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浙江省 2012 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试

英 语

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

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钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上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 (60 marks, 60 minutes)

Section A

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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

It is often claimed that nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commercial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes (意味着) an abundant and cheap energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible (用不完的) and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution and, whatever the anti-nuclear group says, it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel. However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties.

Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There

have, for example, been very costly accidents in America, in Britain and, of course, in Russia. The possibility of increases in the cost of uranium (铀) in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology (生态) to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus, if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programs are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

1. According to the passage, what can help solve the social problem of unemployment?
 - A. Developing science and technology.
 - B. Increasing the industrial production.
 - C. Increasing the demand for commercial products.
 - D. Providing an abundant and cheap energy supply.

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons why some people support the nuclear energy?
 - A. Nuclear energy cannot be used up and it is clean.
 - B. Nuclear energy saves money and manpower.
 - C. Nuclear energy is symbolic of the scientific development.
 - D. Nuclear energy brings people comfort and convenience.

3. Which of the following statements may the writer agree with?
 - A. Nuclear energy programs will undoubtedly continue expanding.
 - B. The demand for commercial products will surely keep growing in any case.
 - C. Uranium is a good source of energy for economic and ecological reasons.
 - D. The increasing cost may possibly force nuclear energy to withdraw from the market.

4. The writer mentions the nuclear accidents in America, Britain and Russia to show that ____.
 - A. if an accident should happen, it would cost a lot of money
 - B. there will be no uranium to be used in the future
 - C. nuclear waste is a potential danger to human health
 - D. nuclear energy will finally destroy the human beings

5. What is the writer's attitude towards nuclear energy?
 - A. Indifferent.
 - B. Tolerant.
 - C. Negative.
 - D. Supportive.

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Lloyd Slocum was unemployed for 18 months, but like hundreds of thousands of Americans, he's working part time this holiday shopping season, unloading trucks and stocking shelves for a Bealls store in Port St. Lucie, Fla.

"It gives you something to look forward to," says Slocum, 29.

He plans to use cash to buy his father a Christmas present and hopes to move on to a full-time position with Bealls & Burke's stores, a Sunbelt chain.

Black Friday, the official start of holiday shopping heat, also kicks off the less-celebrated season of the part-time worker. Retailers (零售商) alone are hiring about 500,000 seasonal employees this year, most of whom are part time, according to the National Retail Federation. Retailers' recent shift to opening on Thanksgiving or midnight on Black Friday has intensified the need for part-time workers.

Holiday jobs offer financial and emotional lifeline for many of the nation's jobless. They also point up a troubling reality: A near-record number of Americans are working part time throughout the year, even though they would prefer full-time jobs. It's not just because of the recession (经济衰退). Economists cite a broader, longer-term shift toward part-time work as employers cut expenses and more precisely match staffing with ups and downs of customer demand.

The number of part-timers who really want full-time positions --- so-called involuntary part-time employees --- has risen from 8.4 million in January to 8.9 million last month, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The total has hung at 8.5 million to 9 million since early 2009---- double the pre-recession level.

By contrast, the total of unemployed Americans has stayed flat at about 13.9 million this year and is down from about 15 million in late 2009 as employers had added 2 million or so jobs. The gap shows how the nation's official 9% jobless rate doesn't fully reflect the effect caused by a half-speed economic recovery.

6. Lloyd Slocum is one of those Americans who _.
 - A. volunteer to unload trucks and stock shelves
 - B. seek only full-time positions with retailers
 - C. prefer to be paid in cash to checks
 - D. take part-time holiday jobs

7. The employers offer seasonal jobs for holidays mainly because _.
 - A. business is getting slower
 - B. customer demand grows
 - C. less-celebrated season ends
 - D. full-time positions are filled up

8. In America, "Black Friday" usually marks the beginning of .

- A. 24-hour work shifts
 - B. Thanksgiving dinner
 - C. Christmas celebrations
 - D. a holiday shopping season
9. Why does the writer say “holiday jobs offer financial and emotional lifeline”?
- A. They are a steady staff supply for employers.
 - B. They give hope and support to the jobless.
 - C. They help cut the expenses for retailers.
 - D. They point to a troubling reality.
10. The growing number of part-timers indicates that_____.
- A. there is a noticeable shift in attitude toward work
 - B. the unemployment rate has reached a record high
 - C. American economy is recovering unsatisfactorily
 - D. the nation’s official jobless rate is not reliable

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

We covet (垂涎) their food, their wine and their ability to stay slim while consuming both ... but should we be admiring the French for their parenting skills, as well?

In her very buzzy new book, “Bringing Up Babe,” American mom and Paris resident Pamela Druckerman makes the argument that the French have a leg up on rearing their children.

“There’s something about the way the French parent that makes it less of a grind and more of a pleasure,” writes Druckerman, a former Wall Street Journal reporter. She cites a 2009 study finding mothers in Ohio think caring for their children is far less pleasant than mothers in Rennes, France.

What exactly do French parents do that’s so different from American parents? A few examples:

Teaching kids patience and self-control through delayed gratification: French parents teach their children to wait for what they want from an early age—for a few minutes, usually—instead of immediately giving into kids’ demands.

“I’m now convinced that the secret of why French kids rarely whine or collapse into tantrums (发脾气) —or at least do so less than American kids—is that they’ve developed the internal resources to cope with frustration,” Druckerman writes.

Sleep training often begins at birth: In France, babies are expected to be sleeping through the night by the time they’re four months old. Parents don’t ignore their babies’ cries but they do pause before responding to them.

“French parents believe it’s their job to gently teach babies to sleep well,” she writes. “They don’t

view being up half the night with an eight-month-old as a sign of parental commitment.”

They don't give in to guilt over spending time away from their kids: French women believe that “it's unhealthy for mothers and children to spend all their time together. ...

Children—even babies and toddlers—get to cultivate their inner lives without a mother's constant interference.”

11. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that_.
 - A. French people are superior to Americans
 - B. French food is better than French wine
 - C. French people are admirable
 - D. French food is tasty

12. The underlined words “have a leg up” in Paragraph 2 probably means_.
 - A. offer help
 - B. gain advantage
 - C. act fast
 - D. stand up

13. Druckerman cites the 2009 study in order to show that_.
 - A. French parents are more friendly to their children
 - B. American parents love their children very much
 - C. French parents are more skillful
 - D. American parents enjoy caring for children

14. It can be inferred from the passage that_.
 - A. American parents are more responsible
 - B. American parents often have to be up half the night
 - C. French parents often ignore babies' cries
 - D. French parents feel guilty spending time away from their kids

15. The writer may agree with the following statements except_.
 - A. French moms have more free time
 - B. French way of parenting is better
 - C. American kids are easily frustrated
 - D. American kids are more independent

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The U.S. Travel Association confirmed in a survey what many frustrated fliers already know: The No. 1 airport headache is passengers who pull too many carry-on bags through security and onto flights.

That number has skyrocketed in recent years—86 million more bags were carried on in the year than

during the same period two years earlier, the Transportation Security Administration estimates.

The reason for the carry-on jump is no mystery: All the major domestic airlines now charge to check (托运) even one bag, generally \$25. To save money and time at the baggage claim, passengers carry as much as they can on board, with predictable consequences.

At security checkpoints, these millions of extra bags, many of them densely packed, mean longer lines. Once past security, the fun continues at boarding. On a typical flight, there's a fierce fight for scarce overhead bin space, extending the boarding process. Bags that are stuffed under seats make passengers even more uncomfortable.

There has got to be a better way. In fact, there is. Here's what a more sensible system would look like: No fee for the first piece of checked luggage. It would be better if airlines simply raised fares (机票) instead of fees. Limit the carry-on size and charge for large carry-ons. Use templates (标尺) at the security checkpoints to cut off the monster bags that now often escape airline staff's notice until they're right at the door of the plane. Tax the airlines' income from fees the same way that fares are taxed. Currently, the fees are tax free, encouraging airlines to generate income through fees rather than fare increases.

We're sympathetic to the airline industry's need to make money, but the baggage fees—previously intended to offset rising fuel costs—have become an interruption that slows down the security check, offloads costs onto fliers and makes the boarding process even more unpleasant than it already is.

16. What makes the air travelers most frustrated at the airport?
 - A. The limited overhead bin space for bags.
 - B. The number of bags they carry onboard.
 - C. The long line at the baggage claim.
 - D. The extra fee they have to pay for carry-ons.

17. What is the main cause of increasing number of carry-ons?
 - A. The fee for the first piece of checked baggage.
 - B. The tax placed on the fees on the carry-ons.
 - C. The bitter fight for the overhead bin space.
 - D. The complicated boarding process.

18. What does the author mean by saying “the fun continues at boarding”?
 - A. It's a great pleasure traveling by air.
 - B. There are even more troubles at boarding.
 - C. Passengers often feel relieved after passing security.
 - D. Passengers can relax in comfort once they are on board.

19. What is a predictable advantage to tax luggage fees according to the writer?

- A. To offset rising fuel costs.
 - B. To keep the air fares from rising.
 - C. To discourage airlines from profiting from fees.
 - D. To stop oversized bags from passing the security.
20. What is the writer's attitude towards airline industry?
- A. Critical. B. Sympathetic. C. Approving. D. Indifferent

Format II

Directions: In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21—25, 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 1.

Food is fuel. You need it for energy. When you don't eat, you lose energy. It's that simple. 21)_
Unfortunately, it is almost impossible to get your daily recommended nutrients if you don't eat.

The daily nutrients are vital to the healthy functioning of all parts of your body. And although you may not notice when your body is running well, you certainly will notice when it starts to break down. Good daily nutrition is the easiest way to achieve health and best performance. 22)_.

And the things you can't see, including a healthy immune system, are directly related to what you eat as well. 23)_.

As with all successful efforts, planning is the key. If you typically don't have time for lunch, brown bag it and nibble when time allows. Energy bars, fruit, even a simple peanut butter and jelly sandwich provides an adequate supply of nutrients to get you through the afternoon.

24)_Skipping midday meals leads to unhealthy binge eating (大吃大喝) in the afternoon and at dinner. Skipping dinner often leads to a similar fate late at night, and sleeping on a full stomach has its own negative impacts.

25)_Chop herbs, onions, and vegetables and keep them in your freezer. Prepare sauces, and pre-portion meats. When you're busy, you're more likely to eat if you have something ready to go than if you have to start from scratch (从零开始).

To maintain a healthy eating schedule, routine is the key. Standardized menus may sound boring, but they make a lot of sense, especially if healthy eating is your goal.

- A. When you do cook, cook extra.
- B. Brain function, attentiveness, memory, and moods are all affected by nutrition.
- C. Your body needs a constant flow of energy to run smoothly, and eating regularly is crucial to that end.
- D. If time is your problem, planning is the key.

- E. If you enjoy cooking, but are short of time, use your day off to prepare foods ahead of time.
- F. When you skip meals, you are more likely to overeat the wrong foods at the next opportunity.
- G. But today busy people find they do not always have time for meals.

Section B

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 1. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Dave needed to pack for Saturday’s fishing trip. He went into his hall closet, 26 he had more than 20 rods and reels. Nowadays he went fishing twice a year at Big Bear, a huge lake in southern California about 7,000 feet 27 in the mountains.

California tries to promote the fishing industry by sponsoring (赞助) a Free Fishing Day twice a year, once in June and once in September. That appealed to Dave. He went mostly because it was a social event 28 a few friends, not so 29 to catch fish. Even by itself, the scenic drive up a twisty two-lane road was worth the trip. Not to 30 the big, beautiful houses and trees that 31 the shore of the lake.

Packing was a project in itself. Dave had even created a computer file 32 Fishing Trip. It was a checklist of 45 things to take to Big Bear. If you go to Big Bear in June, you’d better be 33 for hot or cold, rain or 34.

He packed a couple of magazines to read just in case the fish weren’t biting. He and his friends joked that the fish were always biting—in the spot you just left 35 the spot you were headed to.

A. lined	F. with	K. much
B. tell	G. known	L. or
C. named	H. prepared	M. unless
D. where	I. up	N. far
E. on	J. shine	O. mention

Part III Integrated Testing (30 marks, 30minutes)

Section A Cloze

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 1.

Sandra had not been to Las Vegas in more than a year. She was 36. Her sister Janice was coming by to 37 her up in about ten minutes. Sandra finished putting her toothbrush and toothpaste into her travel 38; those were the last two items on her “to pack” 39.

She had called ahead to get a room for Janice and herself. The hotel told her that no more rooms were

available at the price 40 was advertised in the newspaper. This was no surprise to Sandra. 41, she put down a \$ 100 nonrefundable deposit on a room 42 two nights.

She looked at her watch. Janice was late, 43. Sandra had forgotten to 44 Janice of today's departure time. To 45 it kindly, Janice was not 46 the most organized person in the world. Sandra called Janice up. She left a short 47: "Where are you? It's time to go to Vegas!"

A few minutes 48, Janice called back. She had a big problem—a schedule 49. She had already promised to attend her daughter's eighth-grade graduation ceremony this 50 weekend.

"Oh, Sandra, I'm so sorry," Janice said. "I know how 51 you had wanted to do this. I thought Alice's graduation ceremony and party were next week. I get so 52 sometimes. I'll make this up to you, I 53. Maybe you can call up Lily; she might be 54, even though it's really short notice. 55, don't worry, I'll pay you for everything and we can make plans again."

Sandra sighed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. disappointed | B. surprised | C. excited | D. moved |
| 37. A. pick | B. warm | C. turn | D. put |
| 38. A. schedule | B. bag | C. plan | D. agency |
| 39. A. list | B. notice | C. name | D. order |
| 40. A. whom | B. who | C. it | D. that |
| 41. A. So | B. But | C. Or | D. Though |
| 42. A. on | B. from | C. at | D. for |
| 43. A. above all | B. of course | C. to be frank | D. in a word |
| 44. A. accuse | B. convince | C. remind | D. rob |
| 45. A. give | B. put | C. describe | D. promote |
| 46. A. occasionally | B. casually | C. certainly | D. exactly |
| 47. A. message | B. speech | C. letter | D. lecture |
| 48. A. sooner | B. later | C. longer | D. further |
| 49. A. arrangement | B. management | C. conflict | D. contrast |
| 50. A. only | B. very | C. rather | D. almost |
| 51. A. far | B. often | C. much | D. early |
| 52. A. embarrassed | B. amazed | C. depressed | D. confused |
| 53. A. promise | B. bet | C. predict | D. guess |
| 54. A. responsible | B. available | C. possible | D. accessible |
| 55. A. Even so | B. Otherwise | C. If not | D. However |

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

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 2.

Leading scientists around the world are meeting in Britain to consider a proposal that could eventually see Greenwich Mean Time become a footnote in history. For more than 120 years GMT has been the international standard for timekeeping, but it is now under threat from a new definition of time itself based not on the rotation of the Earth, but on atomic clocks.

GMT is based on the passage of the Sun over the zero meridian line (子午线) at the Greenwich Observatory in southeast London, and became the world standard for time at a conference in Washington in 1884. France had promoted Paris Mean Time at the same conference. In 1972 it was replaced in name by Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) but that essentially remained the same as GMT. UTC is based on about 400 atomic clocks at laboratories around the world but then corrected with “leap seconds” (闰秒) to adjust itself in line with the Earth’s rotational speed, which fluctuates.

But the tiny difference between Earth speed and atomic speed have become a problem for GPS, the global positioning systems and mobile phone networks on which the modern world relies.

The meeting in London are looking at the possible effects of abandoning the leap seconds and moving fully to atomic time. That would see atomic time slowly move apart from GMT, by about one minute every 60 to 90 years, or by an hour every 600 years, and there would need to be “leap minutes” a couple of times a century to bring the two in line. British science minister David Willetts has opposed the plan by saying: “We should stick to real time as experienced by humans. Without leap seconds we will lose contact with the reality of Earth’s rotation. Eventually our midnight would happen at noon.”

In January, the International Telecommunication Union will meet in Geneva to vote on whether to adopt the new measure, despite protests from Britain.

56. Leading scientists are considering replacing_____.
57. What will be voted on at Geneva meeting in January?
58. What is new measure of timekeeping based on?
59. Leap minutes can be used to_____.
60. How did Britain react to the proposal?

Part III Translation (30 marks, 30 minutes)

Section A From Chinese to English

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

61. The more careful you are, _____ (你写作中可能犯的错误就越少) .
62. Not until he finished writing his report _____ (他开始订火车票, 准备出行) .
63. Parents _____ (往往起到重要的作用) in their child's personal development.
64. The government should _____ (把减少失业放在首要位置) in time of financial crises.
65. When the teacher asked Joe _____ (他是如何解开这道数学难题) , he smiled and handed her a book.

Section B From English to Chinese

Directions: Translate into English the underlined sentences in the following passage. Write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

As I've said many times, Thanksgiving is my favorite holiday. No gifts. A good meal. Often a four-day weekend. 66) But what I like best about the holiday is that it gives us time to actually pause and think about what we're thankful for. And I have much this past year. A good relationship. (Got married.) Good health. (I have a new knee!) Good times. (A vacation in Argentina.)

Not that I can't, and don't, take it all for granted on occasion. It took a mongrel dog thousands of miles away to make me aware of my good fortune. And she did it with just a wag of her tail.

While in Argentina on vacation, we stayed on a villa (别墅) outside of Cordoba. Its name: Dos Lunas. It sits at the end of a dirt road that seems to never end.

67) When we finally pulled onto the villa, a dog appeared out of nowhere, eager to greet us before we even got out of the car.

Her name was Branca. She had wandered onto the place a couple of years ago, hungry, homeless, in need of a good bath and a good meal. To their credit, the hosts took her in. 68) And no fool she, she decided to stay. In return for room and board, she now works as the mascot (吉祥物) . A perfect fit for everyone involved.

