

2008 年暨南大学、华侨大学招收港、 澳、台、华侨、华人及其他外籍 学生入学考试题目

英 语

答卷时间：120 分钟

Paper One (第一卷)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 points)

Section A (1x5)

Directions : In this section you will hear 5 sentences , which will be spoken only once. In each sentence there is a number. Listen carefully and decide the correct number you have heard Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. 15, 493-7,600 | B. 14, 593-8, 600 | | |
| C. 13, 593-86, 000 | D. 14, 493-8, 500 | | |
| 2. A. January 23, 1986 | B. February 22, 1985 | | |
| C. January 21, 1985 | D. June 24, 1987 | | |
| 3. A. \$14.6 million | B. \$ 15.6 million | | |
| C. \$15.7 million | D. \$ 16.6 million | | |
| 4. A. 9: 45 -11: 15 | B. 9: 35 -11: 50 | | |
| C. 9: 45 -11: 14 | D. 10: 35 -12: 35 | | |
| 5. A. 1620's. | B. 1630's | C. 1730's | D. 1720's |

Section B(1x5)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 questions. The questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the most suitable one. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet

Example:

You' will hear: Does he know that there will be a lecture on American poetry this afternoon?

You will read : A. Yes , there will.

B. Yes, he does

C. No, it isn't.

D. No, he will not

The most suitable answer is B. So you should blacken the letter B on your Answer Sheet.

6. A. I don't think so.

B. I like the job.

C. Michael.

D. The job is well-paid.

7. A. No, I like.

B. Yes, I don't.

C. I do not like it.

D. Yes, I do.

8. A. Yes, please do.

B. Yes, you ought to have.

C. Yes, you ought to.

D. No, you didn't.

9. A. Yes, they do.

B. Yes, no one did.

C. Of course they have.

D. Yes. they did.

10. A. Yes, I had a good time.

B. No, we never stay.

C. It's a good idea.

D. No, I didn't say so.

Section C (2 x5)

Directions : In this section you will hear 5 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

11. A. Sweden

B. Italy

C. Sylvia

D. Wales

12. A. better quality, expensive one

B. cheaper one in this shop

C. cheaper one in another shop

D. better quality one in this shop

13. A. Because he wants to know the time.

B. Because he wants to thank her.

C. Because his watch was lost.

D. Because the lady over there is waiting for him.

14. A. Bill is too tired to study any more.

- B. He told Bill not to study late at night.
C. He had often advised Bill to study.
D. Bill didn't hear the alarm.
15. A. By five o'clock. B. By twelve o'clock.
C. Late in the afternoon. D. Thursday night.

Section D (2 x5)

Directions: In this section you will hear a short talk. The talk will be spoken twice. After the talk you will be asked questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

16. A. To know the way to his old school.
B. To recognize his old school.
C. To meet any teachers at his old school.
D. To play on the well-kept lawn of his old school.
17. A. He was glad that the school discipline was still the same.
B. He felt sorry for the children not learning well.
C. He felt conditions at the school had improved a lot.
D. He was unhappy about all the changes in the school.
18. A. He met a new young headmaster.
B. He was introduced to the teachers.
C. He was taken round the school.
D. All of the above.
19. A. In black gowns and high collars.
B. Casually in sport jacket_
C. Informally in a coat.
D. In white shirts and black trousers.
20. A. The speaker didn't dare to whisper to the teacher.
B. The rooms now were beautifully painted in colors.
C. Old heavy desks could not be found.
D. The pupils seemed almost free to do as they liked.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions : There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Most people are aware of what the adoption process is because it has become rather common in our society. Adoption is where a child is legally placed with guardians (监护人) or parents (or perhaps a single parent) other than the birth mother or father. Once an adoption is finalized, all parental rights are turned over to the adoptive parents and there is no legal difference between adoptive parents and natural birth parents. There are generally two types of adoption—closed adoption and open adoption.

When an adopted person has access to his or her adoption file and original records, it is referred to as an open adoption. The term is also used to describe any contact that may be between the adoptive family, the birth parents, and the adopted child. The level of openness can change greatly in such contact depending on each individual relationship. There can be indirect contact between the natural birth parents and the child through the form of letters and photographs, or there can be actual physical contact.

A semi-open adoption is where the birth parents may have contact with the adoptive parents before the birth of the child, either once or several times. After the birth there is no more contact. A semi-open adoption may remain as it is or it can become either open or closed.

A closed adoption is where only the medical and historical information about the biological parents is given to the adoptive family. Typically, the birth and adoptive parents do not know each other's identities. The record of the birth parents is kept sealed (密封). A closed adoption is usually only effective in the adoption of babies. The adoption of an older child who already knows his or her birth parents cannot be kept closed.

21. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. Why there are lots of adopted children in society
- B. The types of adoption
- C. How people adopt children
- D. The relationship between the adoptive parents and the biological parents

22. How many adoption types are mentioned in the passage?

A.2

B.3

C.4

D.5

23. Which of the following statements is true about the closed adoption?

- A. The birth parents may have indirect contact with the adoptive parents.
- B. The biological parents may often go to see their birth child.
- C. No information about the biological parents is given to the adoptive parents.
- D. Generally speaking, the adoptive parents do not know the birth parents have died

24. Suppose someone adopts a child and his biological parents often get contact with the child by telephone. We can call this adoption_____.

