



## 2016 年浙江专升本英语考试真题 1

### 选择题部分

#### 注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或者钢笔填写在答题纸规定位置上。

2. 每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题纸对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

### Part I Reading Comprehension (60marks, 60minutes )

#### Section A (50 marks: 2 marks for each item )

#### Format I

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



## Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

The moment two humans lay eyes on each other has incredible effect. The first sight of you bums its way into your new acquaintance's eyes and can stay printed in his or her memory forever.

Artists are sometimes able to capture this quicksilver, short emotional response. I have a friend, Robert Grossman, an accomplished artist who draws regularly for Forbes, Newsweek, Sports Illustrated, Rolling Stone and other popular publications. Robert has a unique gift for capturing not only the physical appearance of his subjects, but zeroing in on the essence of their personalities. The bodies and souls of hundreds of figures radiate from his sketch pad (素描册). One glance at his pictures of famous people, and you can see, for instance, the insecure of arrogance of Madonna, the boyishness of Clinton, the awkwardness of George Bush.

Sometimes at a party, Robert will do a quick sketch on a cocktail napkin of a guest. When he's finished drawing, he puts his pen



down and hands a napkin to the subject. Often a puzzled look comes over the subject's face. He or she usually mumbles some politeness like, "well, er, that is great. But it really is not me". The crowd's convincing echo of "Oh yes it is!" drowns down the subject, who is left to stare back at the world's view of himself or herself in the napkin. Once I asked Robert how he could capture people's personalities so well. He said, "It is simple. I just look at them." Almost every side of people's personalities is evident from their appearance, their gesture, the way they move.

First impressions are incredible. Because in our fast-paced information-overload world, multiple stimuli bombard us every second, people's heads are spinning. They must form quick judgments to make sense of the world and get on with what they have to do. Whenever people meet you, they take an instant mental snapshot. That image of you becomes the data that they deal with for a long time.

1. People usually get the first impression of a person through

A. reading an article about him or her in a famous magazine

B. getting acquainted with his or her best friends



C. taking a brief look at his or her appearance

D. studying his or her personality carefully

2. Why does the author say that Robert has a unique gift?

A. He can draw the subject carefully

B. He can memorize the names of people instantly

C. He can illustrate the subjects characteristics accurately.

D. He can communicate with the famous figures effectively

3. What does the phrase "zeroing in on" in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

A. Relying on

B. Responding on

C. Acknowledging on

D. Grasping



4. The puzzled look on the subject's face suggests that :

- A. the artist's drawing is out of subject's expectation
- B. the crowd treated the subject rudely and unfairly
- C. the artist failed to show his respect for the subject
- D. the image of the drawing was too real to believe

5. We can conclude from the passage that .

- A. one should never trust a person by his or her appearance
- B. the first impression usually has a long-lasting influence
- C. the judgment based on the first impression is always reliable
- D. we can no longer make any sense of the information at hand

### **Passage Two**

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:



My dad was a plumber(水管工)for the public works department in our town, so from time to time he came into my school. Can you imagine sitting in the class and seeing your dad peek through the door of your classroom and wave at you? In junior high?

One girl in our class always made fun of me because my dad is a plumber and hers was a lawyer, and she would always say things like, "that is gross (粗俗的)I must admit that I was sometimes embarrassed by what my dad did, especially in my early teens, when the only thing I really cared about was what the other girls thought.

This girl lived a few streets away from us, and one winter day — the day her older sister was getting married—the toilet in their main upstairs bathroom cracked and there was water everywhere. Her father, the lawyer called every plumber in the yellow book but nobody would come out because of the major snowstorm. His daughter told him that my father was a plumber, and he called. My father went right over and took me with him (maybe he was hoping that the lawyer's daughter would be nicer to me.) My father fixed the toilet , helped them clean up everything, and didn't take a dime for the trouble. But as we



were leaving, he told the girl "If I ever need a lawyer, I will be happy to call your dad."

As we walked to our car, he said to me, "Do you believe he didn't know where the main shut-off valve (阀) was? What a dumb ass."

From that point on, her dad was known in school as Attorney Dump Ass.

