浙江省 2020 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试
英语

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项：

　　1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸 规定的位置上。

　　2.每小题选出答案后，用 2B 鉛笔把答题纸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。不能答在试题卷上。

Part I Reading Comprehension (60 marks, 60 minutes)
Section A (50 marks: 2 marks for each item)
Format I
Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage 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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet1*
Passage One
Question 1to 5 are based on the following passage:

Three billion people, around 40% of the world's population, use online social media and are spending an average of two hours every day sharing, liking tweeting (发推文) and updating on these platforms, according to some reports. That breaks down to around half a million tweets and Snapchat photos shared every minute. With social media playing such a big part in our lives, could we be sacrificing our mental health and well-being as well as our time? Since social media is relatively new to us, conclusive findings are limited. Actually this is a fast-growing area of research, and clues are beginning to appear. Here are some of the findings:

MOOD

A good or bad mood may spread between people on social media, according to researchers from the University of California

ANXIETY

Researchers have looked at general anxiety caused by social media, such as feelings of restlessness and worry, and trouble sleeping and concentrating. A study published in the journal Computers and Human Behavior found that people who report using seven or more social media platforms were more than three time as likely as people using less than two platforms to have high levels of anxiety. However, it's unclear how social media causes anxiety.

SLEEP

Humans used to spend their evenings in darkness, but now we're surrounded by artificial lighting all day night. Research has found that *this* can reduce the body's production of the hormone melatonin (褪黑素) which helps sleep.

ADDICTION

A few researchers point out that social media addiction may be harder to resist than cigarettes and alcohol.

It's clear that in many areas, not enough is known yet to draw many strong conclusions.

However, the evidence does point one way: social media affects people differently, depending on pre-existing conditions and personality traits.

1. How many hours do people spend online on average?

   A.Two.   B. Three   C. Four   D. Five

2. What does the study in Computers and Human Behavior find about people using more social media?

   A. They suffer more from anxiety.

   B. They become more absent-minded.

   C. They suffer less from troubled sleep.

   D. They become more friendly to others.

3. The underlined word "this" in Paragraph Four probably refers to _____?

   A.daylight

   B.artificial lighting

   C.melatonin

   D.social media.

4. Social media affects people differently, depending on _____.

   A.understanding of social media

   B.the social media platforms used

   C.the time spent on social media

   D.pre-conditions and characters

5. What is the theme of this passage?

   A. Why people go online.

   B. Who uses social platforms.

   C. How many people go online every day.

   D. How online activities affect mental health.

Passage Two
Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

    Antibiotics (抗生素）are one of the miracles of modern medicine. They have saved countless lives. But there's another side to them. The bacteria（细菌）that live in our body have learned how to outwit many of our most powerful antibiotics. These drug resistant bacteria are called superbugs.

    Here's how a bug becomes a superbug. When you take in antibiotic, there could be some bacteria that know how to resist that antibiotic. Those smart bacteria are the ones that survive antibiotics and they *flourish*. And that's when you get a sharp increase of superbugs. And the more we take antibiotics, the more chances the bacteria have to become resistant to them.

    So, in the words of the latest CDC(Center for Disease Control) report, some miracle drugs no longer perform miracles, but it did come with some good news. The report says the number of deaths and infections caused by germs that resist antibiotics is decreasing. It dropped 18 percent between 2013 and now. And the number of infections caught in hospitals is down.

    The bad news, according to the CDC, is that there are still too many germs that resist antibiotics, and that they can be caught anywhere in the community. The report says the answer isn't in developing more powerful antibiotics, but in using them less often. The CDC estimates that as many as one-third of the antibiotics prescriptions given in emergency rooms and doctors'

offices aren't needed, but it doesn't entirely blame doctors for this, because it can be hard for them to tell when someone has a bacteria infection, or which antibiotics could be good.

