

2016 年同等学力英语真题

Paper one

Part I Oral Communication (15minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are two incomplete dialogues and each dialogue has three blanks and three choices A, B and C, taken from the dialogue. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Dialogue One

- A Will you take care of that for me?
B Does it have anything valuable inside?
C How do you want to send it?

Clerk: May I help you?

Customer: Yes. I'd like to send this letter to my family in England.

Clerk: Did you write your return address on the envelope?

Customer: Yes, I did.

Clerk: ____ 1 ____

Customer: I guess I'll send it airmail.

Clerk: ____ 2 ____

Customer: Yes. I enclosed a check and some photographs.

Clerk: Then you'd better send it by registered mail.

Customer: That's a good idea. ____ 3 ____

Clerk: I'm sorry, sir. You'll have to take your letter to the next window.

Dialogue Two

- A You can't even stay in the sun for five minutes.
B I guess so.
C You want my advice?

Winnie: Oh, man! Nobody can stand this kind of scorching heat.

Marc: Absolutely! ____ 4 ____

Winnie: Anyway, I guess this afternoon there's nothing we can do but stay home.

Marc: ____ 5 ____ I don't want to be taken to the hospital for heat exhaustion or something •

Winnie: ____ 6 ____ Drink a lot of liquids and spare yourself the worst of the heat!

Marc: Yeah, you're right. Got to drink a lot of fluids.

Section B

Directions: In this section there is one incomplete interview which has four blanks and four choices A, B, C and D, taken from the interview. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the interview and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

- A I literally can't stop
- B But now I don't need to worry any more.
- C You're known as the first billion author here.
- D But that's not just about money.

Interviewer: You have published six popular books. 7

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: So how has being the first billion author affected your perception of yourself?

Interviewee: I dress better. Well, you can definitely afford better clothes. 8 I think the single biggest thing that money gave me-and obviously I came from a place where I was a single mother and it really was hand to mouth at one point. It was literally as poor as you can get without being homeless at one point. 9 Never.

Interviewer: Are you in a place now where you can accept that you will always be rich?

Interviewee: No.

Interviewer: And will you be writing more?

Interviewee: Oh, definitely. I can't, yeah, 10 Well, I mean, you could tie my hands to my sides, I suppose, but I have to write. For my own mental health I need to write.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentences. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

11. Such experience helps promote one's alertness to other cultures, as well as a better appreciation of one's own culture.
- A. preference B. adjustment C. sensitivity D. response
12. If you always try to find fault with others, it means that you have gained another shortcoming.
- A. ignore B. criticize C. impress D. follow
13. The election will be brought forward to June as so many people are on holiday in July.
- A. prolonged B. adapted C. postponed D. advanced
14. As to the question of refreshments, I should think orange juice and potato chips will be sufficient.
- A. enough B. abundant C. satisfying D. proper
15. Watching these kids grow brings me satisfaction that is difficult to surpass.
- A. obtain B. exceed C. describe D. forget

16. The journal published a series of articles that reviewed the prospects for a new era of “genetic medicine”.
- A. background B. exploration C. survey D. outlook
17. If you don’t slow down and take a break, you’ll be burned out very quickly.
- A. distressed B. Anxious C. exhausted D. upset
18. Following our merging with Smith Brothers, the new company will, from now on, be known as Smith and Murphy Inc.
- A. cooperation B. meeting C. agreement D. combination
19. Only native-born citizens are eligible for the U.S Presidency
- A. required B. qualified C. selected D. elected
20. It was 38 degrees and the air conditioning barely cooled the room.
- A. simply B. quickly C. hardly D. strongly

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Passage One

What did you study at university? If it was something along the lines of law or business, you might want to look away now. That’s because according to new research, which has found a link between our university subjects and our personalities, you have selfish, uncooperative tendencies and are not very in touch with your feelings. On the plus side, you’re probably the life and soul of a party, the findings suggest.

Researchers analyzed data from more than 13,000 university students who were involved in 12 separate studies. From this, they discovered a correlation between the “Big Five” major personality traits and the subjects they were enrolled on.

For example, those studying law, economics, political science and medicine tended to be much more outgoing than those taking other subjects, the study found. But when it came to “agreeable”-the tendency towards being helpful, generous and considerate-the lawyers scored particularly low, as did business and economics students.

Arts and humanities students, as well as those studying psycho and politics scored highly for openness, meaning they were curious, imaginative and in touch with their inner feelings, while economists, engineers, lawyers and scientists scored comparatively low. However, the arts and humanities students also tended to be less conscientious and more nervous, typically exhibiting signs of anxiety and moodiness. Psychology students were not far behind arts and humanities students for these traits.