When my husband and I bought our house, the first thing my father showed him was the main shut-off valve.

I have always been proud to say that I am a plumber's daughter.

6. When her father came to her school and peeked through the classroom door, the writer might feel .

A. pleased

B. embarrassed

C. disappointed

D. threatened



7. The girls attitude towards the the writer can be best described as

A. unfriendly

B. doubtful

C. kind

D. sympathetic

8. In her early teens, the only thing the writer cared about was L

A. her study

B. her appearance

C. what her father did

D. what the other girls thought

9. Why couldn't the lawyer find anybody to fix the toilet that winter day?

A. He had little money





B. All the plumbers were too busy to come

C. There was a major snowstorm and the plumbers couldn't come out

D. One of his daughters were getting married and the house was in a mess

10. What might the writer's father think of the lawyer?

A. Generous

B. Intelligent

C. Stupid

D. Respectful

### **Passage Three**

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Imagine a guitar so tiny that you can't see it with the human eye, but you can hear sound when its strings are plucked. Some



people say the future is big, but when it comes to technology, the world is getting smaller.

Nanotechnology(纳米技术)is the science that deals with doing things in a very small way, and it is being explored and developed all over the globe. Micro-machines too small to be seen by the human eye are being designed to do many things than larger machines do today. And these machines no larger than in diameter than a human hair, are extremely powerful.

Many scientists

say nanotechnology will produce the next industrial revolution.

Nano comes from the Greek word dwarf. A nanometer is one-billion of a meter. The period at the end of this sentence can contain about 100micrometers, which is equal to 100,000 nanometers. To understand this new technology, we have to get rid of the normal ideas of size and strength.

Minute(微小)robots , called nanorobots are being developed in the revolutionize manufacturing. Instead of cars being produced on assembling lines , for example, scientists predict that cars can be built in a giant container into which raw



material and microscopic(微型)machines have been placed.

Thousands of nanorobots will direct the process and tell the machine what to do.

Micro-machines can also be used to make our environment safer.

Today, poison chemicals are stored in containers or transported by trucks or trains. This sometimes results in dangerous spills.

But with nanotechnology, manufacturers could have their own tiny chemical factories. The produce would be no bigger than a sugar cube and would manufacture exactly the amount of chemicals needed at the moment. No chemicals would need to be stored or transported. The workplace would be safer, and the environment would be cleaner.

11. The author mentions guitar at the beginning of the passage in order to .

- A. introduce the knowledge of guitar
- B. introduce the topic of nanotechnology
- C. show his or her own interest in music
- D. describe the craft of making musical instruments



12. According to the passage, why will the nanotechnology lead to the next industrial revolution ?

- A. Micro-machines are tiny but beautiful
- B. Micro-machines are strong but smart
- C. Micro-machines are small but powerful
- D. Micro-machines are cute and varied

13. The word dwarf in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ?

- A. clever B. slow
- C. quick D. minute

14. With nanotechnology, where will cars probably be produced ?

- A. On assemble lines
- B. In huge containers
- C. Inside the micro-machines



D. Inside the nanorobots

15. Which of the following is NOT the causes leading to cleaner environment after adopting nanotechnology?

A. There will be less dangerous spills.

B. The amount of produced chemicals can be precisely controlled.

C. Micro-factories need not store chemicals.

D. The factories will be of large size.

#### **Passage Four**

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

When Caroline heard the phone ring late in the evening, she knew it was something important. She listened as a park ranger explained the situation. Seven children were lost in the Pennsylvania wilderness. Caroline pulled on the red jacket that said RESCUE on it and called on her dog, Aly, a shepherd. She and Aly raced to their rescue truck and climbed in. Then Caroline put on



the emergency light and stepped on the gas. She knew they had no time to lose.

In the dark Pennsylvania woods, Caroline and Aly walked for hours to looking for signs of the children. It was a freezing autumn night, and Caroline soon became cold and exhausted. Suddenly, she saw footprint ahead. In the cold, it was difficult for Aly to pick up the children's scent(气味),but finally he found it and began to bark. Then two miles down the road, Aly began to yelp with joy, and Caroline began to run. There were the children. They were shivering and crying, but they were safe!