Branca and I bonded immediately. For four days, she went where I went. 69) She sat under my table at lunch, she ran alongside us as we rode horses up through the hillside. I suspected it didn't hurt any that I fed her from the table, that I scratched her ear as I sat and read. At night, she slept curled up on a chair, not far from our room. It was her chair. All the guests quickly learned that.

Her tail swept the ground whenever I happened to ask if everything is OK. 70) She was beyond thankful to be right where she was. And so were we. Happy Thanksgiving.

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

71. Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **City Problems**. You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outline given below.

- (1) 越来越多的人涌入城市，产生了很多问题。
- (2) 比较明显的问题有.....
- (3) 如何解决这些问题？

浙江省 2013 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试

英 语

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

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钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上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 (60 marks, 60 minutes) Section A (每小题 2 分)

Format I

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. 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. (40 marks)

Passage one

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

A quality education is the ultimate liberator. It can free people from poverty, giving them the power to greatly improve their lives and take a productive place in society. It can also free communities and countries, allowing them to leap forward into periods of wealth and social unity that otherwise would not be possible. For this reason, the international community has committed itself to getting all the world's children into primary school by 2015, a commitment known as Education for All.

Can Education for All be achieved by 2015? The answer is definitely “yes”, although it is a difficult task. If we now measure the goal in terms of children successfully completing a minimum of five years of primary school, instead of just enrolling for classes, which used to be the measuring stick for education, the challenge will become even more difficult. Only 32 countries were formerly believed to be at risk of not achieving education for all on the basis of enrollment rates. The number rises to 88 if completion rates are used as the standard. Still, the goal is achievable with the right policies and the right support from the international community. 59 of the 88 countries at risk can reach universal primary completion by 2015 if they bring the efficiency and quality of their education systems into line with standards observed in higher-performing systems. They also need significant increases in external(外部的)financing and technical

support. The 29 countries lagging(落后) farthest behind will not reach the goal without unprecedented(空前的) rates of progress. But this is attainable with creative solutions, including the use of information technologies, flexible and targeted foreign aid, and fewer people living in poverty.

A key lesson of experience about what makes development effective is that a country's capacity to use aid well depends heavily on its policies, institutions and management. Where a country scores well on these standards, foreign assistance can be highly effective.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that a quality education has the function of_____.

- A. helping a country free from foreign rule
- B. making people become wealthy
- C. giving people more power and freedom
- D. speeding up the progress of society

2. The goal of Education for All is_____.

- A. to get all the children in the world to go to primary school by 2015
- B. to let poor children have the same chances to go to school as rich ones
- C. to support those countries determined to reform their education systems
- D. to help the poor countries improve productivity and achieve unity

3. What used to be the standard of measuring a country's education?

- A. The rate of pupils being admitted by high school.
- B. The percentage of children enrolling for classes.
- C. The rate of school children who successfully passed the required courses.
- D. The percentage of children who successfully completed primary school.

4. Which of the following will help achieve the goal of Education for All?

- A. Setting up more primary schools in poor regions.
- B. Establishing higher-performing education systems.
- C. Taking advantage of information technologies.
- D. Significantly increasing the national financing.

5. The efficiency of using foreign aid is mostly determined by_____.

- A. the government's policies and management
- B. the country 's wealth and economy
- C. people 's awareness of developing education
- D. students ' performance in school exams

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

This thanksgiving, many families are closer than they've been in years. An increasing number of extended families across the USA are under the same roof living together. These arrangements are multigenerational, with adult children, grandchildren or an elderly parent sharing quarters. The reasons are economic and social.

“This is a pattern that will continue,” predicts Neil Howe, a historian and economist. “High rates of multigenerational family living had been a norm until after World War II, when the emphasis shifted to the nuclear family enabled by construction of interstate highways, the rise of suburbs and the affluence(富裕)of young adults. But by the late 1950s and 1970s, there was a generation gap and almost generation war ,” Howe says. “There was a time in the 1970s when no one wanted to live together. Seniors were moving to Leisure World to get away from the culture of the kids. Couples were divorcing and youngsters wanted to strike out on their own. But now, many young adults do return home, at least temporarily.”

Michele Beatty, 54, of Waynesville, Ohio, and her husband, Cordon, 56, had an empty nest between the time the youngest of their three sons went to college and the return of their oldest, Patrick, who left his job as a graphic designer.

“They said, 'you can come home to your old room and continue to look for employment,’” says Patrick Beatty,28. “I was stuck there. We were all brought up with the cultural expectation that once you leave the nest, you are not supposed to return. I feel part of the time like a burden,” he says. “I try to contribute to the house when I can. I try to stay out of their way as much as possible. It's home, but not the home I'd be building for myself if I had my way.”

A survey of 2,226 adults, done by Narris Interactive for the non-profit Generations United, found that of those in a multigenerational home, 40% reported that job loss, changes in job status or unemployment was a reason for the living arrangement.

6. Which of the following arrangements is multigenerational in the USA?

- A. Nuclear families.
- B. Extended families.
- C. Single parent families.
- D. Families of seniors.

7. In the USA, multigenerational home is regarded as a norm .

- A. between 1950s and 1970s
- B. before World War II
- C. ever since 1950s
- D. until late 1970s

8. According to the writer, families are closer than before because .

- A. interstate highways make going home easier
- B. relatives tend to live close by in the suburbs
- C. more people return home for holidays
- D. family members now live together

9. What do the underlined words “strike out on their own” in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

- A. Develop a new relationship with their employers.
- B. Get away from the culture of the kids.
- C. Start to live an independent life.
- D. Build their own houses

10. How does Patrick Beatty feel about living with his parents?

- A. Excited
- B. Helpless
- C. Regretful
- D. Satisfied

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Researchers at the University of Maryland's School of Nursing found that 55 percent of the 2,103 female nurses they surveyed were obese(肥胖的), citing job stress and the effect on sleep of long , irregular work hours as the cause.

The study, which measured obesity using estimates of body mass index(体质指数), found that nursing schedules affected not only the health of the nurses but the quality of patient care .

“Health care professionals are often involved in providing advice or care to patients that relates to things that aren't totally under control in their own lives. It's not uniform for health care professionals to eat well or avoid tobacco,” said Dr. David Katz, the director of the Yale University Prevention Research Center.

Keith-Thomas Ayoob, associate professor at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, said nurses are just as susceptible to health problems as the rest of society.

“Before we were health professionals, we were real people. Just because we became health professionals doesn't mean we stopped being members of regular society with all the problems that go along with it. It illustrates that knowledge alone isn't always enough to produce behavioral changes,” said Ayoob.

The same is true with smoking, Ayoob said. “We all know smoking is bad. It doesn't matter if you're a doctor or a nurse or a plumber. You might assume that your interest in health would be higher if you were a health professional, but a lot of doctors and nurses smoke,” said Ayoob.

“Nurses need to understand the importance of taking care of themselves before patients or their families,” Ayoob said.

To combat the high obesity rate among nurses, Kihye Han, the author of the study, proposed more education on good sleep habits, and better strategies for adapting work schedules. She also called for napping at work to relieve sleep deprivation (睡眠不足), reduce fatigue and increase energy.

11. One of the causes of the high obesity rate among nurses is _____.

- A. heavy smoking
- B. nursing schedules
- C. less education
- D. unhealthy food

12. By saying “It's not uniform for health care professionals to eat well or avoid tobacco”, Dr. David Katz

wants to tell us_____.

- A. health care professionals eat well
 - B. doctors and nurses usually don't smoke
 - C. health care professionals wear different uniforms
 - D. doctors and nurses don't necessarily have healthy behaviors.
13. The underlined words “susceptible to” in Paragraph 4 probably mean____.
- A. easily influenced by
 - B. closely connected with
 - C. highly sensitive to
 - D. very doubtful about
14. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.
- A. nurses need more professional training
 - B. nurses need some help to control weight
 - C. doctors don't have obesity problems
 - D. doctors often give useless advice
15. What might be helpful to solve the problem of high obesity among nurses?
- A. More sleep
 - B. Tighter schedule
 - C. Higher income
 - D. More exercise

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

A new study shows an astonishing number of people are using their cellphones on the john(盥洗室). From web browsing and texting to conference calls and online shopping, it seems this technology-driven world leaves no time for bathroom breaks.

An integrated marketing agency surveyed 1 ,000 American mobile users in October. Seventy-five percent of them admitted they used their phones while on the toilet--leaving no mystery as to what happens behind closed stalls.

And this doesn't just account for the technology-addicted youth. Forty-seven percent of mobile users from the Silent Generation (born 1946 or before), 65 percent of Baby Boomers (1946-1964) and 80 percent of Gen X-ers (1965-1976) use their cell phones in the bathroom. But as expected, Generation Y has the highest percentage of multitaskers, using their phones and the john at the same time.

Did the same percentage of Gen Y wash their hands afterward? Ninety-two percent of those surveyed reported they washed their hands after using the restroom (perhaps all those “You must wash your hands before returning to work” signs have started to pay off).

But unfortunately the same cannot be said for their mobile devices--only 14 percent wash their phones after using the bathroom .Maybe this calls for a new-age health initiative , requiring public restaurants to change their signs to “You must wash your hands---and your phone—before returning to work.”

And for many , toilet talking and texting was not a just one-time thing , used only in the most dire(急迫的)circumstances. Twenty-four percent of mobile users reported they actually don 't go to the bathroom without their phones.

In a world where you can 't even have a moment of solitude(独处)on the toilet, one is forced to wonder, isn't anything sacred anymore?

16. The passage is mainly about__.

- A. a survey on how people use their mobile phones
- B. the different ages and percentages of mobile users
- C. whether people wash their hands and phones after using the bathroom
- D. how technology-driven world influences bathroom breaks

17. We can learn from the passage that what happens in the bathroom used to be regarded as__.

- A. funny
- B. enjoyable
- C. ridiculous
- D. Mysterious

18. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.

- A. the older people are more addicted to technology
- B. the younger people are better multitaskers
- C. technology has the same influence on different people
- D. technology has a destructive power

19. The underlined words “pay off” in Paragraph 5 probably means__.

- A. deserve nothing
- B. cost much
- C. influence people
- D. go unnoticed

20. What is the tone of this passage?

- A. ironic
- B. humorous
- C. optimistic
- D. Doubtful

Format II

Directions: In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21—25, 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.(10 marks)

This year the world’s population ticked over to 7 billion. 21) ___They forecast dramatic changes unless

significant steps are taken to control population growth. Here are some challenges a population of 7 billion must confront.

Water is probably going to be the first real threat that we bump into. Access to fresh water becomes incredibly difficult. We're seeing the impacts of overuse of water resources and that sort of pressure mounts as the world population increases. 22) _____.

What we're putting into the atmosphere is going to lead to changes that haven't been seen in millions of years. As the whole world warms up, a lot of places become very unpleasant to live in. 23) _____. We have to find less polluting sources of energy and be much more careful in the way that we make use of the remaining non-renewable fuels we've got. If we continue to tap the resources to meet the immediate economic demands, the supplies will run out in time. We still can't imagine that one day we have to run the world from renewable energy resources.

24) _____. We've got some major health problems with the medical services to actually attack the diseases of old age. But the real problem is that the world population is growing fastest in the developing countries. How can we cope with a double of the population when they're already dirt poor and only just getting enough to live on? 25) _____. Is it all doom and gloom (前景暗淡) as the experts suggest, or do we have a brighter future?

- A. Challenges range from water shortages to rising sea levels.
- B. Experts have painted a depressing future for life on Earth.
- C. All countries in the world will face the challenge of population aging.
- D. Agriculture, a main consumer of water, may have to change its whole structure.
- E. If we hang on to them for a little bit, they'll get more and more valuable in the future.
- F. The challenge of meeting the food needs of its ever-growing population is enormous.
- G. There will be much hotter temperatures, summer-time heat stress and rising sea levels.

Section B (每小题 1 分)

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 blacken the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once. (10 marks)

A good deal of fascinating research has been done about the reading patterns of young people, and it is surprising to discover at what an early age child start expressing preferences for particular kind of books. A recent report, which 26 in detail the reading habits of primary-school children, showed that even seven-year-old boys and girls have 27 views about what they want to read. Girls, in general, read more, and 28 more girls than boys preferred reading stories. Boys were showing a 29 for the more instant appeal of

picture stories, or else books about their hobbies.

These tastes continue 30 until the children are teenagers. Apparently girls read more in general, but more fiction in particular. You could say that there are more 31 for girls to read fiction: magazines 32 the fiction habit in girls in their early teens, and by their late teens they have probably moved on to the adult women's magazines. Teenage boys 33 to buy magazines about their hobbies: motorcycles, heavy transport and so on.

Adult reading tastes are also the 34 of research. Again, the number of women who read for pleasure is 35 higher than the number of men. It seems that the majority of women still want love stories. There has also been some analysis of what men actually read. Apparently only 38 per cent of men read anything, but 50 per cent of what they read is fiction in the form of action-packed stories of space or gunmen.

A. cautiously

B. examined

C. discovered

D. considerably

E. unchanged

F. far

G. taste

H. claim

I. tend

J. clear

K. encourage

L. circumstances

M. subject

N. opportunities

O. equivalent

Part II Integrated Testing ((330 marks, 30 minutes) Section A Cloze (每小题 1 分)

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.(20 marks)

It's lunch time at a popular restaurant in Hong Kong and the place is quite buzzing. The 36 from the 50 or more diners makes 37 hard to have a conversation. When customers are asked if they find it noisy, the most 38 response is "Sorry, what did you say?"

And it's 39 wonder. Five minutes inside the restaurant is 40 eating in a factory and 41 dining at a live rock concert — a noise level that can cause permanent harm 42 less than ten minutes.

"OK, yes, it's noisy," says a waitress, who has to lean in close to hear us ask 43 she can work in this noisy place eight hours each day, "but I'm so 44 to it I don't even notice it anymore."

From restaurants to public transport, shopping malls to schoolyards, we all live, work and play 45 by noise loud enough to cause hearing loss. 46 like the restaurant waitress, most of us are not 47 about the harm noise pollution is doing to us 48.

So to raise the 49 about just how loud it is out there, we 50 the noise level with a certified sound level meter in various public spaces. 51 we found was deafening. Everywhere the noise was well above what the World Health Organization considers the 52 limit of 70 decibels (分贝) and some places were loud enough to cause severe hearing and 53 health problems after just a few minutes. 54 the noise around you seems less bothersome, it's 55 because you are slowly losing your hearing.

36. A. speech

B. scream

C. noise

D. talk

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 37. A. that | B. it | C. those | D. them |
| 38. A. doubtful | B. regular | C. exceptional | D. common |
| 39. A. no | B. any | C. a | D. so |
| 40. A. as | B. like | C. beyond | D. between |
| 41. A. already | B. always | C. at once | D. at times |
| 42. A. on | B. for | C. in | D. from |
| 43. A. how | B. that | C. whether | D. who |
| 44. A. related | B. alert | C. used | D. prone |
| 45. A. replaced | B. reserved | C. modified | D. surrounded |
| 46. A. thus | B. And | C. But | D. Otherwise |
| 47. A. prepared | B. touched | C. concerned | D. obliged |
| 48. A. all | B. altogether | C. at least | D. as well |
| 49. A. level | B. suspicion | C. point | D. alarm |
| 50. A. obtain | B. measure | C. discover | D. control |
| 51. A. Where | B. When | C. What | D. Which |
| 52. A. expected | B. safe | C. required | D. proper |
| 53. A. further | B. little | C. other | D. another |
| 54. A. If | B. Until | C. Though | D. Unless |
| 55. A. hardly | B. simply | C. Carefully | D. unconsciously |

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 (每小题 2 分)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions. Read the passage carefully.

Then answer the questions with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet. (10 marks)

Lifestyle is the way a person lives. It includes work, leisure time, hobbies, other interests, and personal philosophy. One person's lifestyle may be dominated by work with few social activities. Another's may involve hobbies, recreational activities or personal philosophy.

There is little doubt that lifestyles are changing and that these changes will have an impact on the way business operates in the years ahead. Several cases are causing lifestyle changes in some developed countries.

First, there is more leisure time than ever before. The workweek is now less than forty hours, as

compared with seventy hours a century ago. Some experts believe it will be twenty-five hours or less in a few decades. Several firms have adopted four-day workweeks with more hours per day. Others have cut down on the number of working hours each week. Reduced work schedules mean increased leisure time.

Second, families have fewer children than before—and young couples are postponing childbirth instead of having children early in the marriage. This trend has forced many businesses to modify their competitive strategies. Gerber Products Company used to advertise “babies are our business —our only business”. Now Gerber products include infant and toddler clothing, stuffed animals and accessories such as bottles, baby powder and so on.

Third, people are better educated and more prosperous now than they were earlier. These advantages bring with them the freedom to question current lifestyles and examine new ones. Inquiries of this nature have sometimes led to personal lifestyle changes. Today’s youth, for example, are not only better educated but more independent and individualistic (我行我素的) than past generations. The business world is only beginning to realize how people’s lifestyles can influence their behavior as employees, consumers and members of society.

56. How many hours did people work a century ago according to the passage?
57. Why have some businesses dealing with baby items changed their promotion strategies?
58. Why are the people in some developed countries more critical about their lifestyles?
59. What does the writer say about today’s young people?
60. Why is it important for the business world to realize the changes in people’s lifestyles?

Part III Translation (30 marks, 30 minutes) (每小题 3 分)

Section A From Chinese to English

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

Please write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)

61. While people may refer to the Internet for up-to-the-minute news, _____
(网络完全替代报纸是不可能的).
62. _____(过去认为不可能的事) has now become a reality.
63. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted _____(想出了一个好的答案).
64. I can’t afford to rent a house like that, _____(更不用说买了).
65. Hurry up, or _____(我们到那儿时票都卖完了).

