

滨州医学院 2018 年残疾人单考单招考试

《英语》试题 (A 卷)

(考试时间: 150 分钟, 满分: 150 分)

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
分数						
阅卷人						

一、听力 (共两节, 共 40 分)

将答案写在题目后面的括号内。

分数	评卷人

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 20 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What gift will the woman give her father? ()

- A. A tie.
- B. A watch.
- C. A cake.

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers? ()

- A. Waiter and customer.

- B. Boss and secretary.

- C. Salesman and customer.

3. What happened to Tom? ()

- A. He fell and hurt himself.

- B. He was late for a class.

- C. He was ill and went to hospital.

4. When does the woman's flight leave? ()

- A. At 12:30.

- B. At 10:30.

- C. At 10:00.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place? ()

- A. In a bank.

- B. In a store.

- C. In a post office.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. How is the woman learning to play *erhu*? ()

- A. By going to a music school.

- B. By learning from her uncle.

- C. By teaching herself.

7. What will the woman do next? ()

- A. Play *erhu* for the man.
- B. Buy her cousin a present.
- C. Do homework with the man.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How will the man help the woman? ()

- A. By packing her things.
- B. By carrying her things in his car.
- C. By driving his father's truck.

9. Why has Jack failed to help the woman? ()

- A. He has to look after his mom.
- B. He has to do some business.
- C. He fell ill suddenly.

10. What does the woman say about her new apartment? ()

- A. It is close to her school.
- B. It is cheaper than her old one.
- C. It is near the bus station.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the woman at the moment? ()

- A. A teacher.
- B. A translator.
- C. A businesswoman.

12. Why does the woman want to change her job? ()

- A. She wants to be a French teacher.
- B. Her pay is too low.
- C. She is good at training.

13. When will the woman have the interview? ()

- A. Next Monday.
- B. Next Tuesday.
- C. Next Wednesday.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is Bradenton like? ()

- A. It's an attractive big city.
- B. It has beautiful beaches.
- C. It is quiet all year round.

15. What about Bradenton does the man think attracts tourists most? ()

- A. Its various fruits.
- B. Its outdoor activities.
- C. Its warm weather.

16. What does the woman like most? ()

- A. Wandering around farms.
- B. Learning about local industry.
- C. Enjoying great night life.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which of the following usually makes people leave the countryside? ()

- A. Hard work.
- B. Poverty.
- C. Loneliness.

18. Who would like to move out of big cities in Europe? ()

- A. People who have some money.
- B. People who are out of work.
- C. People who work in the open air.

19. Where do most people moving out of the big cities live now?

()

- A. In the suburbs.
- B. In the towns.
- C. In the real countryside.

20. What can we learn from the talk? ()

- A. People in the countryside have poor education.
- B. The crowded streets make people move out.
- C. Working in the office helps make more friends.

二、选择题 (本大题共 30 小题，

每小题 1.5 分，共 45 分)

分数	评卷人

21. — Lily's birthday is on next Friday, and I'm planning a surprising party for her.

— _____, I will bring some wine.

- A. Sounds like fun
- B. It depends
- C. Just a minute
- D. You are welcome

22. Some pre-school children go to a day care center, _____ they learn simple games and songs.

- A. then
- B. there
- C. while
- D. where

23. I won't call you, _____ something unexpected happens.

- A. unless
- B. whether
- C. because
- D. while

24. Between the two generations, it is often not their age, _____ their education that causes misunderstanding.

- A. like
- B. as
- C. or
- D. but

25. The flowers were so lovely that they _____ in no time.

- A. sold
- B. had been sold
- C. were sold
- D. would sell

26. She wants to learn to play several instruments _____ the violin and the guitar.

- A. and so on B. instead of
C. such as D. rather than

27. Shanghai is really a fascinating city and we've decided to stay for _____ two weeks.

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

28. It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the reader.

- A. interested; interest B. interesting; be interested
C. interested; be interesting D. interesting; interest

29. I thought Jim would say something about his school report, but he _____ it.

- A. doesn't mention B. hadn't mentioned
C. didn't mention D. hasn't mentioned

30. My grandfather is as _____ as a young man and hates sitting around doing nothing all day.

- A. enthusiastic B. energetic
C. talkative D. sensitive

31. The teacher asked us _____ so much noise.
A. don't make B. not make

C. not making D. not to make

32. After several years' research, we now have a _____ better understanding of the disease.

- A. very B. more
C. much D. quite

33. At this time tomorrow, we _____ over the Atlantic.

- A. will fly B. are going to fly
C. will be flying D. are to fly

34. _____ the teachers in the school is four hundred, and _____ of them are women teachers.