Caroline and Aly are a specialized team with many amazing, life-saving rescues to their credit. She had always loved dogs and used to raise them as hobby. One day a friend suggested canine search and rescue team."I loved the suggestion,"says Caroline. UI always wanted to work with dogs. So this seemed like a natural choice."

Caroline and Aly makes an excellent team. Dogs have a great sensitivity to smell. She trained Aly to find the scent of humans underground and in open spaces. Caroline is a natural athlete who skis and mountain climbs, and she is highly skilled in



wilderness survival. She and Aly can find people faster than a dozen human searchers can. Caroline can also speak seven languages, so she often translates for other rescue workers when she works in different countries.

16. Which of the following can best describe the situation in Paragraph 1?

A. Relaxing B. Urgent C. Indifferent D. Ordinary

17. Which of the following is NOT a factor leading to the difficult situation in Paragraph 2 ?

A. Caroline got lost

B. The weather was cold

C. Caroline was very tired

D. It was difficult for Aly to find the scent.

18. When the children were found, they were

A. excited and happy



- B. shivering and crying
- C. disappointed and angry
- D. shouting and smiling

19. It can be learned from the last paragraph that

- A. Aly rescued many earthquake victims
- B. Caroline climbed many famous mountains
- C. Caroline knows how to survive in wilderness
- D. Caroline and Aly are best team in the world

20. Which of the following can be best title of the passage ?

- A. Seven children
- B. Aly the rescue dog
- C. Search and rescue skills
- D. A search and rescue team





## Format II

Directions: In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21—25f choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the gaps. Mark your answers on Answer Sheet.

A dictionary contains a definition of friendship somewhere in the F's between the words ufeaf, and "Friday." An encyclopedia supplies interesting facts on friendship. But all the definitions and facts do not convey what friendship is really all about. 21) It is an experience that involves all the senses.

22) . It is seen in an old couple sitting in the park holding hands. It is the way they touch, a touch as light as a leaf floating in the autumn air, a touch so strong that years of living could not pull them apart. Friendship is seen in a child freely sharing the last cookie. It is the small arm over the shoulder of another as they walk on the playground. Seeing friendship is not casual. It is watching for subtlety, but friendship is there fbr eyes that can see.



23) . It is heard in the words of two friends who squeezed in lunch together on an extremely busy day. It is the way they talk to each other, not the words. Their tone is unique. Friendship can be heard by those willing to listen.

Friendship is felt in a touch. It is a pat on the back from a teammate, a high five between classes, the slimy, wet kiss from the family dog. It's a touch that reassures that someone is there, someone who cares. The touch communicates more than words or gestures. It is instantly understood and speaks volumes beyond the point of contact, to the heart.

Friendship has a taste. 24) , the ingredients all measured and planned, then carefully mixed and kneaded, then the quiet waiting as the dough rises. Hot from the oven, the bread tastes more than the sum of its ingredients. There is something else there, perhaps the thoughts of the baker as her hands knead the dough, or her patience as she waits for the dough to rise. Unseen and unmeasured, this is the ingredient that makes the difference. Warm, fresh from the oven with a little butter, the difference you taste is friendship.



Finally, more than the other senses, friendship is an experience of the heart. 25) —a language without words, vowels, or consonants; a language that, whether seen, felt, heard, or tasted, is understood by the heart. Like air fills the lungs, friendship fills the heart, allowing us to experience the best life has to offer: a friend.

- A. Friendship has a smell.
- B. It is the language of the heart
- C. It tastes like homemade bread
- D. The only way to understand friendship is through experience.
- E. Friendship can be seen.

Fit is a pat on the back from a teammate.

G. Friendship can be heard.

### **Section B (10 marks: 1 mark for each item )**

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. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

It was a sunny Saturday afternoon in Oklahoma City. Bobby Lewis was taking his two little boys to 26 golf. He walked up to the man at the ticket counter and said, "How 27 is it to get in?"

The young man replied, u\$3.00 fbr you and \$3.00 28 any kid who is older than six. We

let them in free 29 they are six or younger. How old are they?"