Section B From Chinese to English

Directions: Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the following passage. Write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)

Have you ever been bitten? Of course you have. You are surrounded by creatures that might, or do, bite. Even as you rest your head on your pillow, bedbugs are probably nibbling (啃) away at you. They live happily inside most pillows.

Take a walk outside and you are a target for “man’s best friend.” 66) Hundreds of dog-bite victims visit US emergency rooms daily. Many bites are terrible. A vicious attack on a young woman in France led to the first face transplant. 67) To avoid the dogs in your neighborhood, you might want to hike into the desert or the woods. There, you run the risk of bites from rattlesnakes, scorpions, and blood-sucking ticks. Not to mention bears, wolves, and mountain lions. Even as they are becoming a threatened species, mountain lions are a growing threat in southern California as man continues to reduce their hunting areas.

68) Speaking of housing, watch where you go in your house or garage. Shy but deadly, the black widow spider and the brown recluse spider make themselves comfortable in quiet areas of your closets or garage. One bite from either of them can make you very sick; occasionally, people die from such bites. 69) Unfortunately, many people fear all spiders, not just the few dangerous ones. They squash them or run from them at first sight, not realizing that most spiders are actually beneficial to man.

If you’re concerned about bites, don’t forget about rabid animal bites. Any warm-blooded animal can get infected with rabies (狂犬病). Although humans in the US rarely get attacked by rabid animals, the disease is painful and dangerous. 70) You will most likely die if you are not treated properly within 48 hours of being bitten.

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

Directions : For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Traditional Schools or Online Schools.** You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outline given below.

- (1)有人喜欢传统学校.....
- (2)有人喜欢网络学校.....
- (3)我的选择及理由

浙江省 2014 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试

英 语

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

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钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上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 (60 marks, 60 minutes)

Section A (每小题 2 分)

Format I

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. 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. (40 marks)

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Have you ever wondered where the first doughnut(炸面圈) was made? Who thought up the idea of a fried cake with a hole in the center?

No one knows for sure who made the first doughnut. Some people think that doughnut probably began in the 1800s as Dutch “Olykoeks” or “oily cakes.” In those days, a cook would not want to waste any scraps of food. Leftover pieces

of bread dough (生面团) were put into hot oil and fried. Olykoeks were tasty on the outside, but soft and uncooked in the center.

Some people say that the mother of a New England sea captain invented the first real doughnut. Her name was Elizabeth Gregory. She replaced the soft center with spices and nuts. But, Elizabeth’s son, Captain Gregory, did not like nuts. He punched out the center, and the consequence was the first hole in a doughnut.

Others say the real story is that Captain Gregory had difficulty steering his ship while trying to eat doughnut. He asked the ship's cook to make his doughnuts with holes so he could hang them on the steering wheel! Others think that Captain Gregory saw holed cakes in Europe and brought the idea back to America with him.

During world war I, homesick American soldiers in Europe were served doughnuts by the Salvation Army. These brave women volunteering for the job were called "Doughnut Girls." They often worked in dangerous conditions near the soldiers, so the Doughnut Girls wore helmets and uniforms. The women made doughnut cutters out of a large can with a smaller can inside it to cut out the hole. They could set up a kettle of hot oil to fry the dough almost anywhere.

In the 1920s, doughnut machines were invented. Doughnuts were produced faster and easier than ever before. Still, many people preferred to make their favorite doughnuts at home.

1.The passage is mainly about_____.

- A. the popularity of doughnuts
- B. the history of doughnuts
- C. the inventors of doughnuts
- D. the types of doughnuts

2.The first Dutch "Olykoek" came into being probably because_____.

- A. people did not like to eat fried food
- B. cooks did not like to waste leftover food
- C. Dutchmen liked oil cakes very much
- D. cooks liked the soft center of cakes

3.What was used to replace the uncooked center to improve doughnuts?

- A. Scraps of food
- B. Jelly filling
- C. Spices and nuts
- D. Leftover bread dough

4.In paragraph 3, the word "consequence" probably means__.

- A. action
- B. damage
- C. problem
- D. result

5.What can be inferred about the Doughnut Girls during world war I?

- A. They worked aboard a ship .
- B. They worked near battlefields
- C. They used untested machines
- D. They used helmets to cook doughnuts

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

It is a blow for the Ugly Bettys and Plain Janes — research shows that good looks lead to better pay. A study of 4,000 young men and women found that beauty boosted pay checks more than intelligence. Those judged to be the more attractive earned up to 10 percent more than their less attractive friends and

colleagues. Applied to the average salary of £ 25,000 a year, the “ plainness penalty(处罚)”would make a difference of £ 2,500 a year —— or around £ 50 a week.

It is unclear what is behind the phenomenon but it may be that beauty creates confidence. The self-confident may appear to be doing better than they are and will not hesitate about asking for a pay rise.

Researcher Jason Fletcher, of Yale University in the U.S., rated the attractiveness of the 4,000 men and women. Just over half were judged average, while 7 percent were felt to be very attractive and 8 percent were judged unattractive or very unattractive. The volunteers also sat an IQ test and reported their salary. It became clear that pay scales were far from fair. For instance, a 14-point increase on the IQ score was associated with a 3 to 6 percent increase in wage. But being of above-average looks increased pay by 5 to 10 percent.

For a plain person to be paid the same as a very attractive one, they would have to be 40 percent brighter, the journal Economics Letters reports. Dr Fletcher said: “The results do show that people’s looks have an impact on their wages and it can be very important.”

6. What is the “plainness penalty”?

- A. To be paid less for being ordinarily-looking.
- B. To be laughed at for being ordinarily-looking.
- C. To be fired for being ordinarily-looking.
- D. To be questioned for being ordinarily-looking.

7. What’s the average annual salary of a good-looking person?

- A. £ 2,500
- B. £ 25,000
- C. £ 22,500
- D. £ 27,500

8. Good-looking people are usually paid more probably because .

- A. they look smarter
- B. they have higher degrees
- C. they are better at pleasing others
- D. they are more confident

9. How many people were rated as very attractive in Jason Fletcher’s study?

- A. About 280
- B. About 4,000
- C. About 2,000
- D. About 320

10. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. IQ is less important than appearance.
- B. Confidence makes people prettier.
- C. Good looks earn an extra penny.
- D. How Plain Janes get a higher salary.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Were you constantly bored as a child? Maybe that helped you to develop your ability to be creative.

Boredom can be a good thing for children, according to Dr Teresa Belton, researcher at the University of East Anglia's School of Education and Lifelong Learning. After interviewing authors, artists and scientists in Britain, she's reached the conclusion that cultural expectations that children should be constantly active could block the development of their imagination.

British actress and writer Meera Syal grew up in a small mining village with few distractions. The researcher said: "Lack of things to do urged her to talk to people she wouldn't otherwise have engaged with and try activities she wouldn't, under other circumstances, have experienced, such as talking to elderly neighbors and learning to bake cakes."

Belton added: "Boredom made her write. Meera Syal kept a diary from a young age, filling it with observations, short stories, poems."

The researcher didn't ignore the old saying the devil finds work for idle hands, though. Belton pointed out that young people who don't have the interior resources to deal with boredom creatively may end up smashing up bus shelters or taking cars out for a joyride.

How about watching TV and videos on the computer? The researcher believes that nothing replaces standing and staring at things and observing your surroundings. It's the sort of thing that stimulates the imagination, she said, while the screen "tends to short circuit that process and the development of creative capacity." Dr Belton concluded: "For the sake of creativity, perhaps we need to slow down and stay offline from time to time."

11. Dr Teresa Belton did her research by ____.

- A. studying cultural differences
- B. interviewing professionals
- C. keeping a diary
- D. observing the surroundings

12. Which of the following best describes the village where Meera Syal grew up?

- A. Modern and open
- B. Tiny and unexciting
- C. Poor and underdevelopment
- D. Remote and violent

13. The expression "the devil finds work for idle hands" probably means that people are more likely to ____?

- A. do what they should not do if they meet devils.
- B. achieve nothing if they work with devils
- C. do more work if they didn't work hard when they were young.
- D. get involved in trouble if they have nothing to do with their time.

14. What is Dr Belton's advice for youngsters?

- A. Observe the world around them.
- B. Get information online from time to time.
- C. Remain constantly active.
- D. Read as many books as possible.

15. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Deal with boredom wisely.
- B. Learn from a young age.
- C. Enjoy village life.
- D. Forget old sayings.

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

During her junior year of high school, Candice Backus's teacher handed her a sheet and instructed the 17-year-old to map out her future financial life. Backus pretended to buy a car, rent an apartment, and apply for a credit card. Then, she and her classmates played the "stock market game," investing the hypothetical (假设的) earnings from their hypothetical jobs in the market in the fateful fall of 2008. "Our pretend investments crashed," Backus says, still horrified. "We felt what actual shareholders were feeling."

That pain of earning and losing money is a feeling that public school increasingly want to teach. Forty states now offer some types of financial instruction at the elementary or high-school level, including lessons in balancing checkbooks (支票本) and buying stock in math and social-studies classes. The interest in personal-finance classes has risen since 2007 when bank failures became a regular occurrence.

Rather than teach investment strategies, these courses offer a basic approach to handling money: Don't spend what you don't have. Put part of your monthly salary into a saving account, and invest in the stock market for the long-term rather than short-term gains. For Backus, this means dividing her earnings from her part-time job at a fast-food restaurant into separate envelopes for paying bills, spending, and saving. "Money is so hard to make but so easy to spend," she says one weekday after school.

After Backus finished her financial classes, she opened up a savings account at her local bank and started to think more about how she and her family would pay for college. "She just has a better understanding of money and how it affects the world," says her mother, Darleen. All of this talk of money can make Backus worry, she says, but luckily, she feels prepared to face it.

16. The purpose of the high school class's "stock market game" is to _____.

- A. introduce a new course
- B. encourage personal savings
- C. learn about investment
- D. teach credit card hazards

17. Student interest in taking classes on finance has increased because of ____.

- A. the state of the economy
- B. the need for employment
- C. the rate of graduation
- D. the desire to purchase cars

18. According to the passage, taking money management courses will help to_____.

- A. get accepted by colleges
- B. become very wealthy
- C. take more vacations
- D. prevent from going into debt

19. After Candice Backus completed the class about money, she_____.

- A. is debt free
- B. manages the family income
- C. will graduate early
- D. feels more competent

20. The author's attitude toward financial classes in public school is_____.

- A. positive
- B. critical
- C. objective
- D. worried

Format II

Directions: In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21—25, 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.(10 marks)

Now put on sunscreen(防晒霜)

Some sunscreens prevent sunburn but not other types of skin damage. Make sure yours offers a broad range of protection.

21. _____Anything higher than SPF 50+ can tempt you to stay in the sun too

long. Even if you don't burn, your skin may be damaged. Stick to SPFs between 15 and 50+. Pick a product based on your own skin color, time outside, shade and cloud cover.

News about vitamin A. Eating vitamin A-rich vegetables is good for you, but spreading vitamin A on your skin may not be. Government data shows that cancers develop sooner on skin coated with creams with vitamin A .22. _____

Pick a good sunscreen. EWG's sunscreen database rates the safety and effect of about 1,400 SPF-rated products, including about 750 sunscreens for beaches and sports use. We give high ratings to brands that provide broad-range, long-lasting protection with ingredients that pose fewer health concerns when absorbed by the body.

23. _____Cream, because sprays cloud the air with tiny particles that may not be safe to breathe. Reapply cream often. Sunscreen chemicals sometimes degrade in the sun, wash off or rub off on towels and clothing.

24. _____The FDA treats powdered sunscreens as unapproved new drugs and may take enforcement action against companies that sell them-except for small businesses, which can sell powders

until December 2013.

25. _____ Wear sunscreen. In 2009, nearly twice as many American men died from skin cancers as women. Surveys show that 34 percent of men wear sunscreens, compared to 78 percent of women.

Got your vitamin D? Many people don't get enough vitamin D, a hormone manufactured by the skin in the presence of sunlight. Your doctor can test your level and recommend supplements if you are low in this vital nutrient.

- A. No powder!
- B. Avoid midday sun.
- C. Message for men:
- D. Cream or spray?
- E. Don't fall for high SPF labels.
- F. Take special precautions with infants and children.
- G. Avoid any sun product whose label says vitamin A.

Section B (每小题 1 分)

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 blacken the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once. (10 marks)

A survey of English schoolchildren shows boys and girls are worrying about the way they look. The 26 found that over half of male schoolchildren lacked confidence because of their body 27. The figure for girls was slightly 28, at 59 percent. Researchers questioned 693 teachers about how their students 29 about their bodies. All the children had taken lessons on body image and self-esteem. Teachers said many children were very 30 if others said bad things about their appearances. Around 55 percent of teachers reported

that girls were extremely sensitive to comment 31 their looks; the figure for boys being easily hurt by teasing(取笑) was 27 percent.

Teachers gave a number of 32 why children as young as four years old were stressing out about their shapes. Over 90 percent of teachers 33 the Internet and television. Children see images of "perfect" bodies every day and they feel they have to look that way too. Many children are on diets to make themselves 34 to the opposite sex. One elementary school teacher said: "I work with four to five-year-olds and some say things like, 'I can't eat cheese, it will make me 35'". A teachers' spokeswoman warned that children trying to look like "celebrities in the media only lead to misery".

A. about	F. fat	K. questions
B. attractive	G. felt	L. reasons
C. blame	H. for	M. shape
D. complete	I. higher	N. study

Part II Integrated Testing (30 marks, 30 minutes) Section A Cloze (每小题 1 分)

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 blacken the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet.(20 marks)

To stay economically competitive on a global scale, the United States needs 8 million more college graduates 36 2020. That may sound impossible, 37 according to Education at a Glance 2013, the 38 international report on the state of education 39 Tuesday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the 40 is still the world leader in producing college graduates. 41, OECD data 42 that almost half of the world's university graduates come from three countries—the United States, China and Japan.

43 the 34 OECD countries, 44 26 percent of the total 255 million college-educated 45 between the ages of 25 and 64 come from the United States. China comes in a distant second at 12.1 percent and Japan is a 46 third at 11.4 percent.

Global prosperity (繁荣) won't increase if only three nations 47 higher education output, so it's exciting to see that the number of students 48 to college increased 25 percent across all OECD countries 49 1995 and 2012. If that 50 continues, 59 percent of young adults in those countries will go on to college, 51 19 percent will enter vocational programs over their lifetimes.

The number of students who actually graduate 52 college has increased as well. In 2012, an average of 39 percent of students in OECD nations 53 college, up from 20 percent in 1995. Since college dropouts 54 the U.S. economy billions of dollars every year, an international increase in graduation 55 is good news for the entire planet.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. at | B. since | C. from | D. by |
| 37. A. if | B. so | C. but | D. for |
| 38. A. annual | B. average | C. advanced | D. available |
| 39. A. recovered | B. released | C. recommended | D. required |
| 40. A. university | B. organization | C. nation | D. continent |
| 41. A. However | B. Otherwise | C. In fact | D. By the way |
| 42. A. appeals | B. exposes | C. emerges | D. shows |
| 43. A. Above | B. Among | C. Beyond | D. Beneath |
| 44. A. nearly | B. really | C. rarely | D. necessarily |
| 45. A. objects | B. individuals | C. subjects | D. targets |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 46. A. close | B. counter | C. further | D. forward |
| 47. A. demonstrate | B. occupy | C. dominate | D. reach |
| 48. A. confronting | B. encountering | C. longing | D. heading |
| 49. A. including | B. between | C. excluding | D. toward |
| 50. A. trend | B. currency | C. direction | D. distinction |
| 51. A. so | B. while | C. before | D. because |
| 52. A. for | B. against | C. from | D. in |
| 53. A. tried | B. hunted | C. left | D. completed |
| 54. A. give | B. cost | C. bring | D. plan |
| 55. A. fee | B. benefits | C. rates | D. advantages |

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 (每小题 2 分)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions or incomplete statements.

Answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. (10 marks)

How would you feel if the letter you penned carefully and posted to your favorite star ended up in the recycling bin? That's where unopened fan mail sent to singer Taylor Swift was found.

Swift's management said it was an accident, but dealing with piles of letters is a burden for most public figures. According to the BBC reporter Jon Kelly, at the height of his fame, Johnny Depp was said to receive up to 10,000 letters a week.

Some celebrities don't want letters. In 2008, Beatles drummer Ringo Starr announced openly that he would throw them out because he was too busy. Others do attempt to get through it themselves. Robert Pattinson, star of the Twilight films, claims that he reads "tones and tones" of letters from fans.

Many artists, however, outsource (外包) the tasks of opening, reading and replying. Sylvia Taylor, 58, has run a service in California that does just that since 1987. She and her staff deal with up to 20,000 items of mail a month on behalf of 26 celebrities.

Most letters are simply declarations of affection and admiration, she says. A few ask for money. A small number contain threats which require her to contact the celebrity's security team and the police.

The biggest problem for Taylor is working out how to deal with the correspondence. Presents such as soft toys are sent to local hospitals, and the letters: most of them just get recycled.

Typically, correspondence is acknowledged by a photo with a printed "autograph(亲笔签名)". For some, this is enough, according to Lynn Zubernis, an expert at West Chester University. She says that the relationship between fans and celebrity may exist only in the mind of the former but it comes from a deeply-rooted human need for community.

56. Where were the unopened letters to singer Taylor Swift found?
57. Who told fans not to send any letters?
58. What will Sylvia Taylor do if fans are threatening her celebrity clients?
59. Which word in the passage is the closest in meaning to “public figure”?
60. What do fans usually get in return if they write letters to celebrities?

