

河北省普通高等学校专升本考试

英语（公共课）考试说明

I. 课程简介

一、 内容概述与总要求

专升本英语考试由河北省教育考试院组织实施。该考试根据本科阶段人才培养目标的要求，旨在考查学生英语语言基础知识及其运用能力水平，因此试卷要有较高的信度、效度和适当的难度、区分度。

二、 考试形式与试卷结构

考试采用闭卷、笔试的形式。为保证试卷的信度和效度，试卷采用主观题与客观题相结合的形式，使之能较全面地测试学生有关英语语言的基础知识及其运用能力。考试由语音知识、情景对话、阅读理解、完形填空和写作五个部分组成，满分 100 分，考试时间为 60 分钟。

第一部分：语音知识

共 5 题，每题 1 分。每题有四个单词，其中一个单词的划线部分与其它单词的划线部分的读音不同，要求考生找出这个词。该部分主要考查字母及字母组合的发音。

第二部分：情景对话

共 5 题，是一个较长的连贯英语会话，含有五个空缺的句子或短语，每个空白为一小题，每题 2 分，要求从所给的七个选项中选出最佳答案。该部分主要考查学生对英语对话的理解能力和口语交际能力。

第三部分：阅读理解

共 20 题，由 3 篇短文组成。其中 2 篇短文属于常规的阅读理解，即每篇短文后有 5 个问题，每题 3 分。要求考生在理解全文的基础上，从给出的四个选项中选出一个最符合题意的答案；另外一篇短文中有 10 个单词空缺，每个空白为一小题，每题 2 分。要求学生在所给的 15 个词汇中选出合适的词。该部分主要考查学生的阅读理解力以及词汇的掌握。

第四部分：完型填空

共 10 题，每题 2 分。这部分为一篇短文，文中有 10 处空白，每个空白为一小题，每小题有四个选项。要求考生在阅读理解文章内容的基础上，选择一个最佳答案，使文章的意思和结构合理、完整。该部分主要考查考生综合应用英语语言的能力。

第五部分：写作

短文一篇，15分。该部分要求考生能够在规定的时间内就一定的话题、提纲、表格、图示或情景写出不少于100个单词的短文或日常应用文等。要求能正确表达思想，内容切题，意义连贯，无重大的语法错误。该部分主要考查学生的书面表达能力。

考试题型、题量、分值一览表

题型	题量	每题分值	小计
语音知识	5	1	5分
情景对话	5	2	10分
阅读理解（1）	10	3	30分
阅读理解（2）	10	2	20分
完型填空	10	2	20分
写作	1	15	15分
合计			100分

试题难易比例：试卷包括容易题、中等题和难题。容易题20-30%，中等题40-60%，难题占20-30%。

II. 知识要点及考核要求

根据教育部颁发的《高等职业教育专科英语课程标准（2021年版）》的相关要求，考虑我省高职高专英语教学实际，制订本学科考试内容。

一、语言知识

- 1. 词汇：**要求累计掌握3000个英语单词，熟练掌握其中2300-2600个单词及一定数量的短语，对学过的单词能够正确发音。
- 2. 语法：**要求掌握并能应用英语语法基础知识，主要包括：
 - 英语句子的基本语序及意义；
 - 英语句子的结构和常用句型；
 - 各种时态、语态的变化及意义；
 - 各种从句的构成及意义；
 - 句子之间的所指、省略、替代、重复及逻辑关系。

二、语言运用

1. **阅读：**要求能够综合运用英语语言知识和基本阅读技能，读懂难度适中的一般性题材（社会、经济、历史、政法、科普、管理等）和体裁（记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等）的英语文章并：

- 理解所读文章的主旨和大意，理解事实与细节；
- 理解句子的意义以及上下文的逻辑关系；
- 根据文章进行一定的判断和推论；
- 根据上下文推测、判断生词的词义；
- 理解文章的写作意图，作者的见解与态度；
- 阅读速度不低于每分钟 60 词。

