

机密★启用前

广东省 2007 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. Trains stop here in order to _____ passengers.
A. get off B. put up C. get on D. pick up
2. Fortunately, the demonstration _____ to be quite peaceful.
A. turned on B. turned out C. showed off D. showed up
3. Could you tell me _____ to fly from Chicago to New York?
A. it costs how much B. how much does it cost
C. how much costs it D. how much it costs
4. The book covers a wide _____ of topics on international politics.
A. range B. number C. collection D. amount
5. I know it's not important but I can't help _____ about it.
A. to think B. thinking C. thinks D. think
6. Solid-fuel engines are simpler than liquid-fuel engines, _____ have important uses.
A. both of them B. both C. both of which D. both all
7. Unfortunately, he didn't _____ to read the agreement carefully before signing it.
A. bother B. disturb C. occur D. happen
8. Where do you normally have your hair _____ ?
A. being done B. do C. to be done D. done
9. I _____ you with the funds . Why didn't you ask me?
A. could have provided B. should have provided
C. must have provided D. ought to have provided
10. The child was _____ to open the window.
A. tall barely enough B. barely enough tall C. barely tall enough D. tall enough barely
11. While I _____ the morning paper, a headline caught my eye.
A. have read B. was reading C. had read D. am reading
12. _____ the strength of the opposition, we did very well to score two goals.
A. To consider B. Considered C. Considering D. Consider



13. At first I thought I understood what she said, but the more I thought about it, _____.
- A. the more did I become confused B. the more I became confused
- C. the more confused became I D. the more confused I became
14. Mary has lived here for five years and still hasn't _____ more than a few words with her neighbors.
- A. exchanged B. informed C. said D. spoken
15. A little learning is a dangerous thing, _____ the saying goes.
- A. like B. as C. with D. if
16. If _____, the girl would very much like to sing a song at the evening party.
- A. invite B. invited C. inviting D. to be invited
17. Computers will _____ our working conditions to such an extent that we may imagine most people working at home someday in the future.
- A. improve B. effect C. increase D. afford
18. _____ suggestions you make, he will turn a deaf ear to them.
- A. What B. Whatever C. Which D. However
19. _____ his fluent English, he must _____ in America for a long time.
- A. Judged by...have stayed B. Judged by...be staying
- C. Judging from...have stayed D. Judging from...be staying
20. It was _____ the policeman came _____ the parents knew what had happened to their son.
- A. before...as B. until...when C. not until...that D. until...that
21. She was seen _____ that theater just now.
- A. entered B. enter C. to enter D. to be entering
22. For what _____ did he come here?
- A. aim B. purpose C. goal D. object
23. You had better _____ my telephone number before you forget it.
- A. write down B. clear out C. put aside D. skim over
24. Brass (黄铜) is _____ gold in color.
- A. similar with B. familiar with C. familiar to D. similar to
25. Camp meetings often _____ for several days.
- A. went away B. went on C. went off D. went by
26. _____, talking with friendly people, and having Friday off — these are just some things I like about college.
- A. Studied by myself B. In person C. On my own D. Being on my own
27. Later, the small workshop _____ a world-famous factory.
- A. developed into B. grew up C. turned out D. got into
28. According to some religious beliefs, the world is _____ by God.



- A.structured B.founded C.created D.established
29. There are still a lot of difficulties for us to _____.
- A.deal with B.settle down C.apply to D.get along
30. He was afraid that the others might think he was showing _____ or being superior.
- A.in B.up C.out D.off
31. It's a _____ difficult exam, but we could still cope with it.
- A.fairly B.too C.rather D.enough
32. If you _____ that night, you might have been too late to get your ticket.
- A.didn't hurry B.hadn't hurried C.wouldn't hurry D.hadn't to hurry
33. He asked us if we would _____ to share a room.
- A.accept B.consider C.agree D.admit
34. He has a strong _____ of duty.
- A.sense B.emotion C.feeling D.thought
35. He ran all the way home and arrived _____ breath.
- A.full of B.lacking of C.short of D.out of

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

In every school there is a “top” crowd that sets the pace, while the others follow their example. Let's say the top crowd decides that it is smart to wear bright red sweaters(毛衣). Pretty soon everybody is wearing bright red sweaters. There is nothing wrong with that, except the fact that for some people bright red is rather unsuitable. The situation can even become dangerous, if the top crowd decides that it is smart to drink or drive cars at seventy miles an hour. Then the people who follow the example are putting their lives in danger. They are like sheep being led to the slaughter (屠宰).

