

2021 年河南省普通高等学校专升本招生考试 公共英语试卷

Part I Reading Comprehension (2*20 points)

Passage 1

Some people argue that the pressure on international sportsmen and sportswomen kills the essence of sport—the pursuit of personal excellence. Children kick a football around for fun. When they get older and play for local school teams, they will become competitive but they still enjoy playing. The individual representing his country cannot afford to think about enjoying himself, and he has to think only about winning. He is responsible for the entire nation's hopes, dreams and reputation.

A good example is the FIFA World Cup. Football is the third most important sport in the world. Winning the World Cup is perhaps the summit of international sporting success. Mention Argentina to someone and the chances are that he'll think of football. In a sense, winning the World Cup put Argentina on the map.

Some sports fans and supporters get quite unreasonable about the World Cup. People in England felt that their country was somehow important after they won in 1966.

So, am I arguing that international competition kills the idea of sport? Certainly not! Do the Argentinean really believe that because eleven of their men proved the most skillful at football, their nation is in every way better than all others? Not really. But it's nice to know that you won and that in one way at least your country is the best.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A. To explain the role of sport.
- B. To compare Scotland with Argentina.
- C. To show that Argentina is better than all others.
- D. To prove that football is the world's third most important sport.

2. In the second paragraph, the underlined word "summit" means "_____".

- A. award
- B. summary
- C. highest point
- D. mountaintop

3. According to the passage, Argentina is world-famous because of its _____.

- A. obvious position on the map
- B. success in the World Cup
- C. excellence in the most important sports
- D. large number of sports fans and supporters

4. If a sportsman only thinks about winning, he will _____.

- A. fail to succeed
C. be successful
- B. lose enjoyment
D. be unreasonable

5. What is the author's attitude towards international games?

- A. Nations that meet on a football field are unlikely to meet on a battlefield.
B. Nations that win the World Cup are regarded as best in all aspects.
C. Nations that win in international games prove the best on the sports field at least.
D. Nations that give much attention to international competitions are world-famous in many ways.

Passage 2

For years and years people have been saying that the railways are dead. "We can do without railways," people say, as if motorcars and planes made the railways unnecessary. We all keep hearing that trains are slow, that they lose money, and that they're dying. But this is far from the truth. In these days when oil is expensive, the railways have become highly competitive with motorcars and planes. If you want to carry people or goods from place to place, they're cheaper than planes.

Railways have much in common with planes. A plane goes in a straight line and so does a railway. What is more, it takes you from the heart of a city into the heart of another. But a railway doesn't leave you as a plane does, miles and miles away from the city center. It doesn't hold you up as a motorcar does, in endless traffic jams. And a single train can carry goods which no plane or motorcar could ever do.

Far from being dead, the railways are very much alive. Modern railway lines give you a smooth, untroubled journey. Where else can you eat well, sleep in comfort, feel safe and enjoy the scene while you are traveling at speed at the same time? And we are only at the beginning. We have entered the age of superfast trains, traveling at 150 miles an hour and more. Soon we will be wondering why we spend so much on motorways we can't use because we don't have enough money to buy oil and planes we can't fly for the same reason.

6. Some people think the railways are dead for many reasons except that _____.

- A. trains are dying
C. trains are slow
- B. oil is expensive today
D. railways lose money

7. The author's idea about railways seems to be that _____.

- A. we can do without railways

- B. trains have much in common with motorcars and planes
C. motorcars and planes are not as good as trains
D. trains are as good as motorcars and planes
8. According to the author, which of the following is NOT true?
A. It is cheaper to travel by train than by plane.
B. The railway station is usually in the center of a city.
C. When you get off the plane you will find yourself right in the city center.
D. No motorcar or plane can carry as many goods as a train does in a cheap way.
9. According to the author, the disadvantage of motorcars and planes is that _____.
A. they cannot travel fast enough
B. too much money will be spent on oil
C. they cannot give a smooth, untroubled journey
D. the travelers cannot enjoy the scene in their journey
10. What's the main idea of the passage?
A. The railways are dead now.
B. Motorcars and planes have made the railways unnecessary.
C. We've entered the age of superfast trains.
D. The advantages of the railways enable them to be alive even nowadays.

