

江苏省 2020 年普通高校专转本选拔考试

英语 试题卷

(非英语类专业)

注意事项：

- 1 本试卷分为试题卷和答题卡两部分，试题卷共 10 页。全卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
- 2 必须在答题卡上作答，作答在试题卷上无效。作答前务必将自己的姓名和准考证号准确清晰地填写在试题卷和答题卡上的指定位置。
- 3 考试结束时，须将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

Part I Reading Comprehension (共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

Directions: There are 4 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 choice and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

When Beverly Goodman was in elementary school, she gave a series of presentations on her favorite topic: disasters. She told her classmates about some disasters in history, for instance, the Titanic. Today, at 45, she's a marine geoarchaeologist (地理考古学家) who explores coastlines for clues to erosion, past tsunamis (海啸), and other disasters. "It's funny now that I'm a disaster scientist, basically," she says. "It all came together."

Human settlements have long been built around access to water. Goodman studies how coastal change affected our ancestors: Were people forced to leave? Did they find innovative ways to adapt to the changes? This knowledge, she says, can help us “prepare responsibly for what this landscape is going to look like in the future.” That was the case when Goodman and her team of scientists proved tsunamis had struck the coast of what is now Israel over the course of thousands of years. Partly as a result of their research, the country in 2014 developed its first tsunami preparedness plan.

Humans are manipulating coastlines more dramatically than ever, says Goodman. To learn what effect this will have, “we need to be working faster, and we need more people working on it.” She believes ancient clues buried underwater can save lives, particularly in places without written records.

- C. people prefer to live in mountains areas
- D. people prefer to live along grasslands

4. According to Goodman, which of the following is **true**?

- A. People need to pay more attention to coastline research
- B. People show little interest in coastlines.
- C. People have no knowledge about coastlines.
- D. People have no written records about coastlines.

5. The best title of this passage could be “_____”.

- A. The Changes of the World
- B. The Coastal Landscape
- C. Life Style of Ancient Ancestors
- D. Goodman's Underwater Research

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

One of the most common reasons why people don't succeed at introducing a permanent exercise habit in their lives is because their workouts are boring. They do the same things over and over again, and even if they work in the beginning, the body quickly adapts to them and stops responding to them in the same way as in the beginning.

When the effectiveness drops down and a person gets tired of doing the same thing, the outcome is predictable: you no longer want to work out any more.

That's why I'm so strongly against any kind of structured fitness classes at the gym that you attend because you think it's the only way to exercise.

Seek something enjoyable and exciting that won't feel like dreadful exercise. If you can't find it, keep looking until you do. Ultimately, it's the only way to successfully maintain an exercise habit in your life.

However, please note that even if you're doing something exciting, no matter how fantastic it is in the beginning, if you don't change your routine every now and then, it also might get boring. Mixing it up every now and then by focusing on a different aspect of the activity, doing it in a different place, with different intensity or with different people will boost your excitement, shock your body, and ensure that you'll stick to physical activity for the long haul.

6. Why do people fail to develop a good exercise habit? Because _____.

- A. people usually get bored of the same exercise
- B. the exercises are tough to perform
- C. people are too busy with their work
- D. there are lots of interesting exercises

7. What might happen if people do the same exercise too many times?

- A. They might get excited.
- B. They might stop doing it.
- C. They might easily get hungry.
- D. They might lose their temper.

8. The author's attitude toward structured fitness classes is _____.

- A. supportive
- B. appreciative
- C. neutral
- D. negative

9. According to the passage, which of the following helps develop a lifetime exercise habit?

- A. Attending gym classes.
- B. Joining a sports club.
- C. Keeping notes of your exercises.
- D. Trying enjoyable and exciting exercises.

10. If you would like to keep a routine exercise lifelong, you'd better NOT _____.
A. do it in a different place.
B. do it on a regular basis.
C. do it with different intensity.
D. do it with different

people. **Passage Three**

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.
Everyone knows that the average human body temperature is 37°C - but everyone is wrong. It turns out that the bodies of people in the US have been cooling since the 1860s.

