



机密☆启用前

2013 年福建省普通高职(专科)专升本招生统一考试

大学英语 试卷

(考试时间 120 分钟, 满分 150 分)

考生答题注意事项:

1、答题前, 考生务必在试题卷、答题卡规定的地方填写自己的准考证号、姓名(答题卡背面只需填写姓名)。考生要认真核对答题卡粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与考生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。

2、本试卷分为两部分, 第一部分为选择题, 第二部分为非选择题。选择题每小题选出答案后, 用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。非选择题用0.5毫米黑色签字笔并严格按照题号顺序在答题卡上书写作答, 在试题卷上作答无效。

3、考试结束后, 考生必须将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

4、合理安排答题空间, 超出答题区域无效。

第一部分 选择题

1. Vocabulary and Structure (45 points, 1.5 for each)

**Directions:** In this section, there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the **ONE** that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

1. If you want to get a better grade, you should \_\_\_\_\_ the notes again before the exam.  
A. get over      B. go over      C. turn over      D. take over
2. All visitors to our village \_\_\_\_\_ with kindness.  
A. are treated      B. are treating      C. treat      D. will treat
3. The old town has narrow streets and small houses \_\_\_\_\_ were built close to each other.  
A. they      B. where      C. which      D. what
4. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful the flower is! I'll take it.  
A. What a      B. What      C. How      D. How a
5. It is the most interesting film that I \_\_\_\_\_ since I came to our college.  
A. see      B. seeing      C. had seen      D. have seen
6. -Can I come and have a look at your new house?  
-Yes, \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. please don't      B. by all means      C. I agree      D. no way
7. Miss Chen had no sooner finished her speech \_\_\_\_\_ the students started cheering.  
A. when      B. than      C. as      D. since
8. She likes \_\_\_\_\_ tea \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, but some water.  
A. neither; nor      B. neither; or      C. both; and      D. either; or
9. It is \_\_\_\_\_ who always helps the poor kids.  
A. they      B. them      C. he      D. him
10. \_\_\_\_\_ good service, the restaurant offers different kinds of local dishes.



- A. Apart from      B. Far from      C. But for      D. Regardless of
11. Find ways to praise your children often, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll find they are willing to open their hearts to you.  
A. till      B. or      C. but      D. and
12. \_\_\_\_\_ exercise is very important, \_\_\_\_\_ it's never a good idea to exercise too much.  
A. Although; /      B. Although; but      C. If; but      D. Unless; but
13. We all feel \_\_\_\_\_ our duty to make our hometown more beautiful.  
A. that      B. this      C. one      D. it
14. Mark likes swimming and playing basketball, so \_\_\_\_\_ his brothers.  
A. does      B. do      C. is      D. are
15. Amy's parents died when she was a child, so she was \_\_\_\_\_ by her uncle.  
A. rose      B. fed up      C. raised up      D. brought up
16. The speaker couldn't make himself \_\_\_\_\_ because of the noise.  
A. heard      B. to hear      C. hearing      D. being heard
17. The town was named \_\_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause of revolution.  
A. for      B. by      C. after      D. about
18. The plane would \_\_\_\_\_ at ten sharp if it had not been for the storm.  
A. have taken off      B. take off      C. taking off      D. took off
19. They have just bought a few machines which are \_\_\_\_\_ to those used in most factories.  
A. simpler      B. better      C. superior      D. greater
20. My dad won't take me to the Disneyland tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ I finish my homework tonight.  
A. without      B. unless      C. except      D. besides
21. The basketball match was televised \_\_\_\_\_ from the U. S. A.  
A. alive      B. lively      C. live      D. living
22. I don't think it is possible for the workers to complete the bridge \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in such a short time      B. in so a short time  
C. in such short a time      D. in a so short time
23. If you give me your photo, I will give you mine \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in place      B. in back      C. in danger      D. in return
24. Mr. Green seemed to be a gentleman at the first sight but it \_\_\_\_\_ that he was a man with bad temper.  
A. turned to      B. turned up      C. turned on      D. turned out
25. The man to \_\_\_\_\_ my teacher is speaking is our school master.  
A. him      B. whom      C. that      D. who
26. I'll never \_\_\_\_\_ myself if she is hurt by my behavior.  
A. forget      B. forgive      C. remember      D. forward
27. I often watch movies on TV but \_\_\_\_\_ I go to the cinema with my friends.  
A. some time      B. any time      C. sometimes      D. anytime
28. The new manager explained to the staff that she hoped to \_\_\_\_\_ new procedures to save time and money.  
A. manufacture      B. establish      C. control      D. restore
29. The little girl tried her best to \_\_\_\_\_ some excuse for being late for class.



