

机密★启用前

广东省 2006 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

Directions: There are 35 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. By the end of this month, all this _____.
A. is changed B. had changed C. will have changed D. has changed
2. Such questions are often _____ through negotiations.
A. settles B. settle C. settled D. settling
3. Since you are a college student now, you should _____ yourself more than you used to.
A. rely on B. work on C. run out D. carry out
4. He stopped _____ last week and feels much better now.
A. smoking B. smoked C. smokes D. smoke
5. We _____ so smoothly that the passenger could hardly feel it.
A. got rid of B. tore off C. called off D. took off
6. You wouldn't have seen her if it _____ not been for him .
A. has B. had C. have D. is having
7. She insists that he _____ his vacation now.
A. takes B. took C. take D. taking
8. The teachers don't make us wear a school uniform and we can wear _____ we like.
A. any B. that C. as D. what
9. I don't know the man _____ you are talking about.
A. who's B. whose C. whom D. who
10. Metals expand _____ heated and contract when cooled.
A. where B. when C. that D. which
11. Even though she herself has never had such an experience, it's _____ she can recognize from what has happened to her good friend.
A. that B. one C. such D. all
12. Only after the storm was over _____.
A. could we start off B. we could start off C. had we started off D. we had started off
13. That was one example of having responsibility _____ I'm on my own and of making my own decisions.
A. since that B. as that C. now that D. because of



14. The new government building is _____ in the center of the city.
 A. located B. stationed C. set D. found
15. Doctors are developing a new _____ for treating that disease.
 A. operation B. mean C. technique D. cure
16. Religion has a great _____ on man's thought.
 A. effects B. affect C. affection D. influence
17. In that country, hospital doctors don't go sightseeing very often because their work _____ almost all their time.
 A. takes down B. takes up C. takes apart D. takes over
18. How do his students feel at first about the fact _____ he is blind?
 A. that B. why C. how D. whether
19. Radio is an important means of _____.
 A. conversation B. communication C. speech D. language
20. I am afraid I should _____ you of your promise.
 A. remind B. remember C. release D. record
21. Primary products are the raw materials _____ which manufactured goods are made.
 A. by B. of C. from D. in
22. The report found that _____ 11-year-old boys and girls liked ice-cream.
 A. two-third of B. two-third C. two-thirds of D. two-thirds
23. Do what you think is right, _____ they say.
 A. whatever B. however C. whenever D. wherever
24. It is reported that the earthquake caused a serious _____ to the bridge.
 A. damage B. ruin C. harm D. injury
25. You cannot see the doctor _____ you have made an appointment with him.
 A. except B. even C. however D. unless
26. The harder you work, the _____ progress you will make.
 A. less B. fewer C. greater D. much
27. Do you think there's anything _____ of in having no money?
 A. ashamed B. ashaming C. being ashamed D. to be ashamed
28. The taxi driver was accused _____ overcharging customers.
 A. for B. with C. on D. of
29. How to dispose _____ the nuclear waste is a pressing problem for scientists and politicians alike.
 A. out B. of C. on D. after
30. I won't have my son associating himself _____ criminals.
 A. for B. to C. with D. after
31. They can't rule _____ the possibility that he was dead.
 A. out B. of C. off D. from



32. _____ is that I can't understand what she is talking about.
 A. What I find difficult B. What I find it difficult
 C. How difficult I find D. How difficult I find it
33. He was afraid the others might think he was showing _____ or being superior.
 A. in B. up C. out D. off
34. By referring _____ his notes, the speaker was able to give the exact details required.
 A. to B. for C. as D. in
35. He mainly uses the word strange to talk about the ways _____ people dress and wear their hair.
 A. in which B. by which C. in that D. by that

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this section, there are four passages, each of which is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best and mark the corresponding letter on the answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something. His purpose is settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants, and his objective is to find it and buy it; the price is a secondary consideration. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. If the shop has it in stock, the salesman promptly produces it, and the business of trying it on proceeds at once. All being well, the deal can be and often is completed in less than five minutes, with hardly any chat and to everyone's satisfaction.