"Physicians studying body temperature have known for decades that 37°C was too high," says Julie Parsonnet at Stanford University in California, "But they've always thought that *it* was just measurement error in the past, not because temperature had actually dropped."

To find out what really happened, Parsonnet and her team combined three data sets. The first set covered nearly 24,000 Union Army veterans (老兵) from the American Civil War, whose temperatures were measured between 1860 and 1940. The other two ranged from 1971 to 1975 and from 2007 to 2017. In total, the team analyzed more than 677,000 temperature measurements.

On average, American body temperature has declined by 0.03°C per decade. Body temperatures of men born in the early 19th century were 0.59°C higher than those of men today. Women's average temperature has dropped by 0.32°C compared with that of women born in the 1890s. That means average body temperature today is about 36.6°C, not 37°C as widely thought.

The change isn't simply the result of older thermometers (温度计) being unreliable. We know this because the cooling trend is visible within the more modern data sets, in which the thermometers were probably more accurate.

"The most likely explanation in my view is that, microbiologically, we're very different people than we were," says Parsonnet. People have fewer infections, thanks to vaccines and antibiotics, so our immune systems are less active and our body tissues less inflamed (发炎).

11. The average human body temperature has been _____ since the 1860s.

A. rising B. dropping C. turning up D. narrowing down

12. The word "*it*" (Line 2, Para. 2) refers to the fact that _____.

A. 37°C was too high
B. 37°C was too low
C. 37°C was irregular
D. 37°C was regular

13. According to Parsonnet and her team's research, which of the following is NOT true?

A. Body temperatures of men born in the early 19th century were 0.59°C higher than those of men today.
B. Women's average temperature has fallen by 0.32°C compared with that of women born in the 1890s.
C. US body temperature has declined by 0.03°C for decades on average.
D. The average body temperature today is lower than 37°C.

14. It is less likely for people to get infected because of _____.

A. climate changes
B. environment pollution
C. vaccines and antibiotics
D. better thermometers

15. It could be concluded from the passage that _____.

- A. we are getting cooler as body temperature falls
- B. we are getting warmer as body temperature falls
- C. we are getting cooler as body temperature rises
- D. we are getting warmer as body temperature rises

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Being a female tree is hard. A study of a species that can change sex has revealed that most striped maple trees die while female.

“We had a suspicion they were changing sex, which is relatively rare among plants.” says Jennifer Blake-Mahmud at Princeton University. Between 2014 and 2017, she and Lena Struwe at Rutgers University in New Jersey observed the lifecycles of 457 striped maples in New Jersey, recording their health, diameter and whether they had female or male flowers each spring.

They found that 54 percent of the trees changed sex during that time, and one fourth of those did so at least twice. A model based on these findings showed that, contrary to previous suggestions, healthy trees were more likely to be male and a tree's size doesn't influence its sex.

The growth rate of trees that remained female for many years **declined**. Of the trees that died, 75 percent had recently produced female flowers. “It's remarkable,” says Blake-Mahmud. “When I see a tree that's dead and I look back in my datasheet, it was almost always female the year before.”

It isn't clear why this is the case. It could be that female trees need more nutrients because they produce seeds, and it may increase the death rate of female trees, she says.

But it could also be that dying trees become female as a last effort to create offspring and pass their genes on to the next generation.

“These populations have a lot more male trees than female trees in general, so just by luck, a female has a better chance of being a parent of the next generation than a male,” says Blake-Mahmud. “If you're going to die anyway, then being female is the way to go. That would make more evolutionary sense.”

16. Which factor mentioned in the passage does **NOT** influence the striped maple trees' sex?

- A. Health.
- B. Size
- C. Season.
- D. Age.

17. The word “**declined**” (Line 1, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. got worse
- B. died away
- C. went down
- D. wore out

18. Female maple trees need more nutrients because ____.

- A. they create offspring
- B. they change their sex
- C. they are less healthy
- D. there are fewer female trees

19. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Healthy maple trees are more likely to be female.
- B. Dying maple trees are more likely to be male.
- C. Female maple trees are less likely to be parents.
- D. Sex changing could be the natural life process of the maple trees.

20. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Female Maple Trees More Likely to Die.
- B. A Contrast of Female and Male Maple Trees.
- C. Relationships between Female and Male Maple Trees.
- D. Differences between Female and Male Maple Trees.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (共 40 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 40 分)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

21. Students were required to do _____ while staying at home because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A. much on-line homework B. many on-line homework
C. a few on-line homework D. few on-line homework

22. I was told to take two pills _____ eight hours

A. other B. every C. others D. the other

23. It is accepted that children need friends of their age _____.

A. to play B. to be played with C. to be played D. to play with

24. Mary is an able and responsible woman. That's why she was asked to the _____ company.

A. hand over B. take over C. turn over D. come over

25. Before classes, some teachers would ask their students to hand in their mobile phones to prevent them from _____.

A. being distracted B. being attracted C. distracting D. attracting

26. The audience were _____ because Mr. Smith's presentation was _____.
A. confused; confusing B. confusing; confused
C. confused; more confused D. confusing; more confusing

27. —What do you think of the popular actor?
—I've never seen a man with _____ sense of humor.

A. the better B. the best C. a good D. a better

28. Jackson _____ a book about China last year, but I have not read it yet.

A. has written B. writes C. wrote D. would write

29. It _____ that Chinese economy has done well in shifting from high-speed development to quality growth.

A. has been widely agreed B. has been widely agreeing
C. agreed widely D. agrees widely

30. We were wondering whether you _____ come and have lunch with us on Sunday.

A. could B. should C. shall D. had better

31. If I had started out earlier _____ the flight to Beijing.

A. caught B. would catch C. had caught D. would have caught

32. He made another wonderful discovery, _____ is of great importance to science.

A. which B. where C. in which D. that

33. Whether he could finish his task depends on how well prepared _____.

A. he is B. is he C. can he D. he can

31. If I had started out earlier, I _____ the flight to Beijing

A. caught B. would catch C. had caught D. would have caught

32. He made another wonderful discovery, _____ is of great importance to science.

A. which B. where C. in which D. that

33. Whether he could finish his task depends on how well prepared _____.

A. he is B. is he C. can he D. he can

34. I don't think _____ easy for students to master a foreign language within two years.

A. that B. it C. which D. what

35. No one is permitted to enter the museum without _____ his/her ID card.

A. having to show B. being shown C. showing D. having shown

55. She suffered a serious hearing _____ in her eighties.
 A. lost B. loose C. lose D. loss

56. The latest statistics show that Chinese economy is beginning to show obvious _____ of recovery.
 A. images B. design C. signs D. experiences

57. We all, _____, remember the good times and forget the bad.
 A. to some extent B. on some degree C. in the end D. to the end

58. It was very _____ of you to let us know you were going to be late.
 A. considerable B. considerate C. considering D. consider

59. _____ warming has gained more and more attention from all over the world.
 A. Globalization B. Globalized C. Globe D. Global

60. At least 25 crew members on the cruise ship have tested _____ for virus, with 10 cases announced on Sunday and 15 more on Monday.
 A. positive B. passive C. aggression D. active

Part III Cloze (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best completes the passage. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Many dog owners who talk to their dogs are convinced that their words are being understood. It 61 they may be right. A study at Emory University has found that dogs have a 62 understanding of words, are able to distinguish words they have heard 63 from those they haven't, and are 64 to try to understand what is being said to them.

Twelve dogs were 65 by their owners to take back two objects 66 the objects' names - one soft toy and one rubber toy. The dogs were then 67 into an fMRI scanner and had their brain 68 monitored while their owners said the names of each toy as they held 69 up. As a control, the owner then spoke gibberish words, 70 'bobbu' and 'bodmicke', then held up novel objects like a hat or a doll.

They found 71 there was more activation in the auditory (听觉的) regions of the dogs' brains when they reacted 72 the novel words, suggesting that they sensed that 73 owners wanted them to understand 74 they were saying, and were 75 to do so.