- A. A number of; four-fifth
B. The number of; four-fifth
C. A number of; four-fifths
D. The number of; four-fifths

35. Thomas Edison is one of _____ scientists in the world.

- A. great B. the most great
C. the greatest D. more great

36. "I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all." said the boy.

- A. error B. mistake
C. fault D. duty

37. — How far apart do they live?

— _____ I know, they live in the same neighborhood.

A. As long as B. As far as

C. As well as D. As often as

38. — John, you didn't go to Lily's birthday party last night.

— I _____, but I had a high fever.

A. had to B. didn't

C. was going to D. wouldn't

39. We were in _____ when we left that we forgot the airline tickets.

A. a rush so anxious B. a such anxious rush

C. so an anxious rush D. such an anxious rush

40. If he _____ his leg, John would have won the race.

A. hadn't hurt B. didn't hurt

C. doesn't hurt D. hasn't hurt

41. It is these poisonous products _____ can cause the symptoms of the flu, such as headache and aching muscles.

A. who B. that

C. how D. what

42. He made a mistake, but then he corrected the situation _____ it got worse.

A. before

B. until

C. when

D. as

43. _____ felt funny watching myself on TV.

A. One

B. This

C. It

D. That

44. — It's a long time since I saw my sister.

— _____ her this weekend?

A. Why not visit

B. why not to visit

C. Why not visiting

D. Why don't visit

45. — Could you tell me the way to _____ Smiths, please?

— Sorry, we don't have _____ Smith here in the village.

A. the; the

B. the; a

C. a; a

D. the; /

46. Only when your identity has been checked, _____.

A. you are allowed in

B. you will be allowed in

C. will you allow in

D. will you be allowed in

47. — Dad, I've finished my homework.

— Good, and _____ you play or watch TV, you mustn't disturb me.

A. whenever

B. whether

C. whatever

D. no matter

48. Generally speaking, New York, _____ I visited last year, is an old nice city.

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

49. — Have you heard the latest news?

— No, What _____?

- A. is it B. is there
C. are they D. are those

50. Come and see me whenever _____.

- A. you will be convenient
B. you are convenient
C. it will be convenient to you
D. it is convenient to you

三、阅读理解（本大题共 10 小题，
每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

分数	评卷人

A

Nowadays we often use “hello” to greet someone. But when it first appeared in the mid-1800s, many people couldn’t have dreamed of using it. “hello” was considered a very impolite way to greet someone. Instead, people used formal expressions like “How do you do?”

Back then, there were several words that sounded like “hello” but they were used to get someone’s attention or to express surprise. For example, if you caught your little brother stealing your snack, you might have said, “Halloa there! Stop eating my cheese!” If you found a fly in your soup, you might have shouted, “Hullo! How did that get in there?”

Everything started to change in 1876, when Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. The first telephones didn’t have numbers you could dial, nor did they have bells. Instead, your telephone sent signals along telephone lines to a central office where an operator would answer by saying something like “Are you there, sir?” or “What is wanted?” The operator would then connect your phone to the phone of the person you wanted to reach. There was just one small problem: Since telephones didn’t ring, how would the person you were calling know that you were on the line? The answer is that you would yell into your phone and hope someone on the other end heard you. But what would you yell? And what would the person say when they were going to answer? Bell suggested “Ahoy! Ahoy!” But it didn’t catch on. Then the word “hello” was suggested by the famous inventor Thomas Edison. That was accepted right away.

“Hello” became so popular that by 1878 telephone operators were required to use it. In fact, operators received the nickname “Hello Girls”. Soon, it became an accepted way to greet people in person.

51. Why was “hello” hardly used when it first appeared? ()

- A. It was too informal.
- B. It was considered to be rude.
- C. It was very difficult to pronounce.
- D. There were other words like “hello”.

