

# 2012 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 填写在答题卡上, 作文部分另写在答题纸上)

## 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. We desire that the tour leader \_\_\_\_\_ us immediately of any change in plans.  
A) inform      B) informs      C) informed      D) has informed
2. There is a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
A) making      B) to make      C) to have made      D) having made
3. The prices of beer \_\_\_\_\_ from 50 cents to 4\$ per liter during the summer season.  
A) alter      B) range      C) separate      D) differ
4. This hotel \_\_\_\_\_ \$60 for a single room with bath.  
A) claims      B) demands      C) prices      D) charges
5. The ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.  
A) gives      B) grants      C) entitles      D) credits
6. You have nothing to \_\_\_\_\_ by refusing to listen to our advice.  
A) gain      B) grasp      C) seize      D) earn
7. In 1914, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Eastern Europe \_\_\_\_\_ Europe into a great war.  
A) inserted      B) imposed      C) pitched      D) plunged
8. We must look beyond \_\_\_\_\_ and assumptions and try to discover what is missing.  
A) justifications      B) illusions      C) manifestations      D) specifications
9. If you want to know the train schedule, please \_\_\_\_\_ at the booking office.

- A) acquire      B) inquire      C) request      D) require
10. Last year the advertising rate \_\_\_\_\_ by 20 percent.
- A) raised      B) aroused      C) arose      D) rose
11. The student was just about to \_\_\_\_\_ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.
- A) arrive at      B) submit to      C) work out      D) give up
12. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise when the children were at home.
- A) go in for      B) hold on to      C) put up with      D) keep pace with
13. The French pianist who had been praised very highly \_\_\_\_\_ to be a great disappointment.
- A) turned up      B) turned in      C) turned out      D) turned down
14. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ emphasis placed on classroom work, the instructor will report your absences to the adviser.
- A) large      B) strong      C) hard      D) high
15. Medical research has shown that the widespread use of cigarettes contributes \_\_\_\_\_ the increase of cancers.
- A) towards      B) for      C) with      D) to
16. Which sports has the most expenses \_\_\_\_\_ training equipment, players' personal equipment and uniforms?
- A) in place of      B) in terms of      C) by means of      D) by way of
17. Frankfurt, Germany, is in one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ populated regions of Western Europe.
- A) densely      B) vastly      C) enormously      D) largely
18. \_\_\_\_\_ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be as thriving as it is.
- A. Had it not been      B. Were it not      C. Be it not      D. Should it not be
19. I can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ a decision until it is too late.
- A) him to postpone to make      C) his postponing to make  
B) him to postpone making      D) his postponing making
20. Although Anna is happy with her success, she wonders \_\_\_\_\_ will happen to her private life.



A. that

B. what

C. it

D. this

## 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 the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Why, you may wonder, should spiders be our friends? Because they destroy so many insects, and insects 21 some of the greatest enemies of the human race. Insects would make 22 impossible for us to live in the world. They would devour (=eat up quickly) all our crops and kill our flocks and herds, were it not 23 the protection we get from insect-eating animals. We 24 a lot to the birds and beasts who eat insects but all of them 25 together kill only a fraction of the 26 destroyed by spiders. 27, unlike some of the insect eaters, spiders never do the least 28 to us or our belongings.

Spiders are not insects, 29 many people think, 30 even nearly related to them. One can tell the 31 almost at a glance, 32 a spider always has eight legs but an insect never more than six.

How many spiders are 33 in this work on our 34? One authority 35 spiders made a 36 of the spiders in a grass field in the south of England, and he estimated that there were more than 2 250 000 in one acre; that is 37 like 6 000 000 spiders of different kinds on a football field. Spiders are busy for at least half the year in killing insects. It is 38 to make more than the 39 guess at how many they kill, but they are hungry creatures, not 40 with only three meals a day.

- |                |             |            |               |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 21. A. include | B. involve  | C. consist | D. cover      |
| 22. A. this    | B. that     | C. it      | D. them       |
| 23. A. with    | B. for      | C. of      | D. on         |
| 24. A. devote  | B. dedicate | C. owe     | D. contribute |
| 25. A. gotten  | B. put      | C. linked  | D. associated |
| 26. A. number  | B. amount   | C. plenty  | D. proportion |

