

**III. 模拟试题及参考答案**  
**河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试**  
**英语/商务英语模拟试题**

(考试时间: 150 分钟)

(总分: 240 分)

说明: 请将答案填写在答题纸的相应位置上, 填在其它位置上无效。

**Part I. Listening Comprehension (70)**

**Section A: Statements (2×10=20)**

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 statements. At the end of each statement, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the statement and question will be spoken **ONLY ONCE**. After each question, there will be a pause. In the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

1. A. In the park.  
B. Between two buildings.  
C. In his apartment.  
D. Under a huge tree.
2. A. The woman is a close friend of the man.  
B. The woman has been working too hard.  
C. The woman is seeing a doctor.  
D. The woman is tired of her work.
3. A. Plan his budget carefully.  
B. Give her more information.  
C. Ask someone else for advice.  
D. Buy a gift for his girlfriend.
4. A. She'll have some chocolate cake.  
B. She'll take a look at the menu.  
C. She'll not have dessert.  
D. She'll prepare the dinner.

5. A. Go to the library.  
B. Meet the woman.  
C. See Professor Smith.  
D. Have a drink in the bar.
6. A. She isn't sure when Professor Bloom will be back.  
B. The man shouldn't be late for his class.  
C. The man can come back sometime later.  
D. She can pass on the message for the man.
7. A. He has a strange personality.  
B. He's got emotional problems.  
C. His illness is beyond cure.  
D. His behavior is hard to explain.
8. A. The tickets are more expensive than expected.  
B. The tickets are sold in advance at half price.  
C. It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.  
D. It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
9. A. He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.  
B. He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.  
C. He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.  
D. He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.
10. A. She used to be in poor health.  
B. She was popular among boys.  
C. She was somewhat overweight.  
D. She didn't do well at high school.

**Section B: Conversation (2.5 × 8 = 20)**

*Directions: In this section, you will hear a conversation between two speakers. At the end of the conversation, there are 8 questions. The conversation and the questions will be spoken **ONLY ONCE**. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

11. How is the woman doing in the course?
- A. She hasn't been doing much of the reading.  
B. She understood the reading last night.

- C. She isn't having much trouble.
12. What can be concluded about Andrew?
- A. Winter is his favorite time for sports.
- B. Sports are quite important to him.
- C. He should be more enthusiastic.
- D. He plays better than he used to.
13. What does the woman mean?
- A. Paul had better drop more than one course.
- B. Paul's course is the best of the five.
- C. Paul is an excellent student.
- D. Paul's idea is probably a good one.
14. What are these people complaining about?
- A. The noise.
- B. The heat.
- C. The workload.
- D. The crowdedness.
15. What does the man mean?
- A. Ann can go with him this afternoon.
- B. Ann's almost as busy as he is.
- C. Ann has a lot to do today.
- D. Ann might be finished by noon.
16. Where should the woman write to her friend?
- A. At the post office.
- B. At his home address.
- C. At his mountain cabin.
- D. At his uncle's address.
17. What does the man want the university to do?
- A. Do away with certain required classes.
- B. Offer more basic classes.
- C. Enroll fewer students.
- D. Encourage more compulsory discussions.
18. What does the woman say about Carl?

- A. She doesn't know when his classes start.
- B. She's surprised that he chose that company.
- C. She doubts he makes much money now.
- D. She wonders why he's not returned to school.

**Section C: Passages (3×10=30)**

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken **TWICE**. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

**Passage One**

**Questions 19-21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 19. A. The art of saying thank you.
  - B. The secret of staying pretty.
  - C. The importance of good manners.
  - D. The difference between elegance and good manners.
- 20. A. They were nicer and gentler.
  - B. They paid more attention to their appearance.
  - C. They were willing to spend more money on clothes.
  - D. They were more aware of changes in fashion.
- 21. A. By decorating our homes.
  - B. By being kind and generous.
  - C. By wearing fashionable clothes.
  - D. By putting on a little make-up.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 22-24 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 22. A. A basket.
  - B. A cup.
  - C. An egg.
  - D. An oven.