"We expected to see that dogs neurally discriminate 76 words that they know and words that they 77," said researcher Ashley Prichard, a PhD candidate in Emory University's department of psychology. "What's surprising is that the result is 78 to that of research on humans — people 79 show greater neural activation for known words 80 novel words."

61. A. turns on B. turns up C. turns off D. turns out

62. A. basic B. bad C. clean D. major

63. A. behind B. beside C. before D. after

64. A. keen B. eager C. interested D. excited

65. A. trained B. training C. treating D. treated

66. A. tried on B. experimented on C. depended on D. based on

67. A. placed B. place C. placing D. to place

68. A. cooperation B. contact C. activity D. assignment

71. A. that B. which C. what D. where

72. A. by B. with C. to D. on

73. A. his B. their C. your D. her

74. A. that	B. this	C. what	D. which
75. A. trying	B. try	C. tried	D. being tried
76. A. in	B. for	C. beside	D. between
77. A. can	B. can't	C. do	D. don't
78. A. opposite	B. similar	C. familiar	D. different
79. A. simply	B. painfully	C. typically	D. suddenly
80. A than	B. to	C. for	D. against

Part IV Translation (共 35 分)**Section a(共 5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分)**

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese. You may refer to the corresponding passages in Part I

81. Partly as a result of their research, the country in 2014 developed its first tsunami preparedness plan.
82. She believes ancient clues buried underwater can save lives, particularly in places without written records.
83. Ultimately, it's the only way to successfully maintain an exercise habit in your life.
84. To find out what really happened, Parsonnet and her team combined three data sets.
85. They found that 54 percent of the trees changed sex during that time, and one fourth of those did so at least twice.

Section B (共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

86. 遵循这些建议, 你会做得更好。
87. 你听到的并不都是真实的。
88. 那时, 他比以往任何时候都幸福。
89. 一到校门口, 我就看见许多人在那。
90. 你可以免费借阅这些图书。

Part V Writing (15 分)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay with the title *My view on Travelling with Parents*. You are required to write at least 120 words, following the outline given below:

1. 有人愿意和父母去旅游, 因为.....
2. 有人不愿意和父母去旅游, 因为.....
3. 我的看法。

My view on Travelling with Parents

1-5 DCBAD 6-10 ABDDB 11-15 BACCA 16-20 BCADA
21-25 ABDBA 26-30 ADCAA 31-35 DAABC 36-40 ABBCC
41-45 DBADA 46-50 BACAD 51-55 BCBAD 56-60 CABDA
61-65 DACBA 66-70 DACAD 71-75 ACBCA 76-80 DDACA

81 该国在 2014 年研发了第一次海啸准备方案，其部分原因也是归因于他们的研究。

82 她认为埋藏在水下的古代线索能够拯救生命，尤其是在没有书面记载的地方。

83 从根本上来说，这是在你的生活中成功保持锻炼习惯的唯一方法。

84 为了弄清到底发生了什么，Parsonnet 和她的团队将三组数据组合在了一起。

85 他们发现 54% 的树木在这段时间内改变了性别，四分之一的树木至少改变了两次。

86 Follow these suggestions and you will do it better.

87 What you hear is not all true.

88 At that time, he was happier than ever before.

89 On arriving at the school gate, I saw many people there.

90 You can borrow these books for free.

My view on Travelling with Parents

Nowadays, with long holidays and two days' weekend at hand, traveling has become a new trend for us to relax after study and work. People usually travel with good friends or travel along while some people take their parents into travel plan.

Some people are willing to have a trip with parents because there is not much time to spend with parents after going to work or having their own family. They may bring happiness to their parents when having a relaxation to ease the high pressure from work during the journey. While others think it's not a good choice to travel with parents, especially for the young, due to the burden of caring for their parents.

As for me, if I received an opportunity to go on a trip, it is a beautiful adjustment to travel with parents. In the first place, we should spend more time with parents because we could see it that there is not much time for us to spend with our parents nowadays. In the second place, parents used to take us to travel when we were young, why don't we take them as return when we are capable to do that. To summarize, we should make a plan for parents in holiday. Holiday is a great gift for us and our parents.