6. According to the passage, what have saved many lives?

   A. Operations.

   B. Miracles.

   C. Antibiotics

   D. Germs

7. The underlined word "flourish" in Paragraph Two probably means _____

   A. develop quickly

   B. decrease sharply

   C. die suddenly

   D. run slowly

8. The number of deaths and infections caused by germs that resist antibiotics dropped_____

   A. one third

   B. one half

   C. 18 percent

   D. 81 percent

9. According to the CDC report, how should we deal with the antibiotics-resistant germs?

   A. Giving better prescriptions,

   B Using antibiotics less often

   C. Catching germs in the community.

   D. Developing more powerful antibiotics.

10. What is the main idea of this passage?

   A. We should use as many antibiotics as possible.

   B. Antibiotics are effective despite drug-resistant germs.

   C. Antibiotics are the greatest invention in human history.

   D. Antibiotics have more positive aspects than negative effects.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

New research suggests that planting trees and plants near factories could reduce pollution by almost one-third. The addition of plant life may even cost less and be more effective than technology designed to cut pollution, a new study found. The findings were reported in the publication Environmental Science & Technology. The lead author of the study was Bhavik Bakshi, a professor at the Ohio State University.

Bakshi and other researchers collected data about air pollution and plant life in 48 of the 50 American states. They studied public records from every state other than Alaska and Hawaii. The study attempted to show how the vegetation (植被) could reduce the most common pollutants (污染物) from industrial areas, including the production of energy from coal, oil and gas.

The research found that restoring vegetation to land cover could cut air pollutant levels an average of 27 percent in the areas studied. They also found that in 75 percent of the areas, it would cost less to use plants and trees to reduce air pollution than to add new air cleaning technology.

Bakshi said that nature-based methods could result in "win-win" solutions that save money and are better for the environment. It found that only one piece of equipment was estimated to be

more cost-effective than trees and plants. That device is an industrial boiler.

The study did not identify which kinds of trees or plants would be best at reducing air pollution. But Bakshi said the kind of vegetation likely would *make a difference* in air quality and that further study is needed.

The researchers predicted that the addition of trees and plants could help lower air pollution levels in both cities and rural areas. However, success rates would differ widely depending on how much land is available and current air quality levels.

11. How did the researchers conduct the research?

　　A. They gave up the out-dated public records.

　　B .They gathered information on pollution and plants.

　　C.They did experiments in the Ohio State University.

　　D.They studied data on technology in science journals.

12. _____ could cut air pollutant levels.

　　A.Expanding rural areas

　　B. Developing Alaska and Hawaii

　　C Producing more coal, oil and gas

　　D. Bringing back vegetation to land cover

13.What is more cost-effective than trees and plants?

　　A. New energy.

　　B. An industrial boiler

　　C. The nature-based method

　　D. New cleaning technology

14. The underlined phrase "make a difference" in Paragraph Five probably means _____

　　A. be effective

　　B. be productive

　　C. take place

　　D. stand out

15. What does the passage mainly tell us?

　　A.New technology can benefit the environment.

　　B.Air pollution has worsened in the United States.

　　C.Adding plant life cuts pollution and reduces cost

　　D.Different trees contribute differently to the environment.

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Social scientists believe that names influence personality, how we're perceived (认知), and even our physical appearances. In turn, our appearances impact how other people perceive us, which again affects how we feel and see ourselves. Psychologists believe there's a relationship between internals and externals that shapes us.

The researchers from Hebrew University in Jerusalem decided to test whether stereotypes (刻板印象) and labels have an effect on physical appearance. That is to say, they wanted to find out if the name a person is given at birth influences later physicality.

The study *hypothesized* that this early label marks all those who bear the same name similarly so much so that other people can match name to face based on expectation of how

someone with a certain name is likely to look. In other words name stereotypes show physically in facial appearance. The research team found that both people and computers could pick the right name for a given face with more accuracy than would result from chance. That means common ideas of how a person with a certain name would look were correct-there was a "right" name for a type of face.

Face-name matching likely works on many levels, the study suggests. Because we have shared ideas of what names mean, people with those names may "grow into" them by adapting expected behavior, facial expressions, and looks, and others will also have certain expectations. Say your name is Rose. Social expectations may direct you to act womanly, smile gently, wear dresses, and grow your hair long. This is perhaps unconsciously expected more of a woman named for a flower than one who goes by Alex, a name that in the US is common for males and females. Alex may feel freer to bend gender stereotypes than Rose.