- |                     |               |               |                  |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 27. A. Consequently | B. Moreover   | C. Conversely | D. However       |
| 28. A. damage       | B. ruin       | C. good       | D. harm          |
| 29. A. as           | B. which      | C. because    | D. though        |
| 30. A. so           | B. either     | C. nor        | D. none          |
| 31. A. likeness     | B. difference | C. similarity | D. appearance    |
| 32. A. if           | B. although   | C. for        | D. when          |
| 33. A. participated | B. joined     | C. enclosed   | D. involved      |
| 34. A. honour       | B. sake       | C. side       | D. behalf        |
| 35. A. on           | B. in         | C. about      | D. with          |
| 36. A. census       | B. consensus  | C. conscience | D. consciousness |
| 37. A. nothing      | B. something  | C. anything   | D. everything    |
| 38. A. likely       | B. useless    | C. impossible | D. probable      |
| 39. A. broadest     | B. widest     | C. bravest    | D. wildest       |
| 40. A. concerned    | B. identified | C. patient    | D. content       |

### 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 One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are



still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy bear with the sound pattern "toy bear". And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling (咿呀学语), grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

41. The purpose of Frederick It's experiment was \_\_\_\_
- A) to prove that children are born with the ability to speak
  - B) to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech
  - C) to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak
  - D) to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language
42. The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that \_\_\_\_
- A) they are incapable of learning language rapidly
  - B) they are exposed to too much language at once
  - C) their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak

- D) their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them.
3. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that
- A) he is born with the capacity to speak
  - B) he has a brain more complex than an animal's
  - C) he can produce his own sentences
  - D) he owes his speech ability to good nursing
44. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
- A) The faculty of speech is inborn in man.
  - B) Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.
  - C) The child's brain is highly selective.
  - D) Most children learn their language in definite stages.
45. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will
- A) have a high IQ
  - B) be less intelligent
  - C) be insensitive to verbal signals
  - D) not necessarily be backward

### *Passage Two*

*Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.*

Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree or diploma course could find a good career quite easily. Companies toured the academic institutions, competing with each other to recruit graduates. However, those days are gone, even in China, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs.

Most careers organizations highlight three stages for graduates to follow in the process of securing a suitable career: recognizing abilities, matching these to available vacancies and presenting them well to prospective employers.

Job seekers have to make a careful assessment of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic qualifications, which would include special skills within their subject area. Graduates should also consider their own personal values and attitudes, or the relative importance to themselves of such matters as money, security, leadership and caring for others. An



honest assessment of personal interests and abilities such as creative or scientific skills, or skills acquired from work experience, should also be given careful thought.

The second stage is to study the opportunities available for employment and to think about how the general employment situation is likely to develop in the future. To do this, graduates can study job vacancies and information in newspapers or they can visit a careers office, write to possible employers for information or contact friends or relatives who may already be involved in a particular profession. After studying all the various options, they should be in a position to make informed comparisons between various careers.

Good personal presentation is essential in the search for a good career. Job application forms and letters should, of course, be filled in carefully and correctly, without grammar or spelling errors. Where additional information is asked for, job seekers should describe their abilities and work experience in more depth, with examples if possible. They should try to balance their own abilities with the employer's needs, explain why they are interested in a career with the particular company and try to show that they already know something about the company and its activities.

46. Which of the following is true of the graduates of the past?
- A) They could enter the academic institutions easily.
  - B) They faced strong competition in the search for jobs except in China.
  - C) They had hardly any problem in finding a good job.
  - D) They should tour many companies to find a good job.
47. According to paragraph 3, self-assessment should include examination of oneself in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) academic qualification and personal values, as well as personal interests and abilities
  - B) academic qualification, personality and scientific skills
  - C) academic qualification, work experience and communicative skills
  - D) academic qualification, family background and creativity.
48. In presenting abilities to prospective employers, job seekers should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) show their relation with the company
  - B) fill in the application forms in great detail
  - C) provide additional information
  - D) take the employers' needs into consideration

49. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Good personal presentation will ensure job seekers' success in the application for any career.
- B) A lot of preparation has to be made before job seekers present themselves to a certain company.
- C) Companies pay more attention to the academic qualifications of job seekers.
- D) The success of securing a suitable career lies in the number of friends involved in that profession.

50. The purpose of this article is to

- A) emphasize the importance of finding a good job
- B) describe the competition in finding a good job
- C) provide suggestion on finding a good job
- D) discuss the relationship between employers and employees

### Passage Three

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

For decades, the population explosion has been giving people nightmares. The world's human population increases by three every second and by a billion—equivalent to the present population of China—every decade.

With figures such as these, the gloom has been understandable. In his 1968 book *The Population Bomb*, Paul Ehrlich wrote: "The battle to feed all of humanity is over. In the 1970s, the world will undergo famines; hundreds of millions of people are going to starve in spite of the crash programmes embarked upon now."