Now, it is likely that you have come across situations like these more than once in your life. In fact, it is likely that at one time or another you probably did something you knew to be wrong. You may have excused yourself by saying, “Gee, the crowd does it.” Well, let the crowd do it, but don't do it yourself. Learn to say “No.” Develop your own standards and your own judgments. If you know the crowd is planning something of which you disapprove, have the courage to bow out gracefully. You'll have the satisfaction of standing on your own two feet.

36. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
- A.in every school there is a “top” crowd that sets pace
- B.it is a mistake to follow the “top” crowd blindly
- C.at one time or another you probably did something you knew to be wrong



42. Enrich Weiss used the name Harry Houdini because _____.
- A. his father had this as his family name
 - B. he respected another magician Robert Houdini very much
 - C. he got the name because of his success
 - D. he learned his art from Robert Houdini and was named after him
43. Harry Houdini's best art was perhaps that _____.
- A. he could use a steel needle-like tool instead of a key
 - B. he could invent all kinds of knots and locks in a minute
 - C. he could free himself quickly while bound or locked up
 - D. he made a close study of all types of lock
44. Harry Houdini was once locked in prison, being bound in chains, as _____.
- A. he was accused of crimes and was arrested by police in Chicago
 - B. he wanted to show to the police how skillful he was at escaping
 - C. the police wanted to know whether their prison was secure
 - D. the police wanted to see whether he could escape with nothing on
45. The best title of this passage might be _____.
- A. Harry Houdini, the Great Magician
 - B. The History of Magicians
 - C. Why People Like Magicians So Much
 - D. How Magicians Work

Passage 3

I lose so many things that I was sure they just get up and walk. Perhaps I have never admitted it—even to myself, but I am extremely jealous of people who are so orderly that they never lose anything. Most of my friends always seem to have a place for everything and everything is in its place. I hate comparing myself with them. They have special cupboards for tools, hooks to hang things on and drawers to put things in. It is quite impossible for me to compete.

Some things have a terrible habit of disappearing the moment I need them. Pencils and ballpoint pens are never anywhere near the telephone when it rings, no matter how much care I take. Screw-drivers and tin-openers always manage to walk into the garden and, as a result, screws remain loose, and tins remain unopened. Boxes of matches move under the radio, and needles disappear every time I want to sew a button on a shirt.

The situation was getting so much out of control that I decided to organize myself. I had a large cupboard put into the kitchen. On the shelves I neatly arranged a number of boxes and tins, the contents of which I clearly printed in ink on the outside. I had one box for pins, another for nails, and a special place for screw-drivers. There was a new address book in one corner so that I could make a note of telephone numbers and addresses. Before this I had always written addresses



The use of light for communication is one of the major directions that technology has taken ever since the middle of the nineteenth century. From still (静态的) photography to movies to television (with a development from black-and-white to color imagery in each), photo technology has had a great effect upon mass communication and mass education. Unlike the printed word, visual images have more impact because they are more immediate: They copy reality in a way that the printed word cannot. Unlike letter shapes, they are not abstract; unlike words, they require no symbolic interpretation by the mind. Combined with the widespread and uniform spreading of such images, photo technology affects the thinking of vast audiences and shapes their view of reality.

As the number of commercially available television channels grows, the viewer's freedom of choice increases, but so does the burden of that choice.

