



2011 年贵州统招专升本考试《英语》试题

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Section A (每小题 1 分, 共 30 分)

Direction: There are 30 incomplete statements in this section.  
You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D.

1. ---Is this\_\_\_\_\_apple tree?

---No , it is\_\_\_\_\_orange tree.

A. an, the

B. the, the

C. an, an

D. the, an

2. This is the third time we\_\_\_\_\_improvements in that equipment.



A. are making

B. made

C. have made

D. will make

3. \_\_\_\_\_ does business with that man is certain to lose money.

A. Whoever

B. Who

C. How

D. However

4. You' d rather work than play, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A. hadn' t

B. wouldn' t

C. didn' t



D. mustn' t

5. I would have gone to Beijing if I \_\_\_\_\_time.

A. had had

B. have had

C. had

D. would have had

6. With tears on her face, the old woman watched the little boy \_\_\_\_\_to a hospital.

A. send

B. to be sent

C. sending

D. being sent

7. Two hundred miles \_\_\_\_\_a long distant to cover in two hours even by a fast car.



A. are

B. is

C. have

D. had

8. I remember the whole thing as if it\_\_\_\_\_yesterday.

A. was

B. were

C. is

D. would be

9. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but\_\_\_\_\_the police.

A. called in

B. calling in



C. call in

D. to call in

10. Do you remember the day\_\_\_\_\_he fell off his bike.

A. which

B. that

C. when

D. where

11. This letter is\_\_\_\_\_great importance.

A. of

B. on

C. with

D. in



12. \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulties associated with the project, we' ll go on with it.第 2 页 共 95 页

A. Given

B. In spite of

C. Thanks to

D. Because of

13. That young man still denies \_\_\_\_\_ the fire behind the store.

A. start

B. to start

C. having started

D. to have started

14. I have \_\_\_\_\_ more dollars than you do, so let me pay for you.

A. a few



B. few

C. a little

D. little

15. Only when you have got enough data\_\_\_\_\_draw a sound conclusion.

A. can you

B. would you

C. you would

D. you can

16. He was knocked down by a car and badly\_\_\_\_\_.

A. harmed

B. damaged

C. injured



D. mined

17. Some people play computer games only to \_\_\_\_\_ time.

A. waste

B. spend

C. kill

D. take

18. Here are some toys, you can \_\_\_\_\_ one or two for your little son as a birthday present.

A. turn out

B. pick out

C. work out

D. find out

19. After the examination, I had a sense of \_\_\_\_\_.





A. release

B. relaxation

C. repeating

D. refusing

20. She has just \_\_\_\_\_ the book on the desk, but she can't find it now.

A. lied

B. lain

C. laid

D. lay

21. Last week I \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend of mine in the shopping mall.

A. ran off

B. ran away with



C. ran into

D. ran away

22. Undoubtedly you have\_\_\_\_\_me for someone else.

A. considered

B. regarded

C. mistaken

D. thought

23. The novel is based on the information from a reliable\_\_\_\_\_.

A. resource

B. origin

C. foundation

D. source



24. They have developed techniques which are \_\_\_ to those used in most factories. .

A. stronger

B. better

C. superior

D. possible

25. I' ll \_\_\_\_\_ you if you are in trouble.

A. stand for

B. stand out

C. stand up

D. stand by

26. The restaurant is busy on Sundays, so I' ll phone up today and \_\_\_\_\_ a table.

A. reserve



B. preserve

C. observe

D. deserve

27. They finally brought the price\_\_\_\_\_to reasonable figure.

A. on

B. down

C. out

D. about

28. When you arrive at the conference, you must\_\_\_\_\_check in.

A. at all

B. in all

C. first of all

D. after all



29. The elderly gentleman was\_\_\_\_\_.

A. poor dressed

B. poorly dressed

C. poor dressing

D. poorly dressing

30. It wasn' t a good hotel.

\_\_\_\_\_, it was very expensive.

A. Beside

B. Besides

C. Except

D. Except for

Section B (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)



Direction: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given in the brackets.

