

## 《基础英语》考试大纲

### I. 考试性质

本科插班生招生考试是由专科毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。因此，本科插班生考试应有较高的信度、效度，必要的区分度和适当的难度。

### II. 考试内容和要求

要求考生理解和掌握管理学的基本概念、基本原理和基本方法，能运用管理学知识进行案例分析，具备分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本大纲的考核要求分为“了解”、“掌握”、“重点掌握”三个层次，具体含义是：

了解：能解释有关的概念、知识的含义，并能正确认识和表述。TM

掌握：在了解的基础上，能全面把握基本概念、基本原理、基本方法，有关概念、原理、方法的沿革、区别与联系。

重点掌握：在理解的基础上，能熟练地、灵活地运用基本概念、基本原理、基本方法分析和解决有关的理论问题和实际问题。

具体考试内容和要求如下：

#### 第四册

##### Unit 1 Thinking as a Hobby

重点：1. words (glossary)

2. the parallel construction

难点：1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

2. synonyms and antonyms (II Vocabulary 2)

##### Unit 2 Spring Sowing

重点：1. words (glossary)

2. the parenthetical elements

难点：1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

2. the derogatory words

3. Ways to make suggestions

##### Unit 3 Groundless Beliefs

重点：1. words (glossary)

2. the transitional words or phrases

难点：1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

2. synonyms and antonyms (II Vocabulary 2)

3. the use of “only”

**Unit 4** Lions and Tigers and Bears

重点: 1. words (glossary)

2. rules of subject-verb agreement

难点: 1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

2. Make sentences more emphatic (II Vocabulary 2)

**Unit 5** For Want of a Drink

重点: 1. words (glossary)

2. Tag questions

3. the ways to emphasize

难点: 1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

**Unit 6** The Telephone

重点: 1. words (glossary)

2. subject-verb agreement

难点: 1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

2. abbreviated adverbial clauses

**Unit 7** Inter-Lesson (I)

重点: 1. words (glossary)

2. Identify the subject and main verb

难点: 1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

2. the use of “as”

**Unit 8** Economic Growth Is a Path to Perdition, Not Prosperity

重点: 1. words (glossary)

2. Identify the subject and main verb

难点: 1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

2. How time is expressed

**Unit 9** The Damned Human Race

重点: 1. words (glossary)

2. Where-clause

难点: 1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

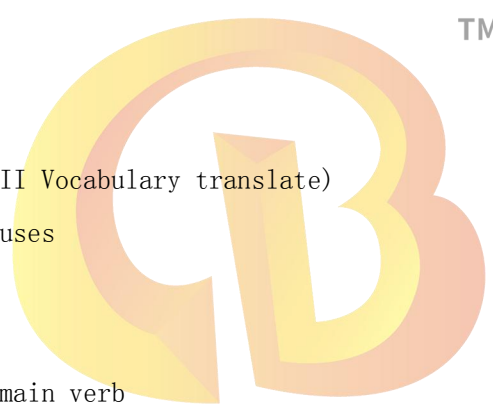
2. the use of “so, only”

**Unit 10** The World House

重点: 1. words (glossary)

2. Ways of comparing things

难点: 1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)



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2. expressions of exemplification

**Unit 11** Soldier's Heart

重点: 1. words (glossary)

2. the subjunctive mood

难点: 1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

2. Conjunctions of condition

**Unit 12** Onwards and Upwards

重点: 1. words (glossary)

2. Identify the subject and main verb (and the object or predicative)

难点: 1. Useful expression (II Vocabulary translate)

2. Elliptical coordinate clauses/sentences and absolute constructions)

3. the use of "except, modal +perfect infinitive"

### III. 考试形式及试卷结构

#### 一、试卷结构

1、多项选择题 (Grammar and Vocabulary) (20%)

(20 个多项选择题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

2、完形填空 (Cloze) (10%)

(10 个多项选择题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

3、阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension) (40%)

(四篇短文, 20 个多项选择题, 每题 2 分, 共 40 分)

4、翻译 (15%)

(中翻英, 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分; 英翻中 1 小题, 5 分)

5、写作 (Writing) (15%)

(一篇不少于 150 词的文章)

#### 二、考试方式及时间

1、考试方式: 闭卷考试

2、考试时间: 120 分钟

### IV. 参考书目

1. 《现代大学英语精读》(第二版) 第 4 册 学生用书 杨立民主编 外语教学与研究出版社  
2012 年第二版;

### V. 题型示例

### Part I Vocabulary and structure

**Directions:** There are 20 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. It is bad practice to do \_\_\_\_\_ other people behind their backs.