16. Part of the job of a psychologist might be to study __.

    A. how to improve people's behavior

    B. how to change people's appearances

    C. the relationship between mind and behavior

    D. the relationship between knowledge and looks

17. The underlined word "hypothesized" in Paragraph Three probably means_____.
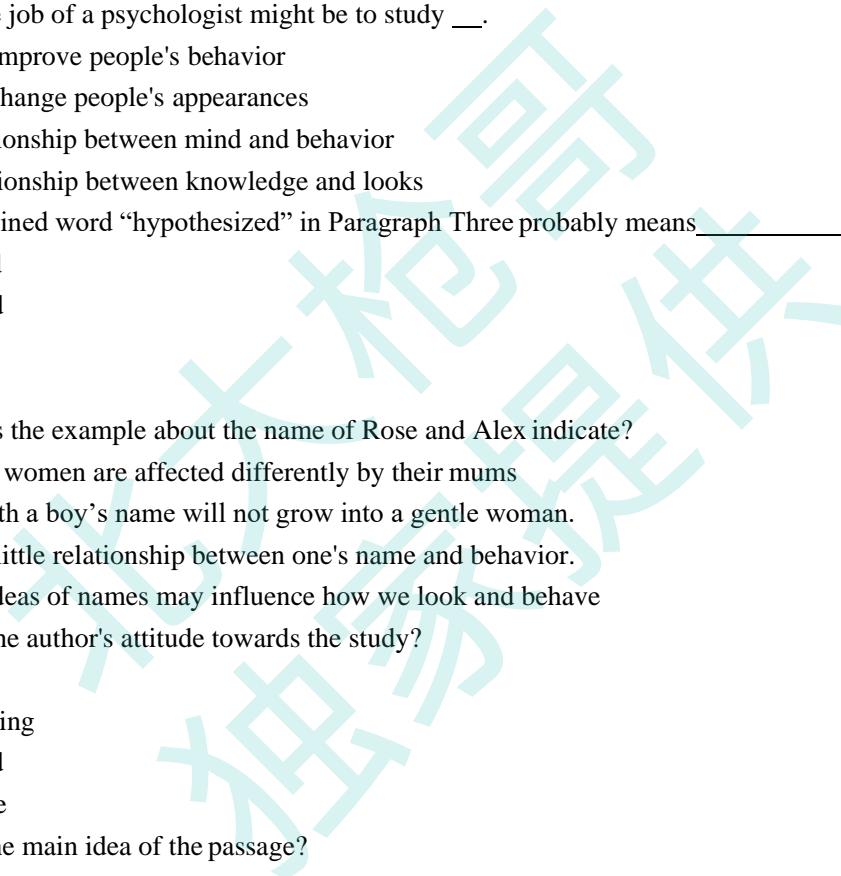
    A. supposed

    B. displayed

    C. doubted

    D. opposed

18. What does the example about the name of Rose and Alex indicate?

    A. Men and women are affected differently by their mums

    B. A girl with a boy's name will not grow into a gentle woman.

    C. There is little relationship between one's name and behavior.

    D. Shared ideas of names may influence how we look and behave

19.. What is the author's attitude towards the study?

    A. Pleased

    B. Unbelieving

    C. Surprised

    D. Objective

20. What is the main idea of the passage?

    A. A good name may bring good luck.

    B. Your name might influence your appearance.

    C. People name babies according to their appearance.

    D. Some names are more proper for women than others.

Format II

Directions: *In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21 to 25, choose the most suitable sentence from choices A to G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into and of (he blanks. You should decide on the best choice and blacken (he corresponding letter on **The Answer Sheet**. (10 points)*

Do you often feel tired in the morning even though you've been in bed for seven or eight

hours the night before? Like many people, you are not sleeping as much as you think you are 21.

_____There is no specific number for efficiency that's been proven as linked to poor health However, according to a *New York* Times report about sleep quality, some experts estimate a rough number of 83 percent or above as a decent place to be:

22. _____

Avoid blue light at night. Short wavelength blue light, sent out by the sun and by the screens of computers, iPods and smart-phones, makes you feel more alert. Blue light tells your brain it's daytime.23._____You can also try installing apps that can filter (过滤) blue light on your devices.

24. _____. Go to bed and wake up at relatively the same time. Consistency (连贯性）is key to a good night's sleep, especially when it comes to waking up. When you have a regular wake-up time, your brain gets used to this and moves through the sleep cycle in preparation for you to feel rested and alert at your wake up time. Roughly an hour before you wake, hormone levels increase gradually, causing you to become more alert.