Bobby replied, "Bob is three and John is seven, so I guess I have 30 pay \$6.00."

The man at the ticket counter 31 , "Hey, Mister, did you just win the lottery or

something? You could have saved yourself three dollars. You could have told me that the older one was six; I wouldn\*t have known the 32 Bobby replied, "Yes, that may be true, but the kids would have known the difference."



33 Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "Who you are speaks so loudly I can't hear what you're saying." In challenging times when ethics are more important 34 ever before, make sure you set a good 35 fbr everyone you work and live with.

A.handles

B. though

C.difference

D.fbr

E.as

F.to

G.than

H.play

Lsaid

J. spreads

Part II Integrated Testing ( 30 marks, 30 minutes ) Section A  
Cloze (20 marks: 1 mark for each item )

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

I collected my two-year-old grandson Max from kindergarten to take him to hospital to visit his mother and new baby brother. 36



buckling(系统)him into his car seat, I shut the rear door and went round to the driver's door to collect the 37 , only to find that it was locked. 38 I realized that the central locking meant there was no way I could 39 the car.

The temperature was 30°C and my mobile phone was locked in the car 40 I couldn't call fbr help. Panicked, I looked around fbr some assistance and saw a young man standing by his his large truck. Seeing my agitation(焦虑) , he came over and 41 to try to open the door. He was 42 in his attempts but failed. My hero went back to his truck and used his phone to call fbr help.

43 my growing anxiety, I forced myself to talk 44 to Max, explaining the situation. He was so good, 45 with his toys, but he was getting distressed. Sweat rolled down his face, arms and legs, but he was calm and 46 · I told him that someone was coming to 47 him.

Eventually, automobile association officers 48 and began to work on the two front doors. 49 was having any success. Anxiety levels 50 . The officers then worked together on the driver's door, pushing it open, 51 then released the other doors.



I lifted Max 52 the can It was only when the officer poured bottles of water over the two of us to cool him down that he began to 53 .

I thanked the young man for his kindness but he refused 54 to tell his name. I hoped he knew how much his kindness and 55 meant to me that day.

- |                        |                 |                |              |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. When            | B. After        | C. Since       | D. Because   |
| 37. A. keys            | B. gifts        | C. materials   | D. bags      |
| 38. A. Gradually       | B. Consequently | C. Immediately | D. Probably  |
| 39. A. hold onto       | B. get into     | C. peek into   | D. turn on   |
| 40. A. but             | B. <u>fbr</u>   | C. so          | D. or        |
| 41. A. asked           | B. demanded     | C. decided     | D. offered   |
| 42. A. tireless        | B. painful      | C. rude        | D. violent   |
| 43. A. For             | B. To           | C. Despite     | D. On        |
| 44. A. <u>fbrmally</u> | B. calmly       | C. desperately | D. nervously |
| 45. A. playing         | B. dealing      | C. fighting    | D. helping   |
| 46. A. thinking        | B. trusting     | C. angry       | D. flexible  |
| 47. A. scold           | B. answer       | C. observe     | D. rescue    |
| 48. A. broke in        | B. moved in     | C. stood up    | D. turned up |
| 49. A. Neither         | B. It           | C. Either      | D. one       |
| 50. A. improved        | B. dropped      | C. rose        | D. declined  |
| 51. A. when            | B. which        | C. where       | D. who       |
| 52. A. of              | B. to           | C. upon        | D. from      |
| 53. A. cry             | B. run          | C. doubt       | D. shake     |
| 54. A. thus            | B. yet          | C. even        | D. still     |
| 55. A. support         | B. problem      | C. promise     | D. ability   |

非选择题部分



注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能答在试题卷上。

Section B Short Answer Questions (10 marks: 2 marks for each item)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet.

Imagine going to your doctor with a complaint of frequent headaches. Your doctor takes a prescription [处方] and writes a word on it. The word is not "aspirin". It is "Mozart".

The idea is not so far-fetched. In China, instead of pills, doctors often recommend musical albums with names like Insomnia or Heart, Liver and Lungs, and Chinese people take these musical pieces as prescriptions. In fact, in China music is prescribed as often as herbal medicine to help people with common, everyday problems or to strengthen organs like the liver or the kidneys. Other countries use music for healing as well. In Japan,





Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" is often used to treat migraine headaches. And hospitals in India use different kinds of music to treat hypertension and mental illness.