23. A. To let in the sunshine.  
B. To serve as its door.  
C. To keep the nest cool.  
D. For the bird to lay eggs.
24. A. Branches.  
B. Grasses.  
C. Mud.  
D. Straw.
25. A. Some are built on the ground.  
B. Some can be eaten.  
C. Most are sewed with grasses.  
D. Most are dried by the sun.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 26-28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A. Anxious and worried.  
B. Proud and excited.  
C. Nervous and confused.  
D. Inspired and confident.
27. A. His father scolded him severely.  
B. His father took back the six dollars.  
C. His father made him do the cutting again.  
D. His father cut the leaves himself.
28. A. One can benefit a lot from working with his father.  
B. Manual laborers shouldn't be looked down upon.  
C. One should always do his job earnestly.  
D. Teenagers tend to be careless.

**Part II. Grammar & Vocabulary (2×25=50)**

*Directions: There are 25 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the*



them.

- A. long  
B. lively  
C. lasting  
D. liberal

8. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, \_\_\_\_\_ defended the right of every citizen to freedom of choice in religion.

- A. peculiarly  
B. indifferently  
C. vigorously  
D. inevitably

9. I've never been to Beijing, but it's the place \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. where I'd like to visit  
B. in which I'd like to visit  
C. I most want to visit  
D. that I want to visit it most

10. The professor was quite used \_\_\_\_\_ late for his lecture.

- A. to have students  
B. for students' being  
C. for students to be  
D. to students' being

11. The mad man was put in the soft padded cell lest he \_\_\_\_\_ himself.

- A. injures  
B. had injured  
C. injured  
D. should injure

12. If tap water were as dangerous as some people think, \_\_\_\_\_ would be getting sick.

- A. a lot of more us  
B. more a lot of us  
C. a lot of us some  
D. a lot more of us

13. The car \_\_\_\_\_ halfway for no reason.

- A. broke off  
B. broke down  
C. broke up  
D. broke out

14. The newcomers found it impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.

- A. suit  
B. adapt  
C. regulate  
D. coordinate



- C. trick  
D. circle
23. I don't know you want to keep the letter. I've \_\_\_\_\_ it up.  
A. torn  
B. given  
C. broken  
D. disposed
24. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ and fell from the top of the stairs to the bottom.  
A. slid  
B. split  
C. slipped  
D. spilled
25. Their room was on the third floor, its window \_\_\_\_\_ the sports ground.  
A. overlooks  
B. overlooking  
C. overlooked  
D. to overlook

**Part III. Cloze (1.5×20=30)**

*Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passages. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the **ONE** that fits into the passage. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

Nowadays English learners have a wide choice of dictionaries. There are 1 with American English, with British English, with idioms or slang, and 2 with pictures. One of the most 3 dictionaries I have seen among many students is the 4 electronic dictionary. All you have to do is to 5 a word in your language and you can see it and 6 it in English. That's great, right? Well, I think it's great, too...but only sometimes.

Bilingual electronic dictionaries are fast and 7. They can be great 8 you are traveling and need information quickly. 9 I am against electronic dictionaries and even bilingual 10 dictionaries in many cases. Let me explain.

When you reach an intermediate (中等的) level of English, you know 11 of the language to ask the meaning of certain things while using English. Translating between languages in your head 12 time. You should be translating as little as possible and 13 in

English as much as possible. I strongly recommend that intermediate and advanced students should 14 an English-English dictionary that is made 15 for your understanding. For example, Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press has good dictionaries for students and 16 publishing houses do, too.

I also feel that paper dictionaries are better for studying than electronic dictionaries. True, they take longer to use. But, for some reason, the information you 17 seems to stay in your head longer. It may be 18 you are forced to spell the word in your head and therefore “see it” more clearly in your 19.

So what do you do if you have checked an English-English dictionary and still don't understand something? Go to your bilingual dictionary. It is useful sometimes. Just remember to try to 20 in English as much as possible.