Take naps One of the biggest peaks in melatonin production happens during the 1 to 3 pm time frame.

25. _____. If you aren't getting enough sleep at night, you' re likely to feel an overwhelming desire to sleep in the afternoon. When this happens, you're better off taking a short nap than resorting to caffeine or strong tea to keep you awake. A short nap will give you the rest you need to get through the rest of the afternoon, and you'll sleep much better in the evening than if you take a long afternoon nap.

A. Keep a consistent sleep schedule.

B. "Sleep efficiency" is the percentage of time you actually sleep.

C. In other words, you feel most sleepy in the morning.

D. It explains why most people feel sleepy in the afternoon.

E. People find that it is difficult to sleep well.

F. Here are some tips for improving sleep efficiency.

G. Turn off your computers and phones before bed.

Section B Banked Cloze （每小题 **1** 分，共 **10** 分）

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Please blacken the corresponding letter for each choice on **The Answer Sheet**. You may not use any of the words in the word bank more than once. (10 points)*

Scientists who found the world's oceans were warming faster than they previously believed, have said their study had errors. The study, published in Nature, found that" 26 warming at the high end of previous estimates". The researchers used precise measurements between 1991 and 2016 to estimate ocean 27 uptake（吸收）over the period.

Since the 28 of the study, two problems had come to their attention, one of them related 29 treating systematic errors in the measurements of oxygen.

"We expect these two corrections will have little 30 on our calculations of overall heat uptake, but with larger margins(幅 度) of error," said a researcher. " We are redoing the calculations and 31 corrections for Nature."

Nature said it was looking into the 32 ."Making sure the accuracy of the scientific

record is important to us as publishers and we recognize our ___33___ to correct errors in papers that we have published." a spokesperson said.

The research was published weeks after a report from the United Nations ___34___ that humanity has Just over 10 years to act to avoid disastrous levels of global warming, urging governments to make "___35___ and far-reaching changes in all aspects of society."

A.choice	F.earth	K.preparing
B.heat	G.matter	L.popular
C.responsibility	H.publication	M.incorrectly
D.carefully	I.warned	N.hoped
E.effect	J.ocean	O.rapid

Part II Integrated Testing (30 points, 30 minutes)
Section A Cloze (每小题 1 分，共 20 分）
Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B,C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on* **The Answer Sheet**.*(20 points)*

Probably the most famous apple in history belonged to Isaac Newton. His apple became the ___36___ for a great scientific discovery: the force of gravity (重 力). ___37___, some historians question if the apple even existed.

When examining history, people try to ___38___ the fact from the fiction. Andin Newton's ___39___ , his scientific work was the fact, and the story about the apple was all ___40___ .

___41___ a young man, Newton left home to study science at Cambridge University. One day while he was ___42___ under an apple tree, an apple fell from a branch above and hit him ___43___ on the head. He looked at the apple and ___44___ to think why the apple fell. ___45___ some of the scientific knowledge from school, Newton realized that ___46___ inside Earth were always pulling objects toward its center. That's why the apple fell down and did not stay ___47___ high up in the tree. When a person jumps, he or she does not rise quickly ___48___ space like a lost balloon Gravity ___49___ everything toward the ground.

What's the problem with this famous and ___50___ apple story? Most historians don't believe it ___51___ happened. Then why did he tell this ___52___ ? Today the general belief is that Newton ___53___ that apple to make his theory more memorable. Now some people don't even remember ___54___ the apple fell on Newton's head. Not everyone remembers the work Newton did to ___55___ the world. Much of the time, people remember the apple more than him.