2. **写作：**要求根据提示在规定的时间内用一定的字数进行书面表达并能：

- 有效运用所学语言知识；
- 清楚、连贯地传递信息，表达思想。

III. 模拟试卷及参考答案
河北省普通高等学校专升本考试
英语（公共课）模拟试卷 1

(考试时间: 60 分钟)

(满分: 100 分)

说明: 请在答题纸的相应位置上作答, 在其它位置上作答的无效。

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>m</u> ight | B. <u>f</u> ive | C. <u>g</u> ive | D. <u>l</u> ife |
| 2. A. <u>d</u> umb | B. <u>c</u> abin | C. <u>t</u> able | D. <u>b</u> ench |
| 3. A. <u>d</u> ouble | B. <u>c</u> ouple | C. <u>m</u> ouse | D. <u>r</u> ough |
| 4. A. <u>l</u> iterature | B. <u>m</u> ature | C. <u>n</u> ature | D. <u>f</u> eature |
| 5. A. <u>c</u> ough | B. <u>e</u> nough | C. <u>l</u> augh | D. <u>t</u> hough |

II. Situational Dialogues (10 points)

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

Woman: Good morning, Mr. Zhang. I am Chen Hua, and I'll be interviewing you. How are you today?

Man: _____ 6

Woman: Can you tell me something about your experiences in this kind of work?

Man: Well, for many years, I managed a department for the Redstone Company in London. Now I work part-time because I also go to school at night. I'm getting a business degree.

Woman: Oh, how interesting. _____ 7

Man: I'll finish school in a few months, and I'd like a full-time position with more responsibility.

Woman: And why would you like to work for our company?

Man: _____ 8

Woman: Could you please tell me about your special skills and interests?

Man: Of course, I'm good at computers and I can speak French. I used to take classes in it at the local college.

And _____ 9

Woman: Can you give me any references?

Man: Yes, certainly. You can talk to Mr. Wang, my boss, at the Redstone Company. I could also give you the names and numbers of several of my teachers.

Woman: All right, Mr. Zhang, _____ 10

Man: Yes, I wonder when I'll be informed about my application for the job?

Woman: Well, we'll let you know as soon as possible. Let's stay in touch. Thank you very much for coming this morning.

Man: Thank you.

- A. I am fine, thank you.
- B. Would you like to ask me any questions?
- C. I like travelling a lot
- D. Because I know your company's work, and I like it.
- E. Tell me, why do you want to leave your present job?
- F. See you then.
- G. Do you want to come with me?

III. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A (30 points)

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

Passage 1

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage

Whether in the home or in the workplace, social robots are going to become a lot more common in the next few years. Social robots are about to bring technology to the everyday world in a more humanized way, said Cynthia Breazeal, chief scientist at the robot company Jibo.

While household robots today do the normal housework, social robots will be much more like companions than mere tools. For example, these robots will be able to distinguish whether someone is happy or sad. This allows them to respond more appropriately to the users.

The Jibo robot, arranged to ship later this year, is designed to be a personalized assistant. You can talk to the robot, ask it questions, and make requests for it to perform different tasks. The robot doesn't just deliver general answers to questions; it responds based on what it learns about each individual in the household. It can do things such as reminding an elderly family member to take medicine or take family photos.

Social robots are not just finding their way into the home. They have potential applications in everything from education to health care and are already finding their way into some of these spaces.

Fellow Robot is one company bringing social robots to the market. The company's "Oshbot" robot is built to assist customers in a store, which can help the customers find items and help guide them to the product's location in the store. It can also speak different languages and make recommendations for different items based on what the customer is shopping for.

The more interaction the robot has with humans, the more it learns. But Oshbot, like other social robots, is not intended to replace workers, but to work alongside other employees. "We have technologies to train social robots to do things not for us, but with us," said Breazeal.

11. How are social robots different from household robots?

- A. They can control their emotions.
- B. They are more like humans.
- C. They do the normal housework.
- D. They respond to users more slowly.

