



2016 年武汉纺织大学专升本英语真题

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. Jane hadn't been to London before. _____ had her husband.

A. Neither B. Either C. So D. Or

2. No sooner had he arrived in Rome _____ he heard of the good news.

A. when B. than C. then D. until

3. I'm for the suggestion that a special board _____ to examine the problem.

A. be set up B. will be set up

C. must be set up D. has to be set up

4. The disabled children need many things, but _____, they need love.

A. first of all B. not at all C. after all D. all in all



5. The coal industry in the north of China is now barely half its _____ size.

A. formal B. former C. latter D. later

6. The football player is hoping to _____ to another team soon.

A. transfer B. transport C. transplant D. transact

7. In the garden, the old man went to have a rest.

A. Having been watered B. Watering C. Having watered D. Being watered

8. Her _____ to the job left her with very little free time.

A. devotion B. faith C. trust D. interest

9. The children have been _____ since their father left.

A. out of style B. under control C. out of control D. in style

10. It is reported _____ great changes have been made with the application of the new policy.



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

11. The manager promised to keep me _____ of how the project was going on.

A. be informed B. informed C. inform D. informing

12. He announced that the company had been transferred to _____ city.

A. another B. others C. the other D. one another

13. A great cheer went up from the crowd as they caught _____ of the hero.

A. vision B. view C. sight D. glance

14. Physics _____ my favorite subject when I studied in the university.

A. were B. was C. is D. are

15. _____ we can succeed or not depends on how well we cooperate with others.



A. Then B. Thus C. What D. Whether

16. I will lend you the book ____ you return it to me in time.

A. on condition that B. in case C. in order that D. so that

17. Mr. Brown is supposed to ____ for Italy last month.

A. be leaving B. have left C. leave D. have been left

18. -----Did you enjoy the TV program last night?

-----No, ____ not.

A. Particularly B. obviously C. surprisingly D. Normally

19. We were disappointed yesterday because it wasn't such a good dinner ____ she had promised us.

A. like B. as C. which D. what

20. She walked along the path, ____ her daughter close behind.

A. following B. follow C. to follow D. was followed



21. She insisted that the seats in the theater _____ in advance to insure a better view.

A. booked B. be booked C. are booked D. were to book

22. We are sometimes _____ of selfishness in our lives, though we are mostly generous in personality.

A. miserable B. greedy C. guilty D. sorry

23. The teacher doesn' t allow his students _____ on the exam.

A. cheated B. cheating C. cheat D. to cheat

24. There is a lot of evidence _____ too much stress is partly responsible for the disease.

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

25. " _____ everyone' s here, " she said, "let' s begin to discuss the solution to the problems we have found."

A. As far as B. Now that C. So far D. By far



26. Most computer users are _____ threat from computer viruses.

A. within B. upon C. towards D. under

27. No matter how _____, it' s impossible that he has never lost money.

A. a businessman smart is B. a businessman is smart

C. smart is a businessman D. smart a businessman is

28. David told the truth _____ to annoy her, and she was angry for being betrayed by her good friend.

A. on purpose B. in need C. in detail D. at all

29. The classroom is quite clean _____ some waste paper on the floor.

A. except for B. besides C. except D. without

30. The bad weather _____ the building program by several weeks.



A. went on B. put on C. set back D. built up

Part II Cloze

Who won the World Cup 1994 football game? What happened at the United Nations? How did the critics like the new play? 1 an event takes place, newspapers are on the streets 2 the details. Wherever anything happens in the world, reports are on the spot to 3 the news. Newspapers have one basic 4 , to get the news as quickly as possible from its source, from those who make it to those who want to 5 it. Radio, telegraph, television, and 6 inventions brought competition for newspapers.

So did the development of magazines and other means of communication. 7 , this competition merely spurred the newspapers on. They quickly made use of the newer and faster means of communication to improve the 8 and thus the efficiency of their own operations. Today more newspapers are 9 and read than ever before.