Study author Anna Vedel, from the University of Aarhus in Denmark, said she was surprised by the results. “The effect sizes show that the differences found are not trivial, far from,” she said. “On the more humorous side

they do confirm our more or less prejudicial stereotypes of the disturbed psychologist, the withdrawn natural scientist, the cynical economist.”

And she said that the findings could help those school pupils who currently have no idea what to study at university, as well as helping academics to plan their lectures. “I’m not arguing that these results should play a major role in either guidance or selection, but it might provide some inspiration for students that are in doubt about study choices and want to make a choice based on more than abilities, for example,” said Dr Vedel. “Or teachers might better understand their student population.”

21. The first paragraph implies that law or business students may _____.
A. be amused by the research B. be interested in the research
C. dislike the research D. enjoy the research
22. According to the research, law students scored particularly low in the trait of _____.
A. generosity B. openness C. anxiety D. selfishness
23. The word “conscientious” (Para.4) probably means “_____”.
A. moody B. sensitive C. curious D. careful
24. Anna Vedel stated that the research
A. confirmed the link between personality and profession
B. showed that the differences were far from significant
C. was not reliable because of its prejudicial observation
D. did not have enough samples to support its findings
25. According to Anna Vedel, the research may help _____.
A. students make wise choices in finding jobs
B. teachers understand their students better
C. students make presentations more academically
D. school pupils go to better universities

Passage Two

AlphaGo’s victory over Go (围棋) champion Lee Se-dol reportedly shocked artificial intelligence experts, who thought such an event was 10 to 15 years away. But if the timing was a surprise, the outcome was not. On the contrary, it was inevitable and entirely foreseeable.

Playing complex games is precisely what computers do supremely well. Just as they beat the world champions at checkers (跳棋) and then chess, they were destined to beat the champion at Go. Yet I don’t believe, as some do, that human defeats like this one presage an era of mass unemployment in which awesomely able computers leave most of us with nothing to do. Advancing technology will profoundly change the nature of high-value human skills and that is threatening, but we aren’t doomed.

The skills of deep human interaction, the abilities to manage the exchanges that occur only between people,

will only become more valuable. Three of these skills stand out. The first, the foundation of the rest, is empathy, which is more than just feeling someone else's pain. It's the ability to perceive what another person is thinking or feeling, and to respond in an appropriate way.

The second is creative problem-solving in groups. Research on group effectiveness shows that the key isn't team cohesion or motivation or even the smartest member's IQ; rather, it's the social sensitivity of the members, their ability to read one another and keep anyone from dominating.

The third critical ability, somewhat surprisingly, is storytelling, which has not traditionally been valued by organizations. Charts, graphs and data analysis will continue to be important, but that's exactly what technology does so well. To change people's minds or inspire them to act, tell them a story.

These skills, though basic to our humanity, are fundamentally different from the skills that have been the basis of economic progress for most of human history, such as logic, knowledge and analysis, which we learned from textbooks and in classrooms. By contrast, the skills of deep human interaction address the often irrational reality of how human beings behave, and we find them not in textbooks but inside ourselves. As computers master ever more complexity, that's where we'll find the source of our continued value.

26. According to the author, AlphaGo's victory _____

- A. could have happened earlier
- B. came as a pleasant surprise
- C. was an expected result
- D. was more a matter of luck

27. The word "presage" (Para.2) is closest in meaning to "_____"

- A. survive
- B. suffer
- C. invent
- D. predict

28. What is the author's attitude towards the human future in face of technology?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Confused.
- C. Worried.
- D. Optimistic.

29. Which of the following is the most fundamental to human interaction?

- A. Social sensitivity of group members to understand each other.
- B. Strong ability to share people's feelings and respond.
- C. Team spirit to make sure that everyone is involved.
- D. Inspirational storytelling to motivate people to act.

30. According to the author, the skills of deep human interaction

- A. are the source of true human values in the future
- B. can work with knowledge to make the world better
- C. are similar to the skills of human logic and analysis
- D. can be learned from textbooks and in classrooms

Passage Three

Last year, I went WWOOFing (Willing Workers on Organic Farms) at a beautiful organic farm in La Reunion. With WWOOFing, volunteers exchange their time and work for food and accommodation. I slept in a cabin in the

woods with hedgehogs (刺猬) digging about in the bushes, all different coloured birds singing in the morning and endless rows of palm trees offering shade from the sun,

For me, one of the best ways to get to know a new place is to work with the land, live with the locals and share meals together. This is why I absolutely love WWOOFing. It has got to be one of the best ways to travel. It is a mutually beneficial exchange where everyone involved prioritises people and environment above profit. You get the time and space to deepen a connection with local communities and nature.