31. Sorry, I have an (appoint)\_\_\_\_\_with the doctor this Friday.

32. The train will (able)\_\_\_\_\_me to get there in time.

33. An (forgettable)\_\_\_\_\_experience has such a strong influence on you that you cannot forget it.

34. An (intense)\_\_\_\_\_cold winter has come to the north.

35. The boss is (confidence)\_\_\_\_\_about the way that business is progressing.

36. Tell him he should stop (worry)\_\_\_\_\_and get some sleep.

37. We were (surprise)\_\_\_\_\_at the news.

38. When she married the prince, she felt she was the (luck)\_\_\_\_\_woman in the world.

39. Some people say she is (change)\_\_\_\_\_the way Chinese people see beauty.



40. First, we must decide on the (locate)\_\_\_\_\_of our new swimming pool.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (每小题 2 分 , 共 40 分)

Direction: After reading each passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

### Task 1

China and the United States seem very different, and comparing them seems like comparing apples and oranges. Yet, there are not only obvious differences but also surprising similarities between them.

Geographically(从地理情况来看), the continental United States is remarkably like China. Its area is almost exactly that of China, two percent less, to be accurate. In both , the distance from the eastern to the western boundary (边界) is about 5,000 kilometers. In their western regions, both countries have many mountains.



Although their lands may be the same size, their populations definitely are not. The population of the U. S. is only 22% as large as that of China. China's population is mostly in the countryside, while, compared with China's, America's smaller rural(农村)population is very thinly spread.

In spite of these differences, we find in both countries the dense (密集的) population in the east. It is not really important that a population density is found in the southeast of China and in the northeast of the United States; in both cases of China and in the northeast of the United States; in both cases the densities in the eastern provinces, or states, are more than ten times as great as those for the west.

41. According to Paragraph I, the author thinks that China and the U.S\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are quite different
- B. are as different as apples and oranges
- C. are surprisingly similar
- D. are similar as well as different





42. Which statement is NOT true according to Paragraph 2?

- A. China and the U.S are of the same size.
- B. China and the U.S. are both mountainous in their western Regions.
- C. China and the U.S. have a similar distance between eastern and western boundaries.
- D. The U.S. is almost as large as China in area.

43. Which statement is TRUE according to Paragraph 3?

- A. The U.S. is as densely populated as China.
- B. The U.S. is 22 percent as thinly populated as China.
- C. China's population is over four times that of the U.S..
- D. China's rural population is smaller, compared with America's.

44. Both China and the U.S. have a dense population\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the east



B. in the northeast

C. in the southeast

D. in the west

45. This passage suggest that China and the U.S. are different mainly in\_\_\_\_\_.

A. size

B. population

C. population density

D. the spread of population with in the country

## Task 2

Personal computers and the Internet give people new choices about how to spend their time. Some may use this freedom to share less time with certain friends or family members, but new technology will also let them stay in closer touch with those they care most about. I know this from personal experience.



E-mail makes it easy to work at home, which is where I now spend most weekends and evenings. My working hours aren't necessarily much shorter than they once were but I spend fewer of them at the office. This lets me share more time with my young daughter than I might have if she' d been born before electronic mail became such a practical tool.

The Internet also makes it easy to share thoughts with a group of friends. Say you do something fun see a great movie perhaps-and there are four or five friends who might want to hear about it. If you call each one, you may tire of telling the story.

With E-mail, you just write one note about your experience, at your convenience, and address it to all the friends you think might be interested. They can read your message when they have time, and read only as much as they want to. They can reply at their convenience, and you can read what they have to say at your convenience.

E-mail is also an inexpensive way stay in close touch with people who live far away. More than a few parents use E-mail to keep in touch, even daily touch, with their children off at college.



We just have to keep in mind that computers and the Internet offer another way of staying in touch. They don't take the place of any of the old ways.

46. The purpose of this passage is to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. explain how to use the Internet

B. describe the writer's joy of keeping up with the latest technology

C. tell the advantages and usefulness of the Internet

D. introduce the reader to basic knowledge about personal computers and the Internet

47. The use of E-mail has made it possible for the writer to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. spend less time working

B. have more free time with his child

C. work at home on weekends



D. work at a speed comfortable to him

48. According to the writer, E-mail has an obvious advantage over the telephone because the former helps one\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reach a group of people at one time conveniently

B. keep one' s communication as personal as possible

C. pass on much more information than the later

D. get in touch with one' s friends faster than the later

49. The passage discussed all the following aspects of E-mail EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

A. its cost

B. the disadvantages of E-mail

C. the saving of time

D. its easy and convenient use

50. The best title for this passage is\_\_\_\_\_.



A. Computers: A New Invention

B. Internet: A New Tool to Teach Children

C. Computers Have Made Life Easier

D. Internet: A Convenient Tool for Communication

### Task 3

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches.

In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing candidates for the doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same question, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in



population and the development of modern industry. A room full of candidates for a state examination, timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Generally, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines.

