

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 o	order to passenge	ers.			
A.get off	B.put up	C.get on	D.pick up		
2. Fortunately, the dem	n <mark>onstration to be d</mark>	quite peaceful.			
A.turned on	B.turned out	C.showed off	D.showed up		
3.Could you tell me _	to fly from Chica	go to New York?			
A.it costs how much		B.how much does it	t cost		
C.how much costs it		D.how much it cost	S		
4.The book covers a v	vide of topics on	international politics.			
A.range	B.number	C.collection	D.amount		
5.I know it's not impo	rtant but I can't help	about it.			
A.to think	B. thinking	C.thinks	D.think		
6.Solid-fuel engines a	re simpler than liquid-fu	el engines, have i	important uses.		
A.both of th <mark>em</mark>		C.both of which			
7.Unfortunately, he di	dn't to read the	agreement carefully before	re signing it.		
A.bother WW	B.disturb	C.occur C	D.happen		
8. Where do you norm	ally 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 provide	A.could have provided B.should have provided				
C.must have provid	ed	D.ought to have pr	D.ought to have provided		
10.The child was to open the window.					
A.tall barely enough	h B.barely enough ta	all C.barely tall enough	gh 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 u	nderstood what she sa	id, but the more I thought a	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 her neighbors.	e for five years and s	still hasn't more t	han a few words with her	
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 v	would very much like t	so sing a song at the evening	g party.	
A.invite	B.invited	C.inviting	D.to be invited	
17.Computers will	our working cond	ditions to such an extent	that we may imagine most	
people working at ho	o <mark>me somed</mark> ay in the fut	ture.		
A.improve	B.effect	C.increase	D.afford	
18 suggestions	<mark>s you make</mark> , he will tur	n a deaf ear to th <mark>em.</mark>		
A.What	B. Whatever	C.Which	D.However	
19 his fluent E	nglish, he must	_ i <mark>n Ameri</mark> ca for a l <mark>ong t</mark> in	ne.	
A.Judged byhave	stayed	B.Judged bybe sta	aying	
C.Judging fromha	ve stayed	D.Judging frombo	e staying	
20.It was the po	oliceman came	the parents knew what ha	d happened to their son.	
A.beforeas	B.untilwhen	C.not untilthat	D.untilthat	
21.She was seen	_ that theater just now			
A.entered	B.enter	C.to enter	D.to be entering	
22.For whatdio	d he come here?			
A.aim	B.purpose	C.goal	D.object	
23.You had better	my telephone numb	ber before you forget it.	com	
	B.clear out	C.put aside	D.skim over	
24.Brass(黄铜)is	gold in color.			
	B.familiar with	C.familiar to	D.similar to	
25.Camp meetings ofte	n for several d	ays.		
A.went away	B.went on	C.went off	D.went by	
26, talking w like about college.	rith friendly people, an	nd having Friday off — tl	nese are just some things l	
A.Studied by myself	B.In person	C.On my own	D.Being on my own	
27.Later, the small wor	kshop a world	-famous factory.		
A.developed into	B.grew up	C.turned out	D.got into	
28.According to some 1	religious beliefs, the w	orld is by God.		





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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 t	he others might think h	e was showing or	being superior.		
A.in	B.up	C.out	D.off		
31.It's a diffic	ult exam, but we could	still cope with it.			
A.fairly	B.too	C.rather	D.enough		
32.If you that 1	night, you might have b	een too late to get your tic	ket.		
A.didn't hurry	B.hadn't hurried	C.wouldn't hurry			
33.He asked us if we wouldto 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 l	nome 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







D.people who follow the "top" crowd are putting their lives in danger				
37. The author disapproves of wearing red sweater	ers if			
A.the crowd is wearing them	B.one can't afford them			
C.one doesn't look good in red	D.it is against school rules			
38.People who follow the "top" crowd blindly				
A.are rebels (叛逆者) without a cause	B.have no respect for their parents			
C.are good-for-nothings D.sometimes do things against their better judgment				
39. The underlined phrase "to bow out" may probably mean				
A.not to take part B.to make an excuse				
40. The author urges the reader to				
A.follow the crowd	B.take the advice from the "top" crowd			

Passage 2

The fact that everybody enjoys a good mystery explains why magicians are such popular entertainers. We all know that a magician does not really depend on "magic" to perform his tricks, but on his ability to act at great speed. However, this does not prevent us from enjoying watching a magician produce rabbits from a hat, swallow countless eggs, or saw(锯)his wife in two.