There is a lot to learn and each farm has its own unique way of doing things, depending on the environment, climate and soil. At the farm in La Reunion we planted palm trees to harvest the core of the trunk which can be eaten in salads. Before staying with the farm I had only eaten heart of palm from cans which were nothing in comparison to the real thing, fresh from the ground. When potting up the very beginnings of the palm trees, I felt grateful to be a part of the start of the trees' cycle. I was filled with awe that something so small could grow into something so big and strong.

We also did lots of weeding, which helped me to get to know all kinds of different plants, to be able to identify which ones we could use as herbs/medicine/in salads and. Which were seen as uneatable. I also got to harvest pineapples and guava fruit (番石榴) to make jams which will be sold at the local market.

Of course, not everyone is able to travel far away into the field. The great thing about the skill-share philosophy behind WWOOFing is that it's something we can all do from our own backyard. The focus shifts from money to how we can best support each other in our communities. A fair exchange can make a big difference in the world.

31. WWOOFing enables volunteers to

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. get food and shelter for their work | B. travel around La Reunion for free |
| C. tell the differences between various birds | D. have close contact with wild animals |

32. The author found his farm life in La Reunion quite ----

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. awful | B. rewarding | C. comfortable | D. difficult |
|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|

33. The author did all of the following on the organic farm EXCEPT

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. removing. Weeds | B. planting palm trees |
| C. harvesting fruits | D. collecting vegetables |

34. The philosophy of WWOOFing is to

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. improve local environment | B. make locals live better |
| C. unite different communities | D. Advocate a fair exchange |

35. This passage is mainly about

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. the development of WWOOFing | B. a local WWOOFing community |
| C. a charming WWOOFing experience | D. the system of WWOOFing |

Passage Four

Experts say distracted walking is a growing problem, as people of all ages become more dependent on electronic devices for personal and professional matters. They also note pedestrian deaths have been rising in recent years. In 2005, 11% of all US deaths involved pedestrians, but that number rose to 15% in 2014.

The rise in deaths coincides with states introducing bills that target pedestrians. Some states, such as Hawaii, Arkansas, Illinois, Nevada and New York, continue to introduce legislation every year.

The measure recently introduced by New Jersey assembly woman Pamela Lampitt would ban walking while texting and prohibit pedestrians on public roads from using electronic communication devices unless they are hands-free. Violators would face fines of up to \$50, 15-day imprisonment or both, which is the same penalty as jaywalking(乱穿马路). Half of the fine would be allocated to safety education about the dangers of walking while texting, said Lampitt.

Some see the proposal as an unnecessary government overreach, while others say they understand Lampitt's reasoning. But most agree that people need to be made aware of the issue. "Distracted pedestrians, like distracted drivers, present a potential danger to themselves and drivers on the road," Lampitt said. "An individual crossing the road distracted by their smartphone presents just as much danger to motorists as someone jaywalking and should be held, at minimum, to the same penalty."

The main question raised about the measure, though, is whether it can be enforced consistently by police officers who usually have more pressing matters to deal with. Some feel that rather than imposing a new law, the state should focus on distracted-walking education, Lampitt said the measure was needed to stop and penalize "risky behavior". She cited a National Safety Council report that showed distracted-walking incidents involving cellphones accounted for an estimated 11,101 injuries from 2000 to 2011.

The study found a majority of those injured were female and most were 40 or younger. Talking on the phone was the most prevalent activity at the time of injury, while texting accounted for 12%. Nearly 80% of the injuries occurred as the result of a fall, while 9% occurred from the pedestrian striking a motionless object.

36. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.
- A. the difficulty in enforcing road regulations B. rising deaths caused by distracted walking
C. the dangers of jaywalking on busy streets D. distracted walking involving smartphones
37. The states introducing bills that target pedestrians _____.
- A. have benefited from the bills B. find it hard to carry them out
C. have been promoting the legislation D. will have fewer deaths of pedestrians
38. According to the measure proposed by Lampitt, walking while texting would _____.
- A. become illegal B. involve safety education
C. be blamed publicly D. incur a fine of over \$50
39. Lampitt reasons that distracted pedestrians are as dangerous as _____.
- A. motorists B. speeding drivers C. jaywalkers D. drunk drivers

40. Which of the following would the author of the passage most probably agree with?

- A. Males are more vulnerable to distracted-walking injuries.
- B. Police officers are unhappy with the proposed law.
- C. Safety education is more important than penalty.
- D. Rising distracted-walking incidents call for real attention.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are required to read one quoted blog and the comments on it. The blog and comments are followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

The saying “Clothes Make the Man” dates back some 400 years and it refers to the fact that when people see a well-dressed person, they assume that person is a professional, capable, and (especially in the old days) rich. Therefore, you had to dress like how you wanted to be perceived, what you wanted to eventually achieve. Fast forward 400 years, lots of folks still think the same way. But does it really make a difference?