Competition also led newspapers to branch out into many other fields. Besides keeping readers 10 of the latest news, today' s newspapers 11 and influence readers about politics and other



important and serious matters. Newspapers influence readers' economic choices 12 advertising. Most newspapers depend on advertising for their very 13 .

Newspapers are sold at a price that 14 even a small fraction of the cost of production. The main 15 of income for most newspapers is commercial advertising. The 16 in selling advertising depends on a newspaper' s value to advertisers. This 17 in terms of circulation. How many people read the newspaper?

Circulation depends 18 on the work of the circulation department and on the services or entertainment 19 in a newspaper' s pages. But for the most part, circulation depends on a newspaper' s value to readers as a source of information 20 the community, city, country, state, nation, and world-and even outer space.

1. A. Just when B. While C. Soon after D. Before
2. A. to give B. giving C. given D. being given
3. A. gather B. spread C. carry D. bring



4. A. reason B. cause C. problem D. purpose

5. A. make B. publish C. know D. write

6. A. another B. other C. one another D. the other

7. A. However B. And C. Therefore D. So

8. A. value B. ratio C. rate D. speed

9. A. spread B. passed C. printed D. completed

10. A. inform B. be informed C. to be informed D. informed

11. A. entertain B. encourage C. educate D. edit

12. A. on B. through C. with D. of

13. A. forms B. existence C. contents D. purpose

14. A. tries to cover B. manages to cover C. fails to cover D.
succeeds in

15. A. source B. origin C. course D. finance



16.A.way B. means C. chance D. success

17.A. measures B. measured C. is measured D. was measured

18.A.somewhat B. little C. much D. something

19.A.offering B. offered C. which offered D. to be offered

20.A.by B. with C. at D. About

Passage One

Many post-80s couples are complaining that going to the movies ,shopping or attending parties have become impossible since their kids were born.

That' s the way most parents are living their lives ,no weekends of their own ,no time to visit friends. not even a chance of promotion in their jobs. Asking help from their parents might be a way out ,but problems are that some aging parents are not strong enough to take care of the kids, and that the kids may also become too spoiled by their grandparents. Then, here comes a solution: families with kids can form a small group, and



parents of each family can take turns to look after all the kids in this group on weekends.

Thus, other parents can have some quiet time and feel free to do something they' ve been planning for a long time .At the same time, the kids can make new friends and won' t be hanging around their parents all day long. This is baby-pooling.

1. Many post-80s couples can' t go to the movies, shop or attend parties because _____.

- A. they have to look after their kids
- B. they have to look after their parents
- C. they are busy with their work
- D. they have no money

2. In Paragraph 2, "a way out "means _____.

- A. out of date
- B. a solution



C. without question

D. a complaint

3. According to the last paragraph, the solution to the problem of post-80s couples is that _____.

A. families with kids form a small group

B. they ask their aging parents for help

C. they give up their jobs

D. they take their kids wherever they go

4. What is (are) the advantage (s) of baby-pooling ?

A. The parents can have much more free time

B. The kids can make new friends

C. The kids won' t be hanging around their parents all day long

D. All of the above



5. The passage mainly discusses_____.

- A. post-80s couples and their friends
- B. post-80s couples and baby-pooling
- C. post-80s couples and their parents
- D. kids and their grandparents

Passage Two

It is a terrible illustration of man' s weakness to nature, and the tsunami(海啸)that struck the Japanese coast in March, 2011 has illustrated the difficulty of fighting against natural disasters, even for a prosperous nation.

Totally preventing tsunami-damage is impossible .But there is much that can be done to minimize damage and loss of life. Measures that can be taken include designing solid buildings, and developing early-warning systems, public education programs and evacuation(疏散) strategies. Moreover, the approach of a tsunami is possibly picked up by the sensors of complicated international warning systems.