For a man, slight problems may begin when the shop does not have what he wants, or does not have exactly what he wants. In that case the salesman, as the name implies, tries to sell the customer something else—he offers the nearest he can to the article required. No good salesman brings out such a substitute bluntly; he does so with skill and polish: "I know this jacket is not the style you want, sir, but would you like to try it for size. It happens to be the color you mentioned." Few men have patience with this treatment, and the usual response is: "This is the right color and may be the right size, but I should be wasting my time and yours by trying it on."

Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? In almost every respect she does so in the opposite way. Her shopping is not often based on need. She has never fully made up her mind what she wants, and she is only "having a look round". She is always open to persuasion; indeed she sets great store by what the saleswoman tells her, even by what companions tell her. She will try on any number of things. Uppermost in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her. Contrary to a lot of jokes, most women have an excellent sense of value when they buy clothes. They are always on the lookout for the unexpected bargain. Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one rail to another, to and fro, often retracing her steps, before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a laborious process, but apparently an enjoyable one. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.



36. According to the passage, when a man is buying clothes, _____.
- A. he buys cheap things, regardless of quality
 - B. he chooses things that others recommend
 - C. he does not mind how much he has to pay for the right things
 - D. he buys good quality things, so long as they are not too dear
37. What do men care about the fit of new clothes?
- A. They like their clothes to be bigger than the average size.
 - B. Most men just assume that the size is right for them.
 - C. They make sure a thing fits before they buy it.
 - D. They do not worry whether a thing fits well or not.
38. What does a man do when he cannot get exactly what he wants?
- A. He buys a similar thing of the color he wants.
 - B. He usually does not buy anything.
 - C. At least two of his requirements must be met before he buys.
 - D. So long as the style is right, he buys the thing.
39. What does the passage tell us about women shoppers for clothes?
- A. They welcome suggestions from anyone.
 - B. Women rarely consider buying cheap clothes.
 - C. Women often buy things without giving the matter proper thought.
 - D. They listen to advice but seldom take it.
40. What is the most obvious difference between men and women shoppers?
- A. Men do not try clothes on in a shop.
 - B. Women bargain for their clothes, but men do not.
 - C. Women care more about the quality than men.
 - D. The time they take over buying clothes.

Passage 2

As a medium of exchange, money permits the separation of exchange into the two distinct acts of buying and selling, without requiring the seller to purchase goods from the person who buys his products, or vice versa. Hence producers who know they will be paid in money, can concentrate on finding the most suitable outlet for their goods, while buyers who will pay in money, can concentrate on finding cheapest market for the things they wish to purchase. Specialization, which is vital to an advanced economy, is encouraged, because people whose output is not a complete product but only a part of one in which many others are involved can be paid an amount equivalent to their share of the product.

Another advantage of money is that it is a measure of value—that is, it serves as a unit in terms of which the relative values of different products can be expressed. In a barter economy it would be necessary to determine how many plates were worth one hundred weight of cotton, or how many pens should be exchanged for a ton of coal, which would be a difficult and time-consuming task. The process of establishing relative values would have to be undertaken for every act of



exchange, according to what products were being offered against one another, and according to the two parties' desires and preferences. If I am trying to barter fish bananas, for example, a lot would depend on whether the person willing to barter fish for bananas, for example, a lot would depend on whether the person willing to exchange bananas is or not keen on fish.

Thirdly, money acts as a store of wealth. It is difficult to imagine saving under a barter system. No one engaged on only one stage in the manufacture of a person could save part of his output, since he would be producing nothing complete. Even when a person actually produced a complete product the difficulties would be overwhelming. Most products deteriorate fairly rapidly, either physically or in value, as a result of long storage; even if storage were possible, the practice of storing products for years on would involve obvious disadvantages. Imagine a coal-miner attempting to save enough coal, which of course is his product, to keep him for life. If wealth could not be saved, or only with great difficulty, future needs could not be provided for, or capital accumulated to raise productivity.

