

2013 级本科生转专业考试试题

考试科目：《英语》(120分钟)

适用专业：各专业

(注意：请将题目1-60填在答题卡上，作文部分写在答题纸上)

Part I. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four Choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. Those high school students _____ to computer games will usually lose interest in their studies.

A. absorbed C. approached
B. adapted D. addicted

2. She has won a _____ prize for her poems published in the past 10 years.

A. privileged C. prestigious
B. awarded D. rewarded

3. As they can't have a child of their own, they are going to _____ a little girl.

A. adapt C. adjust
B. adopt D. adept

4. The company has been found guilty violating copyright laws _____ a regular _____.

A. for...reason C. on...basis
B. by...way D. to... degree

5. The newspaper didn't mention its secret _____ who provided the information for the event.

A. source C. origin
B. resource D. cause

6. The travelers sought shelter _____ the rain and happened to find a road-side inn for the night.

A. against C. from
B. for D. with

7. Not even one life was lost despite the big fire because of the _____ action of the firemen.

A. prompt C. alert

36. Although I liked the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window.
- A. view
B. ~~view~~
C. picture
D. look
37. They took _____ measures to stop pollution from increasing.
- A. fruitless
B. beneficial
C. ~~fruitless~~
D. valid
38. At first, the speaker was referring to the problem of pollution in the country but halfway in her speech, she suddenly _____ to another subject.
- A. committed
B. transmitted
C. focused
D. ~~switched~~
39. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
- A. absorbed
B. drawn
C. attracted
D. concentrated
40. He finally _____ his shyness and timidity, stood up and gave us a wonderful speech.
- A. lost
B. attained
C. completed
D. ~~overcame~~

Part II. Cloze test (10 points)

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a zigzag line through the centre.

A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic vocal sounds, and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

Let's look at this 21 in more detail because it is language, more than anything else, 22 distinguishes man from the rest of the 23 world.

Other animals, it is true, communicate with one another by 24 of cries: for example, many birds utter 25 calls at the approach of danger; monkeys utter 26 cries, such as

expressions of anger, fear and pleasure. 27 these various means of communication differ in important ways 28 human language. For instance, animals' cries do not 29 thoughts and feelings clearly. This means, basically, that they lack structure. They lack the kind of structure that 30 us to divide a human utterance into 31.

We can change an utterance by 32 one word in it with 33: a good illustration of this is a soldier who can say, e.g., "tanks approaching from the north", 34 who can change one word and say "aircraft approaching from the north" or "tanks approaching from the west"; but a bird has a single alarm cry, 35 means "danger!"

This is why the number of 36 that an animal can make is very limited: the great tit (鸟) is a case 37 point; it has about twenty different calls, 38 in human language the number of possible utterances is 39. It also explains why animal cries are very 30 in meaning.

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|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| B 21. A) definition ✓ | B) perception | C) function | D) classification |
| C 22. A) it | B) as | C) that | D) which ✓ |
| D 23. A) physical | B) native | C) animal ✓ | D) human |
| A 24. A) methods | B) means ✓ | C) approaches | D) ways |
| A 25. A) warning ✓ | B) mating | C) exciting | D) boring |
| A 26. A) similar ✓ | B) unfamiliar | C) identical | D) different |
| A 27. A) Therefore | B) Afterwards | C) But ✓ | D) Furthermore |
| D 28. A) about | B) from ✓ | C) in | D) with |
| C 29. A) explain | B) express ✓ | C) infer | D) interpret |
| B 30. A) enables ✓ | B) ensures | C) enforces | D) encourages |
| A 31. A) sounds | B) voices | C) speeches | D) words ✓ |
| D 32. A) saying | B) spelling | C) replacing | D) pronouncing ✓ |
| D 33. A) others | B) another ✓ | C) theirs | D) ours |
| B 34. A) and | B) but | C) or ✓ | D) so |
| A 35. A) it | B) which ✓ | C) that | D) this |
| D 36. A) marks | B) signs | C) gestures | D) signals ✓ |
| C 37. A) of | B) in | C) at | D) for ✓ |

38. A) anyhow B) somehow C) since D) whereas
39. A) boundless B) limitless C) ceaseless D) changeable
40. A) general B) alike C) ordinary D) common

Part III. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The following is Yitzhak Rabin's last speech, delivered at a peace rally in Tel Aviv on November 4, 1995. The historic handshake between Yitzhak Rabin and Yasir Arafat marked the beginning of the peace process.