Using music as therapy(治疗方法)is not new. It dates back to the beginning of civilization, when people got together to play music on primitive drums and rattles. Music plays a part in every ritual and important life event, from weddings and funerals to crop planting and harvesting to marching people into battle. There is even evidence that music was our first language. Scientists found that 2/3 of the tiny hairs inside the human ears respond only to the higher frequency of music, which shows that people probably sang before that talked.

Many kinds of music can stir the imagination and produce strong feeling. For some people, romantic composers such as Chopin and Tchaikovsky enhance feelings of love and compassion. Religious and spiritual music can help some people feel peace or lessen their pain. But one musician seems to have a unique ability to heal the human body—Mozart. Scientists have found Mozart's music to be remarkable in its ability to calm its listeners. It can also increase their perceptions, and help them express themselves more clearly.



56. In China, doctors often give patients music and to help them deal with their problems.

57. What is the probable profession of Mendelssohn, Chopin and Tchaikovsky?

58. Many kinds of music can produce .

59. Why is Mozart's music especially effective to heal the human body?

60. The main idea of this passage is to discuss

Part III Translation ( 30 marks, 30 minutes )

Section A From Chinese to English (15 marks: 3 marks for each item )

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets.

Please write your translation on Answer Sheet.

61. Only when I started working in an international trade company, did I realize (掌握一门外语有多么重要)



62. (就利润而言) , this corporation ranks the first in 2012.

63. The activist say that nobody can (剥夺孩子们受教育的权利)。

64. The fact that he changed the idea (使教授很生气) .

65. Mary was bom and brought up in America, but she speaks Chinese very fluently (好像女生就是个土生土长的中国人似的)。

Section B From English to Chinese (15 marks: 3 marks for each item )

Directions: Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the following passage. Write your translation on Answer Sheet.

66)There is nothing new about people cutting down trees. In ancient times, Greece, Italy, and Great Britain were covered with forests. Over the centuries those forests were gradually cut back, until now almost nothing is left.

Today, however, trees are being cut down far more rapidly. Each year, about 42 million acres of forest are cut down. While there are important reasons for cutting down tress, there are also dangerous consequences for life on earth.



A major cause of the present destruction(破坏)is the worldwide demand for wood. 67) In industrialized countries, people are using more and more wood for paper, furniture, and houses. There is not enough wood in these countries to satisfy the demand. Wood companies, therefore, have begun taking wood from the forests of Asia, Africa and even Siberia.

Wood is also in great demand as firewood in developing countries. 68) In many areas, people depend on wood to cook their food. As the population grows, the need for wood grows, too. But when too many trees are cut at once, forests are destroyed. A future source of wood is destroyed as well. When some trees in a forest are left standing, the forest can grow back. But only if it is not cut again for at least 100 years. In reality, it usually has no chance to grow back. Small farmers who are desperate for land move in. They cut down the rest of the trees and burn them. In this way, many millions of acres of forest are destroyed every year.

69) The destruction of forests affects first the people who used to live there. However, it also has other effects far away. For example, on the mountainsides, trees help to absorb heavy rains.



When the trees are cut down, the rain pours all at once into the rivers and there are terrible floods downstream.

70) But finally, the loss of forests may have an effect on the climate of our planet. Together with increasing pollution, it could cause temperatures to rise and the climate to change around the world. No one knows exactly what effects this would have on our lives. For many people, however, the effects would probably be destructive.

66. There is nothing new about people cutting down trees.

67. In industrial countries, people are using more and more wood for paper, furniture, and houses.

68. In many areas, people depend on wood to cook their food.

69. The destruction of forests affects first the people who used to live there.

70. But finally, the loss of forests may have an effect on the climate of our planet.

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes )



71. Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the title Why did I stop Driving the Car? You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outline given below. Please Write your translation on Answer Sheet.

1. 城市里越来越多的人以车代步;
2. 而我决定不再开车, 其原因是
3. 结论或者建议。