Part III Translation (30 marks, 30 minutes) (每小题 3 分)

Section A From Chinese to English

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

Please write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)

61. Compared with people lacking relationships, those who can name several intimate friends are _____ (更健康、不容易早逝、更加快乐).
62. I understand the two factors that contributed to my downfall: _____ (缺乏职业目标和缺乏自信).
63. My parents taught me not to take what’s not mine. I’ve always tried to _____ (教育我的子女同样的价值观).
64. I don’t know why you’re so concerned _____. (这毕竟不是你的问题).
65. For such a big house the price is fairly low. But you’ve got to _____ (考虑维修所需要的钱).

Section B From English to Chinese

Directions: Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the following passage. Write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)

Mary was very fond of television, so when she met a young man who worked for a television company, she was very interested and asked him a lot of questions. She discovered that he had also worked for a film company, 66) so she asked him whether there was any difference between film work and television work.

“Well,” answered the young man, “there is one very big difference. 67) If someone makes a mistake while a film is being made, it is possible to stop and do the scene again. In fact, one can do it over and over again a lot of times. Mistakes waste time, money and film, but the audience who see the film when it is finished don’t know that anything went wrong. In a live television show, on the other hand, the audience can see any mistakes that are made.”

“I can tell you a story about that, 68) One day, a live television show was going on, and one of the actors was supposed to have been shot. He fell to the ground, and the camera moved somewhere else to allow time for me to run out with a bottle of tomato sauce to pour on to him to look like blood. But unfortunately, the camera turned back to him before I had finished, 69) and the people saw me pouring the sauce on to the man.”

“Oh, how terrible!” Mary said. “And what did you do?”

“Well”, answered the young man, “our television director is a very strict man.70) If anyone makes a mistake, he fires him at once. So I just had to pretend that this was part of the story and eat the man.”

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **The Most Important Influence on Young Adults.** You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outline given below.

- (1) 有些人认为父母对年轻人的影响较大
- (2) 也有些人认为朋友对年轻人的影响较大
- (3) 我的看法

浙江省 2015 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试

英 语

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

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钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上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 (60 marks, 60 minutes)

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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1.

Passage One

Question 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Karen Christiansen in Madison, Wisconsin, is licking stamps and addressing envelopes. Soon she and her fiancé will be sending out invitations to their wedding. Meanwhile, Wei Yashung is at the hairdresser's in Shanghai, China. She knows she will have a long wait. It's May 18, the most popular day to get married in China. The room is filled with brides preparing for their special day.

Everyone feels very emotional at this time. There are a lot of rituals and superstitions (迷信) at the wedding," says Maxine Rowe, an anthropologist.

Karen's aunt and sisters help her check off the things she needs according to old customs. They recite the traditional verse, "Something old, something new, something borrowed, and something blue." Friends and relatives gather around and contribute grandmother's locket (纪念品盒), a new vanity box, a cousin's wedding veil, or a blue garter to prepare for the ceremony.

Many wedding traditions in western cultures began long ago and were designed to protect the couple from bad luck, "The wedding veil is a Greek custom intended to hide the bride from evil spirits," says Maxine. "The Romans contributed the custom of bridesmaids to confuse the spirits. Wedding bouquets had

strong-smelling herbs to scare away witches and devils.”

In China, thousands of couples choose May 18 for their wedding day. " In the past, people consulted an almanac (历书) to find lucky days,” explains Maxine. “But in modern times a new tradition is being formed.” May 18 sounds very close in Chinese to “wo yao fa,” or “I will get rich.” It is considered a good omen to get married on this day.

Some people don’t think it’s a good idea for everyone to get married on the same day. “It’s silly and superstitious,” one reporter wrote. But hairdressers, florists, and owners of restaurants say it’s the best day. They can raise their prices and their services are fully booked. Maybe they are the ones who should be saying, “I will get rich.”

1. The overall structure of this passage can be called _____ .

- A. comparison and contrast B. description of events in order of time
C. details leading to conclusion D. generalization followed by details

2. An anthropologist in Paragraph 2 probably studies _____ .

- A. hairstyles B. jewels C. almanac D. customs

3. Why do Karen’s friends and relatives contribute a cousin’s wedding veil?

- A. Because it is something old. B. Because it is something new
C. Because it is something borrowed. D. Because it is something blue

4. The word “omen” in Paragraph 5 probably means _____ .

- A. a sign of star B. a sign of present
C. a sign of past D. a sign of future

5. What’s the writer’s tone in the last sentence “They are the ones who should be saying, ‘I will get rich’” ?

- A. Humorous. B. Tolerant. C. Matter-of-fact. D. Furious

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

The easiest and least complicated way to motivate somebody is quite simply to pay them attention. What you say is not particularly important, nor necessarily is how long you spend saying it, as long as it’s something. “Nice weather” or “How are you?” will do.

People just love attention, adults and children. Children love attention so much that they will do anything to get some. In fact, if children are not getting enough attention, they would rather be naughty and get told off than be “good” and be ignored. An interesting time in most households with young children is dinnertime—it’s the end of the day, everybody is tired, the house is in a mess and Johnny doesn’t like carrots and is refusing to eat his food. Again, the easy trap to fall into is to start getting cross with Johnny and

getting into a big argument about his food. Again, he's getting the attention he desires. Even if it's not the best sort of attention, it's better than nothing.

It's fascinating if you're able to stand back from the situation and instead focus attention and praise on Johnny's brother who is eating his food-after all, he's the one that is doing what you want him to do. After five or ten minutes or so of being ignored and deprived of the attention, it's amazing how quickly (usually) Johnny see sense and obeys. I've watched my own children in this situation go from screaming from behind the sofa that they won't eat their food, to sheepishly crawling to the table saying that maybe they'll have a little bit, to sitting in their chair wolfing the lot and saying "Mummy, aren't I doing good dinner eating?"- all without having one word spoken to them by their parents, who are busily paying attention to their brothers.

This fundamental need for attention, and doing whatever it takes to get it, doesn't disappear when we turn into adults. Sure, there are people who are "real attention seeker" in a loud and extrovert (外向的) way, and there are the shy types who don't want attention in such a "sociable" way. But everybody still wants to be recognized and seen as worthwhile.

6. What will children probably do to get parents' attention?

- A. They will keep quiet for a long time.
- B. They will ignore their parents.
- C. They will behave naughtily.
- D. They will get cross easily.

7. What does the phrase "the easy trap to fall into" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. A set up situation parents are likely to go into.
- B. The household work parent cannot avoid.
- C. Some tempting food children love to eat
- D. A bad habit children easily develop.

8. An effective way to make children behave themselves may be to _____.

- A. scold them severely
- B. teach them what to do
- C. give them total freedom
- D. praise their sisters or brothers

9. "Real attention seekers" in the last paragraph are probably those who _____.

- A. motivate others to learn
- B. associate with shy types
- C. rely on negative attention
- D. arouse others' attention openly

10. What point does the author make by relating to children's behavior?

- A. Children's upbringing needs parents' constant care.
- B. Children are usually extrovert while adults are sociable
- C. Both adults and children need to be seen as worthwhile.
- D. The motivation of children differs greatly from that of adults.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Named for the dense shade of their thick pines, the Black Hills of South Dakota have for centuries been considered holy by the Lakota Sioux, once the most powerful tribe in the West. Today, because of the passions of a few artists, the land itself has become holy in another way.

It took the obsessed sculptor Gutzon Borglum, his son Lincoln, and four hundred workers fourteen years (1927-1941) to complete an artistic and engineering project so monumental that no one believed it possible: carving and blasting the six-story faces of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Teddy Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln out of stony Mount Rushmore. A little trivia: Washington's eyes are 11 feet wide, and his nose is 26 feet Long. Mr. Lincoln, for his part, spot a mole(痣) that measures 16 inches across.

Just 17 miles away, the gigantic Crazy Horse Memorial is slowly taking shape. Also carved into granite (花岗岩), this memorial, when completed somewhere around 2050, after a century's labor, will depict (刻画) Native America's greatest warrior chief on his horse, dwarfing Mount Rushmore at 563 feet tall. The horse's nostril (鼻孔) alone will be large enough to hold a five-room house.

From Crazy Horse, head east on the beautiful 14-mile Needles Highway, past billion-year-old granite hills, to Sylvan Lake and then north to Spearfish Canyon Scenic Byway, whose landscape you'll easily recognize as the backdrops used in the film *Dances with Wolves*. Alternatively, you can park your bags in the pleasant Game Lodge that served as Calvin Coolidge's Summer White House. Of the historic inn's seven rooms, you can still book the room the thirtieth president and his wife occupied during the three months in 1972. The lodge is one of three found within Custer State Park, whose 18-mile Wildlife Loop Road runs through unfenced meadows where herds of 1,500 buffalo roam.

11. The word "spots" in Paragraph 2 most probably means _____
- A. is famous for B. is characterized by
C. is decorated with D. is accompanied by
12. Of four things mentioned in the passage, which one is the largest?
- A. Washington's eyes. B. Washington's nose.
C. Lincoln's mole D. Crazy Horse's nose
13. Which of the following projects is still in progress?
- A. Lincoln's face. B. Crazy Horse.
C. Summer White House. D. Wildlife Loop Road.
14. What is NOT a feature that Mount Rushmore sculpture and Crazy Horse have in common?
- A. They were very large. B. They were carved out of granite.
C. They were located in the Black Hills. D. They both depicted the Indian tribes.
15. Who is the thirtieth president of the US?

- A. The findings are irrelevant.
- B. The findings are contradictory.
- C. The findings match each other.
- D. The findings are not significant.

19. What does the phrase “penny-pinching companies” in Paragraph 7 probably mean?

- A. Companies that lack money.
- B. Companies that are very generous.
- C. Companies that earn a lot of money.
- D. Companies that are unwilling to spend money.

20. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Men are better managers than women.
- B. Women are better managers than men.
- C. Male managers are more willing to learn.
- D. Men leaders and women leaders have different advantages.

Format II

Directions: In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For question 21-25, 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 the Answers Sheet 1.

Facing the interview might make you apprehensive, but there is no reason to fear it. 21 Take the time to prepare properly. The interview has been your goal in the job search, so it is your stepping stone to future success.

Always be positive. 22 Don't worry about where you have been, worry about where you're going. Make sure your accomplishments are related to your capabilities.

Listen and stay focused. Throughout the interview, concentrate to be sure you're listening to what the interviewer has said. It looks very bad when you ask a question the interview just answered. 23 Don't get off on the matters that matters that have nothing to do with the job or your qualifications.

Ask questions. Be sure to ask intelligent, well-thought-out questions that indicate you are trying to find out what you can do for the company. Base any statement on proven experience not dreams and hopes.

Don't get personal. Keep personal issues out of the interview. 24 If you feel the urge to bare your soul, your feeling should tell you the interview is very skilled in creating a casual atmosphere. Plan some answers to obvious questions. Why did you leave your previous position? Why did you leave your previous position? Why did you choose your training and experience going to do for the company?

When the interview concludes, don't linger, but don't run out the door, either. 25 Remember to write a brief thank-you note to the people who interviewed you.

- A. Focus on the conversation at hand.

- B. If you can't look the interviewers in the eye, they won't believe your answer.
- C. It is your real opportunity to get face to face with your potential employer.
- D. If the interviewers haven't indicated when a decision will be reached, ask them.
- E. Explain in detail how a team atmosphere can improve your personal efficiency.
- F. Losers dwell on past losses whereas winners dwell on future success.
- G. Never tell an interviewer everything no matter how relaxed and comfortable you feel.

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 choice 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 Answers Sheet 1 . You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

“No one can teach you, but you may learn.” This 26 means that though we may hear or read the greatest words of wisdom, they will remain mere words unless we 27 them.

We may be able to name the courses the we have taken over the years: algebra, history, geology, French, and so forth. But 28 we have internalized the subject matter or have studied it very 29, we will not recall what we have “learned”.

With good study skills, you will not only learn material more thoroughly, 30 you will also be less dependent on your teachers. As long as you look to someone else for an “explanation”, you will not be a 31 person intellectually.

To become an independent studier, you must have the desire and 32 to open a textbook, read it and ponder it. Then you must be able get up in class the next day, or write on paper a week or so later, saying, “As I 33 the author, he says ... ”

The purpose of the course is to guide you through 34 steps efficiently. The teacher is there to explain and amplify your textbook. But only you can educate 35.

A. but	E. interpret	I. statement	M. various
B. courage	F. internalize	J. student	N. visit
C. free	G. me	K. unfortunately	O. yourself
D. if	H. recently	L. unless	

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 1.

Dave Tally could 36 believe his eyes. 37 waiting to board a commuter train in Tempe, Ariz., last

November, he spotted an 38 backpack containing \$ 3,300 in cash. After six years of being homeless, Tally's mind raced, thinking 39 he could spend the money- An apartment? A bike? Yet 40 it," recalls Tally, "wasn't the right thing to do. "

With 41 from the staff at his homeless shelter, Tally 42 down the owner: Bryan Belanger, 22, a senior at Arizona State University, who had 43 the pack behind in his 44 to get to work. "I'd given up 45," says Belanger, who was 46 to buy a used car with the money. "I was greatly 47 when I found out it was a homeless guy."

Since then, Tally's kindness has been 48 tenfold. As news of his good deed spread, the recovering alcoholic and 49 landscape gardener received nearly \$10,000 in 50 from strangers- 51 a small reward from Belanger- and a new set of teeth, 52 a local oral surgeon. Says Tally, who now has his own apartment and a full-time gardening 53 : "I can't believe all this was made 54 just by doing the _____ 55 thing."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. readily | B. always | C. hardly | D. merely |
| 37. A. Before | B. While | C. Without | D. For |
| 38. A. unattended | B. unavailable | C. unbalanced | D. unavoidable |
| 39. A. who | B. which | C. what | D. how |
| 40. A. giving | B. losing | C. earning | D. taking |
| 41. A. order | B. help | C. questions | D. offers |
| 42. A. tracked | B. turned | C. put | D. cut |
| 43. A. held | B. pushed | C. left | D. carried |
| 44. A. car | B. effort | C. class | D. rush |
| 45. A. suspicion | B. hope | C. belief | D. honor |
| 46. A. planning | B. working | C. searching | D. asking |
| 47. A. relieved | B. excited | C. surprised | D. annoyed |
| 48. A. repaid | B. forgotten | C. practiced | D. explained |
| 49. A. shamed | B. abused | C. former | D. doubtful |
| 50. A. reply | B. addition | C. fact | D. donation |
| 51. A. in spite of | B. as well as | C. as a result of | D. in front of |
| 52. A. except for | B. regardless | C. back from | D. thanks to |
| 53. A. job | B. market | C. expert | D. student |
| 54. A. relevant | B. possible | C. valuable | D. helpful |
| 55. A. first | B. real | C. right | D. other |

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 2.

Paper writing seems like a major obstacle to many students. A paper can hang over your head like a

dark cloud that appears to get bigger the longer you postpone starting. But writing papers can be one of the most absorbing ways to learn about a subject in depth. Many students, once they've mastered the techniques, find they'd rather write papers as a form of learning than take exams.

The techniques of writing a good paper are easy to follow. You should remember two important aspects that lead to success. First, start working early on the paper. Second, if you have a choice, choose a subject that you are interested in, or that you can develop an interest in.

Much of your work in college involves absorbing knowledge; when it comes to writing papers, you have the opportunity to put down on paper what you've learned about a subject, and perhaps your opinions and conclusions on the subject.

Writing is an important form of communication. To communicate well you must have something you really want to say. So if you have a choice of topics, choose one that interests you. If it isn't everyone else is writing on, all the better. If you're not sure about your choice of topic, do a little research to see what's involved in several topics before you make a final decision. Remember the caution about allowing yourself enough time? Here's where it comes into play. Take enough time to choose a topic carefully.

Are you worried that your ideas are not important enough to express in a paper? Each individual has his or her own ideas to express. If you're willing to develop and support your opinion, it will be worth reading. How you interpret an idea is just as important as how anyone else interprets it, and perhaps your own ideas can cast new light on something of a board topic.

56. The author mentions "a dark cloud" in Paragraph 1 in order to show that _____
57. When asked about the better form of learning, many students who have learned how to write a paper would like to _____ instead of taking test.
58. Paper writing will help you absorb knowledge because you can write down_.
59. What kind of topic should you choose if you have too many topics? _____
60. According to the passage, when will your idea be worth reading? _____

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.

61. Had I studied educational psychology, _____ (我昨天就知道那样吸引学生注意力了).
62. The spring promotion proved successful _____ (因为本年度销售量增加了 10%) .
63. Because he was not aware of _____ (养成好习惯的重要性), John didn't listen to his parents at all.
64. Every day the dog sat at the gate , _____ (等着主人回家).
65. _____ (既然我们是在管理这个项目), we have to check every detail of your report.

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

Directions: Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the following passage. Write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

66) In industrialized countries, people are highly dependent on petroleum fuel. Economists, conservationists, and political leaders constantly warn us about this dependence. They encourage us to drive less, turn down our heat, and turn off lights. Yet, it is hard to change our ways. 67) We take our modern conveniences so much for granted; it would be difficult to imagine ourselves return to an earlier way of life.

68) Without gas or electricity, in particular, a person's daily routine would be considerably different. Each winter morning, it would be necessary to build a fire in the fireplace or wood stove; this would warm the house. In the summer, it would be necessary to bring the bedding in from the porch, or wherever people slept to keep cool. There would, of course, be no fans or air conditioners. Breakfast would be cooked over a fire. Water for shaving and for washing dishes would have to be heated. All of this would take a lot of time.

69) A person would travel to school or work by bicycle, by horse, or on foot. It would be convenient to live near the school or place of work; there would certainly be no long-distance commuters! At school or at the office, there would be no copy machines, no computers, and no coffee makers. On dark days, lamps that burn animal oil would provide light. Lunches would be brought from home.

Preparing supper would take up a lot of time in the late afternoon or early evening. Dairy products and meat would have to be bought daily. School work would be done by the light of an oil lamp. Bathwater would have to be heated and bedtime would come early. On the whole, life would be simpler because people would try to do less. It would be impossible to go to five different places in one day! Life would be harder, too. 70) People would suffer more from the heat and cold. Food preparation would take more work. All the modern conveniences that make life easier would be missing; that is an awesome thought!