Permit me to say that I am deeply moved.

I wish to thank each and every one of you who have come here today to take a stand against violence and for peace. This government, which I am privileged to head, together with my friend Shimon Peres, decided to give peace a chance—a peace that will solve most of Israel's problems.

I was a military man for 27 years. I fought as long as there was no chance for peace. I believe that there is now a chance for peace, a great chance. We must take advantage of it for the sake of those standing here, and for those who are not here—and there are many.

I have always believed that the majority of the people want peace and are ready to take risks for peace. In coming here today, you demonstrate, together with many others who didn't come, that the people truly desire peace and oppose violence.

Violence erodes the basis of Israeli democracy. It must be condemned and isolated.

This is not the way of the State of Israel. In a democracy there can be differences, but the final decision will be taken in democratic elections, as the 1992 elections which gave us the mandate to do what we are doing, and to continue on this course.

I want to say that I am proud of the fact that representatives of the countries with whom we are living in peace are present with us here, and will continue to be here: Egypt, Jordan, and

Morocco, which opened the road to peace for us. I want to thank the president of Egypt, the king of Jordan, and the King of Morocco, represented here today, for their partnership with us in our march towards peace.

But, more than anything, in the more than three years of this Government's existence, the Israeli people has proven that it is possible to make peace, that peace opens the door to a better economy and society; that peace is not just a prayer.

Peace is first of all in our prayers, but is also the aspiration of the Jewish people, a genuine aspiration for peace.

There are enemies of peace who are trying to hurt us, in order to torpedo the peace process.

I want to say bluntly, that we have found a partner for peace among the Palestinians ~~as well~~ the PLO, which was an enemy, and has ceased to engage in terrorism. Without partners for peace there can be no peace.

We will demand that they do their part for peace, just as we will do our part for peace, in order to solve the most complicated, prolonged, and emotionally charged aspect of the Israeli-Arab conflict: the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

This is a course which is fraught with difficulties and pain. For Israel, there is no path that is without pain.

But the path of peace is preferable to the path of war.

I say this to you as one who was a military man, someone who is today Minister of Defense and sees the pain of the families of the IDF soldiers. For them, for our children, in my case for our grandchildren, I want this Government to exhaust every opening, every possibility, to promote and achieve a comprehensive peace. Even with Syria, it will be possible to make peace.

This rally must send a message to the Israeli people, to the Jewish people around the world, to the many people in the Arab world, and indeed to the entire world, that the Israeli people want peace, support peace.

For this, I thank you.

41. The peace-making process between Israel and Palestine started with _____.

- A. the election of Yitzhak Rabin as Israel's prime minister
- B. the historic meeting between Yitzhak Rabin and Yasir Arafat

- C. The speech made by Yitzhak Rabin at a peace rally
D. The death of Yitzhak Rabin after he delivered the speech
42. Which one of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The PLO leader Yasir Arafat was present at the peace rally.
B. The president of Egypt was present at the peace rally.
C. Egypt, Jordan and Morocco sent their representatives to the peace rally.
D. Shimon Peres held different opinions with Yitzhak Rabin.
43. Yitzhak Rabin decided to give up military actions mainly because _____.
A. they caused too many deaths
B. they torpedoed Israel's economy
C. they couldn't defend Israel
D. they didn't lead to peace
44. At the peace rally, Yitzhak Rabin sent a message to people around the world that _____.
A. he was determined to promote and achieve a comprehensive peace
B. he was heading the Israeli government
C. he believed differences could co-exist in a democracy
D. he was ready to relieve the pain of the families of the IDF soldiers
45. From the passage we can conclude that _____.
A. Yitzhak Rabin was quite sure that peace was close at hand
B. Yitzhak Rabin still doubted that peace could be made
C. Yitzhak Rabin thought that violence was emotionally charged
D. Yitzhak Rabin believed that there was a chance for peace

Passage 2

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage

I belong to that classification of people known as wives. I am a Wife. And, not altogether incidentally, I am a mother.

Not too long ago a male friend of mine appeared on the scene fresh from a recent divorce. He had one child, who is, of course, with his ex-wife. He is looking for another wife. As I thought

about him while I was ironing one evening, it suddenly occurred to me that I, too, would like to have a wife. Why do I want a wife?