- A. up
- B. down
- C. away with
- D. with

...

### Part II Cloze

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage.

Truth-seeking. Critical thinkers want to know truth. In (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (a, the, his, their) quest, they are willing to consider and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (also, even, still, yet) accept ideas that undermine their assumption or self-interest. These thinkers follow reason and evidence.

...

### Part III Reading comprehension

**Directions:** In this section there are 4 reading passages followed by twenty questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

#### Passage 1

Hitler does not feature very prominently either in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's works or in the recent Berlin exhibition on ideas of European unity. In the German exhibition, the Nazi contribution to the debate on European unity is dismissed thus: Hitler seeks to subjugate the European continent to the Third Reich in the name of 'New Europe'." Miss von Plessen, the exhibition's organizer, says that she used Mr. Laughland's book as a source for the Berlin show. But she argues that it is unfair to link Hitler to the modern movement for European unity because "Hitler based his ideas on notions of the superiority of the Germanic race and conquest, whereas modern Europe is being built on the idea of equality between people."

She is not much keener on the idea that Napoleon was a "builder of Europe". The exhibition catalogue refers to the French emperor as "seeking to use national sentiments for his own ends" and implies that it was the monarchical alliance that defeated him, and this was the true promoter

of European co-operation and peace. Some French historians, however, are much less bashful about claiming Napoleon to the cause of European Unity. Since the French still generally regard Napoleon as a “good thing” - he was a hero to Churchill, too—they are less likely to fear that the cause of European unity will suffer by association with the emperor.

On the contrary, in 2002 *Historia*, a monthly French magazine, published an article under the title “Napoleon—the real father of Europe”, with a cover illustration of the great man crossing the Alps wearing a hat decorated with the insignia of today’s EU. According to the article, many of the EU’s features—federal law, the common market, the dismantling of frontiers, the promotion of the idea of the rights of man—can be traced to the Napoleonic heritage. Why, even the Grand Army brought together 20 nations. And such musings are not confined to popular history magazines. Dominique de Villepin, the French foreign minister, recently published a book on Napoleon in which he argued, “History has vindicated Napoleon’s vision of a ‘great European family’ of the future.”

Napoleon himself had little doubt that he deserved to be counted as a great European. In his memoirs, he lamented that had he only won his war in Russia, “Europe would soon have been ... but one people and anyone who traveled anywhere would have found himself always in the common fatherland.” Moreover, “Paris would have been the capital of the world, and the French the envy of the nations.”

31. What caused European co-operation and peace?

- A. The failure of Napoleon.
- B. Hitler’s contribution to European unity.
- C. Napoleon’s contribution to European unity.
- D. The effort of the European countries.

...

#### Part IV Translation

**Directions:** *Translate the following Chinese sentences into English and vice versa. Write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

51. 他们连续谈判了好几个小时，但是仍然没有解决他们之间的分歧。

52. 当曹操称他为真正的英雄时，刘备吓得筷子都掉了。但是他聪明地掩盖了他那令人怀疑的举止。

...

57. The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects. Consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement.

For example, some advertisers have appealed to people' s desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

### Part V Writing

**Directions:** *Nowadays people are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of health. And they have different ways to stay healthy. For example, some exercise every day; others try to keep a balanced diet. What do you think is the best way to stay healthy?*

Write on the ANSWER SHEET a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

#### The Best Way to Stay Healthy

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, support your opinion with appropriate details.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

*Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.*

*Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.*

命题教师:

日期:

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## 《英语写作》考试大纲

### I. 考试性质

本科插班生招生考试是由专科毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。因此，本科插班生考试应有较高的信度、效度，必要的区分度和适当的难度。

### II. 考试内容和要求

#### 一、考试内容

1、理论方面：要求学生掌握英语写作的基本写作规范和基础知识、有关概念和术语、不同体裁、不同风格的英语写作方法。

2、实践方面：要求学生能根据所给题目、写作提纲或图表等，在规定时间内写出规定字数的短文。

#### 二、考试要求

学生能够掌握英语写作的基础知识和基本技巧，养成严谨、规范的英语写作习惯，培养初步的英语写作能力。

具体考试内容和要求如下：

##### Introduction

1. What is writing?
2. Why do we write?
3. What is good writing?

重点：Universally accepted Criteria for good writing

难点：What's good writing?

