

机密★启用前

广东省 2011 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. One of my _____ sayings is "where there is a will, there is a way."
A. alike B. likely C. favourite D. favourable
2. One afternoon I went to _____ Miss White again.
A. call for B. call in C. call off D. call on
3. I am _____ of the same program every evening though we have few entertainments in our town.
A. bored B. ill C. tired D. exhausted
4. Teachers have free _____ to the library that can provide a lot of data.
A. admission B. access C. account D. approach
5. High interest rates _____ people from borrowing money even they are in bad need of it.
A. discourage B. distribute C. disappoint D. disturb
6. Climate and weather affect every _____ of our lives.
A. factor B. respect C. fact D. aspect
7. A dog was _____ by a vehicle and killed.
A. knocked into B. knocked out C. held back D. run over
8. Two planes were hardly _____ on the horizon.
A. sensible B. invisible C. visible D. available
9. Last year the income of the organization was _____ more than one-fourth.
A. cut down B. slowed down C. dropped off D. brought down
10. He always did well at school _____ having to do part-time jobs every now and then.
A. despite of B. in spite of C. regardless of D. in case of
11. You should not _____ too much from him even if he has made a promise..
A. expect B. express C. expose D. experience
12. He was left alone in the room with _____ to look after him though he was only five years old.
A. anyone B. someone C. not one D. no one
13. It would unwise to _____ too much importance to this opinion polls.
A. stick B. attach C. apply D. insist
14. Import of the first three months this years is larger by 7 percent than that _____ of the period last year
A. relating B. concerning C. corresponding D. regarding



15. My cap looks _____ to the John's, so I often take his by mistake.
A. same B. identical C. different D. likely
16. Aunt Mary earned a good reputation _____ hard working and being honest.
A. about B. with C. at D. for
17. Jim isn't _____, but he did badly in the final exams last term, which surprised us greatly.
A. dull B. bright C. awkward D. clever
18. Finally we _____ to get what we wanted after we had suffered so much hardship.
A. operated B. attempted C. managed D. succeeded
19. It's _____ my power to give you advice on the matter.
A. above B. below C. under D. beyond
20. Having stayed in the United States for more than ten years, he got an American _____.
A. speech B. accent C. voice D. sound
21. February is the month _____ is usually the coldest.
A. the weather B. whose weather C. its weather D. when the weather
22. At first, I didn't recognize her because she _____ at least fifty pounds.
A. have lost B. might lose C. had lost D. may lose
23. John suggested _____ anything about it until they found out more facts.
A. not to say B. not say C. to say not D. not saying
24. The general's command was that the soldiers _____ the place and carry out more important tasks.
A. leave B. left C. have left D. would leave
25. I was very tired. Otherwise, I _____ to the theatre with you for the new film.
A. had gone B. have gone C. would have gone D. must have gone
26. _____ to wait for hours, she brought along a book to read.
A. Expected B. Expecting C. Expects D. To expect
27. Mrs. Smith, together with her friends, _____ to visit the new museum.
A. are going B. are C. is going D. will be
28. _____ before we leave the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
A. Had they arrived B. Were they to arrive C. Were they arriving D. would they arrive
29. Mr. Wang said such a thing _____ to happen at school again and he forgave me this time.
A. ought not to be allowed B. ought to be not allowed C. ought to be allowed not D. not ought to be allowed
30. A dream of the Red Mansion is said _____ into dozens of languages in the last decades.
A. to translate B. to have translated C. to be translated D. to have been translated
31. We enjoyed ourselves very much last night at the party. You _____ with us.
A. should have come B. must come C. must have come D. should come
32. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.
A. freshman are permitted B. are freshman permitted



- C. permitted freshman are
D. are permitted freshman
33. There is not much news in today's paper, _____?
A. is it B. isn't it C. isn't there D. is there
34. You've already missed too many classes this term. You _____ four classes just last week.
A. had missed B. miss C. missed D. have missed
35. Before leaving the village, he visited the old house _____ he spent his childhood.
A. in which B. which C. to which D. at which

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

Even people who don't understand English can enjoy Chaplin's films because they are almost silent. It isn't what he says that makes us laugh. His comedy (喜剧) doesn't depend upon words of language, but on the little actions which mean the same thing to people all over the world.