Passage 3

The way people hold the belief that a fun-filled, pain-free life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equal to happiness, then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But, in fact, the opposite is true: more often than not, things that lead to happiness involve some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the source of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably (不可避免的) brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievements, religious commitment (忠诚), and self-improvement. Ask a bachelor (单身汉) why he resists marriage even though he finds dating less and less satisfying. If he is 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. 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. But couples who decide not to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying new cars 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 who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

11. According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because _____.

- A. he believes that life will be more cheerful if he remains single
- B. he is reluctant to take on family responsibilities
- C. he finds more fun in dating than in marriage
- D. he fears it will put an end to all his fun, adventure and excitement

12. Raising children, in the author's opinion is _____.

- A. a moral duty
- B. a source of inevitable pain
- C. a thankless job
- D. a rewarding task

13. From the last paragraph, we learn that envy sometimes comes from _____.

- A. misunderstanding
- B. prejudice
- C. hatred
- D. ignorance

14. To understand what true happiness is one must _____.

- A. have as much fun as possible during one's lifetime
- B. make every effort to liberate oneself from pain
- C. be able to distinguish happiness from fun
- D. put up with pain under all circumstances

15. What is the author trying to tell us?

- A. One must know how to attain happiness.
- B. Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain.
- C. It is important to make commitments.
- D. It is pain that leads to happiness.

Passage 4

Everyone knows that laziness is a sin. We have probably all had lectures pointing out that laziness is immoral, wasteful, and that lazy people will never amount to anything in life. But laziness can be more harmful than that, and it is often caused by more complex reasons than simple wishes to avoid work. Some people who appear to be lazy are suffering from much more serious problems. They may be so distrustful of their fellow workers that they are unable to join in any group task for fear of ridicule or for fear of having their ideas stolen. These people who seem lazy may be paralyzed (丧失活动能力的) by a fear of failure that prevents fruitful work. Or other sorts of fantasies may prevent work; some people are so busy planning, sometimes planning great deals or fantastic achievements, that they are unable to deal with whatever “lesser” work is on hand. Still other people are not avoiding work; strictly speaking, they are merely procrastinating (拖延)—rescheduling their day.

Laziness can actually be helpful. Like procrastinators, some people may look lazy when they are really thinking, planning, contemplating (深思) and researching. We all should remember that some great scientific discoveries occurred by chance or while some were “goofing off” (磨洋工). Newton wasn’t working in the orchard when the apple hit him and he discovered the law of universal gravitation. Sometimes, being “lazy”—that is, taking time off for a rest—is good for overworked students or executives. Taking a rest can be particularly helpful to the athlete who is trying too hard or the doctor who’s simply working himself overtime too many evenings at the clinic. So be careful when you are tempted to call someone lazy. That person may be thinking, resting, or planning his or her next book.

16. The underlined word “that” in the first paragraph refers to “_____”.

- A. laziness is immoral
- B. laziness is wasteful
- C. lazy people will never amount to anything in life
- D. all of the above

17. The first paragraph is mostly devoted to the discussion of _____.

- A. complex reasons that make people seem lazy
- B. serious problems that lazy people suffer from
- C. other sorts of fantasies that may prevent work
- D. great deals that people are busy planning

18. According to the second paragraph, being “lazy” is good for _____.

- A. a student who is on holiday
- B. a doctor who is working overtime
- C. an executive who is on leave
- D. an athlete who is not training

19. The tone of the passage is _____.

- A. cautious
- B. careless
- C. optimistic
- D. pessimistic

20. What does the writer intend to tell us in the passage?

- A. Laziness is definitely a sin.
- B. Laziness can be of great help all the time.
- C. Laziness makes people good for nothing.
- D. Laziness should be properly defined.

Part II Cloze (1*20)

You’ve just been given a major task and want to do it well, but it seems that __21__ you get started, you’re interrupted. First, Jane stops __22__. Then, it’s the phone. Later, your boss tells you to drop everything—she’s got a rush job. And you have a meeting at three! All these things are important. __23__ you could rearrange them without breaking your __24__! Actually, you can! We’ve heard about quality time at home—why not add quality time into the job?

Begin by __25__ out those parts of the day __26__ you’re most __27__. You may work best in the morning or in the afternoon. No matter when—just find your time and build a wall __28__ it.

Say __29__ for you, __30__ time begins at ten. __31__ on your major task then, and don’t let anything interrupt you. If you have a secretary, tell her or him to hold __32__ calls and visitors. If you don’t, try to ask a colleague to help you. The __33__ is that both outsiders and colleagues will know that you will not be __34__ for a part of each day. Why? Because you are working!

Prepare for this special block of time as carefully __35__ you would for an important meeting. Don’t waste precious minutes searching for memos or notes. Be ready __36__ precisely at ten, and get the most __37__ every second. You might like to use your __38__ simply for thinking about a project, a problem or a new idea.