12. What can a Jibo robot do according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Communicate with you and perform operations.
 - B. Answer your questions and make requests.
 - C. Take your family pictures and deliver milk.
 - D. Obey your orders and remind you to take pills.
13. What can Oshbot work as?
- A. A language teacher.
 - B. A tour guide.
 - C. A shop assistant.
 - D. A private nurse.
14. We can learn from the last paragraph that social robots will_____.
- A. train employees
 - B. be our workmates
 - C. improve technologies
 - D. take the place of workers
15. What does the passage mainly present?
- A. A new design idea of household robots.
 - B. Marketing strategies for social robots.
 - C. Information on household robots.
 - D. An introduction to social robots.

Passage 2

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage

From the very beginning of school, we make books and reading a constant source of possible failure and public humiliation. When children are little, we make them read aloud before the teacher and other children, so that we can be sure they “know” all the words they are reading. This means that when they don't know a word, they are going to make a mistake, right in front of everyone. After having taught fifth-grade classes for four years, I decided to try at all costs to rid them of their fear and dislike of books, and to get them to read oftener and more adventurously.

One day soon after school had started, I said to them, “Now I'm going to say something about reading that you have probably never heard a teacher say before. I would like you to read a lot of books this year, but I want you to read them only for pleasure. I am not going to ask you questions to find out whether you understand the books or not. If you understand enough of a book to enjoy it and want to go on reading it, that's enough for me. Also, I'm not going to ask you what words mean.”

The children sat stunned and silent. Was this a teacher talking? One girl, who had just come to us from a school where she had had a very hard time, looked at me steadily for a long time after I had finished. Then, still looking at me, she said slowly and seriously, “Mr. Holt, do you really mean that?” I said just as seriously, “I mean every word of it.”

During the spring she really astonished me. One day, she was reading at her desk. From a glimpse of the illustrations, I thought I knew what the book was. I said to myself, “It can't be,” and went to take a closer look. Sure enough, she was reading *Moby Dick*, in edition with woodcuts. I said, “Don't you find parts of it rather heavy going?” She answered, “Oh, sure, but I just skip over those parts and go on to the next good part.”

This is exactly what reading should be and in school so seldom is an exciting, joyous adventure. Find something, dive into it, take the good parts, skip the bad parts, get what you can out of it, go on to something else. How different is our mean-spirited, picky insistence that every child get every last little scrap of “understanding” that can be dug out of a book.

16. According to the passage, children's fear and dislike of books may result from_____.
- A. reading little and thinking little

- B. reading often and adventurously
 C. being made to read too much
 D. being made to read aloud before others
17. This teacher in the passage told his students to read_____.
- A. for enjoyment B. for knowledge
 C. for a larger vocabulary D. for higher scores in exams
18. Upon hearing the teacher's talk, the children probably felt that_____.
- A. it sounded stupid
 B. it was not surprising at all
 C. it sounded too good to be true
 D. it was not different from other teachers' talks
19. Which of the following statements about the girl is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. She skipped over those easy parts while reading.
 B. She had a hard time finishing the required reading tasks.
 C. She learned to appreciate some parts of the difficult books.
 D. She turned out to be a bad student after coming to this school.
20. From this teacher's point of view,_____.
- A. children cannot tell good parts from bad parts while reading
 B. children should be left to decide what to read and how to read
 C. reading is never a pleasant and inspiring experience in school
 D. reading involves understanding every little piece of information

Section B (20 points)

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

“Don't take many English courses; they won't help you get a decent job.” “Sign up for management classes, so you'll be ready to join the family business when you graduate.”

Sound 21? Many of us have heard suggestions like these put forward by parents or others close to us. Such comments often seem quite reasonable. Why, then, should suggestions like these be 22 with caution? The reason is that they relate to decisions you should make. You are the one who must 23 with their consequences.

