

广东省 2015 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: There are 30 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. You should have been more patient _____ that customer.
A. of B. with C. for D. at
2. When I found the seller _____, I went to another shop to buy things.
A. cheating B. cheat C. to cheat D. be cheated
3. My mother and father were invited to the party, but _____ of them went.
A. either B. none C. both D. neither
4. —You haven't lost your ticket, have you?
— I hope _____. I don't want to miss this new film.
A. so B. no C. not D. didn't
5. I'm sorry I cannot see you immediately. But if you wait, I'll see you _____.
A. for a moment B. in a moment C. for the moment D. at the moment
6. —When shall I return the book to you?
—You may _____ this book, I don't want it anymore.
A. get B. remain C. maintain D. keep
7. We don't accept credit card; you have to pay in _____.
A. cash B. coin C. money D. dollar
8. The news _____ banks will charge higher interest comes out in today's TV report.
A. which B. whether C. what D. that
9. _____ on the grassland, I watched the clouds and listened to the singing of the birds.
A. Lying B. Laying C. Lied D. Laid
10. _____ whether robots will one day have vision as good as human vision.
A. What is not yet known B. It is not yet known
C. As is not yet known D. This is not yet known
11. If she _____ here last night, she wouldn't have been caught in the heavy rain.
A. came B. was coming C. would come D. had come
12. My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.



- A. treated B. adjusted C. adopted D. remedied
13. Her ideas sound right, but _____ I'm not completely sure.
A. somehow B. somewhat C. somewhere D. sometime
14. Four is _____ of a dozen.
A. one-fifth B. one quarter C. one half D. one-third
15. He spends _____ 70% of his spare time reading novels or magazines.
A. as many as B. as much as C. as little as D. as few as
16. The hall in our school is _____ to hold 500 people.
A. big enough B. enough big C. very small D. very big
17. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.
A. hurt B. damaged C. spoiled D. harmed
18. This teacher likes to use _____ words and expressions. The students like his classes.
A. every day B. every day's C. everyday D. everyday's
19. A brother _____ not be a friend, but a friend will always treat you like a brother.
A. must B. should C. may D. would
20. The city consists of two parts: Jiangnan and Jiangbei. The former is now the center of trade and finance, and _____, the seat of government.
A. last B. latter C. later D. late
21. Faced with all the difficulties, the girl _____ her former boyfriend for help.
A. turned over B. turned from C. turned to D. turned up
22. Comparatively speaking, of the three civil servants, the girl with long hair is _____.
A. more helpful B. extremely helpful C. very helpful D. the most helpful
23. We had to _____ a lot of noise when the children were at home.
A. come up with B. catch up with C. put up with D. keep up with
24. Her remarks left me wondering _____ she could have changed so suddenly.
A. when B. how C. whether D. that
25. Words can have different meanings depending on the _____ in which they are used.
A. context B. contact C. content D. contrast
26. Technology has indeed had a direct _____ on our life today.
A. change B. effort C. effect D. role
27. Tom took a pile of papers off the desk to make _____ for the new computer.
A. room B. area C. position D. place
28. The street was named _____ George Washington who led the American war for independence.
A. from B. with C. as D. after
29. Lily has no trouble finding the new rail way station because she has a good _____ of direction.
A. feeling B. idea C. knowledge D. sense





30. Can you tell me _____ that makes people love this city so much?

- A. it is what B. what it is C. what is it D. is it what

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

Long ago, an operation had usually to be done while the sick man could feel everything. The sick man had to be held down on a table by force while the doctors did their best for him. He could feel all the pain of his leg or arm was being cut off and his fearful cries filled the room and the hearts of those who watched.

Soon after 1770, Joseph Priestley discovered a gas which is now called “laughing gas”. Laughing gas became known in America. Young men and women went to parties to try it. Most of them spent their time laughing, but one man at a party, Horace Wells, noticed that people didn’t seem to feel pain when they were using this gas. He decided to make an experiment on himself. He asked a friend to help him.

Wells took some of the gas, and his friend pulled out one of Wells’s teeth. Wells felt no pain at all.

As he didn’t know enough about laughing gas, he gave a man less gas than he should have. The man cried out with pain when his tooth was being pulled out.

Wells tried again, but this time he gave too much of the gas, and the man died. Wells never forgot this terrible event.