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

Direction: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the title: **A Hero in My Eyes.** You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outlined given below.

- (1) 介绍一位你心中的英雄人物;
- (2) 说明他/她被认为是英雄的理由。

浙江省 2016 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试

英 语

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

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钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上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 (60 marks, 60 minutes)

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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1.

Passage One

Question 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

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

Artists are something 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). One glance at his pictures of famous people, you can see, for instance, the insecurity of arrogance of Madonna, the boyishness of Clinton, the awkwardness of George Bush.

Something at a party, Robert will do a quick sketch on a cocktail napkin of a guest. When he has finished drawing, he puts his pen down and hands a napkin to the guest. Often a puzzled look comes over the subject's face. He or she usually mumbles some politeness like, "well, err, 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 subject’s characteristic
- D. He can communicate with famous people effectively

3. What does the phrase “zeroing in on” 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
- 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

Passages 2

My dad was a plumber 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 was a plumber and hers was a lawyer, and she would always say things like, “that’s gross!” 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.

The girl lived a few streets away from us, and a winter day--the day her older sister got married--the toilet in their main upstairs bathroom cracked and there was water everywhere. Her father called every plumber in the yellow book but nobody would come out because of the major snowstorm. His daughter told her father that my father was a plumber, and he called. My father went 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, help 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’ll 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 was? What a dumb ass!” From that point on, her dad was known in school as Attorney Dumb Ass.

When my husband and I bought our house, the first thing my father showed him was 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 girl’s attitude towards 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_.

- 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 on that winter day?

- A. He had little money
B. All the plumbers were too busy to come
C. There was a major snowstorm and nobody would come out
D. One of his daughters was 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 3

Imagine a guitar so tiny that you can't see it with the human eye, but you can hear sound when its strings are pulled. 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 studied and developed all over the world. Micro-machines too small to be seen by the eye are being designed to do many things. 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 of the end of this sentence can contain about 100 micrometers, which is equal to 100,000 nanometers. To understand this new technology, we must get rid of the normal ideas of size and strength.

Minute(微小的) robots, called “nanorobots” are being developed in the revolutionize manufacturing. Instead of cars being produced on assembling line, for example, scientist predict that cars can be built in a giant container into which raw material and 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, poisonous chemicals are stored in containers or transported by trucks or trains. This sometimes result in dangerous spills. But with nanotechnology, manufacturers could have their own tiny chemical factories. The producer would be no bigger than a sugar cube and would manufacture exactly the amount of chemicals needed now. No chemicals would need to be stored. 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 does 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. small

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

- A. On assemble line
- 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 by 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 4

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 wildness. 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 late.

In the dark Pennsylvania wood, Caroline and Aly walked for hours to look for sign of these children. It was a fierce autumn night, and she became cold and exhausted. Suddenly, she saw footprint ahead. In the cold, it was difficult for Aly to pick up the children's scent, but finally the dog found it and began to bark. Then two miles down the road, Aly began to yelp with joy, and Caroline began to run. The children 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 a search and rescue team. Caroline and Aly make an excellent team. Dogs have a great sensitivity to smell. She trained Aly to find the scent of human 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 Para.1?
- A. Relaxing
 - B. Urgent
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Ordinary
17. Which of the following is NOT a factor leading to the different situation in Pra.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 2

A dictionary contains a definition of friendship somewhere in the F's between the words "fear" 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 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 for eyes that can see.

23) . It is heard in the words of two friends squeezing in lunch together on an extremely busy day. It is the way they walk 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 are 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.
- F. It is a pat on the back from a teammate.
- G. Friendship can be heard.

Section B

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 fellow at the ticket counter and said, "How 27 much is it to get in?"

The young man replied, "\$3.00 for 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, "The lawyer is three and the doctor 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 bucks. 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 for everyone you work and live with.

A. handle	F. to	K. example
B. though	G. than	L. which
C. difference	H. play	M. Due to
D. for	I. said	N. if
E. As	J. spreads	O. much

Part 2 Integrated Testing Section A

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

The temperature was 40 °C and my mobile phone was locked in the car 40 _____ I couldn't call for help. Panicked, I looked around for some help and saw a young man standing by his large truck. Seeing my

agitation, he came over and 41 to try to open the door. He was 42 in his attempt but failed. My hero went back to his truck and used his phone to call for help.

43 my growing anxiety, I forced myself to talk 44 to Max, explaining the situation. He was so good, 45 with his toy, 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 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 lift Max 52 the car. It was only when the officers poured bottles of water of 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. for | 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. formally | 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. Both |
| 50.A. improved | B. dropped | C. rose | D. declined |
| 51.A. when | B. which | C. when | D. who |
| 52.A. except for | B. regardless of | C. back from | D. thanks to |
| 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 |

Section B

Imagine going to your doctor with a complaint of frequent headaches. Your doctor takes a prescription and writes a word on it. The word is not “aspirin”. It’s “Mozart”.

The idea is not so farfetched. 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 headaches. And hospitals in India use different kinds of music to treat mental illness.

Using music as therapy is not new. It dates back to the beginning of civilization, when people got together to play music. 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 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 feelings. 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 perception, and help them express themselves more clearly.

56. In China, doctors often give patients music and _____ to help people 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 _____.

Section A

61. Only when I started working in an international trade, 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 says 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 born and brought up in America, but she speaks Chinese very fluently _____ (好像就是个土生土长的中国人似得).

Section B

66) There is nothing new about people cutting down trees. In ancient times, Greece, Italy and England were covered with forests. But now almost nothing was left.

Today, trees are being cut down more rapidly. A major cause of present destruction is the worldwide demand for wood. 67) In industrial countries, people are using more and more wood for paper, furniture and houses. There is not enough wood in these countries, therefore they have begun taking wood from the forest of Asia, Africa and other countries.

Wood is also in great demand in developing countries. 68) In many areas, people depend on wood to cook their food. As the population grows, the need for wood grows. But when too many trees are cut down, forests are destroyed. In reality, there is usually no chance to grow back. In this way, many millions of acres of forests are destroyed every year.

69)The destruction of forests affects first the people who used to lived there. It also has other effects in the long run. For example, trees help to absorb heavy rains. When the trees are cut down, the rain pours all at once into the river.

70)But finally, the loss of forests may have an effect on the climate of our planet. Together with increasing pollution, it could cause temperature to raise, and the climate will change around the world. No one would know exactly what effects the world would have on our life. For many people the effects would probably be destructive.

Part IV Writing

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

Part I Reading Comprehension

Section A Format I

Passage One

1. B 【解析】细节题：见文章第一段第三行即为答案。故选 B
2. D 【解析】细节推断题：见文章第一段第七行至第十行，A, B, C 选项都能从原文语句中推断出来，只有 D 未提及。
3. D 【解析】推断题：D 选项中的 *withdraw* 是撤退，退出的意思，还有取钱的含义，定位到原文第二段第四行，*out of* 即是退出的意思，与选项意思相同，故选 D
4. A 【解析】推断题：定位到第二段第二行，“*costly*”，推断出 A.
5. C 【解析】作者观点题，根据最后一句以及全篇的风格，可以推断出对待核能作者持消极态度

Passage Two

6. D 【解析】细节题：定位在原文第一段第一行与第二行。
7. B 【解析】细节推断题：定位与原文第四段最后两句，推断出是顾客需求的增长导致节假日季节性工作增长
8. D 【解析】常识题，首先“黑色星期五”在欧美国家相当于我们的双 11，购物狂欢节，再看第四段第一行，故选 D
9. B 【解析】细节题：定位与原文第五段第一行。
10. C 【解析】细节推断题：定位于文章最后一段最后一句。

Passage Three

11. D 【解析】推断题：定位于文中第一段。
12. B 【解析】推测词义题：根据原文的基调，法国父母在带孩子方面比美国父母更出色，选出 B.
13. C 【解析】推断题：定位于第三段最后一句。
14. B 【解析】推断题，定位于原文第八段，逆向思维，故选
15. D 【解析】推断题，根据全文的理解，美国的父母在培养独立性方面是不如法国父母的，所以 D 是错误的，排除在外的

Passage Four

16. B 【解析】细节题：定位于原文第一段第二句。
17. A 【解析】细节推断题，要考你的逆向思维，定位于原文第六段第一行。
18. B 【解析】细节推断题：第四段第三行与最后一句共同推断出。
19. C 【解析】细节推断题：逆向思维，定位与原文第六段最后两句。

20. A 【解析】作者观点题，明显作者带着批判的眼光看原文的问题，故选

Format II

21. G 22. B 23. C 24. F 25. E

Section B

26. D 27. I 28. F 29. K 30. O 31. A 32. C 33. H 34. J 35. L

Part III Integrated Testing

Section A Cloze

36. C 【解析】由开头一句，她已超过一年没有去拉斯维加斯了，根据选项判断，她很兴奋，C 符合题意。

37. A 【解析】pick sb up, 高频核心词组，接送某人。

38. B 【解析】考查词汇，“travel bag”，旅行袋，“travel agency”，旅行社，“schedule”:时刻表，故选 B。

39. A 【解析】词汇题。根据该句判断，每个人出行都会列相应的携带物品的表格，故选 list 符合题意。

40. D 【解析】考查定语从句，先行词为 price, 为物，可以排除 A、B、C，that 从句充当主语成分。

41. A 【解析】考查连词的应用，前后是因果关系，故选 A。

42. D 【解析】考查介词的应用，住两晚，用 for, 故选 D。

43. B 【解析】通过她看表这一动作，根据常识判断再加后文确实 Janice 迟到了，故选 B。

44. C 【解析】考查词组，remind sb. of sth., 提醒某人某事。

45. B 【解析】考查词组，to put it kindly, 委婉的说。

46. D 【解析】考查副词，与前文呼应，Janice 确实不是世界上做有组织性的人，故选 D。

47. A 【解析】考查固定搭配。“a short message”，一条短消息，故选 A。

48. B 【解析】考查词组。“a few minutes later”: 几分钟后，故选 B。

49. C 【解析】考查词汇。根据后文 Janice 无法赴约了，所以这里有一个时间安排冲突，故选 C，“conflict”: 矛盾，冲突。

50. B 【解析】考查词汇。“this very weekend”: 这个特殊的周末。

51. C 【解析】表程度，选“how much”, 常考考点，要记牢。

52. D 【解析】考查词汇。变得糊涂，迷惑，用“confuse”。

53. A 【解析】“我会弥补你的，我发誓。”一些常见句型，故选 A。

54. B 【解析】“available” 的用法，这里指有空的，故选 B。

55. C 【解析】前后句子衔接，如果不行的话，后面阐述相应的方案，故选 C。

Section B Short Answer Questions

56. GMT with atomic time
57. Whether to adopt the new measure
58. Atomic clocks
59. Adjust atomic speed in line with Earth speed
60. It protested/opposed the proposal.

Part III Translation

Section A From Chinese to English

61. the fewer mistakes you will make in your writing
62. did he start booking the train tickets and preparing for the journey
63. tend to/usually play an important role
64. give priority to reducing unemployment/ put reducing unemployment in the first place
65. how he solved the difficult math problem

Section B

From English to Chinese

66. 然而，我喜欢这个节日的最主要的原因还在于：它确实让我有时间停下来思考我为什么要心存感激之情。
67. 我们终于把车子停进别墅，还来不及下车，有一只狗不知从哪冒出来，急于和我们打招呼。
68. 而她也不傻，决定留了下来。
69. 我吃中饭时她坐在桌下，当我们骑马上山坡时，她一路跟着我们跑。
70. 对于她现在的处境，她非常感激。

Part IV Writing (参考范文)

City problems

Nowadays, millions of people flood into cities in search of jobs and better living. However, with the sharp rise in the urban population, many problems arise.

Firstly/First, cities become more and more crowded, putting much pressure upon transportation, housing, education, employment and so on. Secondly/Second, a growing number of private cars emit a huge amount of carbon dioxide, leaving the air heavily polluted. What's more/ Moreover, the city is also threatened by an increase in crime.

From my perspective, all these problems have harmed the attractiveness and quality of city life. To solve the problem, on the one hand, the government should take effective measures to bridge the gap between the cities and the rural areas. On the other hand, more money should be spent on improving public services and facilities.

Part I Reading Comprehension (60 marks, 60 minutes) Section A (每小题 2 分)

Format I

Passage one

1. B 【解析】推断题。由文章第一段的 “It can free people from poverty(它能让人们摆脱贫困)”可知选项B “making people become wealthy(让人变得富有)”是此句的同义替换，也是本题的正确答案。选项C “giving people more power and freedom”最具干扰性，但请注意，此选项中的 “power” 和 “freedom”两个词虽是文章第一段出现的原词或同源词，却是对原文信息的张冠李戴。因此，在这里也要提醒考生注意，选项中若出现与原文中一模一样的词语的时候，一定要认真比对信息，防止上出题人的圈套。一般人的思维模式都觉得出现文中原词的选项容易给人以“安全感”，殊不知以这种方式出的题很多情况下都为圈套。
2. A 【解析】细节题。根据第一段最后一句 “For this reason, the international community has committed itself to getting all the world's children into primary school by 2015, a commitment known as Education for All.”可知正确答案为 A。“commit oneself to...”是一个词组，意思是“承担起.....的责任”。题干中的 “goal”意为“目标”，“确定.....为目标”意思与“以...为责任”大致接近。
3. B 【解析】细节题。根据第二段第二行 “If we now measure the goal in terms of children successfully completing a minimum of five years of primary school, instead of just enrolling for classes, which used to be the measuring stick for education,...”一句，可知定语从句 “which used to be the measuring stick for education,”修饰的是就近的 “enrolling for classes”，因此B为正确选项。
4. C 【解析】细节题。根据第二段最后一句 “But this is attainable with creative solutions, including the use of information technologies,...”可知C为正确答案。选项A在文中没有涉及。选项B是对第二段 “59 of the 88 countries at risk can reach universal primary completion by 2015 if they bring the efficiency and quality of their education systems into line with standards observed in higher-performing systems.”一句中 “bring the efficiency and quality of their education systems into line with standards observed in higher-performing systems.”这一部分的错误解读。而选项D中的 “the national financing”偷换了第二段倒数第四行 “They also need significant increases in external(外部的)financing and technical support.”一句中的 “external financing”，一字之差，谬以千里，所以还是要强调，细节题一定要认真比对选项和原文信息。
5. A 【解析】细节题。由文章末段首句 “A key lesson of experience about what makes development effective is that a country's capacity to use aid well depends heavily on its policies, institutions and management.”不难得出答案A。

Passage Two

6. B 【解析】细节题。根据文中首段 “An increasing number of extended families across the USA are under the same roof living together. These arrangements are multigenerational,...”不难得出B为正确答

案。

7. B【解析】细节题。由第二段“High rates of multigenerational family living had been a norm until after World War II,when the emphasis shifted to the nuclear family...”一句可知，二战之前，几世同堂现象一直都是美国社会的 norm(规范，常态)；一直到二战以后，社会才向nuclear family(小家庭)方向转变。因此B为正确答案。

8. D【解析】推断题。由第一段可知前两句“This thanksgiving ,many families are closer than they've been in years. An increasing number of extended families across the USA are under the same roof living together.”可知美国有越来越多的家庭几代人都住在同一屋檐下，也就是几世同堂，因此家人之间的距离近了。D为正确答案。

9. C【解析】语义题。从文中第二段可知，上世纪70年代，社会上有这样的一种风气，不论是 seniors（老年人）还是离婚的父母都不愿意和晚辈或祖辈一起住，年轻人也一样，不想再依赖父母，那自然就是“想开始独立的生活”了，因此不难猜测C为正确选项。

10. B【解析】推断题。定位到倒数第二段“I was stuck there. We were all brought up with the cultural expectation that once you leave the nest, you are not supposed to return. I feel part of the time like a burden,”和“I try to contribute to the house when I can. I try to stay out of their way as much as possible. It 's home , but not the home I'd be building for myself if I had my way .”两句，可知 Patrick Beatty 感觉住在父母家里是“stuck there(很尴尬)”，因为这一代美国年轻人从小在“一旦离巢就不应回巢”的文化理念下长大，感觉父母家虽好，毕竟是父母家，不是自己奋斗出来的，不是没办法的话还是不会回巢的。B选项“helpless(无助)”最能描述这种心情。

Passage Three

11. B【解析】细节题。由文章首段可知导致护士的obesity rate（肥胖率）很高的原因主要是两个：“job stress”（工作压力）和the effect on sleep of long ,irregular work hours（不规律、长时间的工作对睡眠造成的影响），因此选项B“nursing schedules(护理工作安排）符合题意，为正确答案。而“nursing schedules”在第二段亦有复现，说它影响到了护士的健康，这里的健康显然指的是上段说到的肥胖现象。

12. D【解析】推断题。根据第三段“Health care professionals are often involved in providing advice or care to patients that relates to things that aren't totally under control in their own lives. It's not uniform for health care professionals to eat well or avoid tobacco.”这两句可知，“健康护理专业人士常会给病人提供一些忠告或护理，而与这些忠告或护理有关的一些东西在他们自己的生活中却并没有很好地加以节制。并不是所有健康护理专业人士都吃得健康，也不是每个健康护理专业人士都不吸烟。”根据语法可知“uniform”一词在句中充当形容词，意为“一致”，并不是名词“统一着装”之意。因此C为干扰项，正确答案为D。

