

机密★启用前

广东省 2012 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. It is necessary to put the medicine out of the kids' _____.
A. hold B. hand C. reach D. place
2. Mary had a great deal of trouble _____ the rest runners.
A. coming up with B. keeping up with C. living up to D. making up for
3. We'd better take every _____ to improve our English.
A. time B. case C. thing D. chance
4. He didn't expect to _____ his father in the street yesterday.
A. run into B. work with C. deal with D. run off
5. Many experiments have shown that moderate exercises contribute _____ good health.
A. towards B. for C. with D. to
6. Their evidence was convincing but not _____.
A. off the point B. on the point C. to the point D. in the point
7. Her father's death _____ her deeply.
A. affected B. effected C. offended D. infected
8. "How do you _____ the global warming?" the scientist asked the students.
A. count on B. account on C. count for D. account for
9. The city of Wuhan is _____ of three sections, which are separated by the Yangtze River.
A. combined B. made C. composed D. formed
10. On second _____, we decided not to sell our house.
A. plans B. thoughts C. ideas D. minds
11. Some plants are very sensitive _____ the changes of the environment.
A. from B. against C. to D. with
12. I used to smoke _____ but I gave it up a year ago.
A. seriously B. heavily C. badly D. severely
13. The fire that _____ yesterday caused at least ten people's death.
A. broke off B. broke up C. broke down D. broke out



14. His explanation has _____ our misunderstanding.
 A. clarified B. surveyed C. classified D. survived
15. The trip to the west has been _____ because of the bad weather.
 A. insisted B. canceled C. challenged D. decided
16. It is believed that _____ spending will eventually lead to failure.
 A. natural B. mysterious C. moderate D. excessive
17. The guests are often very well _____ by the host in that city.
 A. entertained B. engaged C. reassured D. refreshed
18. The factors which influence reading speed often _____ with each other.
 A. instruct B. install C. interact D. intend
19. The man lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
 A. temper B. mood C. mind D. passion
20. During the races there were two accidents to motor-cyclists including one _____ accident.
 A. deadly B. fatal C. killing D. deathly
21. _____ in the street, he could feel the happiness of Christmas.
 A. Walked B. Walking C. To walk D. Having walked
22. _____ the project, we'll have to work two more weeks.
 A. Completing B. Complete C. Having completed D. To complete
23. The development of the event is influenced by many factors, _____ are beyond our control.
 A. most of them B. most of which C. most of what D. most of that
24. It was the training at college _____ made him such a good writer.
 A. as B. which C. that D. what
25. We _____ finished our assignment when the teacher came to the door.
 A. had just B. have just C. just had D. just have
26. Catherine has never dreamed of _____ abroad.
 A. having sent B. to be sent C. being sent D. to send
27. After you have finished reading the book, please just put it back _____ it belongs.
 A. where B. which C. what D. that
28. They were all delighted at the news _____ Tom won the First Prize.
 A. when B. which C. what D. that
29. You can distinguish the twins very easily, _____ Tom is quiet while Jack is active.
 A. so B. but C. for D. and
30. Mary, together with her children, _____ some video show when I went into the sitting room.
 A. were watching B. was watching C. is watching D. are watching
31. The student checked his writing carefully lest it _____ some spelling mistakes.
 A. had B. has C. will have D. should have
32. By this summer. Elizabeth _____ here for eight years.
 A. will live B. would have lived C. will have lived D. has lived



33. No sooner _____ than the bus started off.
- A. had his luggage been loaded B. was his luggage loaded
C. loaded his luggage D. his luggage was being loaded
34. Aunt Sharon looks sleepy. She _____ to bed very late last night.
- A. can have gone B. must have gone
C. would have gone D. should have gone
35. Walking is _____ useful as any other to lose weight.
- A. such B. as C. such a D. as a

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 %)

TM

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 I

What is your favorite color? Do you like yellow, orange, or red? If you do, you must be an optimist (乐观主义者), a leader, an active person who enjoys life and excitement. Do you prefer greys and blues? Then you are probably quiet, shy, and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist (悲观主义者). At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know because they have been seriously studying the meaning of colors preference, as well as the effect that colors have on human beings. They tell us among other facts that we do not choose our favorite color as we grow up—we are born with our preference. If you happen to love brown, you did so as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

Colors do influence our moods—there is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. A black bridge over the Thames River near London used to be the scene of more suicides (自杀) than any other bridge in the area—until it was repainted green. The number of suicide attempts immediately fell down sharply; perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colors make people not only happier but more active. It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or grey.

36. The sentence "You would rather follow than lead" in paragraph 1 means that you would _____.
- A. like to lead followers B. be afraid of following others
C. be a member rather than a leader D. like to be a leader rather than a follower
37. If one enjoys life, one is sure to prefer _____.
- A. red to yellow B. blue to orange
C. blue to yellow D. red to grey
38. Which of the following statements is true?