51. It can be learned about the technology of light from the first paragraph that _____.
- A. its mere practical use is to enable people to see well
 - B. it achieved a remarkable development in the early nineteenth century
 - C. its development is related to the study of the history of technology
 - D. it has aroused the interest of inventors ever since ancient times
52. According to the passage, visual images differ from the printed words in that _____.
- A. they have much deeper meanings
 - B. they have a greater immediate influence upon the viewer
 - C. they fail to produce a beneficial effect upon youngsters
 - D. they enable the viewer to use his imagination fully
53. It can be learned from the passage that with the development of photo technology, _____.
- A. more and more people seem to prefer TV programs to reading activities
 - B. the number of TV viewers has become greater than that of film goers
 - C. more and more television channels are opened
 - D. it takes less time for a new idea to be absorbed
54. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. The use of light for communication is one of technologists' concerns.
 - B. The printed words and visual pictures copy reality in much the same way.
 - C. TV viewers have no trouble making a wise choice.
 - D. Photo technology hasn't changed people's view of reality.
55. The paragraph following this passage will most probably discuss _____.
- A. the ease and fast speed of mass communication



- B. the response of the viewer to too much information
- C. the difference between right and wrong in the history of technology
- D. the influence of photo technology on mass communication

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.

What will man be like in the future in 5,000 or even 50,000 years from now? We can only make a guess, of course, but we 56 be sure that he will be different from what he is 57. For man is 58 changing all the time.

Let us take an obvious example. 59, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on average, men are about three inches 60. Five hundred years is 61 relatively short period of time, so we may assume that man will 62 to grow taller.

Again, in the modern world we use our brains 63. Even so, 64 still make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity. 65 time goes on, however, we 66 use our brains more and more, and eventually we shall need larger ones! 67 is likely to bring about a physical change too: the head, in particular the forehead, will grow larger.

Nowadays our eyes are in constant use. In fact, we use them so much that very often they become 68 and we have to wear glasses. But 69 very long period of time it is likely that man's eyes will grow 70.

On the other hand, we tend to make 71 use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our fingers will grow more sensitive because they 72 a great deal in modern life.

73 what about hair? This will probably 74 from the body altogether in course of time because it does not serve a 75 purpose any longer. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald.

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|-----|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 56. | A. can | B. can't | C. should | D. shouldn't |
| 57. | A. recently | B. yesterday | C. tomorrow | D. today |
| 58. | A. greatly | B. quickly | C. slowly | D. completely |
| 59. | A. Woman | B. Man | C. Child | D. Person |
| 60. | A. higher | B. shorter | C. lower | D. taller |
| 61. | A. the | B. a | C. an | D. / |
| 62. | A. continue | B. stop | C. pause | D. go |
| 63. | A. a little | B. little | C. a great deal | D. a great many |
| 64. | A. they | B. you | C. we | D. he |
| 65. | A. With | B. Though | C. For | D. As |



- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 66. | A. had to | B. shall have to | C. would have to | D. might have to |
| 67. | A. This | B. That | C. Those | D. These |
| 68. | A. stronger | B. weaker | C. brighter | D. sharper |
| 69. | A. to | B. at | C. with | D. over |
| 70. | A. weaker | B. weakest | C. stronger | D. strongest |
| 71. | A. less | B. little | C. more | D. much |
| 72. | A. are using | B. are used | C. use | D. used |
| 73. | A. But | B. Though | C. When | D. If |
| 74. | A. go out | B. appear | C. come out | D. disappear |
| 75. | A. using | B. useless | C. useful | D. used |

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 100 to 120 words and you should write it on the Answer Sheet.

76. 你的好朋友王宏 (Wang Hong) 邀请你和另外几位同学参加在他家里举行的生日聚会。但你在赴会的途中遇上塞车，迟到了半个小时。你的同学高岩 (Gao Yan) 批评了你几句，你就和他吵了起来。结果，大家不欢而散。回到家里后，你觉得十分内疚，决定以电子邮件的形式给王宏写一封道歉信。信中告诉王宏你与高岩吵架的间接原因，你对此事深感抱歉，请王宏原谅，并表示，你会从此事中吸取教训，今后要尽量避免类似事情的发生。

注意：你只能根据上述提示写一封信，不可直接将上面这段文字翻译成英语。

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