Countries can use radio and television broadcasts as well as loudspeaker networks to warn the public. But an early warning system depends on how far the tsunami strikes, if it's close by, the warning system is not going to be very effective. When people are faced with an unstoppable force like a tsunami the massive waves created by events like underwater earthquakes, the best course of action for them is to get inland and to the higher ground as quickly as possible.

1. The first paragraph tells us that _____.

- A. man can easily defeat the nature
- B. tsunamis take place only in Japan
- C. man's ability to cope with natural disasters is limited
- D. the tsunami-damage in Japan is not so terrible

2. To prevent tsunami-damage, the following measures can be taken EXCEPT _____.

- A. designing firm buildings



B. developing early-warning systems

C. developing evacuation strategies

D. keeping the public unaware of the seriousness of tsunami

3. According to the passage, which of the following can cause a tsunami?

A. Storms B. Massive waves

C. Underwater earthquakes D. Floods

4. When a tsunami happens, the best course of action for people is to ____.

A. listen to radio and television broadcasts for information

B. get inland and to the higher ground as quickly as possible

C. stay where they are

D. rely on the warning systems



5. Which of the following statement is correct according to the passage ?

- A. The total prevention of tsunamis is possible.
- B. Rich countries are less affected by tsunamis than poor countries.
- C. Approaching tsunamis can possibly be picked up by sensors.
- D. An early warning system is effective when a tsunami is close by.

Passage Three

Global warming is causing more than 300,000 deaths and about \$125 billion in economic losses each year, according to a report by the Global Humanitarian Forum, an organization led by Annan, the former United Nations secretary general. The report, to be released Friday, analyzed data and existing studies of health, disaster, population and economic trends. It found that human-influenced climate change was raising the global death rates from illness including malnutrition(营养不良)and heat-related health problems. But even before its release, the



report drew criticism from some experts on climate and risk, who questioned its methods and conclusions.

Along with the deaths, the report said the lives of 325 million people, primarily in poor countries, were being seriously affected by climate change .It projected that the number would double by 2030. Roger Pielke Jr. , a political scientist at the University of colorado, Boulder, who studies disaster trends, said the Forum' s report was a " a methodological embarrassment" because there was no way to distinguish deaths or economic losses related to human-driven global warming amid the much larger losses resulting from the growth in populations and economic development in vulnerable(易受伤害的) regions.

Dr.Pielke said that-climate change is an important problem requiring our utmost attention. But the report, he said, "will harm the cause for action on both climate change and disasters because it is so deeply flawed(有瑕疵的)."

However, Soren Andreasen, a social scientist at Dalberg Global Development Partners who supervised the writing of the report, defended it, saying that it was clear that the numbers were rough estimates. He said the report was aimed at world leaders ,



who will meet in Copenhagen in December to negotiate a new international climate treaty.

In a press release describing the report, Mr. Annan stressed the need for the negotiations to focus on increasing the flow of money from rich to poor regions to help reduce their vulnerability to climate hazards while still curbing the emissions of the heat-trapping gases. More than 90% of the human and economic losses from climate change are occurring in poor countries, according to the report.

1. What is the finding of the Global Humanitarian Forum ?

- A. Global temperatures affect the rate of economic development.
- B. Rates of death from illness have risen due to global warming
- C. Malnutrition has caused serious health problems in poor countries.
- D. Economic trends have to do with population and natural disasters.



2. What do we learn about the Forum' s report from the passage ?

- A. It was challenged by some climate and risk experts.
- B. It aroused a lot of interest in the scientific circles.
- C. It was warmly received by environmentalists.
- D. It caused a big stir in developing countries.

3. What does Dr.Pielke say about the Forum' s report?

- A. Its statistics look embarrassing.
- B. It is invalid in terms of methodology.
- C. It deserves our closest attention.
- D. Its conclusion is purposely exaggerated.

4. What is Soren Andreasen' s view of the report ?

- A. Its conclusions are based on carefully collected data.