In his films, Chaplin raises his thick black eyebrow (眉毛). He straightens his coat or swings his walking stick in the air. He hides behind a fat lady or climbs under a table to escape from his enemies. Trying to be brave, he faints away on the floor. He pretends to be what he is not and never could be a rich, successful, important man. It is the secret of Chaplin's huge success.

He discovered the character of the little *tramp* almost by accident. As young men, he and his brother travelled to America in a small company of actors and acted in various cities. One day Charles was invited to join a new company that was making comedies. It was in his second film that he wore the clothes that made his reputation: black hat, tight coat, big trousers, huge shoes, moustache (胡须) and walking stick. He intended simply to make people laugh. But the odd disguises (扮相) made him look comic and sad.

His appearance was a popular success, right from the beginning. But his early films hadn't much story. They were full of actions. The little man played fast-moving games of hide-and-seek with his enemies, racing down city streets, jumping on trains, and boating down rivers.

36. Which of the following is true?
A. Chaplin is a homeless traveler.
B. Chaplin hardly did actions in films.
C. Chaplin amused his audience by his actions.
D. Chaplin always did the same actions in his films.
37. The secret of Chaplin's success is that he created a character who _____.
A. faints away on the floor, trying to be brave
B. behaves as if he was a successful, important rich man
C. straightens his coat or swings his walking stick in the air
D. hides behind a fat lady or climbs under a table to escape from his enemies
38. The word "*tramp*" in Line 1, Paragraph 3 may mean a "_____".



- A. person who walks far
 - B. person who walks heavily
 - C. disabled person who is unlucky
 - D. homeless person who moves about
39. With the help of his odd appearance, Chaplin intended to look _____.
- A. rich B. funny C. successful D. impressive
40. Chaplin's films were full of the following actions EXCEPT _____.
- A. boating down rivers B. racing down city streets
- C. jumping on trains D. driving bicycles

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Passage 2

A cat burglar invaded the bedroom of the President of the United States, who confronted him and he helped him escaped. The event occurred in the early morning hours in one of the first days of the presidency of Calvin Coolidge, late in August, 1923. He and his family were living at the Willard Hotel in Washington that they had occupied during his vice presidency.

Coolidge awoke to see a burglar search his clothes. Finally he got a wallet and a watch. When he was removing the watch chain, Coolidge spoke: "I wish you wouldn't take that." The thief, at his voice said: "Why?" "I don't mean the watch and chain, only the *charm*. Take it near the window and read what is engraved(雕刻) on the back of it," the president said. The burglar read: "President to Calvin Coolidge, Speaker of the House, by the Massachusetts General Court." "Are you President Coolidge?" he asked. The president answered, "Yes, and the Legislature gave me that watch charm...I'm fond of it. It would do you no good. You want money. Let's talk this over." Holding out the wallet, the thief bargained: "I'll take this and leave everything else." Coolidge, knowing there was \$ 80 in the billfold, persuaded the thief to sit down and talk. The young man said he and his college roommate had overspent during their vacation and did not have enough money to pay their hotel bill. Coolidge added up the room rate and two rail tickets back to the campus. Then he counted out \$ 32 and said it was a loan. He then told the thief that there probably would be a Secret Service agent patrolling(巡逻) the hotel corridor and asked if an escape could be made by going back along the hotel ledge(窗台).

The man left through the same window he had entered.