52. “Hullo” was used to show something _____.

- A. unexpected
- B. exciting
- C. boring
- D. interesting

53. What is paragraph 3 mainly about? ()

- A. How the telephone improved.
- B. The friendship between Bell and Edison.
- C. The invention of the telephone.
- D. How “hello” was used to answer the phone.

54. What does the underlined word ‘that’ in Paragraph 3 refer to? ()

- A. Telephone
- B. Thomas Edison
- C. Alexander Graham Bell
- D. Hello

55. What can we infer from the text? ()

- A. Bell advised girls to use “hello”.
- B. People liked simple expressions like “hello”.
- C. The telephone has changed the way people greet one another.
- D. “Hello” got popular as soon as the telephone was invented.

B

The other day I heard a few local musicians talking:

“I hate all the terrible pianos in this town. I hate that rubbish they play on the radio. They can’t even understand a bit of music.” “I’m never playing in that club again. Too many drunks and nobody listens to us.” But, one younger musician said, “There are a few clubs that book my band a few nights a month, and I’m trying to find other places to play. I’m also looking to book a few summer festivals this year.”

I’ve heard that you are the average of the five people whom you spend the most time with, or to put it another way, you are who your friends are.

Attitudes are important. Whether they’re positive or negative, they’re rubbing off on you. If you’re around people who complain about lack of work and about other musicians, or blame others, you will play the role of victim (受害者). Chances are that you will start complaining as well. So it’s time to take a look at the people you call “friends”.

This is an easy exercise: make a list of the people who you hang out with, and simply stop spending time with the negative people on your list. Set a new standard for yourself and don’t become friends with people who fall below that standard.

Keep successful people around you and your own chances for success will be much better. Ask them how they do it. Ask if they will help you get

the work you're looking for, or maybe give you some advice to help you on your career path.

56. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

()

- A. A friend in need is a friend indeed
- B. How to make friendship last forever
- C. You are who your friends are
- D. Friends are the most important in one's success

57. The underlined sentence "they're rubbing off on you" in Paragraph 3 means _____.

- A. they'll push you ahead
- B. they'll influence you
- C. they'll cover your shortcomings
- D. they'll help you achieve your goal

58. The musicians' words at the beginning are written mainly to show _____.

- A. the musicians' living conditions are quite poor
- B. people have poor taste in music
- C. people have different attitudes towards the same thing
- D. young people have greater chances of succeeding

59. By taking the exercise mentioned in Paragraph 4, you can _____.

- A. improve a lot in making more friends
- B. come to the right way of making friends
- C. develop a better relationship with your friends
- D. arrange the time with your friends properly

60. The passage is mainly written for _____.

- A. musicians
- B. managers
- C. negative people
- D. people wanting to succeed

四、汉译英（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 5 分，共 25 分）

分数	评卷人

1. 化学老师在同学们中间很受欢迎。

2. 史密斯先生鼓励每一个人参加保护湖泊、河流和海洋的活动。

3. 我对自己的英语口语很有信心。

4. 我们这里不允许吸烟。

5. 因为付不起打车的费用，他们花了两个小时走着回家的。

五、英译汉（20 分）

阅读下列短文，翻译成汉语。

It can be a painful experience when others criticize (批评) us. However, if we are going to get the best of our lives confidently, we must learn how to benefit from such words. Try these ways to respond to not-so-pleasant criticism.

Listen. Do not stop criticism with an explanation or excuse for your behavior. Relax and listen to what the person is saying to you. Look the person in the eyes, and ask questions, trying to find out the person's true purposes.

Leave groundless (无根据的) criticism behind. Simply say, "Thank you for your words." You must deal with it much like you eat fish. You eat the flesh (useful) and leave the bones (useless).

Take the active criticism seriously. There is usually some truth in criticism, especially when you hear it from more than one person.

Decide now that you will not let criticism make you bitter or angry, weaken your confidence, or steal your joy. Rather, you will use it as a stepping stone to a brighter future.

分数	评卷人

3. 你对自己的英语口语有信心。

4. 你对自己的英语口语有信心。

5. 你对自己的英语口语有信心。

6. 你对自己的英语口语有信心。

7. 你对自己的英语口语有信心。

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