One type of test is sometimes called an "objective" test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like correct answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

51. Advanced students in the Middle Ages\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. specialized in one subject.
- B. were asked to read poetry aloud in the test.
- C. were watched over during the test.
- D. usually had their exams by discussion.



52. Para. 3 mainly tells us\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the increased population has a negative effect on the way of testing.

B. there are only written exams today.

C. modern exams are written and timed.

D. modern workers have to take exams.

53. Modern industry must have developed\_\_\_\_\_.

A. first in Greece or Rome

B. around the 19th century

C. before the Middle Ages

D. machines to take tests

54. At a(n) exam, students must select answers.

A. subjective





B. objective

C. spoken

D. written

55. We can safely infer that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. oral exams are no longer existing

B. exams should test only opinions  
C. exams should always be written

D. testing has changed since the Middle Ages

#### Task 4

It was a sunny morning. My mum was in the bathroom brushing her teeth. "Wait!" I called excitedly. As I stood beside her, looking into the mirror, I noticed something was very different.

"Finally!" I cheered. I was finally taller than my mother!



Being tall is exciting for me. It allows me to feel important. I had checked every couple of days to see if I had finally grown taller than her. So today was a great day!

My mum is of above-average height. She often uses her height when disciplining (严格要求) me. "Go to your room!" a loud voice would shout from above. I felt helpless and inferior (自卑的). As I grew up and wanted more freedom, she would simply stare me down, saying I was not yet old enough.

Through all the arguments at the beginning of my teenage years, she would give me her overpowering (压倒性的) look, stand up tall, and tell me that I was wrong. "When you're a mother, you'll understand," she would say. Of course, I certainly knew that to get respect I would have to grow taller--- not become a mother.

So, finally, I was taller than her.

Things have changed. My mother and I don't really argue any more. We share stories and tell jokes. We think about the good things that have happened and are about to come.

Maybe it's because I've grown in more important ways.



- ( ) 56.1 called excitedly one morning because I noticed something different with me.
- ( ) 57.1 wanted to be taller than my sister.
- ( ) 58.1 dared not disobeyed my mum' s order when I was young.
- ( ) 59.1 used to believe growing taller was more important than anything else.
- ( ) 60. There were not any real arguments between my mother and me after I grew taller than her.

### Part III Close (15 points)

How do animals "speak" ? Animals communicate with each other in different ways. Some insects 61 ants use smell to inform other ants. Bees communicate 62 sight. 63 snakes are in danger, they can signal to other animals by displaying the colors on their body. Many mammals such as elephants 64 information by sound. We humans use 65 . Many people wonder," Can humans and animals communicate with 66 ? " In the 1960s and 1970s, two teachers at the University of Nevada taught American Sign Language to some young chimpanzees(猩猩). 67 there words, a



few of them could communicate with humans, and also 68 to other animals.

The study has provided information useful in 69 how humans developed. It has also been useful in learning the way 70 children learn language.

61. A. so far as

B. so as

C. such as

D. as such

62. A. on

B. for

C. by

D. in

63. A. Because



B. Where

C. How

D. When

64. A. change

B. exchange

C. changing

D. exchanging

65. A. sign

B. language

C. gesture

D. signal

66. A. each one

B. one another



C. other one

D. each other

67. A. With

B. On

C. For

D. In

68. A. signed

B. interviewed

C. informed

D. tested

69. A. understand

B. understood

C. understanding



D. to understand

70. A. by that

B. by which

C. by what

D. by whom

#### **Part IV Translation (30 points)**

##### **Section A**

Direction: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

71. They will realize the importance of environmental protection sooner or later.

72. The doctor advised Mr. Smith to stay away from fattening food.

73. I am not sure of having done such a thing in my childhood.



74. She took many pictures of me and my family during her stay here.

75. Mary took advantage of the lunch hour to finish her homework.

### Section B

Direction: Translate the following sentences into English.

76. 如今，越来越多的人宁愿使用信用卡也不愿使用现金。

77. 经过长时间的讨论之后，他们得出了结论。

78. 今年夏天灰色不流行了。

79. 就他的工作来讲，技能非常重要。

80. 我昨天买的书是以历史事实为依据的。

### Part V Writing (25 points)

Direction:





The title: Should Students Learn How to Do Housework? Write your composition based on the outline given below (At least 100 words).

1. 一些人认为学生应该学做家务事;
2. 然而, 有些人却并不这样认为;
3. 我认为, .....

Should Students Learn How to Do Housework?