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南昌理工学院2014年专升本考试试卷

高级英语

(满分: 100 分)

题目	一	二	三	四	五	总分	复核人
得分							

注意事项:

考生须用钢笔、水笔或圆珠笔将答案直接答在试卷上。

得分	评卷人	复核人

一. Filling the blanks(2'×5=10)

Directions: complete the sentences with the translation of what is given in the bracket in the proper form.

- _____ (进入) to this university is by examination only.
- I was too ___ (昏昏欲睡) to stay till the end of the show the other day.
- You can be ___ (充满敬意的) without being too humble.
- Thick clouds quickly ___ (使转暗) the sky before the rain fell.
- Her moods are as ___ (变化不定) as the weather.

二. Filling the blanks(2'×5=10)

得分	评卷人	复核人

Directions: complete the sentences, using the expressions listed below.

be supposed to do s.th	make sense	bring about
run into	come to terms with	

- The new policy has _____ great changes in their lives.
- Joe lost control of his bike and _____ a tree.
- She had to _____ being left alone at home after her parents went to live with her brother.
- What time are you _____ to be there?
- It _____ to save money while you can.

得分	评卷人	复核人

三. Multiple Choices: (1.5'×20=30)

Directions: In this section, you are given 20 questions, beneath each of which are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You are to make the best choice either to complete the incomplete statement or to answer the question. 1.5 point is given to each correct choice.

- If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she

_____.

A. does B. has done C. will do D. would do

2. How much_____, it will be worth it.

A. does the watch cost B. costs the watch

C. the watch will cost D. the watch costs

3. My wife would rather they _____ about the matter any more.

A. don't talk B. won't talk C. didn't talk D. are not talking

4. When the soldier came to, he found he _____ by an old woman.

A. looked after B. was looking after

C. was being looked after D. had been looked after

5. Do you remember _____ to Prof. Smith during your last visit?

A. to be introduced B. having introduced

C. being introduced D. to have introduced

6. I don't know whether it will rain or not, but if it _____ rain, I shall stay at home.

A. will B. does C. did D. shall

7. _____ you have a pleasant journey!

A. Can B. Will C. May D. Shall

8. If there were life on Mars, such life forms _____ unable to survive on the earth.

A. would be B. were C. are D. will be

9. _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.

A. Had they arrived B. Were they arriving

C. Would they arrive D. Were they to arrive

10. Without the storm, we _____ much earlier.

A. should arrive B. should have arrived

C. would arrive D. might arrive

11. Wouldn't you rather your child _____ to bed early?

A. go B. would go C. went D. goes

12. Sometimes I wish I _____ in a different time and a different place.

A. be living B. were living C. would live D. would have lived

13. I started to listen to other students _____ social problems.

A. to discuss B. discuss C. to discussing D. to be discussed

14. He was ashamed _____ to pass the exam.

A. to fail B. to have failed C. to be failed D. to be failing

15. There are four _____ on the lake.

A. geeses B. goose C. geeses D. geese

16. They believed that land did not belong to people but _____ people belong to land.

A. that B. when C. where D. how

17. I will give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.

A. whomever B. someone C. whoever D. anyone

18. His first question was _____ Tom had arrived yet.

A. if B. that C. whether D. what

19. That's the best film _____ I have ever seen.

A. which B. who C. that D. whom

20. The sound of the violin became fainter and fainter _____ it was heard no more.

A. since B. after C. until D. as soon as

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四、Reading Comprehension (2'×15=30)

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Directions: In this section, you are given 15 questions, beneath each of which are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You are to make the best choice either to complete the incomplete statement or to answer the question. 2 point is given to each correct choice.

Passage One

TORONTO --- The chairman of the World Anti-Doping Agency said Friday his agency would complete 3,500 drug tests in the 12 months before the Salt Lake fames, including 1,200 in the two months before the opening ceremonies.

“What we want... is that our Olympic athletes and Olympic champions are heroes, not just winners,” said Dick Pound, a longtime IOC official.

Pound, who will head a new commission charged with reducing the size and cost of the Olympics, told a Montreal news conference that 2,500 out-of-competition tests have been conducted on athletes from 75 countries, with 24 possible positive results. More analysis was required to determine if any of the 24 possible positive results showed actual use of illegal drugs.

Pound said his World Anti-Doping Agency is creating the conditions for dope-free sports. The eventual goal is a single global anti-doping code embraced by the IOC and the governments of Olympic countries, Pound said. Such a code could be in place in time for the 2004 Games in Athens, he said.

“We’ll be able to find anyone we need to find wherever they are, anywhere in the world,” he said. “That is going to give other athletes who don’t cheat a greater confidence... that there is no cheating going on. At that stage, our role switches over

from testers to observers,” he said.

- How many drug tests will be conducted before the Salt Olympic Games?
 - 4,700
 - 1,200
 - 3,500
 - 2,300
- What can be inferred from the statement “...our Olympic athletes and Olympic champions are heroes, not just winners”?
 - All Olympic winners are heroes.
 - Some Olympic athletes are only winners, not heroes.
 - Some heroes are Olympic winners.
 - All of the Olympic champions are both heroes and winners.
- According to the third paragraph, which of the following statements is true?
 - 24 results showed the accrual use of illegal drugs.
 - The commission will make more analysis of all the 2,500 tests.
 - 24 out of 2,500 tests showed possible positive results.
 - 2,500 tests will be conducted on athletes after the Olympic Games
- The eventual goal of World Anti-Doping Agency is _____.
 - to set an anti-doping code for the 2004 Olympic Games
 - to tell the general public the danger of taking illegal drugs
 - to set different anti-doping codes for different countries
 - to set a single anti-doping code accepted by the governments of Olympic countries
- According to Pound, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - Anyone who has taken the illegal drugs will be found out.
 - Drug tests will make the competition fair play.
 - All athletes seem to have taken the illegal drugs.
 - The role of the Agency will probably be changed in the future.