Smart small—maybe thirty or forty minutes, three times a week, building ___39___ at least an hour. Sure, you'll have to chip away at your blocks a little sometimes, but guard that hour as you would any other valued ___40___.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 21. A. because | B. the minute | C. so that | D. even if |
| 22. A. by | B. in | C. out | D. over |
| 23. A. Where | B. But | C. If only | D. Otherwise |
| 24. A. interest | B. promise | C. condition | D. concentration |
| 25. A. finding | B. found | C. being found | D. find |
| 26. A. it | B. out which | C. why | D. during which |
| 27. A. successful | B. creative | C. tired | D. sleepy |
| 28. A. around | B. behind | C. far from | D. above |
| 29. A. what | B. how | C. that | D. whether |
| 30. A. lunch | B. work | C. task | D. quality |
| 31. A. Call | B. Focus | C. Depend | D. Feed |
| 32. A. all | B. both | C. none | D. either |
| 33. A. question | B. demand | C. news | D. point |
| 34. A. reasonable | B. available | C. embarrassing | D. confusing |
| 35. A. less | B. more | C. as | D. than |
| 36. A. to begin | B. beginning | C. having begun | D. began |
| 37. A. on | B. with | C. out of | D. over |
| 38. A. memories | B. blocks | C. experiences | D. relationships |
| 39. A. compared to | B. due to | C. other than | D. up to |
| 40. A. possessions | B. positions | C. satisfactions | D. doubts |

Part III True or False (2*5)

Directions: For this part, you are going to read a passage with 5 statements attached to it. You are required to decide whether the statements are True or False. Mark A (for TRUE) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; mark B (for FALSE) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage. You should make your judgement and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Sometimes you'll hear people say that you can't love others until you love yourself. Sometimes you'll hear people say that you can't expect someone else to love you until you love yourself. Either way, you've got to love yourself first and this can be tricky. Sure, we

all know that we're the apple of our parents' eyes, and that our grandmas think we are great talents and our uncle Roberts think that we will go to the Olympics, but sometimes it's a lot harder to think such nice thoughts about ourselves. If you find that believing in yourself is a challenge, it is time you built a positive self-image and learn to love yourself.

The self-image is your own mind's picture of yourself. This image includes the way you look, the way you act, the way you talk and the way you think. Interestingly, our self-images are often quite different from the images others hold about us. Unfortunately, most of these self-images are more negative than what they should be, and thus changing the way you think about yourself is the key to changing your self-image and your whole world.

The best way to defeat a passive self-image is to step back and decide to stress your successes. That is, to make a list if you need to, and to write down all of the great things you do every day. Don't allow doubts to occur in it.

It might well be that you are experiencing a negative self-image because you can't move past one flaw or weakness that you see about yourself. Well, roll up your sleeves and make a change of it as your primary task. If you think you are silly because you aren't good at math, find a tutor. If you think you are weak because you can't run a mile, get to the track and practice. If you think you are dull because you don't follow the latest trends, buy a few new clothes.

The best way to get rid of a negative self-image is to realize that your image is far from objective and to actively convince yourself of your positive qualities. Changing the way you think and working on those you need to improve will go a long way towards promoting a positive self-image. When you can pat yourself on the back, you'll know you're well on your way.

- () 41. We can conclude that both adolescents and parents are the intended readers of the passage.
- () 42. You need to build a positive self-image when you feel it hard to change yourself.
- () 43. According to the passage, our self-images are probably untrue.
- () 44. If you want to change your self-image, you should change the way you think.
- () 45. The passage mainly talks about how to build a positive self-image.

Part IV Translation (40 points)

Section A English-Chinese Translation (2*5)

46. Everyone is studying hard to improve academic scores. How can you stop them?

- A. 为了提高学业成绩，所有人都在努力学习。你怎么可以阻止他们呢？
- B. 为了改善学习成绩，每个人一直努力学习。你为什么要阻止他们呢？
- C. 每个人只是为了改变学术方式而努力学习。你怎么可以阻止他们呢？
- D. 所有人都在为了改变学业成绩而刻苦学习。你为什么要阻止他们呢？

47. The new expanded swimming pool is twice the size of the previous one.

- A. 新的游泳池比旧的游泳池大两倍。
- B. 新修建的游泳池在尺寸上比先前的小两倍。
- C. 新扩建的游泳池是先前的两倍大。
- D. 先前的游泳池是新修建的两倍大。

48. Hardly had the football match begun when it started raining.

- A. 足球比赛还未开始，天就下雨了。
- B. 足球比赛无法开始了，因为下雨了。
- C. 足球比赛已经开始了，天也下雨了。
- D. 足球比赛刚开始天就下雨了。

49. There were so many customers in the shop during the Spring Festival that shop assistant couldn't offer timely service to all of them.