- |                    |               |              |               |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. dictionaries | B. books      | C. magazines | D. papers     |
| 2. A. still        | B. even       | C. yet       | D. just       |
| 3. A. interesting  | B. useful     | C. expensive | D. popular    |
| 4. A. saying       | B. talking    | C. speaking  | D. telling    |
| 5. A. take down    | B. get across | C. type in   | D. say out    |
| 6. A. observe      | B. feel       | C. hear      | D. say        |
| 7. A. difficult    | B. vital      | C. helpful   | D. easy       |
| 8. A. when         | B. as         | C. after     | D. before     |
| 9. A. So           | B. And        | C. But       | D. While      |
| 10. A. plastic     | B. paper      | C. electric  | D. visual     |
| 11. A. enough      | B. little     | C. most      | D. few        |
| 12. A. spends      | B. costs      | C. takes     | D. invests    |
| 13. A. writing     | B. typing     | C. thinking  | D. reflecting |
| 14. A. borrow      | B. buy        | C. keep      | D. use        |
| 15. A. especially  | B. specially  | C. generally | D. extremely  |

- |                 |             |              |             |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 16. A. another  | B. other    | C. the other | D. others   |
| 17. A. refer to | B. check in | C. look up   | D. put in   |
| 18. A. why      | B. because  | C. when      | D. where    |
| 19. A. mind     | B. ears     | C. eyes      | D. heart    |
| 20. A. speak    | B. stay     | C. save      | D. remember |

**Part IV. Reading Comprehension (3×20=60)**

*Directions: There are four passages in this section. Each section 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 write the answer on the Answer Sheet.*

**Passage One**

In his 2006 book *Stumbling(偶然遇见) on Happiness*, the author Daniel Gilbert, a Harvard professor of psychology, looks at several studies and concludes that marital (婚姻的) satisfaction decreases after the birth of the first child and increases only when the last child has left home. He also declares that parents are happier grocery shopping and even sleeping than spending time with their kids.

The most recent comprehensive study on the emotional state of those with kids shows us that the term “bundle of joy” may not be the most accurate way to describe our kids. “Parents experience lower levels of emotional well-being, less frequent positive emotions and more frequent negative emotions than their childless peers,” says Florida State University’s Robin Simon, a sociology professor.

Simon received plenty of hate mail in response to her research, which isn’t surprising. Her findings shake the very foundation of what we believe to be true. In a recent Newsweek Poll, 50 percent of Americans said that adding new children to the family can increase happiness levels. But which parent is willing to admit that the greatest gift life has to offer has

in fact made his or her life less enjoyable?

Is it possible that American parents have always been so disillusioned? In pre-industrial America, parents certainly loved their children, but their kids also served a purpose— to work the farm, contribute to the household. Today, we have kids more for emotional reasons, but an increasingly complicated work and social environment has made finding satisfaction far more difficult. Raising children has not only become more complicated, it has become more expensive as well. The National Marriage Project’s 2006 report says that parents have significantly lower marital satisfaction than nonparents because they experienced more single and child-free years than previous generations.

As for those of us with kids, all the news isn’t bad. Parents still report feeling a greater sense of purpose and meaning in their lives than those who’ve never had kids. And there are other rewarding aspects of parenting that are impossible to quantify.

1. What’s the main idea of the book *Stumbling on Happiness*?

- A. Parents are happier shopping than looking after their children.
- B. Once they have children, the couples can never be as happy as before.
- C. Compared with their childless peers, parents are leading a sad life.
- D. The adding of children at home brings down marital satisfaction.

2. What can we infer from Para.3?

- A. The Newsweek Poll shows that people think Prof. Simon’s finding is right.
- B. Many people can’t accept the fact that they are not happy with their children.
- C. It isn’t surprising that Professor Simon’s controversial research made her famous.
- D. Simon’s findings are based on the belief passed down from generation to generation.

3. The underlined word “disillusioned” (Line 1, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. mistaken
- B. illusory
- C. unhappy
- D. emotional

4. What can we learn about American’s families in the past?

- A. People had very good parents-children relationship in the family.
- B. Having children could be partly out of some practical purposes.
- C. Parents loved their children but they still asked them to work a lot.
- D. Children had to work very hard to make their parents love them.

5. What's the author's opinion about having children?

- A. The author doesn't think having children is a good thing to the family.
- B. The author feels children make the life of a family happy.
- C. The author thinks parenting can still be rewarding in a certain way.
- D. The author believes that parents sacrifice a lot for having children.