I happen to be one of those who do not put faith in the old saying. I suppose I might be in the minority but I am a member of an elite club with the likes of Steve Jobs and Bill Gates in my camp.

Perception is not reality; perception is halfway to discovering reality. Perception is drawn from our own impressions, our own belief systems. Is it powerful and influential? Absolutely! Is it all that it seems? Less often than you think. How many times have you cast an initial judgment only to surprise yourself later and learn how you missed out on a great opportunity, person or idea?

Comment 1

In the present era, many associate the well-dressed with being the most successful. It took folks in the business world a long time to overlook the way Steve Jobs wore jeans on the public stage. I did not know Mr. Jobs, though I wish I had. I have heard it said that he invented the concept of “business casual.” In my mind that is as much a matter of self-confidence as it is a matter of taste in clothing.

Comment 2

You are wrong about Steve Jobs. He certainly did care about how he was perceived and his appearance was very much calculated to achieve his desired effect. From his early formal business clothing down to the aggressive casualness of his eventual black turtle neck and jeans uniform, his clothes and the impact they made were clearly foremost in his mind.

Comment 3

It reminds me of the story about the philosopher who goes to a formal dinner party in jeans. When asked if he felt out of place because of his clothes, he looked around and said he hadn’t noticed.

41. Which of the following might the writer of the passage agree with?

- A. Steve Jobs and Bill Gates dress formally.
- B. We should not judge a person by his clothing.

- C. It is clothes that make the man. D. The well-dressed are more likely to succeed.
42. According to. The writer of the passage, perception_____
- A. might prove wrong B. is powerful and reliable
- C. is half reality D. might be worthless to us
43. The writer of Comment 1 seems to
- A. dislike the way Steve Jobs dressed for business occasions
- B. suggest that business people have no taste in clothing
- C. believe that the well-dressed are the most successful
- D. think that Steve Jobs' casualness reflected his self-confidence
44. Speaking of Steve Jobs, the writer of Comment 2
- A. points out that Steve Jobs was a very aggressive person
- B. suggests that he and Steve Jobs used to be in the same club
- C. holds the same view as the writer of the passage
- D. thinks Steve Jobs' casualness was carefully thought out
45. When he went to the dinner party in jeans (Comment 3), the philosopher
- A. thought that people liked his clothes B. was not aware of how his clothes looked
- C. felt quite embarrassed D. considered himself out of place

Part IV Cloze (10minutes, 10points)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with ten blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

The history of transportation is very long and full of changes and inventions. It starts 46 walking, which is not any invention; it just takes energy. People used to walk to get to other places. If you wanted to get somewhere quickly, the 47 way to do that was to run. Actually, the first invention for transportation 48 was the shoe. Centuries ago there were no shoes, and people walked barefoot.

Then people invented 49 to transport themselves and materials from one place to another. In some cultures, people invented sledges (雪橇), 50 are a kind of board that you drag along the ground. You can tie things on the sledge to help carry them, but that you drag along the ground. You can tie things on the sledge to help carry them, but it's a challenging invention 51 if you hit a rock with the sledge as you pull it, the contents can 52. In other cultures, people invented the wheel, which they used to make it easier to move things-and people. That was the beginning of many innovations in transportation.

53 people had wheels they could invent other ways to travel. They could put the wheel on a board and make it a wagon, and then they could 54 that wagon to an ox or a horse and ride as well as carry materials. That wheel led to 55 we have today: trucks, automobiles, and even boats and planes. For example, there were

steamboats that used giant wheels that turned with blades, pushing the water and pushing the boat forward.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 46. A. on | B. at | C. for | D. with |
| 47. A. possible | B. only | C. one | D. just |
| 48. A. probably | B. luckily | C. really | D. formerly |
| 49. A. methods | B. channels | C. ways | D. measures |
| 50. A. what | B. when | C. where | D. which' |
| 51. A. unless | B. but | C. even | D. since |
| 52. A. pull out | B. slip off | C. hold down | D. put down |
| 53. A. Once | B. Then | C. However | D. Yet |
| 54. A. stick | B. make | C. fasten | D. change |
| 55. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. how |