- A. People's preference of one colour to another is instinct.
B. People's preference of one colour to another is acquired as they grow up.
C. Factory workers meet fewer accidents when their machines are painted grey.
D. More people happen to love brown because they saw it when they were born.
39. Those who committed suicide preferred the bridge over the Thames River to others because of its _____.
A. shape B. colour C. structure D. materials
40. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. colours affect people's mood
B. colours affect people's character
C. bright colours make people more active
D. colours preference shows people's courage

TM

Passage 2

Charlotte Hollins knows she faces a battle. The 23-year-old British farmer and her 21-year-old brother Ben are fighting to save the farm from the city developers that their father worked on since he was 14. While she is confident they will succeed, she lists farming's many challenges: "You don't often get a day off. Supermarkets put a lot of pressure on farmers to keep prices down. With fewer people working on farms it can be isolating," she said. "There is a high rate of suicide and farming will never make you rich!"

Oliver Robinson, 25, grew up on a farm in Yorkshire. But he never considered staying on his father and grandfather's land. "I'm sure Dan hoped I'd stay," he said. "I guess it's a nice, straightforward life, but it doesn't appeal. For young ambitious people, farm life would be a hard world." For Robinson, farming doesn't offer much in terms of money or lifestyle. Hollins agrees that economics stops people from pursuing farming rewards: "providing for a vital human need while working outdoors with nature."

Farming is a big political issue in the UK. "Buy British" campaigns encourage consumers not to buy cheaper imported foods. The 2001 "foot and mouth crisis" closed thousands of farms, stopped meat exports, and raised public consciousness of troubles in British farming. Jamie Oliver's 2005 campaign to get children to eat healthily also highlighted the issue. This national concern brings hope for farmers competing with powerful supermarkets. While most people buy food from the big supermarkets, hundreds of independent Farmers' Markets are becoming popular.

41. Charlotte Hollins is talking about her feeling of a battle between "_____".
A. the poor and the rich
B. farmers and city developers
C. young people and their parents
D. small markets and supermarkets
42. In the eyes of Charlotte Hollins, _____ makes fewer people work on farms.



- A. rich life of farmers
B. a low rate of suicide
C. hard life on the farms
D. high prices of farm products
43. According to the passage, more and more young people leave their fathers' land because farming cannot offer _____.
- A. a hard world
B. a vital human need
C. a nice and straightforward life
D. enough money and honorable life
44. "Buy British" campaigns _____
- A. bring benefit to farmers
B. stopped meat export
C. closed thousands of farms
D. ask children to eat British foods
45. According to the passage, Farmers' Markets are becoming popular because _____.
- A. thousands of farms are closed
B. farmers are the owners of the markets
C. more people are concerned about healthy food
D. Jamie Oliver's 2005 campaigns urge people to "Buy British"

Passage 3

No one knows exactly how many disabled people (残疾人) there are in the world, but estimates suggest the figure is over 450 million. The number of disabled people in India alone is probably more than double the total population of Canada.

In the United Kingdom, about one in ten people have some disability. Disability is not just something that happens to other people: as we get older. Many of us will become less mobile, hard of hearing or have failing eyesight.

Disablement can take many forms and occur at any time of life. Some people are born with disabilities. Many others become disabled as they get older. There are many progressive disabling diseases. The longer time goes on, the worse they become. Some people are disabled in accidents. Many others may have a period of disability in the form of a mental illness. All are affected by people's attitude towards them.

Disabled people face many physical barriers. Next time you go shopping or to work or visit friends, imagine how you would manage if you could not get up steps, or on to buses and trains. How would you cope if you could not see where you were going or could not hear the traffic? But there are other barriers: prejudice can be even harder to break down and ignorance inevitably represents by far the greatest barrier of all. It is almost impossible for the able-bodied to fully appreciate what the severely disabled go through, so it is important to draw attention to these barriers and show that it is the individual person and their ability, not their disability, which counts.

46. The first paragraph tells us that _____.
- A. the number of disabled people in India is the greatest
B. there are less than 450 million disabled people in the world



- C. there are more than 450 million disabled people in the world
D. the number of disabled people in India is equal to the total population of Canada
47. The key word in paragraph 4 is _____.
A. disability B. ignorance C. prejudice D. barriers
48. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. There are about 10 percent disabled people in the UK
B. There still exists prejudice against the disabled because of ignorance.
C. Even the able-bodied might lose some of their body functions when they get older.
D. The whole society should pay attention to the barriers faced by the disabled people.
49. The clause "**which counts**" in the last paragraph means that _____.
A. ability is the most important B. disability is considered
C. disability is included D. barrier is the most important
50. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A. we should try our best to prevent disablement
B. we should take a proper attitude towards the disabled
C. both physical and mental barriers are hard to break down
D. the able-bodied will never fully understand the disabled

Passage 4

It is really a surprise that after hundreds of years, educationists have still failed to design anything more efficient and reliable than examinations. It is claimed that examinations test what you know, but it is common knowledge that they more often do the exact opposite. They may be a good means of testing memory, or the skills of working rapidly under extreme pressure, but they can tell you nothing about a person's true ability.