13. A【解析】短语语义题。结合第12题提到的那个句子，我们可大致推断健康护理人士和社会上

其他人并没有两样，也有一些不好的生活习惯，也经常会受到疾病的干扰，因此“nurses are just as susceptible to health problems as the rest of society”意为“护理专业人士与社会上其他人一样容易受到疾病的困扰”，因此正确答案为A。 阅读理解判断语义题有时会考“susceptible”这样的超纲词，要求考生根据上下文猜测词义，所以考生一定要根据语境来猜测，万不可孤立于上下文之外。 还有就是，考的若是字面简单的短语，万不可望文生义，因为短语的意思可能会与我们熟悉的某些词的字面意思相去甚远，一定要根据语境来猜测！切记切记！！

14. B【解析】推断题。此题最大的干扰项是A,但A意为“护理专业人士需要更多的专业培训”，弦外之意是他们都不能胜任自己的工作，这显然是对正确选项B“nurses need some help to control weight（护理专业人士需要得到帮助以便可以控制自己的体重）”的曲解。从此题可知，推断题中的限定词（如此题中的to control weight）非常重要，忽略这些限定词，就容易受到那些泛化、曲解、缩小、转移语义的选项的干扰。

15. A【解析】细节题。从文中末句“*She also called for napping at work to relieve sleep deprivation(睡眠不足), reduce fatigue and increase energy.*”可知，“napping at work（上班时间忙里偷闲打个盹）”也许有助于解决肥胖问题，因此正确答案为A。

Passage Four

16. D【解析】主旨题。本题较难。最大的干扰项A错在没有关键的限定词“在洗手间”；其主题被扩大泛化了。而选项B和C却又被缩小了，因此只有D符合题意，意为“如今这个由技术推动的时代是如何影响到人们在洗手间的习惯的”。在这里要提醒一下更为考生：要答好主旨题，务必要认真琢磨每个选项的侧重点，尤其是一些限定词。千万要注意选项和原文中信息量的对等。

17. D【解析】推断题。根据第二段“*Seventy-five percent of them admitted they used their phones while on the toilet--leaving no mystery as to what happens behind closed stalls.*”一句可知，75%的受访者承认自己在上厕所时会用手机，因此人们在厕位隔间里都在做些什么这件事再无秘密可言。D选项显然是原文中mystery一词的同源词，为本题的正确答案。

18. B【解析】推断题。根据文章的三、四两段，不难发现作者在列举不同年龄段的人的手机使用情况时，采用的是按照他们出生年代先后的逻辑顺序，因此可以推断Generation Y是最年轻的，也是使用手机的multitaskers（能同时做好几件事的人），因此B为正确答案。在这里，顺便提一点小小的解题技巧，选项中有三个同类（如此题的A, B, C），而另一个显然不同类的（如此题的D），不同类的选项一般说来不会是正确答案，可及时排除，增加正确率。

19. C【解析】短语语义题。语义题考的若是常见词构成的短语，其含义往往与字面意思相去甚远，因此做这类题目万不可望文生义，一定要联系上下文。本题中的“pay off”也是一样，与钱款支付没有任何的关系。由前一句可知，92%受访的Gen Y年轻人上完厕所会洗手，因此可以推断“You must wash your hands before returning to work”的提示语应该是起了作用的，是肯定的语气，而四个选项中ABD三个选项都是否定的意思，都需要排除，因此正确答案是C。

20.B【解析】态度题。纵观全篇，不难发现作者的笔调是诙谐幽默的，把上洗手间使用手机这样一个本是禁忌的话题说得非常轻松有趣，因此正确答案是B。

Format II

21.B【解析】根据后一句的主谓“*They forecast*（他们预测）...”可知，空格处所选句子应包含一个可以用*they*来指代的词语，且必须是人而且很容易发现备选的句子中只有B选项中“*Experts*”一词同时符合上述两个条件，因此B为正确答案。另外请各位考生注意，空格处的前后句含代词的，往往和此空格处待选的句子有信息相关联，请特别留意，这也往往是个突破口。

22.D【解析】第二段主要是讲水资源缺乏问题，与此直接相关的是选项D，意为“作为水资源的主要消费者，农业也许要考虑改变其整体结构。”

23.G前一句说到随着全球气候变暖，很多地方已经变得不适合居住。本空格所选的信息应跟全球气候变暖现象直接相关，因此正确答案是G。*hotter temperature*（气温升高），*summer-time heat stress*（夏日酷热带来的压力）以及*rising sea level*（上升的海平面）都是与全球变暖密切相关的。

24.C【解析】由于二三四各段分述一个具体的问题，因此作为第四段的段首句，前面找不到任何有用信息，只能从后一句子寻找信息。后一句“*We've got some major health problems with the medical services to actually attack the diseases of old age*”大致意思是“要应对各种老年疾病，我们需要一个健全的医疗体系，可现在的体系还有很多尚未解决的大问题。”选项中与老年人有关联的只有C，“*All countries in the world will face the challenge of population aging*（全世界各国都将面对人口老龄化带来的挑战）”，因此C为正确答案。

25.F【解析】前一句大致是说，现在的发展中国家的人们都已经是*dirt poor*（赤贫），所得食物仅能果腹，若是人口再翻番，真的不知如何应对。根据相关性原则，不难发现F是正确答案，该选项意为“要满足人口日益增长的食物需求，任务是非常艰巨的”。

Section B (每小题1分)

26.B【解析】此句的意思是“一份对小学生阅读习惯的详细调查的报告显示.....?”因此*examined*（调查，研究）符合题意。此题容易错选C.*discovered*，但此词与后面的“*showed*”一词语义重复，我们不会说“一份对小学生阅读习惯的详细揭示的报告显示.....”。

27.J【解析】空格处显然应填一个形容词来修饰后面的“*views*”一词，符合题意的只有“*clear*”一词。“*even seven-year-old boys and girls have clear views about what they want to read*”的意思是“连七岁的男孩和女孩都很清楚地知道自己阅读的偏好”。

28.F【解析】根据语法，不难判断此处应填一个副词来修饰其后具有形容词功能的限定词*more*，基本符合要求的有A、D、F三个选择，其中“*far more*”是常见的惯用法，意为“多得多的...”符合题意。而“*cautiously*（谨慎地）”在语义上不能与“*more*”一词连用。“*considerably*（很、非常、相当地）”符合语义，但语法上一般直接修饰实义形容词而不可与限定词“*more*”连用。

29.G【解析】前一句说到女孩子偏爱读故事书，这一句则说到男孩子的偏好，因此答案是G，“taste”意为“喜好”符合题意。

30.E【解析】这句话的意思是男孩子这样的读书喜好一直会持续到十几岁。”“unchanged”一词意为“未曾改变”符合题意。请注意，“unchanged”是过去分词，充当形容词的功能，它修饰的不是前面的动词“continued”，而是修饰主语“These tastes”，描述的是一种状态。

31.N【解析】“opportunities”意思是“机会”符合题意。“there are more opportunities for girls to read fiction”意思是“女孩子有更多的机会读到故事书。”

32.K【解析】这一句的意思是“杂志有助于女孩子在十多岁就养成了读故事的习惯”“encourage”意为“促进，有助于”符合题意。

33.I【解析】这一句的意思是“十几岁的男孩子往往根据自己的喜好选择杂志”。“tend to do something.”是一个动词短语，意思是“倾向于...”

34.M【解析】文章前两段说的是青少年的阅读习惯，接下来说到成年人的阅读喜好。也就是说，成年人的阅读喜好也是调查的内容之一。”“subject”意思是“研究或调查对象”符合题意。

35.D【解析】根据语法，这里需填一个副词来修饰后面的形容词比较级 higher。单就本题而言，D、F 两个选项均符合题意，但“far”一词上文已选，这样一来，剩下的唯一的选择就是 D “considerably（很、非常、相当地）”了。这句话的意思是“读书以消遣为目的的女性数量比男性数量要高得多。”

Part II Integrated Testing (30 marks, 30 minutes) Section A Cloze (每小题1分)

36.C【解析】语境题。此题考查的是上下文同源词的复现。下一句有“noisy”一词照应。

37.B【解析】语法题。“make it+形容词+不定式”是一个常见也是常考的语法点。“it”是动词“make”的形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的不定式。

38.D【解析】词汇题。“When customers are asked if they find it noisy, the most common response is ...”意思是“当顾客被问及是否觉得环境嘈杂时，他们最常见的回答是.....”。“common”一词意思是“常见的”在这里符合题意。

39.A【解析】固定搭配题。“It’s no wonder...”意思是“难怪.....”，“.....不足为奇”是常考句型。类似意思的表达法还有“it’s small wonder...”、“it’s little wonder...”、“There’s small wonder...”、“There’s little wonder...”等等。

40.B【解析】固定搭配题。这里只有“like”一词可用于“be doing sth.”的结构，意为“好像在做某事”。整句话的意思是“在这里呆上五分钟就会觉得是在嘈杂的工厂里就餐.....”

41.D【解析】语境题。此题与40题密不可分，与“Five minutes inside the restaurant is like eating in a factory...”这半句是并列关系。人在这家嘈杂的餐厅吃饭，有时候会感觉自己在工厂里就餐，时而又感觉自己是在摇滚音乐会的现场吃饭。“at times”意为“有时候”符合题意。

42. C 【解析】固定搭配题。“in less than ten minutes”意为“不需十分钟 就……”。
43. A 【解析】根据本段可知，侍者回答了自己是如何在这个嘈杂的餐厅 里长时间工作这个问题，因此选项“how”符合题意。
44. C 【解析】固定搭配题。侍者说，这地方式挺吵了，不过她已经习惯 了。“be used to”是常考词组，意为“习惯于……”。
45. D 【解析】词汇题。这句话的意思是，无论我们在什么地方居住、生活或玩耍，噪音总是无处不在。“surrounded by noise loud enough to cause hearing loss”意为“被足以让我们听力受损的噪音所包围”。
46. C 【解析】上下文逻辑题。我们生活在非常嘈杂的环境里，可是就像 这家餐馆的那名侍者一样，大家似乎都不是太重视噪音对我们的危害。前后 两句是明显的转折关系，因此选“but”。
47. C 【解析】固定搭配题。“be concerned about...”意为“关心……”。整句话的翻译见上句。
48. B 【解析】固定搭配题。本句是否定句，因此此处要选一个与之搭配 的表达方式。“not... altogether”意为“不是太...;不是十分...;”符合题意。“But like the restaurant waitress, most of us are not concerned about the harm noise pollution is doing to us altogether.”意思是“但就像这位餐馆的服务员一 样，我们中的大多数人并不是太在意噪音污染给我们带来的危害。”需要注意的是，“not all”意为“不是所有”，显然与前面的主语“most of us (我们中 的大多数)”题意不符。如果有“at all”这个选项，倒是可以和前面的否定词“not”连用，意为“根本不”，还算符合题意，可是没有这样的选项。还有 一种误解，以为这里要选“all”一词修饰前面的“us; 构成一个强调成分“我们所有人”。可联系上文，我们知道，这两句的强调点根本不在这个局部， 而应该是前后语义上的转折，只有选“altogether”一词与前面的“not”一词 连用，才可以更好地体现整体的逻辑性。一定要记住：小细节要服从篇章 整体大局。仅仅看似符合某个单句的选项在全文整体层面上看就不一定妥当了。
49. D 【解析】上下文逻辑题。前面几段讲到噪音污染的严重程度，因此 需要测量音量的真实数据来“raise the alarm(引起人们的警觉)”。
50. B 【解析】语境题。既然是用了“sound level meter(测音量的仪器)”，目的肯定是“measure(测 量)”。不过请注意，这里的“meter”不是长度单位“米”的意思，而是“仪器”的意思。类似的表达还有“mile-meter(里程计)”“thermometer(温度计)”“barometer(压力表)”等。
51. C 【解析】语法题。这句话的意思是“我们测到的音量达到了震耳欲 聋的程度。”“what”引导的名词从句作主语。这里最大的干扰项是A。但请 注意，在这里，“where”一词不能与前面的“places”构成定语从句，因为定 语从句的先行词与关系副(代)词是不能用句号分开的，而是用逗号隔断(如 非限制性定语从句)或者不加标点(如限制性定语从句)。
52. B 【解析】语境题。因为与“consider”一词连用，此处要填一个具 有定性意思的词，“safe”一 词符合题意。整句的意思是“我们随处测到的音 量都远远超过世界卫生组织认为安全的限值—70 分贝”。

53.C 【解析】语境题。这句意为“有些地方的音量大到足以在数分钟内引起我们的听力及其它健康问题”。“other health problems”与“hearing problems”是并列关系。

54.A 【解析】上下文逻辑题。这句意为“如果你感到周围的噪音不像原来那么烦扰了，没有其它的原因，而仅仅是因为你的听力在逐渐受损。”

55.B 【解析】上下文逻辑题。解释见上句。

Section B Short Answer Questions(每小题 2 分)

56 .答案: Seventy hours a/per week.

【解析】细节题。根据第三段前两句很容易找到答案。

57 .答案: Because childbirth rate is getting lower.

或Because families have fewer children than before.

【解析】概括细节题。根据题目的关键词“promotion strategies”定位到第四段的第二句“This trend has forced many businesses to modify their competitive strategies.”，并由信号词“This trend”可知答案应在前一句中概括。另外还请考生注意，以“Why”提问的题目要以“Because”开头的句子回答。

58 .答案: Because they are better educated and richer.

【解析】概括细节题。根据问题中的关键词“critical about their lifestyles”定位到倒数第二段含有“question current lifestyles”的这句话，并由信号词“These advantages”可知答案应在前一句中概括。此题答案不难。

59 .答案: They are better educated, more independent and individualistic.

【解析】细节题。根据问题中的关键词today’s young people可迅速定位到倒数第二段的最后一句，此句中的“youth”一词即是“young people”的同义替换。此题答案也不难。

60 .答案: Because people’s lifestyles can influence their behavior.

【解析】概括细节题。答案在最后一段。

Part III Translation (30 marks, 30 minutes) (每小题3分)

Section A From Chinese to English

61 .答案: it is impossible for Web to take the full place of newspaper 或 it is impossible for Web to replace/ substitute newspaper completely.

【解析】考查it作形式主语指代不定式的用法及“替代”一词在英语中的表达法。

62 .答案: What used to be considered impossible

【解析】考查用“used to”表达“过去”及用“what”引导从句虚指“……的事”的用法。

63 .答案: came up with a good answer 或worked/figured out a good answer

【解析】主要考查“想出”一词的英文短语表达法。

64.答案: let alone buy it

【解析】考查“更不用说”的否定含义表达法。请考生注意：“let alone”后可接名词、名词性的短语，也可接动词，动词的表达形式和前面对照的动词一致。

65.答案: the tickets will have been sold out by the time (when) we reach/get there

【解析】考查将来完成时态及“卖光”一词的英文表达法。

Section B From English to Chinese

66. 在美国，每天都有许多被恶狗咬伤的人去看急诊。

67. 除非躲得远远的，躲到荒漠或森林里去，否则就有可能成为社区的恶狗的攻击目标。

68. 再来说说室内的情况。无论你在家里还是车库里走动，都得留意可能的危险。

69. 悲哀的是，许多人惧怕所有的蜘蛛，而不仅仅局限于有威胁的那几种。

70. 万一被动物咬伤，得在48小时内及时得到治疗，否则很有可能会因此丧命。

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

参考范文：

Traditional Schools or Online Schools

As the inevitable result of the ever-accelerating development of IT industry, online schools have gained their growing popularity across China. They have, to some extent, become a heated public concern at present.

People vary in their viewpoints towards online schools. Some people still prefer traditional schools to online ones. As they see it, compared with traditional schools, online ones have their inherent weakness in providing an interactive atmosphere which is indispensable to the effectiveness of the learning process. Others, on the contrary, argue that with oceans of useful information available on the Internet, online schools are far more informative than traditional ones. Moreover, online schools are not limited by factors like space and time, therefore online schools render it possible for students from different corners to share excellent teaching resources right at home.

From my perspective, both traditional schools and online ones have their pros and cons and will coexist in harmony for a long time in the future. Traditional schools will surely undergo some changes to better adapt to the mainstream social needs, while online schools will offer wide variety of choices for those who want to get access to tailored training or services.