- A. 春节期间，因为这家商店的顾客如此多，店员不能为顾客提供及时的服务。
- B. 春节期间，这家商店的顾客如此多，以至于店员不能为所有的顾客提供及时的服务。
- C. 这家商店在春节期间的顾客很多，但是店员能及时为顾客提供服务。
- D. 这家商店在春节期间有如此多的顾客，但店员能为所有的顾客提供服务。

50. As long as he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes it.

- A. 除非他努力工作，我不介意他什么时候完成。
- B. 如果他认真工作，我就不会介意他什么时候完成。
- C. 只要他勤奋工作，我不介意他在哪里完成。
- D. 只要他努力工作，我不介意他什么时候完成。

Section B Blanked Cloze (3*5)

Directions: For this part, there is a passage with 5 blanks. You are required to select the best choice for each blank from a list of choices given in the box. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the box is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each choice on the **Answer Sheet**. You may not use any of the choices in the box more than once.

剪纸(paper cutting)是中国最为流行的传统民间艺术之一。中国剪纸有一千五百多年的历史,在明朝和清朝时期(the Ming and Qing Dynasties)特别流行。特别是在春节和婚庆期间,剪纸被用来装饰门窗和房间,以增加喜庆的气氛。剪纸最常用的颜色是红色,象征健康和兴旺。中国剪纸在世界各地很受欢迎,并且经常被用作馈赠外国友人的礼物。

Paper cutting is one of China's most popular traditional __51__. Chinese paper cutting has a history of more than 1,500 years. It was particularly widespread during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Spring Festival and __52__, in particular, paper cutting is used to __53__ doors, windows and rooms in order to enhance the __54__. The color most frequently used in paper cutting is red, which __55__ health and prosperity. Chinese paper cutting is very popular around the world and it is often given as a present to foreign friends.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| A. folk arts | B. happy hours | C. wedding celebrations | D. create |
| E. joyous atmosphere | F. marriage | G. symbolizes | H. decorate |
| I. cultural heritage | J. engagement | | |

Section C Chinese-English Translation (3*5)

Directions: There are 5 sentences in this part. Please translate sentences 56-60 from Chinese in English. Write your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

56. 工作越努力, 你的进步就越大。

57. 不管你是谁, 都要遵守法律。

58. 这是她见过的最漂亮的学校。

59. 我们期待在未来我们的学校会有振奋人心的发展。

60. 政府让公众相信这个问题很快会得到解决。

Part V Error Correction (2*10)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this part. Each sentence has 4 underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. You are required to identify the incorrect part, and then write **the corresponding letter and the correct answer** on the **Answer Sheet**.

61. It is hard for me to get ready for the trip all by me.

A B C D _____

62. If I had wings, I will fly back to my hometown as soon as possible.

A B C D _____

63. We can't go outside now because the rain is too big.

A B C D _____

64. Those who have not hand in compositions are required to hand it in today.

A B C D _____

65. Because it costs too much, the tool limits in practical use.

A B C D _____

66. His friends appreciate to work with him, because he has a good sense of humor.

A B C D

67. Neither I nor his friends was interested in this novel when it was published.

A B C D _____

68. Weather permits, she will go out for a walk after supper with her parents.

A B C D _____

69. It was in the 2000 when the country successfully launched the first manned spaceship.

A B C D _____

70. He came to a conclusion that the greatest speed in the universe was that of light.

A B C D _____

Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a composition on the topic: *Different Attitudes Towards Shopping*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below.

1. 有人认为购物使人感到有趣;
2. 有人认为购物只是一项任务;
3. 你对购物的看法。

2021 年河南专升本英语参考答案

Part I Reading Comprehension

1A 2C 3B 4B 5C
6B 7C 8C 9B 10D
11B 12D 13A 14C 15B
16D 17A 18B 19A 20D

Part II Cloze

21B 22A 23C 24D 25A 26D 27B 28A 29C 30D
31B 32A 33D 34B 35C 36A 37C 38B 39D 40A

Part III True or False

41B 42B 43A 44A 45A

Part IV Translation

Section A English-Chinese Translation

46A 47C 48D 49B 50D

Section B Blanked Cloze

51A 52C 53H 54E 55G

Section C Chinese-English Translation

56 The harder you work, the greater progress you will make.
57 No matter who/Whoever you are, you have to obey the law.
58 This was the most beautiful school she had ever seen.
59 We look forward to the exciting developments in our school in the future.
60 The government convinced the public that the issue will be resolved soon.

Part V Error Correction

61 D myself 62B should/would/could/might
63 D heavy 64 B do/did
65 C is limited 66 A working
67 B were 68 A permitting
69 B that 70 D is