He was wrong. Like other scientists, he underestimated the effects of the Green Revolution, which was transforming agricultural productivity even as he wrote. But he was at least in good company. The physicist Lord Blackett spent much of the 1960s worrying about how India was going to feed its millions, even as new varieties of wheat and rice were making that task easier.

Today, environmentalists argue that the crisis has been deferred, not avoided. Like Malthus three centuries ago, they believe that man will ultimately outgrow his ability to feed himself. Were population to increase for ever, that would certainly be true. However, while the pundits have been worrying, people everywhere have been changing their habits.

World population is still rising fast, but it is already plain that the worst forecasts will never



become reality. Far from reaching fifteen billion, nearly three times today's figure, the odds are that it may never get to ten billion. The United Nations now believes that population will peak at 9.4 billion in about 50 years. While that is still a huge number, it is probably manageable.

51. Which of the following choices best explains the meaning of the word "gloom" in the first sentence of paragraph 2?
- A) the feeling of sadness and hopelessness
  - B) expected results
  - C) hope and expectation
  - D) widespread excitement
52. Which of the following is true of Paul Ehrlich?
- A) He didn't know anything about Green Revolution.
  - B) He worked in a famous company
  - C) His opinion on population were similar to those of Lord Blackett <sup>explosion</sup>
  - D) He was the person who worried the most about population
53. Environmentalists of today believe that \_\_\_\_\_
- A) population crisis will happen sooner or later
  - B) population crisis can be avoided
  - C) man has his ability to feed himself
  - D) Malthus's ideas are not right
54. Which of the following may the author agree to?
- A) World population will continue to grow all the time.
  - B) There will be a peak for world population.
  - C) If world population reaches 10 billion, the situation will be out of control.
  - D) Some of the worst forecasts will come true some day.
55. The author's overall attitude toward global population is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) objective    B) critical    C) optimistic    D) pessimistic

#### Passage Four

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

A new British medical instrument is about to change dramatically our ability to recognize disease hidden inside the body. It is called the magnetic scanner, and it gives information about the

body which current machines, such as the brain scanner and the more recent body scanner, cannot provide. And unlike existing machines the new machine does not use X-ray radiation waves, which makes it much safer for patients.

Unlike existing scanners, a magnetic scanner can show the side or the back of a suspect part of the body. Used on, for example, a lung with suspected damage, it can turn the image of the lung to give a series of different views. The image is not simply worked out in the computer's 'imagination': the magnetic scanner actually examines every side of the lung.

When examining the softer part of the body with existing scanners, doctors frequently have to use a 'contrast medium' to make a muscular organ show up to X-ray waves. The usual 'contrast medium' given to patients before a stomach X-ray scan takes place is harmless, but for some brain-scans a 'contrast medium' has to be given in an injection so that it passes into the brain. This is unpleasant and painful and it can be dangerous. The magnetic scanner needs no contrast medium.

The new machine can also see in greater detail than ever before. Growths of all kinds show up clearly on the brain and so do the dead patches which are the signs of the disease cancer. Until now patients complaining of double vision or an inability to control their muscles from time to time could be suffering from cancer or, from some much more easily cured disease and a brain scanner could not distinguish between these with certainty. The doctor can now definitely say whether or not cancer is present. Previously, these diseases have been missed and patients have been given false information about their health. The technique is still improving with great speed. Pictures produced a couple of years ago look very simple compared with those of today.

56. What does the new magnetic scanner machine do?

- A) It looks at a diseased part of the body from all directions.
- B) It can look right through a diseased part of the body.
- C) It sends waves round the diseased part of the body.
- D) It uses a computer to 'imagine' different views of the body.

57. What disadvantage do existing machines have?

- A) Patients need an injection before they are used.
- B) The contrasts recorded are too strong.
- C) It is often necessary to use a contrast medium.



- D) The X-ray waves are sometimes painful.
58. In what way is the new machine an improvement?
- A) It can cure some diseases much more easily.
- B) It will never give a double new.
- C) The techniques involved can be learnt quickly.
- D) It can show all the details of a diseased part of the body.
59. The machine is useful in identifying the disease, cancer, because it shows \_\_\_\_.
- A) dark spots in the eyes
- B) dead areas in the brain
- C) cancer-like growths
- D) damage to muscles
60. What is the author's attitude toward the machines mentioned in the article?
- A) He is in favour of the new one.
- B) He is in favour of the previous one.
- C) He is in favour of neither of them.
- D) He is in favour of both of them.

**Part IV. Writing (30 points)**

**Directions:** By the end of this semester, you will have spent half a year at the university and you may have noticed that many students are late for classes. Now, please write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic:

**My View on College Students Being Late for Classes**

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Please write your essay in legible handwriting. You should write this composition on the Composition Sheet.