2012 自主招生水平模拟测试（A 卷）

科目：英语　　考试时间：　月　日

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本试卷共 4 题，满分 100 分。请将答案写在答题纸上。

Section I. Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: *Choose the best answer from the four alternatives given to complete each of the following sentences.*

1. As the new field worker will be working in close _____ with several others, make sure you select someone with you agreeable personally.
   A. productivity　B. discretion　C. collaboration　D. suspicion
2. Many of the pictures sent from outer space are presently on _____ in the public library.
   A. account　B. exchange　C. reinforcement　D. display
3. The lawyer submitted to the court several documents to _____ his point of view.
   A. support　B. refrain　C. improve　D. alienate
4. On Tuesday, I will be able to let you know _____ how many people will be attending the conference.
   A. mostly　B. comparatively　C. precisely　D. immensely
5. After several nuclear disasters, a _____ has raged over the safety of nuclear energy.
   A. quarrel　B. suspicion　C. verdict　D. controversy
6. It was _____ that Mehemet was going to be excluded from team as he hadn't attended any exercise at all.
   A. at hand　B. under observation　C. beyond doubt　D. out of sight
7. Cultural _____ indicates that human beings had their languages down from one generation to another.
   A. translation　B. transition　C. transmission　D. transaction
8. No one imagined that the apparently _____ businessman was really a criminal.
   A. respective　B. respectable　C. respectful　D. realistic
9. The prisoner was _____ of his civil liberty for three years.
   A. discharged　B. derived　C. deprived　D. dispatched
10. The international situation has been growing _____ difficult for the last few years.
    A. invariably　B. presumably　C. increasingly　D. dominantly
11. His business was very successful, but it was at the _____ of his family life.
    A. exhaustion　B. credit　C. consumption　D. expense
12. Some plants are very _____ to light; they prefer the shade.
    A. sensible　B. objective　C. sensitive　D. flexible

13. Under the guidance of their teacher, the pupils are building a model boat _____ by steam.
A. towed B. tossed C. pressed D. propelled
14. Diamonds have little _____ value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.
A. intrinsic B. intriguing C. intricate D. innate
15. His _____ was telling him that something was wrong.
A. intuition B. sentiment C. hypothesis D. inspirations
16. The research is expected to _____ early today.
A. resume B. presume C. consume D. assume
17. The _____ was obvious: vote for us or it will be very embarrassing for you.
A. implication B. implicature C. application D. implement
18. President Obama is about to wind ___ his visit to China.
A. up B. on C. over D. in
19. This new laser printer is _____ with all leading of software.
A. comparable B. competitive C. compatible D. cooperative
20. When supply exceeds demands for any product, prices are _____ to fall.
A. timely B. subject C. simultaneous D. liable

Section II Cloze (20%)

Directions: *Read the following passage carefully and choose the best one from the choices given to fill in the blank.*

Language is the most astonishing behavior in the animal kingdom. It is the species-typical behavior that sets humans completely __21__ from all other animals. Language is a means of communication, __22__ it is much more than that. Many animals can __23__. The dance of the honeybee communicates the location of flowers __24__ other members of the hive (蜂群). But human language permits communication about anything, __25__ things like unicorn (独角兽) that have never existed. The key __26__ in the fact that the units of meaning, words, can be __27__ together in different ways, according to __28__, to communicate different meanings.

Language is the most important learning we do. Nothing __29__ humans so much as our ability to communicate abstract thoughts, __30__ about the universe, the mind, love, dreams, or ordering a drink. It is an immensely complex __31__ that we take for granted. Indeed, we are not aware of most __32__ of our speech and understanding. Consider what happens when one person is speaking to __33__. The speaker has to translate thoughts into __34__ language. Brain imaging studies suggest that the time from thoughts to the __35__ of speech is extremely fast, only 0.04 seconds! The listener must hear the sounds to __36__ out what the speaker means. He must use the sounds of speech to __37__ the words spoken, understand the pattern of __38__ of the words (sentences), and finally __39__ the meaning. This takes somewhat longer, a minimum of about 0.5 seconds. But __40__ started, it is of course a continuous process.

21. A. apart B. off C. up D. down
22. A. so B. but C. or D. for
23. A. transfer B. transmit C. convey D. communicate
24. A. to B. from C. over D. on
25. A. only B. almost C. even D. just
26. A. stays B. situates C. hides D. lies

27.	A. stuck	B. strung	C. rung	D. consisted
28.	A. rules	B. scales	C. laws	D. standards
29.	A. combines	B. contains	C. defines	D. declares
30.	A. what	B. whether	C. while	D. if
31.	A. prospect	B. progress	C. process	D. produce
32.	A. aspects	B. abstracts	C. angles	D. assumptions
33.	A. anybody	B. another	C. other	D. everybody
34.	A. body	B. gesture	C. written	D. spoken
35.	A. growing	B. fixing	C. beginning	D. building
36.	A. put	B. take	C. draw	D. figure
37.	A. identify	B. locate	C. reveal	D. discover
38.	A. performance	B. organization	C. design	D. layout
39.	A. prescribe	B. justify	C. utter	D. interpret
40.	A. since	B. after	C. once	D. until

Section III. Reading Comprehension (20%)

Directions: *Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answers according to the passages.*

Passage One

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease—especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise. The line of thought involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very nutritious (有营养的) foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts, but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.