- 41 .The phrase "a cat burglar" in the first line means "a thief who _____".
- A. steals cats
 - B. has nine lives like a cat
 - C. is fond of the game of cat-and-mouse
 - D. enters buildings by climbing through windows
42. The burglar intended to steal the _____.
- A. wallet B. watch
 - C. wallet and the watch D. wallet and the watch chain



43. The “charm” in Paragraph 2 probably means “_____”.
- A. the power of attracting people
 - B. a word believed to have magic power
 - C. a small object that is attached to a chain
 - D. a small thing worn for supposed magic power
44. The president gave the burglar _____ dollars.
- A. 80
 - B. 32
 - C. 48
 - D. 112
45. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Coolidge kept the secret for the burglar.
 - B. Coolidge gave the watch to the burglar but kept the charm.
 - C. Coolidge gave the burglar a sum of money which was only enough to pay his hotel bill.
 - D. Coolidge reported the burglary to the secret Service Agency and the burglar was arrested.

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Passage 3

China will continue its policy of encouraging people to study abroad, Vice-Minister of Education Wei Yu said last week.

China will also encourage students to return to the motherland to participate in its modernization effort, she said, and if they want to go abroad again the country will give them the **green light**.

On June 23, 1978, the late Deng Xiaoping, then Chinese Vice-premier, decided that more people should study abroad, and the policy started a 20-year study-abroad fever.

In Chinese cities, it is difficult to find a young person who has not heard of TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) or GRE (Graduate Record Examination), the primary tests required to attend graduate school in the United States.

China sent its first group of students to study in the United States and Europe back in 1872. The ended during World War II.

During the 1950's, the major destination for students was the former Soviet Union. Many Chinese leaders were students in Soviet colleges.

But the “Cultural revolution (1966-76)” dealt a blow to the enthusiasm. Any contacts with foreigners were strictly banned(禁止).

“To some extent, the difficulty of a shortage of talented people has been eased,” she said, “thanks to the study-abroad policy which has in turn promoted China’s opening-up to the rest of the world.” Wei went on to say that during the past two decades, about 300,000 Chinese have gone to study in more than 100 countries. By the end of 1997, a total of 163,100 Chinese had studied in United States, accounting for 56 percent of the students who went overseas to study.

“Facts have proved that Deng’s decision was correct.” Wei said.

Another official said that more and more students have returned to China after completing



their studies abroad. “China’s economic miracle is providing them with opportunities to develop their talent.” Ha said, adding that their social status, working and living conditions have been improving.

46. In paragraph 2, the “gream light” refers to _____.
- A. the passport
B. the permission
C. the symbol of welcome
D. one of the traffic signals
47. The passage implies that _____.
- A. in China few young people have taken the TOEFL test
B. it is difficult to find many young people to take TOEFL test
C. TOEFL and GRE are tests for primary education in the U.S.
D. TOEFL and GRE are two popular tests for Chinese youth to study in the U.S.
48. According to the passage, about 300,000 Chinese have been sent to study abroad since _____.
- A. 1978
B. 1976
C. 1950
D. 1872
49. China’s study-abroad policy is rewarded, for _____.
- A. the returned talents from abroad have helped China to develop
B. 163000 students have received or completed higher education in the U.S
C. all the students who went to the U.S for further studies have returned to China
D. the problem of shortage of talents has become more severe
50. In the passage, it may be concluded that _____.
- A. People go abroad mainly for better working conditions
B. very few young people have completed their education abroad
C. China’s study-abroad policy has been proved a great success
D. more talented overseas students will come to China to finish their studies

Passage 4

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Thousands of years ago man used handy rocks for his surgical operations. Later he used sharp bone or horn, mental knives and more recently, rubber and plastic and that was where we stuck, in surgical instrument terms, for many years. In the 1960s a new tool was developed, one which was, first of all, to be of great practical use to the armed forces and industry, but which was also, in time, to change greatly the art and science of surgery.