浙江省2014年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试英语试题答案及评分参考

Part I Reading Comprehension (60 marks, 60 minutes) Section A (每小题2分)

Format I

Passage One

1.B【解析】主旨题。此题解题技巧是：文章以问题开头，往往可从其后紧跟的句子中概括出主旨题的答案。本文开头的问句有两个，涉及where与who，因此可以排除最大的干扰项C，而更有概括

性的选项B为正确答案。

2. B【解析】细节题。细节题常用的一个出题套路是正确选项不是照抄原文，而是对原文进行同义替换。本题B选项的leftover food就同义替换了原文第二段中的scraps of food。

3. C【解析】细节题。此题不难，定位到第三段“She replaced the soft center with spices and nuts.”一句，很容易得出正确答案C。

4. D【解析】词汇语义题。对词汇量较小的考生来说，代入法是针对这类题目较为实用的解题技巧。即用四个选项逐项替代原词，看看哪个选项最符合上下文的逻辑。定位到第三段最后一句，根据常识，用拳头击打炸面圈的中间，很可能中间会被打出一个洞来。因此，选项D：“result(后果)”一词最合题意。

5. B【解析】推断题。倒数第二段说到，这些“Doughnut Girls（炸面圈女孩）”都在靠近士兵的危险地方工作，这里的“dangerous conditions near the soldiers（靠近士兵的危险地方）”玩的是文字游戏，显然指的就是靠近前线战场的地方，因此B为正确选项。

Passage Two

6. A【解析】短语语义题。这题可采用强化班讲义“常见猜词技巧举隅”中G大类的“利用对照关系猜测词义”来解题，而且高效不容易出错。本文的前两句很容易利用对照关系确定plain是gook look的反义，即长相平凡之意。而且本文围绕着长相与收入的关系展开，因此，可确定A为正确答案。

7. D【解析】细节题中的数字题。首先要提醒各位考生，凡是数字题正确答案一般都要经过简单的计算，涉及原文数字的选项则多为陷阱。根据第一段第三、四句可知，“Those judged to be the more attractive earned up to 10 percent more than their less attractive friends and colleagues.（公认长得非常养眼的那些人的收入比长相一般的人多得10%），而“平均工资是£25,000”，因此不难计算长相好看的人的年收入为£25,000 + £25,000 * 10%，不难计算出结果是£27,500，因此D为正确选项。

8. D【解析】推断题。根据第二段可知长相出众的人往往比较自信，因而给人感觉他们的工作表现比实际更为出色，而且他们往往会比较大胆地去申请加薪。所以可以推断，他们收入较高的根本原因是较为自信，因此D为正确答案。

9. A【解析】细节题的数字题。这是一道简单的计算题。根据第三段，4000人中有7%被认为很有魅力，因此他们的人数是4000*7%=280，A为正确答案。

10. C【解析】主旨题。综观全文不难得知本文主要讲述长相与收入的关系，因此C为正确答案。

Passage Three

11. B【解析】细节题。根据第二段“After interviewing authors, artists and scientists in Britain, she’s reached the conclusion that...”一句可知，她做研究的主要方式是interviewing(访谈)，而访谈的对象是authors（作家），artists（艺术家）and scientists（科学家），这些人可概括为professionals(专业或职业人士)，因此B为正确答案。

12.B【解析】细节题。此题正确选项B也用了同义替换的命题方式。B项中的“tiny”替代了第二段第一句中的“small”一词，“unexciting（平淡单调的）”替代了“with few distractions（鲜有消遣娱乐）”。

13.D【解析】句子语义题。判断一句较为抽象的话是何意思，往往须要特别注意紧跟其后的那句话，这一句往往会通俗易懂，用以复述阐释前面那句高度抽象概括的话，只要把握此句就非常容易选择正确答案。第五段紧跟“the devil finds work for idle hands”的是“...young people who don't have the interior resources to deal with boredom creatively may end up smashing up bus shelters or taking cars out for a joyride.”这一句，大意是说，“若没有创造性的心理途径打发无聊的时光，年轻人往往会打砸公交候车亭或偷车去兜风”。选项D“不知如何打发时间的人往往会惹是生非”能很好地概括原文这一句的意思。

14.A【解析】细节题。根据倒数第三段最后一句“The researcher believes that nothing replaces standing and staring at things and observing your surroundings.”可知，对年轻人来说，“没有什么可以替代静立并细察周围事物的了”；因此A为正确选项。请注意，选项A是对原文的反话正说，这也是常用的命题手段之一。

15.A【解析】主旨题。这题不难，综观全文可知本文主要想说，只要正确对待，无聊也可能是创造力的源泉。因此A“正确对待无聊”为正确答案。

Passage Four

16.B【解析】推断题。第三段“Rather than teach investment strategies, these courses offer a basic approach to handling money: Don't spent what you don't have. Put part of your monthly salary into a saving account, and invest in the stock market for the long-term rather than short-term gains.”这几句话说，“这些课程的目的不是教投资策略，而是教给学生最起码的理财方法：不要寅吃卯粮，而是要把每月的薪水存到银行账户，或者投资股市，以求长期利益，而不要太注重短期收入。”因此B选项“鼓励个人储蓄”最合题意。

17.A【解析】推断题。根据第二段最后一句“The interest in personal-finance classes has risen since 2007 when bank failures became a regular occurrence.”可知，学生对个人理财课程兴趣越来越浓，主要是因为自2007年以来，时有银行由于经营不善而倒闭。选项A“the state of the economy（经济状况）”是对原文中具体事例的抽象概括。原文中的“bank failures became a regular occurrence（时有银行倒闭）”是事例，是具体的，选项A的“the state of the economy（经济状况）”是虚的，是抽象的概括，是实转虚的典型例题。

18.D【解析】推断题。与本试卷第二题类似，正确选项是对原文的同义替换。D选项中“prevent from going into debt（防止欠债）”是对原文第二段中“lessons in balancing checkbooks（平衡支票本）”及第三段中“Don't spent what you don't have. Put part of your monthly salary into a saving account（不要欠债花钱，每月把部分薪水存入储蓄账户）...”的同义替换。

19..D【解析】推断题。还是与本试卷第2题类似，此题正确选项也是对原文的同义替换。正确选项D用“more competent（更有能力应对）”同义替换了原文最后一句中的“feels prepared to face it（觉得已经做好了准备）”；属典型的文字游戏题。

20.C【解析】态度题。作者本人的观点,还是客观引用别人的观点。如果涉及观点时基本上是引用别人的观点,其余部分都是客观的陈述,则基本可以判断作者的观点是客观的。本文就属于这种情况,因此C“客观的”为正确答案。

Format II

21.E【解析】本段的关键词SPF50+复现了好几次,由此可见本段主要是讲防晒指数的,后面选项中跟防晒指数有关的只有E,因此可以确定E必是正确选项。

22.G【解析】本段的关键词是vitamin A,复现了好几次,由此可见本段主要讲防晒霜含vitamin A到底好不好,因此可以确定G是正确选项。

23. D【解析】由段首是空格,后一句接单词的情形,可推断段首必是问句。且Cream一词与问句的内容契合,由此可以肯定D必为正确选项。

24.A【解析】空格后一句意思是“FAD认为防晒粉剂是未经批准的新药,可能会出台政策限制大公司出售,小公司也只能出售到2013年底”;由这一句可知,防晒粉剂很可能有风险,因此选项A“不要用粉剂来防晒”符合题意。

25.C【解析】本段说到,“2009年死于皮肤癌的男性是女性的两倍。调查数据显示只有34%的男性使用防晒霜,而使用防晒霜的女性则有78%”;此消息对男性来说应该具有借鉴意义,因此C为正确答案。

Section B（每小题1分）

26.N【解析】考点：上下文近义词复现。此处的study(研究)与上句的 survey(调查)近义。两句是并列结构，都是揭示调查的结果。

27.M【解析】考点：也是上下文同义复现。这句话的意思是“调查发现，超过一半的在校男生因为体型不佳而缺乏自信”。此处的their body shape(他们的体型)是上句中“the way they look”的同义复现。

28.I【解析】考点：语法+搭配。be动词后的slightly只能修饰形容词，且主语figure(数字)是不能和其它几个形容词搭配的。

29.G【解析】考点：搭配。所有的动词里只有felt一词能接about。这句话的意思是“研究者询问了693名老师，以了解他们的学生对于自己外形的看法”。“feel about...”的意思是“对...的看法或感想”；符合题意。

30.O【解析】考点 上下文逻辑。在别人眼里印象不佳自然很upset(不安)。

31.A【解析】考点：搭配。comment后接on/upon或about。只有这里about符合搭配要求。

32.L【解析】考点：语法。只有reasons后接why引导的定语从句。

33.C【解析】考点：上下文逻辑。超过90%的父母“blame（责怪）”因特网和电视，因为孩子们正是从这些渠道得知所谓的“完美体型”，并纷纷效仿。

34.B【解析】考点：上下文逻辑。很多孩子减肥就是为了在异性面前有吸引力。

35.F【解析】考点：常识。吃奶酪容易发胖是常识。

Part II Integrated Testing (30 marks, 30 minutes) Section A Cloze (每小题1分)

36.D【解析】这句话的意思是“为了保持在全球的经济竞争力，美国到2020年之前还需培训八百万大学毕业生。”“by 2020”意为“到2020年”，符合题意。

37.C【解析】这句话的意思是“这也许听起来很难实现，根据OECD与周二发布的报告，美国依然在培养大学生方面走在前列”。此处空格前后显然是转折关系，因此正确答案是C。

38.A【解析】前面冠以年代2013，因此可以肯定这是一个年度报告。“the annual international report”意为“年度国际报告”。

39.B【解析】the annual international report on... released by ...”意为“由...发布的有关...的年度国际报告”。

40.C【解析】这里的“nation”一词指代上句中的the United States。整句的译文参见37题。

41.C【解析】这句顺接前一句，对前一句“美国在培养大学毕业生的领先地位”这一情况进行详述。“In fact”意为“事实上”，符合题意。

42.D【解析】这题考的是搭配。四个动词中只有“shows”一词能跟“data”连用，“OECD data shows that...”意为“OECD的数据表明...”。

43.B【解析】答案：B. Among 这句讲在所有的34个OECD成员国中，美国培养的大学毕业生所占的比例。“Among”意为“在...之中”，符合题意。

44.A【解析】“nearly 26 percent”意为“将近26%”，符合题意。

45.B【解析】“college-educated individuals”意为“大学毕业生”。本题最大的干扰项是“subjects”，但该词指人时，意为“实验对象，接受实验的人”，而这里显然不是指大学毕业生都成了实验的对象，因此可以排除该选项。

46.A【解析】比较中国和日本大学毕业生所占比例就知道，12.1%与11.4%差距很小，因此“close”符合题意。“a close third”意为“紧跟其后的第三位”。

47.C【解析】“dominate”意为“占统治地位，支配”。这句是说，“如果只有三个国家主导着大学毕业生的培养，世界经济就不能继续繁荣下去。”

48.D【解析】it's exciting to see that the number of students heading to college increased 25 percent ...”这句话意为“看到上大学的人数增长了25%，这是令人兴奋的一件事。”“head to someplace”是一个短语，意思是“去...地方”。“head to college”= “go to college”。

49.B【解析】“between 1995 and 2012”意为“从1995到2012年”。指一段时间时，我们一般用“between A and B”或“from A to B”，介词搭配一定要记清楚。

50.A【解析】前一句说到，从1995到2012年，OECD的成员国大学生的数量在增长，这是一种趋势因此这里选“trend（潮流、趋势）”一词符合题意。

51.B【解析】“while”一词在这里意思是“而...”，引导前后的并列，比较或对照。这句的大致意思是“59%的刚成年的人将接受大学教育，而19%将在一生中陆陆续续地接受职业教育”

52.C【解析】“graduate from...”是固定搭配，该短语的意思是“从...毕业”

53.D【解析】这一句顺接上一句，进一步详述大学毕业生的增长情况。“complete college”是上一句“graduate from college”的同义复现。这里最大的干扰项是C，但请注意，“leave college”意思是“辍学”，不是“大学毕业”之意。

54.B【解析】根据常识，大学生辍学给国家带来的是损失，因此“cost”一词符合题意。“cost”在这里的意思是“使...付出代价，给...带来损失”

55.C【解析】这句的意思是“大学毕业率的增加对全球来说都是好消息”。“graduation rates”意为“毕业率”，符合题意。

Section B Short Answer Questions (每小题2分)

56. In the recycling bin.

57. (Beatles drummer) Ringo Starr.

58. She'll contact their security team and the police. 59. Celebrity / Celebrities.

60. A photo with a printed “autograph”.

Part III Translation (30 marks, 30 minutes) (每小题3分)

Section A From Chinese to English

61. healthier, happier and less likely to die young

【解析】本题考查形容词比较级，“be likely to do something”及“早逝”一词的英文表达。注意，“早逝”一词不可译成“die early”，这是典型的中文式表达，是容易失分的地方。

62. Lacking a career objective/aim/goal and lacking self-confidence 或(a) lack of a career objective and (a)lack of self-confidence

【解析】本题考查“缺乏”一词及“职业目标”短语的英文表达。在这里要提醒考生，“lack”一词作动词使用时，是及物动词，万不可在其后再加任何介词；作名词使用时，一般用“(a/the) lack of”的用法，注意此处的介词用“of”

63. teach my children the same value

【解析】本题考查“teach”后接双宾语的用法及“价值观”一词的英文表达。

64. After all, this/it is not your fault/problem

【解析】本题主要考查“毕竟”一词的英文表达。

65. take into account/consideration the money needed to repair/maintain it

【解析】本题较难，考查了“将...考虑在内”“维修”的英译及过去分词的用法。

Section B From English to Chinese

- 66.于是,她向他打听拍电影和拍电视是否不太一样。
- 67.演员在拍电影时出错,可以立即中断重拍。
- 68.有一天,某个电视节目正在现场直播,有位演员要演一场被枪击的戏。
- 69.这样一来,我往他身上倒番茄汁这一幕被观众逮个正着。
- 70.任何人出错都会立刻被他解雇。

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

参考范文:

The Most Important Influence on Young Adults

It is universally accepted that people are under constant influence of those who play a significant role in their life. Some hold that parents have a decisive effect on them. Others, in contrast, maintain that friends, especially close ones, exert a more profound impact upon all walks of their daily life.

From my perspective, there are some truths in both arguments, and it is by no means a simple task to rule which wins. At different stages of life we are influenced by different people. When we are children, parents' influence is primary and decisive. It is our parents that cultivate our sense of security and belonging as we grow up. When we reach adulthood, we are more likely to be influenced by our peers and friends. It is friends who help us pursue our success in career and build up our interpersonal relationship.

浙江省 2015 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习 统一考试英语试题答案及评分参考 Part I Reading Comprehension

Section A (每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

Passage One

1. A 【解析】主旨题, 此题考查对文章结构的把握。本文主要借助一位西方新娘和一位中国新娘来对比中西方不同的婚俗, 所以本题答案为 A, 对比和对照。
2. D 【解析】词汇语义题。通读全文可知, 本文的婚俗都是通过 Maxine Rowe, 也就是这个“anthropologist”陈述的, 所以这个“anthropologist”应该是为研究习俗 (customs) 的人。
3. C 【解析】细节题。根据 cousin's wedding veil 定位到文章第三段最后。第三段说, 根据老的习俗, 婚礼上应该备齐“古老的东西, 新的东西, 借来的东西及蓝色的东西”, 那么经过分析“cousin's wedding veil”应该是借来的东西。所以选 C。
4. D 【解析】词汇语义题。Omen 一次出现在文章倒数第二段最后一句。中国人喜欢选择在 5 月 18 日结婚, 因为 518 和中文“我要发”是谐音。所以根据这个意思我们可以推断, 这天结婚应该被认为

有个好兆头的意思，所以应该选 D，未来。

5. A 【解析】态度题。文章最后一段说有些人认为大家都挤在同一天结婚很愚蠢，但对于美发店、花店以及饭店的老板来说，他们有很多生意可以做，他们才是最该说“我要发”的人。此句诙谐有趣，描写出那些商人窃喜的心理活动，所以应该选 A。

Passage Two

6. C 【解析】细节题。文章第二段都在讲小孩为了得到关注可以说“不择手段”。从第二段开头部分可以得到提示。People just love attention, adults and children. Children love attention so much that they will do anything to get some. In fact, if children are not getting enough attention, they would rather be naughty and get told off than be “good” and be ignored. 选 C，孩子会以淘气的方式得到父母的关注。

7. A 【解析】词汇语义题。根据定位点前后的信息，我们知道 Johnny 不喜欢吃胡萝卜拒绝吃饭，这个时候，很多家长生气并教训孩子要好好吃饭。事实上，根据后文，我们知道这并不是个有效的方法。这里的 trap 是“陷阱”，fall into 是“掉进去”，字面上是“很容易掉进去的陷阱”。选项 A 与此对应。Set-up situation 与原文 trap 对应，are likely to 对应 easy，go into 对应 fall into，属于同意替换的现象。

8. D 【解析】细节题。根据第二段 It's fascinating if you're able to stand back from the situation and instead focus attention and praise on Johnny's brother who is eating his food 可知，该句对应选项 D。

9. D 【解析】细节题。根据最后一段，每个人都希望得到别人的关注，但是方法不同，有些人外向些，有些人内想些。所谓的“real attention seeker”是指那些外向的人，对应选项 D，大大方方地吸引别人注意的人。

10. C 【解析】推理题。题干问的是涉及到对小孩行为的描述的目的是什么。不管是第二段对小孩的行为的描述还是第三段对成年人的描述，二者都是一个目的——想说明忍忍都希望得到别人关注，而且 C 选项对应原文最后一句话。

11.