- A. invite                      B. invent                      C. insist                      D. discover

30. Jack's grandfather lives \_\_\_\_\_ in a small village, but he doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. alone; alone              B. lonely; lonely              C. alone; lonely              D. lonely; alone

## II. Cloze (30 points, 1.5 for each)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the **ONE** that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

I love my life, however, it hasn't been a lot of fun as I've been ill for 28 years.

Music has always been a great love of mine and, in my 20s, when my 31 was more manageable, I enjoyed ten years as a professional singer in restaurants, playing and 32 folk songs. 33 that was years ago and times have changed. 34 I live with mother on a country farm.

Two years ago, I 35 that I would need to have some kind of extra work to make up for my disability pension (残疾抚恤金). 36 I needed to sleep in the afternoons. I was limited in my 37. I decided that I would consider 38 to sing in restaurants.

My family are all musicians, so I was recognized when I went 39 our local music store. I explained that I wanted to sing again but using recorded karaoke music. I knew that discs were very expensive and I really didn't have a lot of 40 to get started. And 41 you find only three to four songs out of ten on a disc that you can 42 use.

When I told the owner of the shop about my 43, he gave me a long, thoughtful 44. "This means a lot to you, doesn't it?" he said. "Come with me."

He led me 45 the crowded shop and then to a bench with a large professional karaoke box on it. He 46 his large hand lovingly on his treasure and said, "I have 800 karaoke songs in here. You can take your pick and I'll record them 47 you. That should get you started."

I could have cried. Thanking him, I made a time with him to 48 to all the songs and choose 49 that I could sing. I have come full circle with his help.

His 50 still warms my heart and makes me do just that bit extra, when I have the chance.

- |                   |              |                  |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. loneliness | B. sadness   | C. tiredness     | D. sickness     |
| 32. A. dancing    | B. singing   | C. making        | D. reading      |
| 33. A. Gladly     | B. Happily   | C. Unfortunately | D. Surprisingly |
| 34. A. Now        | B. Then      | C. Sometime      | D. Meanwhile    |
| 35. A. wanted     | B. decided   | C. made          | D. had          |
| 36. A. If         | B. As        | C. Before        | D. Though       |
| 37. A. movement   | B. condition | C. positions     | D. choices      |
| 38. A. getting up | B. living up | C. going back    | D. reaching out |
| 39. A. into       | B. away      | C. out           | D. for          |
| 40. A. time       | B. money     | C. energy        | D. knowledge    |
| 41. A. never      | B. once      | C. seldom        | D. often        |
| 42. A. actually   | B. hardly    | C. nearly        | D. formerly     |
| 43. A. job        | B. family    | C. idea          | D. offer        |
| 44. A. face       | B. view      | C. look          | D. sight        |
| 45. A. over       | B. along     | C. towards       | D. through      |
| 46. A. covered    | B. placed    | C. threw         | D. hit          |
| 47. A. for        | B. to        | C. by            | D. from         |



48. A. write                      B. work                      C. listen                      D. hear  
49. A. more                      B. the ones                      C. few                      D. the rest  
50. A. courage                      B. anger                      C. kindness                      D. trust

### III. Reading Comprehension (45 points)

#### Section A (30 points, 2 for each)

**Directions:** There are 3 passages in this part, Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best **ONE** and mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER SHEET**. **Questions 51-55 are based on the following passage:**

A man took a pair of shoes to a shoe repair shop and said to the shoemaker, "I'd like you to repair these shoes for me, please."

"Certainly, sir," the shoemaker said.

"When will they be ready?" the man asked.

"I'm a bit busy, but they will be ready for you on Thursday," he said.

"That's fine," the man said and left the shop.

The next morning he received a letter, offering him a job in another country. Within 24 hours he was on an airplane to his new job.