I want a wife who will keep my house clean. A wife who will pick up after my children, a wife who will pick up after me. I want a wife who will keep my clothes clean, ironed, mended, replaced when need be, and who will see to it that my personal things are kept in their proper place so that I can find what I need the minute I need it. I want a wife who cooks the meals, a wife who is a good cook. I want a wife who ~~will~~ plan the menus, do the necessary grocery shopping, prepare the meals, serve them pleasantly, and then do the cleaning up while I do my studying.

I want a wife who ~~will~~ not bother me with rambling complaints about a wife's duties. But I want a wife who will ~~listen~~ to me when I feel the need to explain a rather difficult point I have come across in my course of studies. I want a wife who will type my papers for me when I have written them.

If, by chance, I find another person more suitable as a wife than the wife I already have, I want the liberty to replace my present wife with another one. Naturally, I will expect a fresh, new life; my wife will take the children and be solely responsible for them so that I am left free

When I am through with school and have a job, I want my wife to quit working and remain at home so that my wife can more fully and completely take care of a wife's duties.

My God, who *wouldn't* want a wife?

46. The tone of this passage is _____.

- A. informal
- B. playful
- C. serious
- D. ironic

47 According to the passage, a wife should, above all, _____.

- A. try her best to please her husband and his friends
- B. promote her own career to make herself independent
- C. pay much attention to her appearance
- D. put her husband's need in the first place

48. According to the passage, when the husband wants to have a new wife, the former wife must _____.

- A. leave the house immediately without any hesitation

- B. leave the children to her husband to look after
C. leave and take care of the children all by herself
D. try to keep her husband to the family
49. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A. a person of either sex is able to do a wife's job
 - B. any husband would like to have this type of ideal wife
 - C. a wife's first responsibility is to take care of the household
 - D. the roles that men and women play have changed

50. The purpose of the author is _____.

- A. to define a woman's responsibilities as a wife
- B. to complain about the responsibilities women are supposed to shoulder
- C. to explain why she, a woman, wants to have a wife
- D. to make clear some misunderstanding concerning a woman's duty

Passage 3

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A normal English family, especially when it has just moved into a new district, wants to be friendly with those living in the same area, yet members of the family often hesitate because there is a fear that some neighbors might want to be too friendly and make such a habit of calling that members of the family could not call their home their own. It is not surprising, therefore, that quite nice people wait for a proper invitation, paying no attention to the casual invitation, 'come any time.' After moving into new district a married couple will properly join a local organization, political party, parent-teacher association, musical, or literary group, a hobby group, or an evening institute for learning subjects of interest to adults. In this way natural contacts are made and people with some interest in common get to know one other. Very often this leads back to the very street where the newcomers have their home. Neighbors are often a little suspicious about a new resident who begins to talk about family or personal troubles after a brief acquaintance. The British feel that there should be a certain reserve about some things and, in particular, about worrying other people with one's own troubles. It is appreciated that everyone and every family has private problems, and that usually these have to be solved without the help or advice of

neighbors.

Yet this is only one side of the picture. It has often been said that British is best in adversity and this applies to community life throughout the country. People do not wait for orders when a resident, or a number of residents, in a neighborhood is in distress; all unite to give freely all the help possible without counting the cost and without any wish for reward.

51. A normal English family doesn't want _____.

 - A. its neighbors to spend too much time at its own home
 - B. to be friendly with its neighbors
 - C. its neighbors to be friendly
 - D. to spend too much time at its neighbors' homes

52. If a neighbor says, 'Come any time', most English people _____.

 - A. would not take it as a serious invitation
 - B. would usually accept the invitation
 - C. would feel offended by such an invitation
 - D. would think it means 'Do not come'.

53. A married couple in a new district likes to meet people by _____.

 - A. visiting them in their homes
 - B. inviting them to their house
 - C. meeting them in organized groups
 - D. taking up a new hobby or interest

54. The English feel that one should _____.

 - A. share his problems
 - B. keep his problems in the family
 - C. ignore family problems
 - D. make family problems known

55. If you are in serious difficulty, your neighbors will _____.

 - A. become your friends for life
 - B. help you when asked
 - C. be surprised to hear you are in difficulty.