One of the worst reasons to follow a particular path in life is that other people want you to. Decisions that affect your life should be your decisions— decisions you make 24 you've considered various alternatives and chosen the path that suits you best.

Making your own decisions does not mean that you should 25 the suggestions of others. For instance, your parents do have their own unique experiences that may make their advice helpful, and 26 participated in a great deal of your personal history, they may have a clear view of your 27 and weaknesses. Still their views are not necessarily accurate. They may still see you as a child, in need of care and protection. Or they may see only your strengths. Or, in some 28 cases, they may focus only on your flaws and 29.

People will always be giving you advice. 30, though, you have to make your own judgments.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| A. Strength | D. ultimate | G. have | J. taking | M. taken |
| B. ignore | E. having | H. after | K. ultimately | N. familiar |
| C. unfortunate | F. shortcomings | I. before | L. live | O. unfortunately |

IV. Cloze (20 points)

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

When Alice was sixteen, I was the one who wanted to run away from home. It was painful to see the changes coming over her. She skipped school, and refused to communicate. I tried being firm, but it didn't 31. I saw a dark future for my once sweet daughter.

One school day Alice returned home very late. With a quarrel in view, I was surprised to see Alice was 32. "I hope I did the right thing, Mom," Alice said. "I saw a cat, all bloody but alive. I 33 it to the vet's (宠物医院), and was asked to make payment 34. As I couldn't reach anyone at the phone number on the cat's tag (标牌), I had to pay the bill."

In the following days, the owner still couldn't be 35. Alice paid the vet to continue treatment. I grew 36: what if the family had simply left the cat behind?

A week went by. A woman called to speak to Alice. "She is at school," I said. "You have a 37 daughter," she said, apparently in tears.

Her family had just returned from abroad, and got a (n) 38 from the vet. Their cat was recovering, thanks to Alice's 39. "We can't wait to hug Cuddles again," she sobbed.

Upon her return home, Alice was filled with 40 at the news. So was I. I learned through another woman's eyes that my daughter was still a good person despite her troubled teenage years. Her warm heart would surely guide her in the right direction.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 31. A. remain | B. match | C. appear | D. work |
| 32. A. annoyed | B. amused | C. worried | D. interested |
| 33. A. carried | B. followed | C. returned | D. guided |
| 34. A. monthly | B. honestly | C. generously | D. immediately |
| 35. A. trusted | B. contacted | C. persuaded | D. satisfied |
| 36. A. active | B. anxious | C. rude | D. proud |
| 37. A. pretty | B. grateful | C. wonderful | D. curious |
| 38. A. apology | B. invitation | C. reply | D. message |
| 39. A. help | B. donation | C. encouragement | D. suggestion |
| 40. A. love | B. anger | C. regret | D. joy |

V. Writing (15 points)

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

网上交友

随着网络的发展, 网上沟通成为了一种流行趋势, 因此“网上交友”也变得更为普遍, 就“网上交友”发表你的看法。以约 100 个词就“网上交友”发表看法, 内容包括:

1. 你如何看待这件事?
2. 你对“网上交友”的观点。
3. 你觉得应该如何解决这些网络问题?

英语(公共课)模拟试卷 1

参考答案及评分标准

I. Phonetics (1x5=5 points)

1-5 CACBD

II. Situational Dialogues (2x5=10 points)

6-10 AEDCB

III. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A (3x10=30 points) 11-15 BDCBD 16-20 DACCB

Section B (2x10=20 points) 21-25 NMLHB 26-30 EACFK

IV. Cloze (2x10=20 points)

31-35 DCADB 36-40 BCDAD

V. Writing (15 points)

The story that a kind girl was cheated by a boy met on line, tells us that there are a lot of cheats on line and we must be cautious.

I am greatly shocked by this story. Such a kind-hearted girl was cheated and laughed at by the cheat. She wanted to help the boy, but what the boy said was a trap.

In my opinion, making friends on line is a good way to communicate with people from all over the world. However, every coin has two sides. When people try to make friends on line, they have to be very careful and cautious. Before meeting an online friend, they have to ensure that all the information concerning him or her is true.