Twenty years passed and he returned to his hometown.

He remembered his shoes.

"They were a good pair of shoes," he thought, "I wonder if the shoemaker is still there and still has them. I'll go and see." The same shop, although he was an old man by now.

"Good morning," he said to the shoemaker, "Twenty years ago, I brought in a pair of shoes. Do you still have them?"

"Name?" the old shoemaker asked.

"Smith," the man said.

"I'll go and see. They may be in the back."

The shoemaker went out to the back of his shop and a few minutes later returned, carrying a pair of shoes.

"Here they are," he said, "One pair of brown shoes. I'm a bit busy now, but they'll be ready on Thursday."

51. Why did the man go to a shoemaker?

- A. They were old friends.  
B. He wanted him to make a new pair of shoes.  
C. He wanted him to repair a pair of shoes.  
D. He had a very old pair of boots and wanted it repaired.

52. Why didn't the man return to the shoe repair shop on Thursday?

- A. He forgot.                      B. He went to another country.  
C. He was too lazy.                      D. He knew the shoes would not be ready.

53. The man was away from his hometown \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. until Thursday                      B. until the next morning  
C. for about 20 years                      D. for a few days

54. What did the man do when he returned to his hometown?

- A. He looked for a new job.                      B. He bought a new pair of shoes.  
C. He visited all his friends.                      D. He went to the shoemaker.





55. In the end, the man found that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his shoes were still there, but the shoemaker didn't repair them
- B. his shoes were not there
- C. the shoemaker had repaired the shoes
- D. the shoemaker had lost the shoes

**Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage:**

Ian Pearson sees a convergence (会聚点) between clever computers and biotechnology, the coming of implanted chips and enhanced mental ability. Both machines and humans will have access to a global net with instant access to the world's knowledge. But Pearson also fears that it could divide the world into two classes—those with access to this knowledge and those without. Clearly, there is a risk in losing control of things which are capable of thinking. Pearson expects machines to be as smart as humans by 2050. After that, computers will continue to get even smarter.

The trouble with the digital revolution, says MIT Media Lab director Neil Gershenfeld in his book **When Things Start to Think**, is that computers may have speeded up many of the processes of modern life, but they still remain relatively difficult to use. "Most computers are nearly blind, deaf and dumb," says Gershenfeld. The speed of the computer is increasingly much less of a concern than the difficulty:

- 1. in telling it what you want it to do, or
- 2. in understanding what it has done, or
- 3. in using it where you want to go, rather than where it can go.

What's needed now, he concludes, is digital evolution. The real challenge is how to create systems with many parts that can work together and change, combining the physical world with the digital world.

If we can manage the development so that they (thinking machines) stay our friends, in just a few years we'll see progress in every area of life that makes the past centuries look like all of us have been asleep.

"Evolution is a result of interaction," says Gershenfeld. "And information technology is greatly changing how we interact. Therefore it's not crazy to think about the influence of this on evolution."

56. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Computers will become smarter and smarter.
- B. The image of things will be different in the future.
- C. The speed of computers is much less of a concern.
- D. Computers will divide the world into two classes.

57. According to Pearson, \_\_\_\_\_ are the two classes into which the world will be divided.

- A. those who study computers in their spare time and those who don't
- B. those who have computers to sell and those who haven't
- C. those who can use computers to learn knowledge and those who can't
- D. those who are smarter than computers and those who aren't

58. According to Neil Gershenfeld, \_\_\_\_\_ is needed now.

- A. greater speed of computer development and the process of life
- B. a digital evolution that combines the physical world and the digital one
- C. teaching computers to communicate and be friends with man



D. teaching computers so that they're able to speak, listen and see

59. What does the sentence "in just a few years we'll see progress in every area of life that makes the past centuries look like we've all been asleep" suggest?

A. We have been sleeping for thousands of years according to computers.

B. The digital evolution has progressed very slowly during the last few years.

C. Comparatively speaking, progress of the past centuries was really very slow.

D. We can work for a few years to make progress in the digital evolution possible.

60. What leads to evolution according to the passage?

A. Information

B. Revolution

C. Computers

D. Interaction

**Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage:**

"University-the best time of your life." All my parent's friends, and my many uncles and aunts, said the same thing to me, despite the fact that none of them had ever been to one. However, I thought there had to be something in what they were saying, and as the day approached when I would start my higher education, I felt a growing excitement.