##### Part One Manuscript Form

1. Arrangement
2. Capitalization
3. Word Division
4. Punctuation
5. Handwriting

重点：Arrangement

难点：Word Division

##### Part Two Diction

1. Levels of Words
2. The Meaning of Words
3. General and Specific Words
4. Idioms

## 5. Figures of Speech

重点: General and Specific Words

难点: Figures of Speech

### Part Three The Sentence

#### 1. Complete Sentences and Sentence Fragment

#### 2. Types of Sentences

#### 3. Effective Sentences

重点: Effective Sentences

难点: Effective Sentences

### Part 4 Paragraph

#### 1. Criteria of an Effective Paragraph

#### 2. Steps in Writing a Paragraph

#### 3. Ways of Developing Paragraphs

重点: Ways of Developing Paragraphs

难点: Criteria of an Effective Paragraph

### Part Five The Whole Composition

#### 1. Criteria of a Good Composition

#### 2. Steps in Writing a Composition

#### 3. Three Main Parts of a Composition

#### 4. Types of Writing

重点: Types of Writing (Exposition and Argumentation)

难点: Outline Writing

### Part Six The Summary and Book Report

#### 1. The Summary

#### 2. Book Report

重点: The Summary

难点: Book Report

### Part Seven Formal and Informal Styles

#### 1. The Meaning of Style

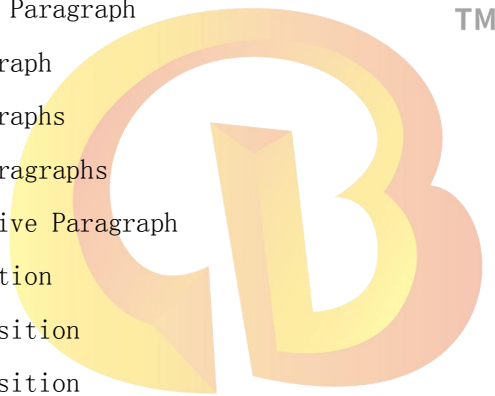
#### 2. Formal and Informal Styles

重点: Formal and Informal Styles

难点: Formal and Informal Styles

### Part Eight The Research Paper

#### 1. The Purpose



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2. The Process
3. Format
4. A Sample Research Paper

重点: The Process

难点: The Process

#### Part Nine Practical Writing

1. Notices
2. Greetings, Good Wishes, Congratulations and Condolences
3. Formal Invitations
4. Notes
5. E-mails
6. Letters

重点: Layout of a Letter

难点: Layout of a Letter

#### Part Ten Punctuation

1. The Comma
2. The Period
3. The Semicolon
4. The Colon
5. The Question Mark
6. The Exclamation Mark
7. Quotation Marks
8. Parentheses
9. Brackets
10. The Dash
11. The Slash
12. Italics and Underlining

重点: The Comma, The Period, The Semicolon, The Colon

难点: Quotation Marks



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### III. 考试形式及试卷结构

#### 一、试卷结构

- 1、名词解释题 (Terms Explanations) (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)
- 2、改错题 (Sentence Correction) (本题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

- 3、主题句查找及非关联句辨识题 (Topic Sentences) (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)
- 4、概要写作题 (Summary Writing) (本题共 1 小题, 满分 20 分)
- 5、写作题 (Essay Writing) (本题共 2 小题, 满分 40 分)

## 二、考试方式和时间

- 1、考试方式: 闭卷考试
- 2、考试时间: 120 分钟

## IV. 参考书目

- 1、《高等学校英语专业四级考试大纲》 上海外语教育出版社 2004;
- 2、丁往道, 《英语写作手册》(第三版), 外语教学与研究出版社, 2009。

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## V. 题型示例

### Part I. Terms Explanations

**Directions:** Match the terms given below to their explanations or descriptions with the corresponding letters and write your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

1. Synecdoche
2. A loose sentence
3. A Summary
4. Metonymy
5. Sentence fragment

A. It is a figure of speech that consists in using the name of one thing for that of something else with which it is associated.

B. It is a group of words that is punctuated like a sentence but in fact it lacks one or more basic sentence parts such as subject, predicate or object. So it is not a complete sentence and does not express a complete idea.

