birds and animals.

- A. 九寨沟上有一告示，爱护奇花异草、珍奇鸟兽。
- B. 九寨沟以奇花异草、珍奇鸟兽而著名。
- C. 进入九寨沟要注意，不要破坏奇花异草、珍奇鸟兽。
- D. 九寨沟以奇花异草而闻名，但少有珍奇鸟兽。

四、完形填空(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

认真阅读短文，根据句意及语法从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最适合的答案填空，并在“答题卡”上将所选答案的字母涂黑。

Most people will probably think that literature(文学) is a form of art that can be enjoyed without formal instruction. However, people with 30 knowledge of literature may miss a lot when reading a novel, play or essay.



These readers are comparable to the spectators(观众) at a football game who watch the game and enjoy it without really understanding the complex movements 31 on the field. Although they may enjoy the game, many spectators watch only the ball generally, missing entirely the contribution of other members 32 the total play as well as the intricacies(复杂)happening within the match. A person who understands football — or better yet, has played the game—is more 33 of judging when a team is playing well or 34 and is also likely to enjoy a “good” game or more. The 35 is true of reading literature. Most people have read many literary works, but many do not understand or 36 the author’s skill in communicating. Just like those spectators of the football game,they can hardly enjoy a “good” book. This book is 37 intended to help you learn to 38 attention not only to what happens, but to how it happens and how the author has 39 it—to analyze literary works so that you can fully experience them.

30.A.many

B.informal

C.several

D.much

31.A.occurred

B.to be occurred

C. having been occurred

D.occuring

32.A.at



B.within

C.to

D.about

33.A.able

B.unable

C.possible

D.capable

34.A.succeed

B.success

C.successful

D.successfully

35.A.same

B.such

C.other

D.another

36.A.realize

B.appreciate

C.know

D.recognize

37.A.then

B.therefore

C.so



D.however

38.A.pay

B.call

C.draw

D.focus

39.A.drawn

B.presented

C.maintained

D.explained

第二部分 非选择题

五、词形转换(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

根据句意及语法要求，将括号里的词语转换成适当形式，填写在“答题卡”上相应的位置。

40. I remember (see) her last year at Mary' s birthday party.

41. Students would rather try once again than (give) up the plan.

42. Greenpeace is an international(organize) that works to protect the environment.

43. Scientists have done a lot of study to show that praise is far (effective) than criticism in improving students' behaviour.

44. The secretary was in a good mood because her (propose) was accepted by the general manager.

45. I hope you keep us (inform) of how you are getting along with your work.

46. If I (be) you, I would not ask such a silly question.

47.You should send me the report on the program(immediate).



48. The new flexible working time system will enable an (employ) to work more efficiently.

49. There is a well-known proverb: The more haste,the (little) speed.

六、术语匹配(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

下面是一些有关高等教育题材的术语，认真阅读后，找出与表格汉语题目相匹配的英文术语，并将其代码填写在“答题卡”上相应的位置。

A.-Bachelor of Science

B.-Diploma and certificate

C.-Academic degree

D.-Credit

E.-Postgraduate

F.-Undergraduate

G.-Online education

H.-Educational program

I.-Specialized program

J.-Course assignment

K.-Term paper

L.-Terminal examination

M.-Online coursework

N.-Video program

O.-Vocational program

P.-Cyber College



Examples:(L)期末考试

(K)学期论文

50. () 在线教育	55. () 文凭证书
51. () 专业课程	56. () 视频教学项目
52. () 网络课程	57. () 教育计划
53. () 本科生	58. () 理学学士
54. () 网络学院	59. () 学分

七、简答题(本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

认真阅读短文，用英语简要回答所提出的问题，并将答案填写在“答题卡”上相应的位置。

每题答案不得超过三个英文单词。

At first sight, the cyber classroom looks no difference from other ordinary ones.

With a closer look, however, students will find that there is a big screen which

displays whatever the teacher puts down on the “blackboard”-an electronic writing

pad on his desk, and there are also three cameras busily working at different angles

in the room. At the moment, an English class for students majoring in finance is

going on in the room, where there are 50 students of varying ages from 20s to 40s.

The students are listening carefully and watching English words continuously pop

up on the big screen.

The class is over for the students while the session is not over for the technicians,

however. In the technology support room, television is still showing the English

class and, on a nearby computer screen, three windows are playing video shots at

different angles-the teacher who was lecturing, the teacher’s writing on the

“blackboard”, and the students who were listening. The technicians said that these



were the videos to be sent to other teaching spots. When the registered students type in their ID and passwords, they will see on the screen a total of 60 files of previous sessions. Cyber classroom gives convenient learning conditions and a chance for study for those who are kept out of the scheduled class.

60. What looks like ordinary classrooms according to the passage?

_____.

61. What is used as a "blackboard" by a teacher in a cyber classroom?

In a cyber classroom an _____ is used as a "blackboard" .

62. What are the students watching on the big screen?

_____.

63. What should the registered student type in to see the files of previous sessions?

They should type in their _____.

64. Who can make use of convenient learning conditions of cyber classroom?

Those who have no time or a chance to attend _____.

八、段落翻译(12 分)

将下面的段落译成汉语，译文写在“答题卡”上相应的位置。

65.

Youth is not a matter of time but a matter of self-improvement, both physically and morally. Being a good youth, one should have the basic factor- health. A healthy body is a kind of priceless treasure, and one can do nothing without it. Secondly, we should value our moral character. We should be always willing to help those in trouble without any complaints. Thirdly, cooperation and communication also play



an important role in being a good youth. Nobody can work out every problem without help of friends or partners. So being a good youth really needs to take every effort to make yourself perfect.

九、应用文写作(20 分)

66.

根据所给信息写一个电子邮件。请把电子邮件写在“答题卡”上相应的位置。

假定你是王明，在招聘网站上看到医院的招聘启事，对此工作很感兴趣，现在给医院人事处的张先生写一份求职邮件。

(1)内容包括：

- ① 毕业于临床医学专业，非常热爱医生这一职业。
- ② 有丰富的社会实践经验，善于与患者沟通。
- ③ 希望得到面试的机会。

收件人：hrzhangdaifu@163.com

发件人：wangming@163.com

(2)写作要求：

- ① 符合应用文的基本格式。
- ② 字数 80-100 词。

(3)参考短语：

临床医学 Clinical Medicine