36.A.result	B. symbol	C. theory	D . object
37.A.In a word	B.Besides	C.However	D.For one thing
38.A.separate	B.believe	C.show	D.prevent
39.A.honor	B.way	C.case	D.role
40.A.experiment	B.crime	C.science	D.fiction
41.A.As	B.For	C.Like	D.Along
42.A.marching	B.resting	C.arriving	D.mining
43.A.purposely	B.fast	C.angrily	D.right
44.A.brought	B.began	C.stuck	D.grew
45.A.replying	B.gaining	C.applying	D.providing

46. A.rocks　　　　　B.forces　　　　　C.shells　　　　　D.materials
47. A.standing　　　　B.disappering　　　C.connecting　　　D.floating
48. A.into　　　　　　B.over　　　　　　C.out of　　　　　D.down
49. A.locates　　　　　B.gathers　　　　　C.pulls　　　　　D. destroys
50. A.comforting　　　B.upsetting　　　　C.shocking　　　　D.inspiring
51. A.ever　　　　　　B.forever　　　　　C.never　　　　　D.however
52. A.statement　　　　B.truth　　　　　　C.story　　　　　D.invented
53. A.discovered　　　B.argued　　　　　C.spread　　　　　D.invented
54. A.what　　　　　　B.why　　　　　　C.who　　　　　　D.which
55. A.change　　　　　B.repair　　　　　C.protect　　　　　D.lift

非选择题部分

注意事项：
　　用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能答在试题卷上。

Section B Short Answer Questions (每小题 **2** 分，共 **10** 分）

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more that 10 words. Please write your answers on* **The Answer Sheet**. *(10 points)*

　　A friend told me an experience she had in the hospital. As she lay terrified on the wheeling bed being rolled towards the operating room, a male orderly (勤杂工）appeared by her side and quietly took her hand. He walked beside her all the way. Her terror become less intense, when they reached the operating room, he gently put her hand down and she was rolled in, She was still terrified, but the feeling of being cared for filled more of her mind than her fear.

　　When she awoke in her room, the surgery successful, all she remembered was that hand in hers and the safe and cared-for way she felt at that time.

　　"I don't remember the color of his skin or anything about him" my friend said gently."but I'll always remember the act of compassion."

　　My friend will remember that act long after she has forgotten most of the events in her life. This small act of comfort shows the orderly's ability to open his heart to others. The orderly in my friend's life opened himself to her and she will never forget him.

　　You do not need to bug everyone you meet ,but your heart can he open. You do not need to talk to every stranger, but your heart can be open. Openness to others as you would like to be open to is love, Can you live with an open heart, even while others are frightened? Love is not taking advantage of the weaknesses of others. It is making the needs of others as important as your own. Love is like a fire that is out of control. Once lit, it cannot be contained. You may strive for moderation (适度;节制）in diet, exercise, and work, but striving for moderation in love is like striving for moderation in breathing.

　　Practice moderation in all things except love.

56.How did my friend feel as she lay on the wheeling bed?

57.How did she feel after the orderly took her hand?

58. What did the orderly's small act of comfort show about him?

59. Love is not taking advantage of the weaknesses of others, but making _____

60. The last paragraph asks us to _____

Part III Translation (30 points, 30 minutes)(每小题 3 分，共 30 分)

Section A Chinese-English Translation

Directions: *Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese expressions given in the brackets. Please write your translation on* **The Answer Sheet**. *(15 points)*

61. She is well known for _____ (救了四十多人的性命）in an earthquake.

62. It is critical _____ (保持公园开放）for the benefits of citizens as well as the development of the city.

63. The reason why _____ (他从公司辞职）is that he wants to become a teacher in the west of China.

64. I wish _____ (我学的是历史而不是地理）when I was in university. 65. Nowhere else in the company _____ (你能找到比他工作勤奋的人)。

Section B English-Chinese Translation

Directions: *Translate into Chinese the underlined following passage. Please write your translation on* **The Answer Sheet.** *(15 points)*

Masks (面具，面罩）Have Helped People Face Fears Before

"It is a book about face, a book about life and death," fiction writer Zhang Chi said when talking about his newly-published work, *Ancient People's Expressions*. 66. It is a book about <u>masks, not the masks to prevent us from diseases, but the masks made by ancient people.</u> That masks reflected their understanding about the universe, about heaven, and about everything they had difficulty with in their daily lives.

Ancient masks, which were made largely of stones jade（玉石),bones, shell or metal, were meant to meet people's psychological needs, 67. <u>Masks made of wood or leather have mostly been damaged</u>. While these masks seem to have nothing to do with the face masks people wear today, fear and the need for protection is a common reason.

68. <u>Ancient people made masks largely because of fear</u>. A lack of understanding about nature and a lack of defense against natural disasters or beasts resulted in a fear for their lives. The masks made of stone could be a psychological protection against any disaster they may face.