C. It is a sentence in which the main idea is presented at the beginning and the elements of the sentences are placed in a chronological order. D. It is a brief restatement of the essential thought of a longer composition.

E. It is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole, the whole for a part, the specific for the general, the general for the specific, or the material for the thing made from it.

### Part II. Sentence Correction

**Directions:** Correct the following faulty sentences and write your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

6. There are many students study in the classroom every day.
7. A driver should never race your motor without a warm-up.

8. When I woke up I saw him asleep in bed, I had not heard him when he came back. Because I had been sleeping soundly.

...

### Part III. Topic Sentences

#### Section A

**Directions:** Find out the topic sentence in each paragraph and write the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet*.

9. (A) My parents have gone out for the evening. Just as I settle down to read or watch TV, my little brother demands that I play with him.

(B) If I get a telephone call, he screams or knocks something over. I always have to hang up to find out what's wrong with him.

(C) Baby sitting my brother is no fun. He refuses to let me eat a snack in peace.

(D) Usually he wants half of whatever I have to eat. Then when he finally grows tired, it takes about an hour for him to fall asleep.

...

#### Section B

**Directions:** Find out the sentence that does not support the topic sentence in each paragraph and write the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet*.

10. Topic sentence: Different people spend their weekends in different ways.

A. Some enjoy going to the mountains to hike, ski or just relax.

B. Others prefer going to the beach to enjoy the seashore activities and to get a suntan.

C. Water skiing is much more difficult than snow skiing.

D. Still others like to relax by staying home and reading a good book.

...

### Part IV. Summary Writing

**Directions:** Read the passage thoroughly and summarize the main idea with a maximum number of **130** words and a minimum number of **90** words. Write your summary on the *Answer Sheet*.

"Xiao Liu is a sanitation worker in a restaurant, a much honored one. She has been awarded for her "excellent work and satisfactory service" by the National Tourism Administration four times since she took the job six years ago.

Her job seems simple. Every morning, she is required to clean two washrooms, two bathrooms, the balcony and the corridor. But it is hard and demanding work, especially for a girl who suffers from heart disease. "I usually have to come at 8:30 - half an hour before the working time begins,

and start to bustle in and out without a break," says Liu. At 11 o'clock --- the opening time of the restaurant, everything is washed up. So is she. Then she stands in front of the washrooms to greet every guest with a smile, help them and do the cleaning whenever it is necessary.

"It is unusual work for such a young woman," says the manager of the restaurant.

"It is not only the hard work but also the psychological pressure that she has to stand."

"I felt very ashamed and humble when I stood in front of the washroom on my first working day," recalls Liu. Then only 17 years old she blushed whenever a guest came. Her colleagues poked fun at her and her friends called her a fool.

"Because of my work, they think I am inferior and can only work in the washrooms. But I am not," she says. And the young woman, who had been eager to do everything well since she was a child, vowed to prove it.

Four years ago, she was honored as Excellent Sanitation Worker by the National Tourism Administration. It was the happiest day of her life. "Standing on the stage, I cried, because it is not only a prize, but a kind of understanding and recognition," Liu says.

In spite of the heavy work during the daytime, Liu spends every night learning from her sister's textbooks. "Sometimes I read till 3 o'clock in the morning and get up at 6 to go to work," she says. Two years ago, she passed the entrance examination for the "Worker College", and this year, she obtained a diploma in finance. Her thesis was selected for excellence and was honored at the commencement. (381words)

## Part V. Essay Writing

**Directions:** *Some people argue that television is of great benefit to the community. However, others don't share the opinion. Do you agree or disagree?*

Write on **ANSWER SHEET** a topic outline first and then a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

### Is Television of Great Benefit to the Community?

#### 1. Make an outline (15 分)

Make a topic outline or a sentence outline. You are required not to mix these two types. And you must make a clear thesis statement with a complete declarative sentence in the affirmative. Use parallel structures for the headings of the same rank and you must avoid single subdivisions.