To solve the problems concerning making friends on line, I think, the government should take strong measures to punish those who cheat people on line. As for those Internet users, they should be cautious when making friends on line.

河北省普通高等学校专升本考试

英语（公共课）模拟试卷 2

（考试时间：60 分钟）

（满分：100 分）

说明：请在答题纸的相应位置上作答，在其它位置上作答的无效。

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Then mark the corresponding letter **on the Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>sh</u> oulder | B. <u>sou</u> thern | C. <u>enou</u> gh | D. <u>encou</u> rage |
| 2. A. <u>po</u> ssible | B. <u>mu</u> sician | C. <u>dis</u> able | D. <u>so</u> ciety |
| 3. A. <u>ex</u> cuse | B. <u>ex</u> cel | C. <u>ex</u> cept | D. <u>ex</u> ist |
| 4. A. <u>gra</u> duate | B. <u>ma</u> ster | C. <u>rel</u> ax | D. <u>im</u> agine |
| 5. A. <u>laugh</u> ter | B. <u>deligh</u> tful | C. <u>fright</u> en | D. <u>daugh</u> ter |

II. Situational Dialogues (10 points)

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

Mike: Excuse me. Are you waiting to buy tickets for this evening's play?

Alice: Yes, I am.

Mike: _____ 6

Alice: About 50 minutes, but I've moved forward only about one meter during that time.

Mike: You're kidding!

Alice: _____ 7 There was a couple ahead of me who got so impatient and they finally gave up and left. They said they'd been waiting for more than an hour.

Mike: _____ 8

Alice: I don't know, and no one's letting us know. It could be that there aren't enough people selling tickets this afternoon. Or maybe their computer's down. I'm sure the play hasn't been cancelled.

Mike: I just hope the ticket won't sell out before I get up there.

Alice: _____ 9

Mike: I guess I should have come before lunch. Or has it been like this all day?

Alice: Wow, you're probably exhausted!

Mike: _____ 10

Alice: OK. Please be patient.

- A. Does anyone know what's caused the delay?
- B. Have you been here long?
- C. Excuse me.
- D. Not at all.
- E. That is interesting!
- F. That would be really annoying!
- G. Yes, a little.

III. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A (30 points)

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

Passage 1

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage

While it's normal to feel lonely or isolated from time to time, too much loneliness can be unhealthy or even dangerous. The good news is, loneliness is a condition that can be fought against and overcome! Here are things to do when you feel lonely.

Take a walk. Walking has been proven to offer many great benefits both for the body and the mind. Any form of exercise would do it as well, but walking is better because it allows you to explore your town or the area around you in a way a car simply does not allow. Besides, you may discover something new!

Talk to people. Through Facebook, email and QQ, people are more connected than ever before. The problem with all these kinds of communication tools is that they ignore the face-to-face element of socialization. Someone wondered, "I have 6000 friends on Facebook but I don't have one person to go out at night!" Try getting out and talking to your neighbors or even total strangers. This is a great way to keep away from loneliness.

Is something making you lonely? Asking some questions can make you understand loneliness well and find the cure quickly. Are you with someone who makes you feel lonely? Are you in a new town? What's making you unhappy? In some cases, people feel lonely because something is missing. In others, people feel lonely because something needs adjusting. This can be hard to identify, because we always try to hold on to the things that we believe make us happy.

If all else fails, seek help. If nothing seems to be helping, it's time to see a doctor. Depression frequently affects people's health, and persistent loneliness is a key indicator. It is possible that medication may be helpful, depending on the type and severity of loneliness you have. It takes a lot more courage to ask for help than it does to pretend everything is fine.