B. It is vulnerable to criticism if the statistics are closely examined.

C. It will give rise to heated discussions at the Copenhagen conference.

D. Its rough estimates are meant to draw the attention of world leaders.

5. What does Kofi Annan say should be the focus of the Copenhagen conference?

A. How rich and poor regions can share the responsibility in curbing global warming.

B. How human and economic losses from climate change can be reduced.

C. How emissions of heat-trapping gases can be reduced on a global scale.

D. How rich countries can better help poor regions reduce climate hazards.



Passage Four

Reaching new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water which is harvested from icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada. Arthur won Wiesenberger, who carries the title Water Master, is one of the few water critics in North America.

As a boy, he spent time in the larger cities of Italy, France and Switzerland, where bottled water is consumed daily. Even then, he kept a water journal, noting the brands he liked best. "My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water," He says. But is plain tap water all that bad? Not at all. In fact, New York's municipal water for more than a century was called the champagne of tap water and until recently considered among the best in the world in terms of both taste and purity. Similarly, a magazine in England found that tap water from the Thames River tasted better than several leading brands of bottled water that were 400 times more expensive.

Nevertheless, soft-drink companies view bottled water as the next battle-ground for market share this despite the fact that over 25 percent of bottled water comes from tap water: PepsiCo'



s Aquafina and Coca-Cola's Dasani are both purified tap water rather than spring water. As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs salivate (垂涎) over the profits. A restaurant's typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled it's often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier brands aren't available in stores, most diners don't notice or care.

As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell bottled water. According to an article in The Street Journal, some of the more shameless tactics include placing attractive bottles on the table for a visual sell, listing brands on the menu without prices, and pouring bottled water without even asking the diners if they want it. Regardless of how it's sold, the popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health, our wish to appear cultivated, and even a longing for lost purity.

1. What do we know about Iceberg Water from the passage ?

A. It is a kind of iced water.

B. It is just plain tap water.



C. It is a kind of bottled water.

D. It is a kind of mineral water.

2. By saying My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water(Para.2) , von Wiesenberger wants to convey the message that ____.

A. plain tap water is certain unfit for drinking

B. bottled water is clearly superior to tap water

C. bottled water often appeals more to dog' s taste

D. dog' s can usually detect a fine difference in taste

3. The fancier brands (Para.5)refers to ____.

A. tap water from the Thames River

B. famous wines not sold in ordinary stores

C. PepsiCo' s Aquafina and Coca-Cola' s Dasani

D. expensive bottled with impressive names



4. Why are some restaurants turning up the pressure to sell bottled water?

- A. Bottled water brings in huge profits.
- B. Competition from the wine industry is intense.
- C. Most diners find bottled water affordable.
- D. Bottled water satisfied diners' desire to fashionable.

5. According to the passage, why is bottled water so popular?

- A. It is much cheaper than wine.
- B. It is considered healthier.
- C. It appeals to more cultivated people.
- D. It is more widely promoted in the market

Part IV Translation

Section A



- 1.只要明天天气好，我们就和同学一起去游泳。
- 2.有这么多人的关心，在国外的最初几个月里，她感到非常幸福。
- 3.新图书馆比以前的大两倍。(或者译为“新图书馆是以前的三倍大”。)
- 4.这张照片让我想起了在上海度过的快乐时光。
- 5.地震中，许多房屋受损严重，成千上万的人无家可归。

Section B

1. Professional hair-care products indicates that consumers are paying as much attention to their hair as to their skin.
2. Women would double their risk of suffering from lung cancer if they were exposed to 40 or more years of household tobacco smoke.
3. Though technically quite advanced today, the Internet is far from being popular with average household users in some developing countries.
4. Your product wouldn't have sold so well but for a lot of advertisements we put on the television.



5. The regulations make it safer for you to use your credit card for shopping on the Internet or over the phone.