提纲格式范例

**Thesis statement: \*\*\*\*\*** (说明：这里只能是 1 句完整的句子，用以表达文章的中心思想)

**1. Introduction** (可以不展开陈述)

**2. \*\*\*\*\***

**2.1 \*\*\*\*\*** (说明：这里的 2.1 的 2 必须和上一行 2. 后面的第一个英文字母对齐)

**2.2 \*\*\*\*\***

(说明：以上只要有 2.1 就必须有 2.2，否则就不要有 2.1；同样，如果想要有 2.3，也必须先有 2.1 和 2.2)

**3. \*\*\*\*\*** (根据需要，可有可无)

**4. Conclusion** (可以不展开陈述，另外如果没有 3，那么这里则标识为 3)

(说明：以上标识可以用 I, II, III, IV 代替 1, 2, 3, 4，如果那样，第二层级则不能再使用 2.1, 2.2，应该改为 A, B)

**2. Write an essay about 200 words based on the above outline (25 分)**

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state clearly what your idea is.

In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your idea.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar, and appropriateness.

Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

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## I. 考试性质

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## II. 考试内容和要求

依照教育部颁发的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和我校制定的《英语专业本科教学大纲》，考试目的是测试考生对本课程的基本知识和基本技能掌握的程度，观察语言、假设判断、分析归纳、推理验证等逻辑思维能力以及运用所学知识解决英语阅读中遇到的实际问题的能力；测试考生是否达到本科二年级下学期的水平，是否具有插班就读的能力。

英语阅读主要考察学生的英语综合理解和运用能力，考查学生的阅读速度；考查学生细致观察语言的能力以及假设判断、分析归纳、推理检验等逻辑思维能力；考查学生的阅读技能，包括细读、略读、查阅等能力；并通过阅读训练考查学生的词汇量、吸收语言和文化背景知识。

具体考试内容和要求如下：

Unit 1 Family and Marriage

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: The Wink

Reading Two: When Feathers Fly

Reading Three: The Odd Couple

Reading Four: Why I Want a Wife

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Scanning

难点: Scanning

Unit 2 School and Education

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: What True Education Should Do

Reading Two: Angels on a Pin

Reading Three: In Praise of the F Word

Reading Four: U.S. Kids Need More School Time

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Breaking bad reading habits

难点: Breaking bad reading habits

Unit 3 Internet and Lifestyle

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

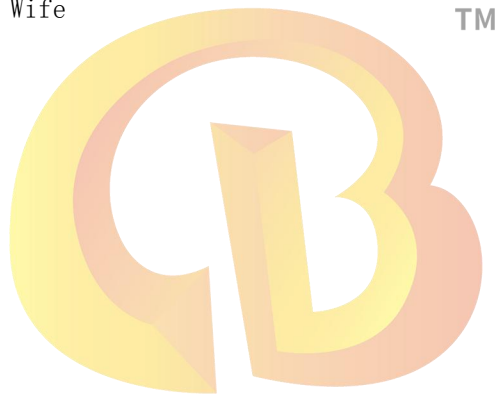
Reading One: Dating Online

Reading Two: Cry for Help on the Internet

Reading Three: On the Inter, We All Own a Press

Reading Four: Supreme Court Against Net Censorship

Section Three Post-reading



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重点: Predicting

难点: Predicting

#### Unit 4 Common Sense or Legal Intervention ( Smoking )

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: The Butt Stops Here

Reading Two: The Way to Save Millions of Lives Is to Prevent Smoking

Reading Three: Hollywood Writer Changes the Script on Smoking

Reading Four: Public Smoking-- Common Sense for the Common Good

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Guessing meaning from the context

难点: Guessing meaning from the context

#### Unit 5 Computers and Technology

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: Computers of the 90s: A Brave New World

Reading Two: Love Those Wearables!

Reading Three: Why I Won' t Buy a Computer

Reading Four: Its January 1, 2000, and Your Hard Drive Is Clueless

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Summarizing

难点: Summarizing

#### Unit 6 Man and Environment

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: The Garbage Crisis

Reading Two: Exposure to Chemicals and Human Fertility

Reading Three: Tropical Forests and You

Reading Four: Saving Nature, but Only for Man

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Detail analysis

难点: Detail analysis



Unit 7 TV and Its Influence

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: When Television Ate My Best Friend

Reading Two: How Parents Can Lessen the Effects of Television Violence

Reading Three: Why You Watch What You Watch When You Watch

Reading Four: TV Addiction

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Skipping unknown words

难点: Skipping unknown words

Unit 8 Love and Be Loved ( Genuine Love)

Section One Pro-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: Genuine Love