11. What's the purpose of this passage?
 - A. To describe loneliness
 - B. To tell readers some forms of exercise.
 - C. To offer advice to keep away from loneliness
 - D. To make people aware of the danger of loneliness.
12. Among exercise, walking is better because_____.
 - A. it can relax your body and mind
 - B. it can make you enjoy a more splendid view
 - C. it can lead you to know more people
 - D. it can offer you a chance to know the area well
13. According to the third paragraph, the effective way of getting rid of loneliness is_____.
 - A. to make oneself busy
 - B. to talk on the Internet
 - C. to have face-to-face communication
 - D. to write emails
14. Why do we need to see a doctor for our loneliness?
 - A. Doctors are most helpful to treat loneliness.
 - B. It takes less time to keep away from loneliness.
 - C. It takes a lot more courage to ask a doctor for help.

- D. Loneliness is likely to be connected with our physical condition.
15. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Feeling lonely is similar to being alone.
 - B. The causes of our loneliness are easy to find.
 - C. It is necessary to talk with strangers to fight against loneliness.
 - D. Any exercise can be good for your health.

Passage 2

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage

The oddness of life in space never quite goes away. Here are some examples.

First consider something as simple as sleep. Its position presents its own challenges. The main question is whether you want your arms inside or outside the sleeping bag. If you leave your arms out, they float free in zero gravity, often giving a sleeping astronaut the look of a funny ballet (芭蕾) dancer. "I'm an inside guy." Mike Hopkins says, who returned from a six-month tour on the International Space Station. "I like to be wrapped up."

On the station, the ordinary becomes strange. The exercise bike for the American astronauts has no handlebars. It also has no seat. With no gravity, it's just very easy to pedal violently. You can watch a movie while you pedal by floating a microcomputer anywhere you want. But station residents have to be careful about staying in one place too long. Without gravity to help circulate air, the carbon dioxide you exhale (呼气) has a tendency to form an invisible (隐形的) cloud around your head. You can end up with what astronauts call a carbon-dioxide headache.

Leroy Chiao, 54, an American retired astronaut after four flights, describes what happens even before you float out of your seat. "Your inner ear thinks you're falling. Meanwhile, your eyes are telling you that you're standing straight. That can be annoying — that's why some people feel sick." Within a couple of days — truly terrible days for some — astronauts' brains learn to ignore the panicky signals from the inner ear, and space sickness disappears.

Space travel can be delightful but at the same time invisibly dangerous. For instance, astronauts lose bone mass. That's why exercise is considered so vital that National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) puts it right on the workday schedule. The focus on fitness is as much about science and the future as it is about keeping any individual astronaut healthy. NASA is worried about two things: recovery time once astronauts return home, and, more importantly, how to maintain strength and fitness for the two and a half years or more that it would take to make a round-trip to Mars.

16. What is the major challenge to astronaut sleep in space?
- A. Deciding on a proper sleep position.
 - B. Choosing a comfortable sleeping bag.
 - C. Seeking a way to fall asleep quickly.
 - D. Finding a right time to go to sleep.
17. The astronauts will suffer from a carbon-dioxide headache when _____
- A. they circle around on their bikes.
 - B. they use microcomputers without a stop.
 - C. they exercise in one place for a long time.
 - D. they watch a movie while pedaling.
18. Some astronauts feel sick on the station during the first few days because _____
- A. their senses stop working.
 - B. they have to stand up straight.
 - C. they float out of their seats unexpectedly.
 - D. their brains receive contradictory messages.

19. One of NASA's major concerns about astronauts is _____
- A. how much exercise they do on the station.
 - B. how they can remain healthy for long in space.
 - C. whether they can recover after returning home.
 - D. whether they are able to go back to the station.
20. The tone of the author is _____.
- A. objective B. emotional C. subjective D. person

Section B (20 points)

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

You probably have noticed that people express similar ideas in different ways, depending on the situation they are in. This is very natural. All languages have two general levels of usage: a formal level and an 21 level. English is no exception. The difference in these two levels is the 22 in which you use a particular level. Formal language is the kind of 23 you find in textbooks, reference books, and in business letters. You would also 24 formal English in compositions and essays that you write in school. Informal language is used in conversation with 25, family members and friends, and when we write personal notes or letters to close friends.