The tool is the laser(激光) and it is being used by more and more surgeons all over the world. As we all know, light is hot, any source of light---from the sun itself down to a simple match burning---will give warmth. But light is usually spread out over a wide sea. The light in a laser beam(激光束), however, is concentrated(密集). This means that a light with no more power than that produced by an ordinary electric light bulb becomes intensely strong as it is concentrated to a pinpoint-sized(针尖大小的) beam.



sometimes without realizing it. Most Americans 56 out of the country and have very 57 experience with foreigners. But they are usually spontaneous(朴实的), friendly and open, and enjoy 58 new people, having guests and bringing people together formally and informally. They tend to use first names 59 most situations and speak freely 60 themselves. So if your American hosts do something that 61 you uncomfortable, try to let them know 62 you feel. Most people will 63 you honesty and try not to make you uncomfortable again. And you'll 64 something about another culture!

Many travelers find 65 easier to meet the people in the U.S. 66 in other countries. They may just come 67 and introduce themselves or even invite you over 68 they really know you. Sometimes Americans are said to be 69. Perhaps it seems so, but they are probably just 70 a good time. Just like anywhere else, it 71 time to become real friends 72 people in the U.S.

If and 73 you stay with American friends, they will probably 74 introducing you to their friend and family, and if they seem proud 75 you, it's probably because they are. Relax and enjoy it!

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|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 56. | A. have never been | B. have been never | C. has never been | D. has been never |
| 57. | A. a little | B. little | C. much | D. a great deal |
| 58. | A. meet | B. to meet | C. meeting | D. to have meet |
| 59. | A. on | B. among | C. under | D. in |
| 60. | A. of | B. on | C. in | D. about |
| 61. | A. make | B. makes | C. made | D. making |
| 62. | A. how | B. why | C. when | D. where |
| 63. | A. praise | B. judge | C. appreciate | D. believe |
| 64. | A. research | B. learn | C. inquire | D. study |
| 65. | A. it | B. this | C. them | D. that |
| 66. | A. where | B. when | C. than | D. why |
| 67. | A. on | B. by | C. off | D. up |
| 68. | A. When | B. before | C. though | D. if |
| 69. | A. superficially friend | B. superficial friend | C. superficial friendly | D. superficially friendly |
| 70. | A. having | B. taking | C. making | D. getting |
| 71. | A. spends | B. gains | C. takes | D. gets |
| 72. | A. with | B. among | C. to | D. in |
| 73. | A. after | B. though | C. where | D. when |
| 74. | A. hate | B. forbid | C. enjoy | D. avoid |
| 75. | A. knowing | B. to know | C. know | D. having known |



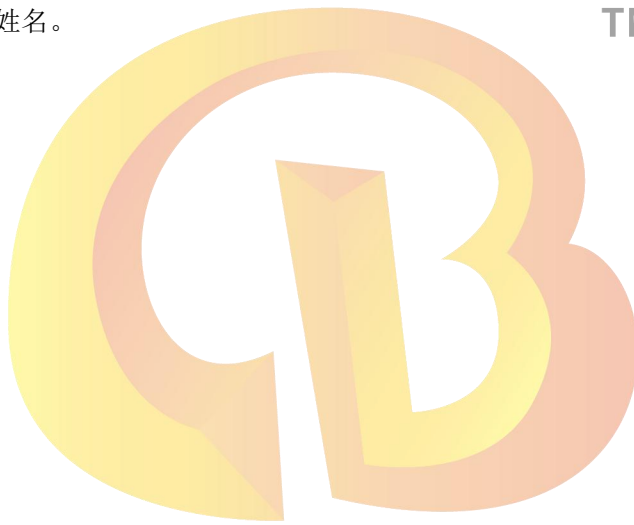
Part IV Writing (15%)

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. 你叫李明，去年考上了大学，而你的同桌张强却落榜了。经过一年的复习，他今年也考上了大学。你得知此消息后，十分高兴，给他写了一封贺信。信中谈到了你们三年高中学习中难忘的事情以及你们之间的友谊，还可以向他简单谈谈你的大学生活感受，并且给他一些忠告，以应付即将开始的大学生活。

温馨提示：你只能根据上述提示写一封贺信，不可以直接将上面这段文字翻译成英语。不可以署你的真实姓名。

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