Reading Two: A Cherished Gift

Reading Three: Friends and Lovers

Reading Four: Genuine Love: Challenge Conquered with Growth

Section Three Post-reading Glossary

重点: Skimming

难点: Skimming



III. 考试形式及试卷结构

一、试卷题型

1、词汇题(Vocabulary) (20%)

(20 题多项选择题，每题 1 分，共 20 分)

2、判断题 (True or False ) (10%)

(一篇长篇幅文章，10 个是非问题，每题 1 分，共 10 分)

3、完型填空题 (Cloze) (10%)

(1 篇短文，10 个空格，要求从给定的 15 个选项中选择 10 个合适的词分别填入空格处，每题 1 分，共 10 分)

4、阅读理解题(Reading Comprehension) (40%)

(四篇文章，20 个多项选择题，每题 2 分，共 40 分)

5、阅读评论题(Reading Comment) (20%)



(阅读一篇文章，写评论，共 20 分)

## 二、考试方式及时间

- 1、考试方式：闭卷考试
- 2、考试时间：120 分钟

## IV. 参考书目

- 1、《阅读教程第 2 版》第 3 册，蒋静仪 主编，上海外语教育出版社，2018. 5.

## V. 题型示例

### Part I Vocabulary

*Directions: In this part, there are 20 sentences. You are expected to choose the best meaning of the italicized word from the four choices. Please mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

1. The fact remains that for several centuries it has been noted for cases of extraordinary *longevity*.  
A. short life  
B. long life  
C. young age  
D. old age

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### Part II True or False

*Directions: In this part, you will go over the passage quickly and decide whether each of the following statements true or false. Please write "T" or "F" on the Answer Sheet.*

A few short years ago, I lay at the point of death. A congestive heart failure was treated for diagnostic purposes by an angiogram that triggered a stroke. Violent and painful hiccups, uninterrupted for several days and nights, prevented the ingestion of food. My left side and one of my vocal cords became paralyzed. Some form of pleurisy set in, and I felt I was drowning in a sea of slime. At one point, my heart stopped beating; just as I lost consciousness, it was thumped back into action again. In one of my lucid intervals during those days of agony, I asked my physician to discontinue all life-supporting services or show me how to do it. He refused and predicted that someday I would appreciate the unwisdom of my request.

A month later, I was discharged from the hospital. In six months, I regained the use of my limbs, and although my voice still lacks its old resonance and carrying power I no longer croak like

a frog. There remain some minor disabilities and I am restricted to a rigorous, low sodium diet. I have resumed my writing and research.

My experience can be and has been cited as an argument against honoring requests of stricken patients to be gently eased out of their pain and life. I cannot agree. There are two main reasons. As an octogenarian, there is a reasonable likelihood that I may suffer another “cardiovascular accident” or worse. I may not even be in a position to ask for the surcease of pain. It seems to me that I have already paid my dues to death--indeed, although time has softened my memories they are vivid enough to justify my saying that I suffered enough to warrant dying several times over. Why run the risk of more?

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Secondly, I dread imposing on my family and friends another grim round of misery similar to the one my first attack occasioned.

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21. The narrator is in favor of voluntary euthanasia.

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### Part III Cloze

**Directions:** In this part, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once. And you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The elephant sanctuary in Hohenwald, Tennessee was built by Carol and Scott, who have seen enough abuse and 31. \_\_\_\_\_ at circuses and zoos. It is the nation's largest natural habitat refuge developed specifically to meet the needs of 32. \_\_\_\_\_ elephants. The residents there are not required to 33. \_\_\_\_\_ or entertain for the public; instead, they enjoy the option to say no.

The 34. \_\_\_\_\_ story of Jenny and Shirley's reunion 35. \_\_\_\_\_ that elephants are sensitive, intelligent creatures and show great sympathy toward one another. Jenny and Shirley were both at the same circus when Jenny was a baby and Shirley was in her twenties. They lived one winter together, then were 36. \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-two years ago. When they met again in the sanctuary, they recognized each other 37. \_\_\_\_\_ and started to roar to express their excitement. Soon they were inseparable, as one bonded physically together. They always 38. \_\_\_\_\_ side by side and when Jenny lay down, Shirley stood aside in the most obvious protective manner and

shaded her body from the sun and harm. Their relationship is intense and resembles that of mother and daughter. On October 17, 2006 Jenny died after a long illness, surrounded by Shirley, Bunny and Tarra and her caregivers. Just as she lived,

Jenny entered death harmoniously. Shirley was quite 39. \_\_\_\_\_ after Jenny' s death and it took her a long time to 40. \_\_\_\_\_ her spirits and recover from her deep sorrow.