Formal language is 26 from informal language in several ways. First, formal language tends to be more polite. What we may find 27 is that it usually takes more words to be polite. For example, I might say to a friend or a family member, "Close the door, please." But to a stranger, I 28 would say, "Would you mind closing the door?"

Another difference between formal and informal language is some of the vocabulary. There are bound to be some words and phrases that belong in formal language and others are informal. Let's say that I really 29 soccer. If I'm talking, to my friend, I might say "I'm just crazy about soccer!" But if I were 30 to my boss, I would probably say "I really enjoy soccer."

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|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. interesting | D. probably | G. usage | J. different | M. colleagues |
| B. language | E. use | H. talking | K. formal | N. fresh |
| C. like | F. college | I. situation | L. play | O. informal |

IV. Cloze (20 points)

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

Perhaps because going college is so much a part of the American dream, many people go for no 31 reason. Some go because their parents expect it, others because it's 32 their friends are doing. Then, there's the belief that a college degree will 33 ensure a good job and high pay.

Some students drag through four years, 34 classes, or skipping them as the case may be, reading only what can't be avoided, looking for less 35 courses, and never being touched or changed in any important way. For a few of these people, college 36 no satisfaction, yet because of parental or peer pressure, they cannot 37 leave. They stop trying in the hope that their teachers will make the decision for them by failing them.

To put it bluntly (直截了当地), unless you're willing to make your college years count, you might be better off 38 something else. Not everyone should attend college, nor should everyone who does attend begin right after high school. Many college students profit 39 their priorities and goals. If you're really going to get something out of going to college, you have to make it mean something, and to do that you must have some idea why you're there, 40 you hope to get out of it, and sort out even what you hope to become.

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|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 31. A. particularly | B. specially | C. particular | D. especially |
| 32. A. which | B. what | C. who | D. that |
| 33. A. automatically | B. automatic | C. voluntary | D. voluntarily |
| 34. A. attend | B. attends | C. attending | D. attended |
| 35. A. demanding | B. demands | C. demanded | D. demand |
| 36. A. provided | B. providing | C. provides | D. provide |
| 37. A. definitely | B. voluntarily | C. actively | D. vulnerably |
| 38. A. did | B. do | C. does | D. doing |
| 39. A. from | B. on | C. of | D. about |
| 40. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. who |

V. Writing(15 points)

请以老师当众表扬你为话题，用下面的句子开头，续写一篇英语短文

As a student,I can tell you that there is nothing better than being praised by my teacher before my classmate.

注意：

1. 将所有句子写在答题卡上；
2. 续写词数不少于 100 个；
3. 不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

英语(公共课)模拟试卷 2

参考答案及评分标准

I. Phonetics (1x5=5 points)

1-5 ABDBA

II. Situational Dialogues (2x5=10 points)

6-10 BDAFG

III. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A (3x10=30 points) 11-15 CDCDD 16-20 ACDBA

Section B (2x10=20 points) 21-25 OIBEM 26-30 JADCH

IV. Cloze (2x10=20 points)

31-35 CBACA 36-40 CBDAA

V. Writing (15 points)

As a student, I can tell you that there is nothing better than being praised by my teacher before my classmates.

I will be extremely thrilled if my classmates can respond sincerely with nodding and applause.

Being praised by my teacher in front of my classmates will make me extremely happy. Meanwhile, it can inject great power in my self-awareness and self-confidence. Self-confidence can help me overcome all the anxieties and worries, decrease the pressure and steer me to the right path to success.

I'm a little bit sensitive when it is concerned about teachers' assessment about me. Thus, when I'm spoken highly of by my teacher, I feel like winning a prize in a competition. The appraisal inspires me to give a better performance.

I'm genuinely grateful to my teacher for his/her recognition and encouragement. This incident will be rewarding and inspiring for me in my lifetime.