As anxiety-makers, examinations are second to none. That is because so much depends on them. They are the mark of success or failure in our society. Your whole future may be decided in one fateful day. No one can show his best in worry, or after a sleepless night, yet this is precisely what the examination system expects him to do.

A good education should, among other things, train you to think for yourself. The examination system, however, does anything but that. What has to be learnt is laid down by a syllabus (教学大纲), so the student is encouraged to memorize. Examinations do not motivate a student to read widely, and they do not enable him to seek more and more knowledge. Furthermore, teachers themselves are often judged by the results of their students' examinations. Consequently, they have to train their students to master exam techniques which they dislike. The most successful candidates are not always the best educated but the best trained.

The results on which so much depends are often nothing more than a subjective assessment by some anonymous (匿名的) examiners. They certainly make mistakes. because they have to mark mountains of scripts (答卷) in a limited amount of time. They work under the same sort



of pressure as the candidates.

51. The main idea of this passage is that examinations are _____.

- A. anxiety-makers B. harmful to education
C. reliable and efficient D. good measures of memory

52. It is clear that the author _____ examinations.

- A. argues for B. argues against C. is interested in D. is indifferent to

53. The fate of students is decided by _____ according to the passage.

- A. examination B. education C. teaching D. learning

54. According to the author, the most importance of a good education is to _____.

- A. encourage students to read widely
B. teach students how to tackle exams
C. train students to think on their own
D. encourage students to seek more knowledge

TM

55. Which statement is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Examinations can make students anxious.
B. The examiners might make mistakes in marking.
C. Teachers' work is judged based on the results of examinations.
D. Tools better than examinations to test students' ability have been found.

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, for each blank there are four choices. Choose the one best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the answer Sheet.

When I come across a good article in reading newspapers, I often want to cut and keep it. But just as I am about to do so I find the 56 on the opposite side is as much interesting. It may be a discussion of the way to 57 in good health, or a report about 58 to behave and conduct oneself in society. If I cut the front article, the opposite one is likely to 59 damage, leaving out half of it or keeping the text 60 the title. Therefore, I should prepare 61 I start to cut. Or it will be halfway done when I find out the 62 result.

63 two things are to be done at the same time. You can only take up one of them, the other has to wait or be 64. But you know the future is unpredictable---the changed situation may not allow you to do what is left 65. Thus you are caught in a 66 position and feel sad. How should the nice chances and brilliant ideas gather around all at once? What are you going to do when you 67 two things at the same time? It may happen that your life 68 greatly on your preference of one choice to the other.

In fact that is what 69 is like. We are often 70 with the two opposite sides of a thing which are both desirable 71 a newspaper cutting. It often occurs that our attention is drawn to one thing only 72 we get into another. The 73 may be more important than the latter and give rise to a divided mind. A famous philosopher 74 said "When one door shuts, another



opens in life." So a casual choice may not be a 75 one.

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|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 56. A. newspaper | B. article | C. text | D. title |
| 57. A. get | B. bring | C. lead | D. keep |
| 58. A. how | B. when | C. why | D. what |
| 59. A. do | B. reduce | C. prevent | D. cause |
| 60. A. on | B. in | C. off | D. for |
| 61. A. because | B. since | C. after | D. before |
| 62. A. satisfying | B. regretful | C. pleasant | D. impossible |
| 63. A. Rarely | B. Seldom | C. Sometimes | D. Always |
| 64. A. given up | B. help up | C. left out | D. turned out |
| 65. A. over | B. out | C. alone | D. behind |
| 66. A. possible | B. difficult | C. simple | D. complex |
| 67. A. deal with | B. wait for | C. set down | D. look round |
| 68. A. improves | B. progresses | C. changes | D. goes |
| 69. A study | B. society | C. nature | D. life |
| 70. A. faced | B. supplied | C. connected | D. fixed |
| 71. A. to | B. for | C. like | D. as |
| 72. A. after | B. before | C. until | D. since |
| 73. A. front | B. next | C. above | D. former |
| 74. A. still | B. ever | C. already | D. almost |
| 75. A. good | B. rich | C. bad | D. weak |

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. 你叫李平，是学院学生会干部，获悉你的一位师兄王勇在毕业后工作仅一年就被提升为公司销售部(Sales Department)经理，你写信邀请他来学院举办一场讲座，信的内容包括：消息的来源、表示高兴和祝贺、讲座内容（他成功的经验）。

温馨提示：不可将上面的说明文字直接翻译成英语；考生不能署真实姓名。