Masks used as burial objects often look ugly, even frightening. Most of the masks made of jade were used as burial objects, which shows ancient people believed there was another place for those who had left this world. 69. <u>They wished masks buried with their bodies could keep them safe</u>.

With increasing knowledge about nature and man's stronger ability to deal with natural disasters，70. <u>the role that masks played in ancient people's lives became less important.</u>

Zhang says it was not easy to understand what ancient people were trying to express, but "one needs to look into the eyes of these masks, there may be an instant when one has got an idea about the fear and worries of our ancient ancestors ".

66. It is a book about masks, not the masks to prevent us form diseases, but the masks made by ancient people.

67. Masks made of wood or leather have mostly been damaged.

68. Ancient people made masks largely because of fear.

69. They wished masks buried with their bodies could keep them safe.

70. the role that masks played in ancient people's lives became less important.

Part IV Writing（30 points，30 minutes）(每小题 30 分，共 30 分）

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **My Favorite traditional Chinese Art***. *You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outline given below, taking the information available in the following table as evidence. Please write your composition on **The Answer Sheet**.(30 points)*

71.　(1)介绍一种你最喜爱的中国传统艺术形式(戏曲、诗句、书画....）
　　　(2)陈述你的理由。

2020年浙江专升本英语参考答案
Part I Reading Comprehension (共60分)
Section A (共 40分，每题2分)
1-5 AABDD 6-10 CACBB 11-15BDBAC 16-20 DADDB
Section B (从7个选项中选5个，每空格2分，共10分)
21-25 BFGAD
Section C Banked Cloze (每小题1分，共10分)
26-30 JBHME　　31-35 KGCIO

Part II Integrated Testing (共30分)
SectionA Cloze (共 20分，每题1分)
36. B. symbol 37. C. However 38. A separate 39. C case 40. D.fiction
41. A.As　　42. B. resting　43. D. right　44. B. began 45. C. applying
46. B. forces 47. D. floating 48. A. into 49. C. pulls 50. D. inspiring
51. A. ever 52. C. story 53. D. invented 54. B. why 55. A. change
Section B Short Answer Questions (每小题2分，共10分)
56. [答案] She felt terrified
57. [答案] She felt she was cared for.
58. [答案] The ability to open his heart to others.
59. [答案] the needs of others as important as your own
60. [答案] practice moderation in all things except love

Part IIITranslation (共30分)

Section A Chinese English Translation (共5小题，每小题3分，共15分)

61. She is well known for "_ (救了四十多人的性命) in an earthquake.

[考点]非谓语动词，动名词

[答案] having saved more than/over forty lives of people

having saved more than/ over forty people's lives

having saved the lives of more than forty people

62. It is critical (保持公园开放) for the benefits of citizens as well as the development of the city.

[考点]不定式的复合结构

[答案] to keep the park open

63. The reason why_(他从公司辞职)is that he wants to become a teacher in the west of China.

[考点] 定语从句

[答案] he resigned from his the company/firm

he quit quitted his job in his company

64. I wish (我学的是历史而不是地理) when I was in university.

[考点]虚拟语气，与过去事实相反

[答案] I had studied/ learnt/ learned history rather than/ instead of geography

65. Nowhere else in the company (你能找到比他工作勤奋的人)

[考点]具有否定意义的词位于句首的倒装

[答案] can you find a more diligent person than him/he is

can you find a person who/that is more diligent than him

can you find one who is more diligent than him

Section B English-Chinese Translation (共5小题，每小题3分，共15分)

66. It is a book about masks, not the masks to prevent us from diseases, but the masks made by ancient people.

[答案]这是一.本有关于面具的书,但讲的不是我们预防疾病的面具，而是古人制作的面具。

67. Masks made of wood or leather have mostly damaged.

[答案]用木材或皮革制作的面具大多已受损。

68. Ancient people made masks largely because of fear.

[答案]古代人制作面具主要是出于恐惧。

69. They wished masks buried with their bodies could keep them safe.

[答案]他们希望陪葬的面具可以保他们平安。

70. the role that masks played in ancient people's lives became less important.

[答案]面具在古代人们的生活中所扮演的角色变得不那么重要了。