### Passage Two

One old and bitter debate in student union bars all over the country is resolved as academic research confirms that in financial terms at least, arts degrees are a complete waste of time. Getting through university increases students' earnings by 25%, on average, or \$220,000 over their lifetime, according to Professor Ian Walker of Warwick University--but if they study Shakespeare or the peasants' revolt instead of anatomy or contract law, those gains are likely to be completely wiped out.

The government is about to allow universities to charge students up to \$3,000 a year for their degrees, arguing that it's a small price to pay compared with the financial rewards graduates gain later in life. But Prof. Walker's research shows there are sharp changes in returns according to which subject a student takes.

Law, medicine and economics or business are the most lucrative choices, making their average earnings 25% higher, according to the article. Scientists get 10-15% extra. At the bottom of the list are arts subjects, which make only a "small" difference to earnings-- a small negative one, in fact. Just ahead are degrees in education--which leaves hard pressed teachers an average of 5% better off a year than if they had left school at 18.

“It’s hard to resist the conclusion that what students learn does matter a lot; and some subject areas give more modest financial returns than others,” Prof. Walker said. As an economist, he was quick to point out that students might gain non-financial returns from arts degrees: “Studying economics might be very dull, for example, and studying post-modernism might be a lot of fun.

6. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Professor Walker’s Research.
- B. How to Make Big Money.
- C. Differences Between Science and Arts Degrees.
- D. Studying Arts Has Negative Financial Outcome.

7. Universities charge students a rather high tuition mainly because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they provide the students with very prosperous subjects to learn
- B. they assume that their graduates can earn much more than they had paid
- C. they don’t get financial support from the government
- D. they need much revenue to support the educational expenses

8. The underlined word “lucrative” (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sensible
- B. creative
- C. profitable
- D. reliable

9. Law, medical and business graduates could earn 25% more than \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. education graduates
- B. arts graduates
- C. those who had not studied at the university
- D. the average income

10. We can safely conclude that the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. regards arts degrees as meaningless
- B. finds this result disappointing and unfair

- C. wants the students to think twice before they decide what to learn in college
- D. holds that arts degrees are still rewarding despite its scarce financial returns

### Passage Three

You may think people living in a beautiful, fun-filled place are happier than others. If so, you have some mistaken ideas about the nature of happiness.

Many intelligent people still equate happiness with fun. The truth is that fun and happiness have little or nothing in common. Fun is what we experience during an act. Happiness is what we experience after an act. It is a deeper, more lasting emotion.

Going to an amusement park or ball game, watching a movie or television, are fun activities that help us relax, temporarily forget our problems and maybe even laugh. But they do not bring happiness, because their positive effects end when the fun ends.

I have often thought that if Hollywood stars have a role to play, it is to teach us that happiness has nothing to do with fun. These rich, beautiful individuals have constant access to glamorous parties, fancy cars, expensive homes, everything that spells "happiness". But in memoir after memoir, celebrities reveal the unhappiness hidden beneath all their fun: depression, alcoholism, drug addiction, broken marriages, troubled children and profound loneliness.

Ask a bachelor why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he's honest, he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure and excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Similarly, couples that choose not to have children are deciding in favor of painless fun over painful happiness. They can dine out whenever they want and sleep as late as they want. Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations we can ever come to. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those rich and glamorous people we were so sure are happy because they are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

11. Which of the following is true?

- A. Fun creates long-lasting satisfaction.
- B. Fun provides enjoyment while pain leads to happiness.
- C. Happiness is enduring whereas fun is short-lived.
- D. Fun that is long-standing may lead to happiness.

12. To the author, Hollywood stars all have an important role to play, that is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. write memoir after memoir about their happiness
- B. tell the public that happiness has nothing to do with fun
- C. teach people how to enjoy their lives
- D. bring happiness to the public instead of going to glamorous parties

13. According to the passage, marriage \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. affords greater fun
- B. leads to raising children
- C. indicates commitment
- D. ends in pain

14. Couples having infant children\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are lucky since they can have a whole night's sleep
- B. find fun in tucking them into bed at night
- C. find more time to play and joke with them
- D. derive happiness from their endeavor

15. If one gets the meaning of the true sense of happiness, he will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stop playing games and joking with others
- B. make the best use of his time increasing happiness
- C. give a free hand to money
- D. keep himself with his family

#### **Passage Four**

Developed and developing nations can learn from each other seeking a low - carbon economy, Chinese government official said in Shanghai yesterday.