41. Using money as a medium of exchange means that _____.
- A. you have to sell something in order to buy something
 - B. you have to buy something in order to sell something
 - C. you don't have to buy something in order to sell something
 - D. the seller and the purchaser are the same person
42. Specialization is encouraged because people _____.
- A. can use their money to buy whatever they want
 - B. do not need to make a complete product for exchange
 - C. can share their products with many others
 - D. cannot use their money to buy whatever they want
43. A barter economy is one in which _____.
- A. value is decided by weight
 - B. value is decided by number
 - C. money is used goods are not exchanged
 - D. goods are exchanged and money is not used
44. If one had to save products instead of money, _____.
- A. this would need years of practice
 - B. he could only save part of his products
 - C. they could not be stored for years on end
 - D. many products would lose their value
45. How many advantages of money are mentioned in this passage?
- A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Four
 - D. Five

Passage 3

Talk to those people who first saw films when they were silent, and they will tell you the experience was magic. The silent film had extraordinary powers to draw members of an audience into the story, and an equally potent capacity of make their imaginations work. It required the audience to become engaged-to supply voices and sound effects. The audience was the final, creative contributor to the process of making a film.



The finest films of the silent era depended on two elements that we can seldom provide today—a large and receptive audience and a well-orchestrated score. For the audience, the fusion of picture and live music added up to more than the sum of the respective parts.

The one word that sums up the attitude of the silent filmmakers is enthusiasm, conveyed most strongly before formulas took shape and when there was more room for experimentation. This enthusiastic uncertainty often resulted in such accidental discoveries as new camera or editing techniques. Some films experimented with players; the 1915 film *Regeneration*, for example, by using real gangsters and streetwalkers, provided startling local color. Other films, particularly those of Thomas Ince, provided tragic endings as often as films by other companies supplied happy ones.

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Unfortunately, the vast majority of silent films survive today in inferior prints that no longer reflect the care that the original technicians put into them. The modern versions of silent films may appear jerky and flickery, but the vast picture palaces did not attract four to six thousand people a night by giving them eyestrain. A silent film depends on its visuals; as soon as you degrade those, you lose elements that go far beyond the image on the surface. The acting in silents was often very subtle and very restrained, despite legends to the contrary.

46. In paragraph 2, the sentence “For the audience...parts.” indicates that _____.
- A. music was the most important element of silent films
B. silent films rely on a combination of music and image in affecting an audience
C. the importance of music in silent film has been overestimated
D. live music compensated for the poor quality of silent film images
47. The “formulas” mentioned in paragraph 3 of the passage most probably refers to _____.
- A. movie theaters
B. use of real characters
C. contemporary events
D. standardized film techniques
48. The author uses the phrase “enthusiastic uncertainty” in paragraph 3 to suggest that the filmmakers were _____.
- A. eager to challenge existing conventions
B. eager to please but unsure of what the public wanted
C. excited to be experimenting in an undefined area
D. delighted at the opportunity to study new acting formulas
49. The last sentence of paragraph 1 implies that _____.
- A. the audience plays an important role in the process of making a film
B. silent film techniques should be studied by filmmakers today
C. visual effects defined the silent film
D. many silent films that exist today are of poor quality
50. The word “restrained” (the last line of the passage) most nearly means _____.



- A. sincere B. dramatic C. inexpressive D. understated

Passage 4

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from one another, and there is a great deal of debate between proponents of each theory. The controversy is often referred to as “nature/nurture”.

Those who support the “nature” side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors. That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Proponents of the “nurture” theory, or as they are often called, behaviorists, claimed that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. The behaviorists’ view of the human being is quite mechanistic; they maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two extremes. That the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

51. Which of the following statements would supporters of the “nature” theory agree with?

- A. A person’s instincts have little effect on his actions.
- B. Environment is important in determining a person’s behavior and personality.
- C. Biological reasons have a strong influence on how we act.
- D. The behaviorists’ view correctly explains how we act.

52. Which of the following statements would proponents of the “nurture” theory agree with?

- A. Environment has little to do with behavior.
- B. Behaviorist theory is not correct.
- C. Biologically based instincts are important in how we act.
- D. A person’s character is greatly influenced by his environment.