31. The first paragraph mainly _____.

- A. describes the pain during an operation
B. advises people not to worry about the pain
C. describes how a doctor worked before
D. introduces a new product

32. It can be inferred that the gas is called “laughing gas” because _____.

- A. it makes people happy B. it makes people laugh
C. it stops pain D. it kills illness

33. In order to test the laughing gas, Wells first _____.

- A. went to parties to try it B. made an experiment on his friend
C. did an experiment on himself D. pulled out one of his teeth himself

34. Wells did the experiment again and again in order to _____.

- A. test the quality of laughing gas
B. practice doing operation



C. make laughing gas himself

D. find out the right dose of laughing gas

35. According to the passage, laughing gas can be used _____.

A. for curing all kinds of diseases

B. for all kinds of operations

C. just for pulling tooth out

D. just for adults

Passage 2

The status given to waiters in a restaurant varies in different parts of the world. For example, in some places working as a waiter is seen as having low status, like being a servant. In other places, it is viewed as a useful and important role and people who do the job well are respected.

Eddie Lam has been a waiter for four years and clearly thinks he has a good job. He is proud that he knows how to give good service to guests in the restaurant where he works. "I enjoy learning about people—their likes, dislikes and their moods. I make an effort to show them that I care," he explains. "It takes experience to understand how to make someone happy." Eddie knows that when he talks about his customers, it may sound like he is talking about his friends or his family. "There are actually many similarities in the relationship, although the relationship between waiter and customer may only last a short time," he laughs.

Eddie believes that waiters have to be very observant. They need to notice quickly when a customer is bothered, for example, if they don't have a knife, or if they want a glass of water. It is also important for them to recognize when someone is in a hurry or when a couple want to be left undisturbed for a while. And all things should happen without the customers realizing; they just get what they want. He points out that when service is good, the customers are often not aware of it. However, if customers receive bad service in a restaurant, they usually react very quickly.

"I suppose the tips left by customers are part of my financial reward," says Eddie, "but I also get a lot of satisfaction just from seeing customers relaxing and enjoying their meals."

36. According to the passage, waiters' social status is _____.

A. very low everywhere

B. very high in the U. S

C. like that of a servant

D. different in different countries

37. Eddie Lam enjoys being a waiter because _____.

A. he is good at communicating with the customers

B. he makes friends with the customers

C. he likes talking with the strangers



D. he can get a lot of tips

38. According to Eddie Lam, waiters should _____.

A. keep asking the customers what they want

B. keep quite while serving the customers

C. help without being asked for

D. get everything ready beforehand

39. It is implied in the passage that customers are very _____.

A. grateful to good service

B. sensitive to bad service

C. difficult to deal with

D. friendly to waiters

40. Eddie Lam thinks that he gets _____.

A. rewards and meals from his boss

B. a lot of money from his customers

C. both money and happiness from his job

D. little money but more satisfaction from his job

Passage 3

Most people agree that the direct, assertive (过分自信的) American personality is a virtue, but it sometimes surprises foreigners. In many cultures, respect for older people or those in positions of authority keeps others from expressing their true feelings. But in the U. S, children often argue with their parents, students may disagree with their teachers, and citizens may express opposition to the actions of the government. If the soup has anything in it or the meat is too tough to eat, the diner can complain to the waiter; if the boss makes a mistake, an employee will politely point it out.

Some straight talk about the American character must include the admission that Americans have their faults. The extremely competitive nature of Americans is probably their worst fault. Of course, competition isn't always bad. As a matter of fact, it promotes excellence by encouraging individuals and businesses to try to do their best. But the desire to get ahead of others sometimes causes people to do things that are unkind and even dishonest. Also, Americans admire what is practical, fast, efficient, and fresh. Sometimes they fail to understand and appreciate practices that have greater respect for more traditional, leisurely ways of doing things. On the other hand, people from other cultures may dislike the practical, challenging American lifestyle.

Despite culture differences, most foreigners give Americans credit for their virtues. Americans are generally viewed as friendly, adaptable, energetic, and kind-hearted. Most newcomers to the U.S. Like Americans, the feeling is usually mutual. Perhaps the greatest American virtue is a deep interest in new ideas and new people. In a nation of immigrants, the foreigner does not remain an outsider for long.





41. The first paragraph tells us that Americans _____.

- A. are straightforward
- B. show no respect to teachers
- C. don't like their government
- D. like arguing with each other

42. One of the faults in the American character is _____.

- A. their dishonesty
- B. their inefficiency
- C. their strong desire for freshness
- D. their strong desire to get ahead of others

43. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. life in America is relaxing
- B. Americans don't like foreigners
- C. Americans get along well with immigrants
- D. Americans have more faults than virtues

44. The last sentence of the passage implies that foreigners in America _____.

- A. won't stay long there
- B. won't like the country
- C. will soon feel at home there
- D. will soon find a job there

45. The passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. the American virtues
- B. the American character
- C. the American faults
- D. the American lifestyle

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Passage 4

We are all interested in equality, but while some people try to protect the school examination system in the name of equality, others, still in the name of equality, want only to destroy it.