The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely "not ill" and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body's special needs. Both types have simply been called "well." In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms "well" and "wellness" only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise, and they make a point of monitoring their body's condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well take active responsibility for all matters related to their health. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap (缺陷) may be "well", in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. "Wellness" may perhaps best be viewed not as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can strive for. People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

41. Today medical care is placing more stress on _____.

A. keeping people in a healthy physical condition

B. monitoring patients' body functions
C. removing people's bad living habits
D. ensuring people's psychological well-being

42. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that _____.
A. good health is more than not being ill
B. drinking, even if not to excess, could be harmful
C. regular health checks are essential to keeping fit
D. prevention is more difficult than cure

43. Traditionally, a person is considered "well" if he _____.
A. does not have any unhealthy living habits
B. does not have any physical handicaps
C. is able to handle his daily routines
D. is free from any kind of disease

44. According to the author, the true meaning of "wellness" is for people _____.
A. to best satisfy their body's special needs
B. to strive to maintain the best possible health
C. to meet the strictest standards of bodily health
D. to keep a proper balance between work and leisure

45. According to what the author advocates, which of the following groups of people would be considered healthy?
A. People who have strong muscles as well as slim figures.
B. People who are not presently experiencing any symptoms of disease.
C. People who try to be healthy as possible, regardless of their limitations.
D. People who can recover from illness even without seeking medical care.

Passage Two

Psychiatrists (精神病专家) who work with older parents say that maturity can be an asset in child rearing-older parents are more thoughtful, use less physical discipline and spend more time with their children. But raising kids takes money and energy. Many older parents find themselves balancing their limited financial resources, declining energy and failing health against the growing demands of an active child. Dying and leaving young children is probably the older parents' biggest, and often unspoken, fear. Having late-life children, says an economics professor, often means parents, particularly fathers, "end up retiring much later." For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream.

Henry Metcalf, a 54-year-old journalist, knows it takes money to raise kids. But he's also worried that his energy will give out first. Sure, he can still ride bikes with his athletic fifth grader, but he's learned that young at heart doesn't mean young. Lately he's been taking afternoon naps (午睡) to keep up his energy. "My body is aging," says Metcalf. "You can't get away from that."

Often, older parents hear the ticking of another kind of biological clock. Therapists who work with middle-aged and older parents say fears about aging are nothing to laugh at. "They worry they'll be mistaken for grandparents, or that they'll need help getting up out of those little chairs in nursery school," says Joann Galst, a New York psychologist. But at the core of those little fears there is often a much bigger one: "that they won't be alive long enough to support and protect their child," she says.

Many late-life parents, though, say their children came at just the right time. After marrying late and undergoing years of fertility (受孕) treatment, Marilyn Nolen and her husband. Randy, had twins. “We both wanted children,” says Marilyn, who was 55 when she gave birth. The twins have given the couple what they desired for years, “a sense of family.” Kids of older dads are often smarter, happier and more sociable because their fathers are more involved in their lives. “The dads are older, more mature,” says Dr. Silber, “and more ready to focus on parenting.”

46. Why do psychiatrists regard maturity as an asset in child rearing?
A. Older parents are often better prepared financially.
B. Older parents can take better care of their children.
C. Older parents are usually more experienced in bringing up their children.
D. Older parents can better balance their resources against children’s demands.

47. What does the author mean by saying “For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream” (Lines 7-8, Para. 1)?
A. They are reluctant to retire when they reach their retirement age.
B. They can’t obtain the retirement benefits they have dreamed of.
C. They can’t get full pension unless they work some extra years.
D. They have to go on working beyond their retirement age.

48. The author gives the example of Henry Metcalf to show that _____.
A. older parents should exercise more to keep up with their athletic children
B. many people are young in spirit despite their advanced age
C. older parents tend to be concerned about their aging bodies
D. taking afternoon naps is a good way to maintain energy

49. What’s the biggest fear of older parents according to New York psychologist Joan Galst?
A. Approaching of death.
B. Slowing down of their pace of life.
C. Being laughed at by other people.
D. Being mistaken for grandparents.

50. What do we learn about Marilyn and Randy Nolen?
A. They thought they were an example of successful fertility treatment.
B. Not until they reached middle age did they think of having children.
C. Not until they had the twins did they feel they had formed a family.
D. They believed that children born of older parents would be smarter.

Section IV. Translation (40%)

Part A.

Directions: *Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.*

1. 只许州官放火，不准百姓点灯。
2. 人们普遍认为，孩子们的早年经历在很大程度上决定了他们的性格及其未来的人品。
3. 中国是个大国，百分之八十的人口从事农业，但耕地只占土地面积的十分之一，其余为山脉、森林、城镇和其他用地。
4. 温家宝总理提出了推进城市化的新战略和新思想，指出城市化将引发国内需求的突破性增长，帮助推进经济发展模式的转变。

Part B.

Directions: *Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.*

1. The door-to-door interviews precede the nationwide population census, which officially starts on November 1 and is held once every 10 years.
2. The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse language could be.
3. "Spillcam" and "vuvuzela" were the top words of 2010, reflecting the global impact of the months-long oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and the noisy South African horns at the World Cup soccer tournament, according to a survey released on Sunday.
4. Much of the “ecological overshoot” is caused by the world's rising carbon footprint, which has increased 11-fold since 1961.

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