Passage Three

12. C 【解析】词汇题。Spot 本义有“点缀、装点”的意思，C 选项 decorate，“装饰”符合题意。这里说林肯的石像上有颗痣，也就是“被一颗痣点缀”。

13. D 【解析】细节题。根据文章第二段最后 A little trivia: Washington's eyes are 11 feet wide, and his nose is 26 feet long. Mr. Lincoln, for his part, spot a mole(痣) that measures 16 inches across 以及第三段最后 The horse's nostril (鼻孔) alone will be large enough to hold a five-room house, 可知，D 选项 Crazy Horse's nose 最大。

14. B 【解析】细节题。根据文章第三段 Crazy Horse Memorial...when completed somewhere around 2050...可知，Crazy Horse Memorial 还未建完，大概在 2050 年完工。选 B。

15. D 【解析】是非题。根据文章第二段和第三段的描述可知，两个石像都非常的大，A 项正确。根

据第三段 Also carved into granite (花岗岩) 这个信息可知, 两个石像都是有花岗岩组成, 所以 B 项正确。C 文章第一段提到 Black Hills 因为几个艺术家的作品而闻名, 然后介绍了两个地点的石像, 这两个地点应同属于 Black Hill, 所以 C 项正确, 所以应该选 D, 第一个石像群介绍的四个总统, 第二个石像介绍一个美国最伟大的勇士之一, 所以不应该是 They both depicted Indian tribes。

16. D 【解析】细节题。根据文章最后一段 Alternatively, you can park your bags in the pleasant Game Lodge that served as Calvin Coolidge's Summer White House。可知答案为 D。

Passage Four

17. A 【解析】主旨题。首先 C 政府白皮书, 政治性太强, D 大学期刊, 学术性太强, 都排除。B 报纸虽然有些有些特别的专栏可以写些评论性或抒情性的文章, 但主要功能在于报道新闻。相比之下 A 项更准确, 杂志的范围比较广, 可以包含这类文章。

18. D 【解析】细节题。根据原文第三段最后一句 By way of contrast, a similar number believe male managers are self-centered and more likely to steal credit for work done by others 可知应选 D。男性管理者会比较自我, 更喜欢窃取别人的劳动成果, 这里的“claim the contribution made by their colleagues”就是“声称他们同事做出的贡献(是自己的)”。

19. C 【解析】细节题。根据文章第五段第一句 The findings tally with a survey of female bosses carried out in the US. 可知答案为 C, tally with 就是“与……相符合”。如果不知道这个短信的意思, 仍可以通过后文的描述作出判断。后文依然在称赞女性作为管理者的角色。所以答案为 C, match 为“相符; 匹配”。

20. D 【解析】词汇语义题。Penny-pinching, 小气的, 吝啬的, 所以应选 D。

21. B 【解析】主旨题。通读全文, 都在讲女性相比于男性更胜任管理工作。

Section B (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

22. C 【解析】上面说不用害怕面试。此处填 C, 解释为何无需害怕。因为“这是一次真正的与你的潜在老板面对面的机会”。

23. F 【解析】根据此空后面的内容“不要担心你的曾经, 而要在乎你的。”F 的意思是“失败者停留在过去, 成功者放眼于未来”。

24. A 【解析】这段的主题是“listen and stay focused”, 所以此空填 A, 表示与面试官说话要集中精力, 不能走神。

25. G 【解析】这段主题是不要使面试变得私人化, 也就是不要太随意。不要谈一些工作无关的话题。所以选 G, 无论多么放松, 都不能与面试官无话不谈。

26. D 【解析】这里讲面试结束之后, 走出面试室时要注意仪态。这里应填 D, 意思是如果面试官没说什么时候通知面试结果, 就主动问。

Section C

27. I 【解析】这里有两种考虑：一般我们先考虑 this 作主语，means 是谓语动词，那么这个空应填个副词。然而，选项的两个副词代入句中，均与句意不符。所以我们换个角度，this 这里作代词，所以可以选 I，statement，陈述，可以指代上文那句话。

28. F 【解析】unless 引导一个条件状语从句，从句里缺谓语动词，所以这里填 E，F，N，N 首先排除，visit 后面接人或地方，而此句里的 them 指代的是词汇（words）。后文复现了 internalize，此空很有可能选 F，我们再把 internalize 代入句中：尽管我们会听到或督导充满智慧的语言，但是如果我们没有内化（internalize）这些智慧的语言的话，那么它们也仅仅停留在文字层面而已，符合逻辑。

29. L 【解析】如果上题能很好的理解，那么这里就不难理解了。除非我们内化了那些学科，否则我们就记不得我们所学内容，所以这里填 unless，引导条件状语从句。

30. H 【解析】studied it 为动宾短语，应该由副词修饰，作状语。副词选 H，K。根据文意，应该是：除非我们最近刚学，否则就记不得我们所学内容。符合逻辑。这里的连词 or 也是一个提示词，or 的前后都是 unless 引导的条件状语从句中的并列成分。

31. A 【解析】固定搭配。not only...but (also)...不仅.....而且.....。

32. C 【解析】a _____ person 中间应该填个形容词，修饰 person。根据文意，只要你要依赖别人给你“解释”，那么你就不是一个在智慧上_____的人。横线上应为类似“独立，自由”的意思。free，自由的。

33. B 【解析】and 前后内容并列关系。与 desire 并列的词为 courage。你必须有欲望和勇气打开一本书，读它，并去思考。

34. E 【解析】as 引导的方式状语从句，表示“正如...”从句中缺少谓语动词，这里选 interpret 表示，“依我对作者的理解，他.....”。

35. M 【解析】steps 前需要一个形容词修饰，只有 M，various。这本书的目的就是知道你高效地完成各种步骤。

36. O 【解析】只有你能教育你自己。Yourself，反身代词，可以作 educate 的宾语

Part II Integrated testing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

Section A Cloze (每小题 1 分)

37. C 【解析】根据后文，Dave 捡到了一大笔钱，所以不敢相信自己的眼睛。所以选 C。

38. B 【解析】根据文意，应该是 Dave 在等车的时候，看到了一个包。While 表示在.....期间。

39. A 【解析】他发现了一个无人认领的包。Attend 这里表示“照看”。unattended 表示“没有人管，没有人拿”的意思。

40. D 【解析】thinking 后接个宾语从句。从句中需要填一个什么词，要看 he could spend the money 缺什么成分。主谓宾都齐全，缺状语，所以选 how，表示 Dave 在想如何花这笔钱。

41. D 【解析】taking it“拿这笔钱”与后面 wasn't the right thing to do“不是正确的事”构成一个完整并

符合上下文的句子。Dave 刚幻想着如何花这笔钱，但转念一想，这样是不对的，yet 表示转折。

42. B 【解析】with the help from...表示“在.....的帮助下”。在工作人员的帮助下，Dave 找到了那个包的失主。

43. A 【解析】track down, 追溯到。

44. C 【解析】left...behind, 丢掉，遗失。

45. D 【解析】Dave 在赶着上班的路上，把包弄丢了。rush 有“急忙，匆忙”的意思

46. B 【解析】Belanger 丢失东西，本不抱希望了。give up 放弃。

47. A 【解析】Belanger 本打算拿着这笔钱去买辆二手自行车。plan to do sth 打算做某事。

48. C 【解析】当 Belanger 发现拾金不昧的竟然是一个流浪者，他当然是很吃惊了。

49. A 【解析】根据后文的描述，Dave 的好人好事应该得到了十倍 (tenfold) 的回报。Repay, 回报。

50. C 【解析】这里的 the recovering alcoholic and __ landscape gardener 应该指的是 Dave, 上文曾提到过 Dave 当时是个流浪者，已经没有工作，所以这个 landscape gardener 应该是之前的工作，所以选 C, former, 先前的。

51. D 【解析】donation 与后面的 from 搭配表示“来自陌生人的捐助”。

52. B 【解析】除了一个陌生人给的一万美元，还有来自失主 Belanger 的小小的报酬。这里填 as well as, 表示“和....., 也.....”。

53. D 【解析】一套新牙，一定来自牙医了。这里填 thanks to 表示“多亏，由于”。

54. A 【解析】现在的他有了一份全职的工作，所以选 A。

55. B 【解析】所有这些能成为可能，全是因为做了一件应该做的事。make...possible, 使.....成为可能。

56. C 【解析】可以参考上文第一段最后一句 the right thing。

Section B Short Answer Questions (每小题 2 分)

57. many students see paper writing as a major obstacle (many students regard paper writing as a difficult task)

【解析】根据文章开头第一句 Paper writing seems like a major obstacle to many students 可知，同学们认为写论文很难。

58. write paper

【解析】根据文章第一段最后 Many students, once they've mastered the techniques, find they'd rather write papers as a form of learning than take exams. 可知答案。

59. your opinions and conclusions on the subject

【解析】根据文章第三段的内容可知答案。

60. You should choose one that interests you.

【解析】根据文章第四段 So if you have a choice of topics, choose one that interests you. 可知答案。

61. When/If you develop and support your idea/opinions.

【解析】根据文章最后一段 If you're willing to develop and support your opinion, it will be worth reading.可知答案。

Part III Translation (30 marks, 30 minutes) (每小题 3 分)

Section A From Chinese to English

62. I would have known how to attract students' attention yesterday.

【解析】考察虚拟语气。对于过去事件的虚拟表达，主句应用 would have done 的形式。“如何吸引”这个表达可以采用“疑问句+不定式”的结构。

63. as the sales in this year increased by 10 % (as there is a 10 % rise/increase in sales this year)

【解析】因为可以用 as，后面有完整主谓结构的句子。当然也可以用 because，但这种情况下 because 比较少见。这种词汇的选择，需要同学慢慢积累，培养语感。increase by 表示增加了……，increase to 表示增加到……。

63. the importance of forming/developing good habits

【解析】……的重要性，用 the importance of ……的结构。“养成好习惯”可以用 form good habits 或 develop good habits。

64. waiting for its owner to come home

【解析】wait for sb. to do sth.等待某人做某事。又因为这个句子前后用逗号连接，中间没有任何连词，前面已经是一个有完整主谓结构的句子，那么后面的“等着主人回家”只能是“这只狗坐在门口”的伴随状态，所以用非谓语动词的形式来表达。狗狗的动作是主动发出的，所以用动词 ing 形式表达。

65. Now that we are managing the project

【解析】既然可以用 now that 也可以用 since。用 in charge of 也可以，因为这里的“管理”也就是“负责”的意思

Section B From English to Chinese

66. 在工业化国家，人们高度依赖石油燃料。

67. 我们认为现代化的各种便利是理所当然的。

68. 特别是，如果没有汽油和电，一个人的日常生活将会有相当大的不同。

69. 人们上班或是上学可能不得不骑自行车，骑马或者走路。

70. 人们将遭受到更多由于炎热和寒冷而带来的痛苦。

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

One possible student version:

A Hero in My Eyes

What kind of person can be labeled as a hero? Different people may have different opinions. In my

opinion, a hero is a person who does brave or extraordinary things and what he does has made him a role model for other people. Martin Luther King is such a hero.

King is the leader of Human Rights Movement, which took place in 1960s. He devoted his whole life to struggling for the race equality and erase the severe race discrimination that time in America. He bravely shouldered this social responsibility and strove for it. His speech “I have a dream” inspired numerous African Americans to fight for their equal rights in politics, education and employment. What he did has changed the fate of many people. Although he was murdered in that movement, he lives in the heart of American people. Even today, he is still regarded as one of the most important figures in American history.

浙江省 2016 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习 统一考试英语试题答案及评分参考
Part I Reading comprehension (60 marks, 60 minutes)

Section A (每小题 2 分)

Format I

Passage One

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。此题解题技巧是：找出文章相似的句子与问题进行比较分析，问题的含义是人们通过什么获得对人的第一印象。文中第一句阐述道，“The moment two humans *lay eyes on each other* has incredible”。倾斜词组的含义即两眼相望，与 C 选项的 a brief look 意思是相近的。故选 C。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。细节题常用的一个出题套路：正确选项不是照抄原文，而是对原文进行同义替换。首先找到原文，第二段第三句与第四句，有一描述，“the essence of their personality”。本题 C 选项中的 characteristics 就同义替换了 personality。

3. D 【解析】词义推测题。此题不难，但对于词汇量小的同学来说难度较大，还是定位到原文第二段第三句与第四句，通过“capturing”一词含义可以推测出该词组的意思。

4. D 【解析】推断题。问题含义首先得理解，被 Robert 所描绘的这个人物脸上露出疑惑惊讶的表情是为何。定位到原文第三段，根据众人的反应推断出，再联系上文 Robert 的独特技能天赋是能第一眼就画出人的性格，所以推测出是由于 Robert 画的太逼真，让该人物惊讶的难以相信。故选 D。

5. B 【解析】文意总结题。B 选项的中文含义是“第一印象通常有持久的影响力”，在原文第一段第二句“*stay printed in his or her memory forever*”以及全文最后一句“*That image of you becomes the data that they deal with for a long time.*”可以推断出 B 选项的正确性。A, C, D, 选项中的“never”, “always”, “no longer”, 都太过绝对，不符合原文内容。

Passage Two

6. B 【解析】细节题。此题不难，联系原文，考查从原文找答案的能力。第二段第二句就有本题 B 选项答案，所以选 B。

7. A 【解析】推断题。从第二段中对该女孩的描述中可以推测出该女孩对作者的态度不太友好，如“make fun of”(取笑)，“that’s gross”(gross: 粗野)，所以选 A。
8. D 【解析】细节题。此题不难，联系原文，考查从原文找答案的能力。第二段最后一句即为本题 D 选项答案，所以选 D。
9. C 【解析】细节题。此题不难，联系原文，考查从原文找答案的能力。第三段第三句即为本题 C 选项答案，所以选 C。
10. C 【解析】推断题。从第五段“what a dumb ass”，“dumb ass”是笨蛋，傻子的意思，所以推测出文中作者的父亲认为这个律师是愚蠢的，选 C。

Passage Three

11. B 【解析】推断题。此题考你对整篇文章的解读，作者整篇文章都在讲纳米技术 (nanotechnology) 及其应用。作者在开始提及 guitar 只是为了吸引读者，引出纳米技术这个话题。
12. C 【解析】细节题。此题考查从原文找答案推断的能力。从第二段第三句的描述，机器直径长度比人的头发还短，推测出 C 选项为正确答案。
13. D 【解析】词义推测题。“Nano comes from the Greek work dwarf”，此句说明“Nano”的意思即为“dwarf”的意思，“nano”即纳米的意思，根据常识也可以判断，纳米很小，所以该词最接近 minute(微小的)这个单词的含义。
14. B 【解析】细节题。此题考查从原文找答案推断的能力。根据第四段的描述可以得出 B 选项的正确性。
15. D 【解析】推断题。很显然整篇文章都在讲述纳米技术使我们的生活生产都变的越来越小，而 D 选项明显的错误，工厂未来将往小规模发展，而不是大规模，故选 D。

Passage Four

16. B 【解析】词汇题。首先得认识四个词的含义。A, 放松的；B, 紧急的；C, 漠不关心的；D, 普通的。通过第一段的描述，“seven children were lost”, “emergency”, 推测出事件的紧急性。
17. A 【解析】细节题。此题考查从原文找答案推断的能力。从第二段的描述中可以得出 A 选项的正确性。
18. B 【解析】细节题。此题不难，考查从原文找答案推断的能力。第二段最后一句即是答案。
19. C 【解析】推断题。第三段第三行“she is highly skilled in wildness survival”, 推断出 C 即为正确答案。
20. D 【解析】选最佳标题。全文讲述了这次搜救，即 search 以及搜救队伍 Caroline and Aly，即 rescue team。所以 D 选项最全面，所以选 D。

Format II

Section B (每小题 1 分)

22. H 【解析】固定搭配：Play + 球类运动。
23. O 【解析】语法。How much, 表示多少钱。
24. D 【解析】上下文同义复现。与前面的 for 结构相同。
25. N 【解析】条件句引导词用 if
26. F 【解析】固定词组。have to 表示不得不, 必须。
27. I 【解析】上下文逻辑, 这里就是指 the man 说这个动作, 用 said。
28. C 【解析】上下文逻辑, 下文有 difference 一词, 意义相同。
29. E 【解析】固定搭配。As sb. said, 正如某人所说。
30. G 【解析】比较级连词用 than
31. K 【解析】固定词组。Set an example for, 给某人树立榜样。

Part II Integrated Testing

Section A (每小题 1 分)

32. B 【解析】这句话的意思是在将扣在座椅上后, 我关了后门, 强调先后顺序, 故选 B。
33. A 【解析】常识判断, 找钥匙, 故选 A。
34. C 【解析】词义辨析题。gradually, 慢慢地, 逐渐地; consequently, 所以, 因此; Immediately, 立刻, 马上; probably, 或许, 可能, 故选
35. B 【解析】词组, get into the car, 进入车里。
36. C 【解析】表因果关系, 故用 so。
37. D 【解析】offer to do, 表示主动提供做某事
38. A 【解析】从 failed 一词推出, 他在失败前尝试了很多次, tireless 表示不知疲倦的, 故选 A。
39. C 【解析】表转折, despite 是尽管的意思, 故选 C
40. B 【解析】文中意思是我要故作镇定安慰 Max, 故选 B
41. A 【解析】play with sth. 玩某物, 故选 A
42. B 【解析】这里要说明的是他的孙子 Max 很信任他, 故选
43. D 【解析】词汇题。Rescue, 援救的意思, 符合题意。
44. D 【解析】考查词组含义, turn up 表示出现的意思, 符合题意。
45. A 【解析】根据前面的 two front doors, 可以推断出后面是两个前门都没打开, 两者都不的否定, 用 neither。
46. C 【解析】这句话的意思焦虑感上升, 上升用 rise。
47. B 【解析】非限制性定语从句, 用 which

48. B 【解析】考查词组, regardless of, 表示不管不顾的意思。

49. A 【解析】联系上下文, 上文说 Max 被困在车里的时候一直没哭, 很镇定, 救出来之后, 经过洒水, 开始哭了, 故用 cry。

50. C 【解析】表示程度, 意思是他甚至拒绝告诉我他的名字, 故用 even。

51. A 【解析】句子表达的意思是那天, 他的友善与支持对我来说意味着很多。故选 support。

Section B (每小题 2 分)

52. herbal medicine

53. Composer/Musician

54. strong feelings

55. Remarkable in calming listeners

56. the effect of music as therapy

Part III Translation (每小题 3 分)

Section A From Chinese to English

57. The vital importance of requiring a foreign language

58. In terms of profit/ As for profit

59. Deprive children's right of being educated

60. made the professor very annoyed/angry

61. as if a native Chinese/as if she were a native Chinese

Section B From English to Chinese

62. 人们砍伐树木已不是什么新鲜事。

63. 工业国的人们用越来越多的木材制成纸张、家具以及房屋。

64. 在许多区域(地区), 人们依靠木材来烧饭。

65. 森林的毁灭首先影响了之前长期居住在那里的人们。

66. 然而, 最终, 森林的流失也会对地球的气候产生影响。

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

One possible student version:

Why did I stop Driving the car?

Nowadays, with the rapid growth of economy, the number of private cars is surging, while there exists a phenomenon that more and more people in large cities prefer to drive cars rather than take a walk even for a moment.

As for me, however, I would choose to stop driving cars. The obvious reasons can be illustrated as follows. Above all, long-time driving without any exercise do harm to my health, while walking attribute

many benefits to our personal health. Then, car exhaust now has much influence on the environment, especially the greenhouse effect. Stopping driving the car can protect the polluted environment to some extent. Finally, cars consume so much gas, which is unrenewable energy.

From my perspective, we should walk more rather than drive cars even for a short distance. It can not only exercise ourselves but save energy and protect the environment.