Any society which is interested in equality of opportunity and standards of achievement must regularly test its pupils. The standards may be changed—no examination is perfect—but to have no tests or examinations would mean the end of equality and of standards. There are groups of people who oppose this view and who do not believe either in examinations or in any controls in school or on teachers. This would mean everything would depend on luck since every pupil would depend on the values and the purpose of each teacher.

Without examinations, employers will look for employees from the highly respected schools and from families known to them — form of **favoritism** will replace equality. At the moment, the bright child from an ill-respected



school can show certificates to prove he is suitable for a job, while the lack of a certificate indicates the unsuitability of a dull child attending a well-respected school. This defense of excellence and opportunity would disappear if examinations were taken away, and the bright child from a poor family would be a prisoner of his school's reputation, unable to compete for employment with the child from the favored school.

The opponents of the examination system suggest that examinations are an evil force because they show differences between pupils. According to these people, there must be no special, different academic class. They have even suggested that there should be no form of difference in sport or any other area: all jobs or posts should be filled by unsystematic selection. The selection would be made by people who themselves are probably selected by some computer.

46. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. equality
B. the society
C. the school
D. the examination system
47. Those who support examinations believe that without examinations, _____.
A. there will be no equality nor standards
B. the bright child will have no opportunity
C. the employers will favor the dull child
D. schools for bright children would lose their reputation
48. The word "favoritism" in paragraph 3 is used to describe the phenomenon that _____.
A. bright children usually get better jobs
B. poor children with certificates are favored in job markets
C. children attending ordinary schools achieve great success
D. children from well-respected schools will have good jobs
49. Those who are against the examination system will agree that _____.
A. pupils shouldn't be divided into "the bright" and "the dull"
B. special classes are necessary to keep the school standards
C. school reputation is important in the job market
D. family background is important in the job market
50. The passage mainly focuses on _____.
A. schools and certificates
B. examinations and equality
C. opportunity and employment
D. standards and reputation



Part III Cloze (15%)

Directions: There are 15 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.

Many people wrongly believe that when they reach old age, their families will place them in nursing homes. They will be 51 in the hands of strangers for the rest of their life. Their 52 will visit them only occasionally, and more often, they will not have any 53 visitors. The truth is that this idea is 54 unfortunate imaginary story. In fact, family members will provide over 80 percent of the care 55 elderly people need.

Samuel Prestoon, a sociologist, studies 56 the American family is changing. He reports that by the time the average American couple reaches 40 years of age, they will have more parents 57 children. 58, because people today live longer after an illness than people did years 59, family members must provide long term care.

More psychologists have found that all caregivers share a common characteristic. They believe that they are the best people 60 the job. In other words, they feel that they could do the job better than anyone else. Social workers 61 caregivers to find out why they took on the responsibility of caring for an elderly relative. Many caregivers believe they have 62 to help their relatives. Some state that helping others 63 them feel more useful. Others hope that by helping 64 now, they will deserve care when they become old and dependent. Caring for the elderly and 65 care of can be a mutually satisfying experience for everyone who might be involved.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 51. A. left | B. living | C. leaving | D. sent |
| 52. A. workers | B. children | C. parents | D. caregivers |
| 53. A. continuous | B. constant | C. regular | D. normal |
| 54. A. the | B. / | C. a | D. an |
| 55. A. that | B. what | C. when | D. where |
| 56. A. when | B. how | C. what | D. where |
| 57. A. to | B. with | C. as | D. than |
| 58. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Moreover | D. Whereas |
| 59. A. before | B. ago | C. later | D. lately |
| 60. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. over |
| 61. A. questioned | B. interviewed | C. inquired | D. asked |
| 62. A. admiration | B. task | C. necessity | D. responsibility |
| 63. A. causes | B. enables | C. makes | D. gets |
| 64. A. someone | B. anyone | C. everyone | D. anybody |
| 65. A. having taken | B. being taken | C. be taking | D. to take |



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.

66. 请代表学生用英语写一份关于举办英语演讲比赛的通知，内容应包括演讲主题、参加人员、比赛时间、地点等。