Passage Two

Over the past decade, the environmental movement has exploded onto the mind of mainstream consumers, a fact not lost on marketers and advertisers. Green advertising; started in the mid-1980s when issues of the environment muscled their way to the forefront of marketing. Advertisers saw the consumer desire for environmentally safe products and tried to meet the demand as quickly as possible. Not surprisingly, this first wave suffered from rough and poorly conceived marketing efforts. Many advertisers embraced a genuine concern for the environment. But consumers realized that some companies made false claims and exploited the movement, using such nebulous terms as “environmentally friendly” and “green”. Consumers grew wary of environmental appeals, and advertisers reacted by reducing its emphasis, to avoid future trouble, many companies waited for state and federal governments to define terms and provide legal guidelines, which paved the road to a second wave. In 1992 the Federal Trade Commission established guidelines for green marketing, followed shortly by state governments. California passed particularly strict laws, setting definitions for terms like “ozone friendly”, “biodegradable” and “recycled”.

According to the state’s court, “California seeks to guard against potentially specious; claims or ecological puffery about products with minimal environmental attributes.” Texas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Tennessee, Connecticut, and Washington soon followed the Golden State’s lead. The rigid regulations have left a number of advertisers confused and frustrated, although some feel that environmental claims have already peaked and are on their way out. Some believe that we’ve now entered green advertising’s third wave, where environmental concern is now part of the mainstream.

6. What were some early problems with Green advertisements?

- A. They were expensive. B. No one believed them.
C. They were unsuccessful. D. They were often deceptive.

7. What was the response by consumers?

- A. Consumers were responsible. B. Consumers were hostile.
C. Consumers didn’t care all the time. D. Consumers got tired of it.

8. How did Green advertisements change after the first wave?

- A. They became more popular. B. They were more regulated.
C. They became better produced. D. They became less honest.

9. When did the green third wave come?

- A. When environmental concern rise.
B. When advertisers are self-regulating themselves.
C. When advertisements become very regulated.
D. When the mainstream also becomes concerned about it.

10. Which of the following state takes the lead in guarding against ecological puffery of products with minimal environmental attributes?

- A. Massachusetts. B. Texas
C. California. D. Connecticut.

Passage Three

Most shoplifters agree that the January sales offer wonderful opportunities for the hard-working thief. With the shops so crowded and the staff so busy, it does not require any extraordinary talent to help ourselves to one or two little things and escape unnoticed. It is known, in the business, as “hoisting”. But the hoisting game is not what it used to be. Even at the height of the sales, shoplifters today never know if they are being watched by one of those evil little balls that hang from the

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ceilings of so many department stores above the most desirable goods. As if that was not trouble enough for them, they can now be filmed at work and obliged to attend a showing of their performance in court.

Selfridges was the first big London store to install closed-circuit video-tape equipment to watch its sales floors. In October last year the store won its first court case for shoplifting using as evidence a videotape clearly showing a couple stealing dresses. It was an important test case which encouraged other stores to install similar equipment. When the balls, called sputniks, first make an appearance in shops it was widely believed that their only function was to frighten shoplifters. Their somewhat ridiculous appearance, the curious holes and red lights going on and off, certainly make the theory believable. It did not take long, however, for serious shoplifters to start showing suitable respect. Soon after the equipment was in operation at Selfridges, store detective Brian Chadwick was sitting in the control room watching a woman secretly putting bottles of perfume into her bag.

“As she turned to go,” Chadwick recalled, “she suddenly looked up at the *sputnik* and stopped. She could not possibly have seen that the camera was trained on her because it is completely hidden, but she must have had a feeling that I was looking at her.”

“For a moment she paused, but then she returned to counter and started putting everything back when she had finished, she opened her bag towards the camera to show it was empty and hurried out of the store.”

11. January is a good month for shoplifters because _____.
 A. they don't need to wait for staff to serve them
 B. they don't need any previous experience as thieves
 C. there are so many people in the store

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D. January sales offer wonderful opportunities for them

12. The sputniks hanging from the ceiling are intended _____.
 A. to watch the most desirable goods
 B. to make films that can be used as evidence
 C. to frighten shoplifters by their appearance
 D. to be used as evidence against shoplifters

13. The case last October was important because _____.
 A. the store got the dresses back
 B. the equipment was able to frighten shoplifters
 C. other shops found out about the equipment
 D. the kind of evidence supplied was accepted

14. The woman stealing perfume _____.
 A. guessed what the sputniks were for
 B. was frightened by its shape
 C. could see the camera filming her
 D. knew that the detective had seen her

15. The woman's action before leaving the store shows that she _____.
 A. was sorry for what she had done
 B. was afraid she would be arrested
 C. decided she didn't want what she had picked up.
 D. wanted to prove she had not intended to steal anything

得分	评卷人	复核人

五、Writing (1×20=20)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Aid-Education in China**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given in Chinese below:*

1. 每年，高校许多大学生受到鼓舞去贫困地区支教。
2. 支教活动的意义。
3. 我的看法。

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