And then university actually began and for the first term I was terribly miserable, I'd chosen a university that was a long way from home, and in those first few months, how I regretted not having taken my parents' advice and gone to the very good university a short bus ride away. I was very homesick and everything about the university seemed alien(陌生的) to me, lecturers and the other students. I felt as if I was on another planet, and, although I could cope with the work, had great difficulty finding anyone I felt comfortable talking to.

But the next term things changed. I started chatting to two girls who had rooms on the same floor as me and we became friends. They introduced me to a few more people I got on with, and suddenly there was a group of us who did everything together. We were all quite serious, and intended to be successful, and this, as well as the fact that I found the university work very interesting, meant that I began to develop intellectually. But this isn't to say we didn't have fun—we did, there were parties most weekends and by my second year, I knew a lot of interesting people. When I left, having got a very good degree, I had to confess that I'd had a wonderful time at university, and it was hard to believe life could get any better.

61. "University-the best time of your life." is a saying that the writer\_\_\_\_\_.

A. agrees with

B. thinks is often true

C. thinks is sometimes true

D. says is not true for her

62. The writer tells us that her parents' friends and many of her uncles and aunts\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had all been to university

B. had all gone to university

C. had never been to university

D. didn't like to go to university

63. During the first term, the writer\_\_\_\_\_.

A. found the work difficult

B. was on another planet

C. went home a lot

D. felt miserable all the time

64. During the next term the writer met a group of people who\_\_\_\_\_.

A. felt the most important thing was to have fun

B. were like her and wanted to do well in life

C. introduced her to a lot of interesting people

D. had rooms on the same floor as her

65. The writer feels that during her time at university she\_\_\_\_\_.

A. should have worked more fun

B. should have worked harder



C. worked too hard

D. worked hard and also had fun

## 第二部分 非选择题

(请用0.5毫米黑色签字笔并严格按照题号顺序在答题卡上书写作答)

### Section B Short Answer Questions (15 points, 3 for each)

**Directions:** Answer each of the following questions in no more than **5 words**.

For 99% of human history, people took their food from the world around them. They ate all that they could find, and then moved on. Then around 10,000 years ago, about 1% of human history, people learned to farm the land.

The kind of food we eat depends on which part of the world we live in, or which part of our country we live in. For example, in the south of China they eat rice, but in the north they eat noodles. In European countries near the sea, people eat a lot of fish. In central Europe, away from the sea, people don't eat so much fish, but they eat more meat. For example, in Germany and Poland, there are hundreds of different kinds of sausages.

In North America, Australia, and Europe, people eat with knives and forks. In China, people eat with chopsticks. In parts of India and the Middle East, people use their fingers to pick up food.

Nowadays it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to another. We can eat whatever we like, at any time of the year. In Britain, bananas come from Africa; rice comes from India or the U. S. A.; strawberries come from Chile or Spain. Food is a very big business. But people in poor countries are still hungry while people in rich countries eat too much.

66. When did people learn to farm the land?

Around \_\_\_\_\_.

67. What do people eat in central Europe away from the sea?

People don't eat so much fish, but they eat \_\_\_\_\_.

68. What do people in North America, Australia, and Europe eat with?

They eat with \_\_\_\_\_.

69. In which area do people use their fingers to pick up food?

In parts of \_\_\_\_\_.

70. Do rich countries need food from others?

\_\_\_\_\_.

### IV. Writing (30 points)

**Directions :** For this part you are required to write a letter in English about 100 words according to the requirements given below.

假定你是林胜, 将于今年七月从大学毕业。你从报纸上得知A&B公司要招聘一名英文秘书, 你很感兴趣。请给公司写一封求职信, 包括下列要点:

1. 年龄;
2. 学习情况及英语水平; (good, excellent etc.)
3. 兴趣和特长; (be good at, be interested in, favorite etc.)
4. 性格特点。 (active, warm-hearted etc.)

Feb.28, 2013

Dear Sir or Madam,

I learned from the newspaper that your company needs an English secretary. \_\_\_\_\_



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I'm looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Lin Sheng



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