“China doesn’t lag developed nations in terms of energy saving and green economy”, said Zhou Changyi, director of the energy saving department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.

“While we can learn many aspects from developed nations, they also should learn something from us, such as water conservation,” Zhou said in a speech during the new Path of China’s Industrialization forum at the ongoing China International Industry Fair 2009.

He said industrialized nations and China are dealing with different issues to combat climate change. The United Kingdom, for example, is concerned about transport, buildings and new energy in reducing carbon emissions. For China, the most urgent task is how to realize new type of industrialization and avoid mistakes that other countries made when they were industrialized.

As such, overseas exhibitors at this year’s fair are showing ways to help China achieve low carbon emissions in the industrial section.

Swiss power and automation technology group ABB called for a stronger focus on product life- cycle assessment, or LCA, which is used to study the environmental impact of a product from the research and manufacturing stage through its usage and recycling.

Tobias Becker, head of ABB’s process automation division for North Asia and China, said LCA is an effective tool in helping manufacturing industries to reduce carbon emissions.

LCA shows that industrial customers should focus on a product's environmental impact throughout its life - cycle instead of on its initial investment or ready - to - use stage. For example, a motor's initial investment accounts for only 3 percent of its life- cycle cost, while 94 percent goes to fuel consumption and the rest to maintenance.

Richard Hausmann, North East Asia CEO of Siemens, said, "The color of future industrialization is green." The Germany Company recently announces that it wants to receive orders worth more than 6 billion Euros (US 8.8 billion) for intelligent net power networks, Smart Grid, over the next five years. Siemens has set a 20 percent market share target for the global smart grid business.

A smart grid delivers electricity from suppliers to consumers using digital technology, advanced sensors specialized computers that save energy, reduce costs and increase reliability. The United States and China are considered the two biggest markets for smart grid.

16. " \_\_\_\_\_ " can replace the underlined word "lag".

- A. Fall behind
- B. Be superior to
- C. Attack
- D. Fear

17. Which of the following about LCA is TRUE?

- A. LCA is used to study the impact on a product.
- B. LCA can help manufacturing industries decrease carbon release a lot.
- C. LCA shows industrial customers should focus on a product's environmental influence on its initial investment.
- D. LCA was one of the exhibitions at this year's fair.

18. What can we infer about Siemens from the last paragraph but one of the passage?

- A. Siemens has occupied 20 % market share for the global smart grid business.
- B. Siemens received orders worth 6 billion Euros recently.
- C. Siemens will earn \$ 8.8 billion from intelligent power networks.
- D. Siemens' plan about Smart Grid may come true in the future.



**Part II. Grammar & Vocabulary (2×25=50)**

1-5 ACADA      6-10 ACCCD      11-15 DDBBA      16-20 DCADD  
21-25 ABACB

**Part III. Cloze (1.5×20=30)**

1-5 ABDDB    6-10 CDACB    11-15 ACCDA    16-20 BCBAB

**Part IV. Reading Comprehension (3×20=60)**

Passage One 1-5 DBABC      Passage Two 6-10 DBCCD  
Passage Three 11-15 CBCDB      Passage Four 16-20 ABDDDB

**Part V. Writing (30)**

本题采用通篇分档计分，标准如下：

30-26 分：内容切题，包括题中所列三方面的内容；清楚表达其内涵，文字连贯；句式有变化，句子结构和用词正确；文章长度符合要求。

25-21 分：内容切题，包括题中所列三方面的内容；比较清楚地表达其内涵，文字基本连贯；句式有一定变化，句子结构和用词无重大错误；文章长度符合要求。

20-16 分：内容切题，基本包括题中所列三方面的内容；基本清楚地表达其内涵，文字基本连贯；句式有一定变化，句子结构和用词有少量错误；文章长度符合要求。

15-11 分：内容基本切题，基本包括题中所列三方面的内容；语句可以理解，但有较多的句子结构和用词错误；文章长度符合要求。

10-6 分：基本按要求写作，但只有少数句子可理解。

5-0 分：文不切题，语句混乱，无法理解。