Part V Text Completion (20 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: In this part, there are three incomplete texts with 20 questions. Above each text there are three or four phrases items to be completed. First, use the choices provided in the box to complete the items. Second, use the completed items to fill in the blanks of the text. Mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Text One

A many	B choose	C think of	D ways of
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Phrases:

- A. ___ 56 ___ Only one language
 B. ___ 57 ___ any reason not to
 C. in ___ 58 ___ different ways
 D. the most boring ___ 59 ___ seeing the world

I think every language has a certain way of seeing the world. Each is a whole different world-a whole different mindsets. I couldn't possibly ___ 60 ___ because it would mean really giving up the possibility to be able to see the world ___ 61 ___. So the monolingual lifestyle, for me, is the saddest, the loneliest, ___ 62 ___. There are so many advantages of learning a language; I really can't ___ 63 ___.

Text Two

A known	B idea	C feel
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Phrases:

- A. but it may ___ 64 ___ like forever

B a person may have no 65 what is wrong

C what is 66 as panic disorder

A panic attack is a sudden feeling of terror. Usually it does not last long, 67. The cause can be something as normally uneventful as driving over a bridge or flying in an airplane. And it can happen even if the person has driven over many bridges or flown many times before. A fast heartbeat. Sweaty hands. Difficulty breathing. A lightheaded feeling. At first 68. But these can all be signs of 69. The first appearance usually is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. In some cases it develops after a tragedy, like the death of a loved one, or some other difficult situation.

Text Three

A lights B protect C in the dark

Phrases:

A sit at home 70

B turn off all non-essential 71

C passed a law to 72 the sea

I'm a big fan of trying to save the environment, and this month is the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) annual Earth Hour. Earth Hour is an event where you 73 and power between 8-9 pm, things like your TV and computer. However, you don't just 74 for an hour. Instead, people gather in groups and have fun without using power. Things like dancing, fireworks and musical performances are popular and it's very fun to take part. Earth Hour isn't just about saving energy; people involved in Earth Hour have also planted a forest in Uganda, built solar panels in India and 75 in Argentina.

Paper two

Part VI Translation (10 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese. Write your answer on the *Answer Sheet*.

Books are steadily increasing in size: the average number of pages has grown by 25% over the last 15 years. A study of more than 2,500 books appearing on *New-York Times* bestseller reveals that the average length has increased from 320 pages in 1999 to 400 pages in 2014. James Finlayson, who carried out the study, believed "there's a relatively consistent pattern of growth year on year". For Finlayson, much of this shift can be explained by the industry's shift towards digital. "When you pick up a large book in a shop," he says, "you can sometimes be intimidated. But if you have a big book on a Kindle (e-book), that's not a consideration."

Part VII Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write a composition in no less than 150 words on the topic: **What do you think of advanced artificial**

intelligence? You should write according to the outline given below. Write your composition on the **Answer Sheet**.

Recently, Google's AlphaGo defeated a human Go champion in a series of matches. There has arisen a fear that artificial intelligence will become better than us, and will come to dominate humanity.

List and discuss the reasons why we should or should not fear.

2016 年同等学力英语参考答案

第一部分：口语交际

1 --3 CBA 4 ---6 ABC 7 ---10 CDBA

第二部分：词汇

11 ---15 CBDAB 16 ---20 DCABC

第三部分：阅读理解

21 ---25 CADAB 26 ---30 CDDBA

31 ---35 ABDBC 36 ---40 BCACD 41 ---45 BADDB

第四部分：完型填空

46 ---50 DBACD 51 ---55 DBACA

第五部分：短文完成

56 ---61 BCADAC 62 ---69 DBCBAABC 70 ---75 CABBAC

第六部分：翻译

书的厚度在稳步上升：在过去 15 年里，书的平均页数上升了 25%。一项关于纽约时报畅销书榜上的 2500 本书的调查表明，书本的平均厚度从 1999 年的 320 页上升到了 2014 年的 400 页。James Finlayson 主持了这项调查。他认为“每年都有一个相对同一的增长模式。”对于 Finlayson 来说，很多数据的改变能用产业的改变来解释。“当你从商店挑选一本厚书”，他说，“有时你有感到恐惧。但是，如果是你的 kindle（电子书阅读器）里的一本厚书，就不会有这种顾虑”。

第七部分：写作(略)