53. B. F. Skinner_____.

- A. supports the nature theory
- B. thinks the environment plays an important role in determining character



- C. believes instincts govern behavior
- D. believes in the importance of genes in determining personality
54. Concerning the nature/nurture controversy, the writer of this article _____.
- A. supports the nature theory
- B. supports the nurture theory
- C. believes both are completely wrong
- D. thinks that the correct explanation of human behavior will take ideas from both theories
55. In the U. S. , black people often score below white people on intelligence tests. With this in mind, which one of the following statements is not true?
- A. Nature proponents would say that whites are genetically superior to black.
- B. Nurture proponents would disagree that blacks are biologically inferior to whites.
- C. Supporters of the nature theory would say that whites score well because they have a superior environment.
- D. Behaviorists would say that blacks often lack the educational and environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

Part III Cloze (10%)

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, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Large lecture classes are frequently regarded as a necessary evil. Such classes have to be 56 in many colleges and universities to meet high student 57 with limited faculty resources, 58 teaching a large lecture class can be a 59 task. Lecture halls are 60 large, barren, and foreboding. It is difficult to get to know students. Students may seem 61 in the impersonal environment and may 62 read newspapers or even leave class in the middle of a lecture. Written work by the students seems out of the 63 .

Although the challenges of teaching a large lecture class are strong, they are possible to get over. The 64 is to develop innovative methods of classroom instruction that can 65 ,if not eliminate, many of the difficulties 66 in the mass class. In fact, we have 67 at Kent State University teaching techniques which help make a large lecture class more like a small 68 .

An 69 but important benefit of teaching the course 70 this manner has involved the activities of the teaching 71 who help us mark students' written work. The faculty instructor originally decided to ask the TAs for help 72 this was the only practical way to 73 that all the papers could be evaluated. Now those 74 report enjoying their new status as junior professors, "gaining a very different 75 on college education by being on"the other side of the desk, "learning a great deal about the subject matter, and improving their own writing as a direct result of grading other students"paper.

56. A.made B. taken C. selected D. offered



- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 57. A.request | B. demand | C. challenge | D. requirement |
| 58. A.and | B. but | C. although | D. unless |
| 59. A.competitive | B. rewarding | C. routine | D. formidable |
| 60. A.spaciously | B. exceptionally | C. typically | D. unusually |
| 61. A.interested | B. delighted | C. tired | D. bored |
| 62. A.frequently | B. delightedly | C. inevitably | D. unexpectedly |
| 63. A.class | B. problem | C. question | D. answer |
| 64. A.challenge | B. difficulty | C. problem | D. solution |
| 65. A.overcome | B. reduce | C. meet | D. improve |
| 66. A.injected | B. integrate | C. inherent | D. inherited |
| 67. A.introduced | B. made | C. practiced | D. revised |
| 68. A.seminar | B. classroom | C. discussion | D. course |
| 69. A.incredible | B. obscure | C. unanticipated | D. inspiring |
| 70. A.through | B. at | C. in | D. by |
| 71. A.students | B. instructors | C. professors | D. assistants |
| 72. A.so that | B. although | C. when | D. because |
| 73. A.ensure | B. assure | C. decide | D. report |
| 74. A.new teachers | B. senior students | C. associate professors | D. part-time instructors |
| 75. A.inspiration | B. expectation | C. stimulation | D. perspective |

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: This part is to test your ability in practical writing. Now you are required to write a letter according to the information given in Chinese. Your writing should contain over 100 words and you should write it on the Composition Sheet.

76. 向学校食堂有关人员写一封有关食物标准下降的投诉信。信中指出：食堂曾经提供过制作精良（well-prepared）的食品，但自本月初以来，不仅菜的品种减少，而且质量亦有明显的下降，不是做过头（overcook）就是不够热，……以致不少学生不再来食堂就餐。希望就此得到食堂的解释并了解食堂今后的打算。

写信人：张宁

写信日期：2006年3月15日