- A. eventually    B. depressed    C. neglect    D. comforted    E. separated  
F. wandered    G. celebratory    H. demonstrates    I. restore    J. grieve  
K. remarkable    L. endangered    M. instantly    N. inspire    O. perform

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension

*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. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

##### Passage One

High-quality customer service is preached (宣扬) by many, but actually keeping customers happy is easier said than done.

Shoppers seldom complain to the manager or owner of a retail store, but instead will alert their friends, relatives, co-workers, strangers — and anyone who will listen.

Store managers are often the last to hear complaints, and often find out only when their regular customers decide to frequent their competitors, according to a study jointly conducted by Verde Group and Wharton School.

“Storytelling hurts retailers and entertains consumers,” said Paula Courtney, President of the Verde Group. “The store loses the customer, but the shopper must also find a replacement.”

On average, every unhappy customer will complain to at least four others, and will no longer visit the specific store. For every dissatisfied customer, a store will lose up to three more due to negative reviews. The resulting “snowball effect” can be disastrous to retailers.

According to the research, shoppers who purchased clothing encountered the most problem. Ranked second and third were grocery and electronics customers.

The most common complaints include filled parking lots, cluttered (塞满了的) shelves, over-located racks, out-of-stock items, long check-out lines, and rude salespeople.

During peak shopping hours, some retailers solved the parking problems by getting moonlighting (业余兼职的) local police to work as parking attendants. Some hired flag wavers to direct customers to empty parking spaces. This guidance eliminated the need for customers to circle the parking lot endlessly, and avoided confrontation between those eyeing the same parking space.

Retailers can relieve the headaches by redesigning store layouts, pre-stocking sales items, hiring speedy and experienced cashiers, and having sales representatives on hand to answer questions.

Most importantly, salespeople should be diplomatic and polite with angry customers. “Retailers who’re responsive and friendly are more likely to smooth over issues than those who aren’t so friendly,” said Professor Stephen Hoch. “Maybe something as simple as a greeter at the store entrance would help.”

Customers can also improve future shopping experiences by filling complaints to the retailer, instead of complaining to the rest of the world. Retailers are hard-pressed to improve when they have no idea what is wrong.

41. Why are store managers often the last to hear complaints?

- A. Most customers won’t bother to complain even if they have had unhappy experiences.
- B. Customers would rather relate their unhappy experiences to people around them.
- C. Few customers believe the service will be improved.
- D. Customers have no easy access to store managers.

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#### Part V Reading Comment

*Directions: Please read the following passage carefully and write your reading comment on the Answer Sheet for not less than 150 words.*

#### Interpretation of Dreams

Let us begin by saying what does not cause our dream. Our dreams do not come from “another world”. They are not messages from some outside source. They are not a look into the future, either. All our dreams have something to do with our emotions, fears, longings, wishes, needs and memories. But something on the “outside” may affect what we dream. If a person is hungry, or tired, or cold, his dreams may include a feeling of this kind. If the covers on your body, such as a quilt or a blanket, have slipped off your bed, you may dream that you are sleeping or resting on the ice and snow. The material for the dream you will have tonight is likely to come from the experiences you have today.

So the subject of your dream usually comes from something that has effect on you while you are sleeping (feeling of cold, noise, a discomfort, etc.) and it may also use your past experiences and the wishes and interests you have now. This is why very young children are likely to dream of fairies, older children of school examinations, hungry people of food, homesick soldiers of their families, and prisoners of freedom.

To show you how that is happening while you are asleep and how your wishes or needs can all be joined together in a dream, here is the story of an experiment. A man was asleep and the back of his hand was rubbed with a piece of absorbent cotton. He would dream that he was in a hospital and his charming girl friend was visiting him, sitting on the bed and feeling gently his hand!

There are some scientists who have made a special study of why we dream, what we dream and what those dreams mean. Their explanation of dreams, though a bit reasonable, is not accepted by everyone, but it offers an interesting approach to the problem. They believe that dreams are mostly expressions of wishes that did not come true. In other words, a dream is a way of having your wishes carried out.



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