Probably the greatest magician of all time was Harry Houdini who died in 1926. His real name was Enrich Weiss, but he adopted the name "Houdini" after reading a book which influenced him greatly. This had been written by a famous magician called Robert Houdini. Houdini mastered the art of escaping. He could free himself from the tightest knots (最牢固的结) or the most difficult locks in seconds. Although no one really knows how he did this, there is no doubt that he had made a close study of every type of lock ever invented. He would carry a small steel needle-like tool fastened to his leg and he used this instead of a key.

Houdini once asked the Chicago police to lock him in prison. They bound him in chains and locked him up, but he freed himself in an instant. The police accused him of having used a tool and locked him up again. This time he wore no clothes and there were chains round his neck, waist, wrists (手腕), and legs; but he again escaped in a few minutes. Houdini had probably hidden his "needle" in a wax-like substance and dropped it on the floor in the passage (过道). As he went past, he stepped on it so that it so that it stuck to (粘在) the bottom of his foot. His most famous escape, however, was altogether astonishing. He was heavily chained up and shut in an empty wooden box the lid of which was nailed down. The box was dropped into the sea in New York harbor. In one minute Houdini had swum to the surface. When the box was brought up, it was opened and the chains were found inside.

was opened and the chains were round inside	•
41. Magicians' successful tricks mostly depe	nd on the fact that they can
A.create any animals mysteriously	B.eat a lot of eggs
C.cut their wives in two	D.perform tricks quickly





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



on bits of paper—which I quickly lost. Soon everything was tidily arranged in its place, from pairs of scissors to cakes of soap and spare lamps. Having made such a sincere attempt to prevent things from running away, I felt very proud of myself. But it was not long before the matches disappeared and the hammer decided to hide itself in the waste-paper basket. I soon got my revenge, however. I had a lock fitted to the cupboard and thus made sure that nothing could escape. This was an admirable solution—until I lost the key to the cupboard.

This was all admirable solution	until I lost the key to the cupobart

46.	This	passage is	something	written to	
	11110	passage is	, sometime	William to	

- A. tell readers a joke B. complain about his tools
- C. teach readers some tricks D. criticize himself humorously
- 47. The author loses so many things because .
- A. the things can really get up and walk

 B. other people never lose anything
- C. he doesn't have special cupboards for tools D. he can not organize himself well
- 48. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The author's things will escape when they are needed.
- B. When the author needs to take notes, he can't find his pencils.
- C. You can often find screw-drivers and tin-openers in the kitchen.
- D. Boxes of matches often stay where they should not be.
- 49. After the author decided to improve the situation, he did everything below except that
- A. he had different boxes for different tools
- B. he put some boxes and tins on the shelves
- C. he wrote telephone numbers and addresses on paper pieces
- D. he had a large cupboard put in the kitchen
- 50. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Ever since his new arrangement, everything was brought under control.
- B. The efforts he made turned out to be a failure.
- C. He had a lock fitted to the cupboard, which proved to be an effective measure.
- D. He was very proud of himself for his clever measure.

Passage 4

While the history of technology can be traced along many lines, one of the most intriguing (引人入胜的) development is that photo technology, the technology of light. From the prehistoric invention of fire to laser beams (激光束) and fiber optics (光纤), light has "continually occupied the minds of inventors." Their inventions fall into two groups: the use of light to aid vision and, more interestingly, the use of light for purposes of communication.





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.

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As the number of commercially available television channels grows, the viewer's free					
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. is 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 <u>56</u> be sure that he will be different from what he is <u>57</u>. 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 <u>63</u>. Even so, <u>64</u> still make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity. <u>65</u> time goes on however, we <u>66</u> use our brains more and more, and eventually we shall need larger ones! <u>67</u> 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 <u>68</u> and we have to wear glasses. But <u>69</u> very long period of time it is likely that man's eyes will grow <u>70</u>.

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.

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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