- A. a closed adoption
- B. an open adoption
- C. a semi-open adoption
- D. a semi-closed adoption

25. From the passage, we know adoption is_____.

- A. where a child is legally placed with adoptive parents
- B. where a child is legally sent abroad by the birth parents with adoptive parents
- C. where a child is brought up by the government
- D. where a child is sent to live with the children whose parents have died

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage :

One day when I was a librarian at View Ridge School in Seattle, a primary school teacher approached me. She had a pupil who finished his work before all the others and needed a challenge. "Could he help in the library?" she asked. I said, " Send him along. "

Soon a slight , sandy-haired boy in jeans and a T-shirt appeared. I told him about the system used for shelving books. He picked up the idea immediately. Then showed him a stack of cards for long-overdue books that I was beginning to think had actually been returned but were misshelved with the wrong cards in them. He said, "Is it kind of detective job?" I nodded yes. Later, when he asked to be a librarian on a regular basis, it was easy to say yes. He worked untiringly.

After a few weeks I found a note on my desk, inviting me to dinner at the boy's home. At the end of a pleasant evening, his mother said that the family would be moving to the neighbouring school district. Her son's first concern, she said, was leaving the View Ridge library.

When the time came, I said a reluctant goodbye. Though initially he had seemed an ordinary kid, his zeal had set him apart.

I missed him, but not for long. A few days later he popped through the door and

joyfully announced, "There's a librarian over there doesn't let boys work in the library. My mother got me transferred back to the View Ridge. My dad will drop me off on his way to work. And if he can't, I'll walk!"

I should have had thought such focused determination would take that young man wherever he wanted to go. What I could not have guessed, however, was that he would become a wizard of the Information Age: Bill Gates, tycoon of Microsoft and America's richest man.

26. What did the teacher think about the work in the library for a boy?

- A. An enjoyment
- B. A challenge
- C. An interesting job
- D. A pleasure

27. Why did the boy like the library work which seemed boring?

- A. He thought it was kind of detective job.
- B. He could read many detective stories there.
- C. He thought the librarian was very kind to him.
- D. He could get much help from the librarian.

28. Why did the boy return to View Ridge?

- A. His father moved back to View Ridge for work.
- B. He was not accepted in the school there.
- C. There was no library for him to borrow books from.
- D. He was refused to work in the library there.

29. According to the passage we know the boy_____.

- A. had wide interests
- B. was very clever
- C. had firm determination
- D. liked detective stories

30. The passage is mainly about_____.

- A. Bill Gates' early education
- B. Bill Gates' wish
- C. Bill Gates' early job
- D. Bill Gates' character

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Nowadays many students are interested in studying abroad.

Attending schools abroad has many advantages. First, by looking at our own country from outside, we can best see the strong points and weak points of our nation and therefore widen our vision and broaden our

minds. Second, while studying in a foreign country, we can travel widely, visiting famous scenic spots and making friends with the local people. Third, we can use the foreign language in our-daily life so that our ability in that language may be improved quickly. But the most important is to learn advanced science and technology. For all these advantages, it is really worthwhile to go abroad for education.

However, as everything has two sides, there are also some disadvantages in attending a foreign university. The most serious problem is the language barrier. Most of the students who are ready to go abroad do not prepare themselves well for the new language environment. As a result, on arriving there, they will find it difficult to understand what the instructors are saying in classes. Besides, for not knowing about the customs and way of life of the local people, they may run into trouble in dealing with various situations. Therefore, misunderstanding often arises. Furthermore, the cost of living is much higher than that in our country, so most students have to find part-time jobs in order to help support themselves. Faced with these difficulties, many students find themselves unable to pay full attention to their studies and some students may even fail in their courses and learn little.

Therefore, given an opportunity to attend a school abroad, one must consider the factors carefully before making up his mind. On the one hand, it is a good thing to go and study abroad. But on the other hand, one must not neglect the disadvantages.

31. The following are all advantages of studying abroad EXCEPT_____.

- A. having more chances to get good jobs
- B. improving foreign language quickly
- C. visiting well-known scenic spots
- D. learning advanced science and technology

32. The underlined word '-instructor' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. neighbours
- B. teachers
- C. Strangers
- D. classmates

33. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned according to the third paragraph?

- A. The language problem is the biggest one for students to study abroad.
- B. Some students are often misunderstood by local people.
- C. Most students work harder and get higher marks than their foreign classmates.
- D. Some students may fail in their courses.

34. Why do some students find part-time jobs?

- A. Because they want to learn more skills in a different country.

- B. Because they want to make full use of their spare time.
- C. Because they are not interested in studying.
- D. Because they have to support themselves.

35. The passage mainly tells us that_____.

- A. studying abroad is a good way to learn advanced science and technology
- B. everything has two sides.
- C. people should think twice before going abroad
- D. going abroad has more advantages than disadvantages

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage :

If it really is what's on the inside that counts, then a lot of thin people might be in trouble.

Some doctors now think that the internal fat surrounding important organs like the heart or liver (肝臟) could be as dangerous as the external fat which can be noticed more easily.

“ Being thin doesn't surely mean you're not fat , ” said Dr Jimmy Bell at Imperial College. Since 1994, Bell and his team have scanned nearly 800 people with MRI machines to create "fat maps" showing where people store fat.

According to the result, people who keep their weight through diet rather than exercise are likely to have major deposits of internal fat, even if they are slim.

Even people with normal Body Mass Index scores can have surprising levels of fat deposits inside. Of the women, as many as 45 percent of those with normal BMI scores (20 to 25) actually had too high levels of internal fat. Among men, the percentage was nearly 60 percent.

According to Bell, people who are fat on the inside are actually on the edge of being fat. They eat too many fatty and sugary foods , but they are not eating enough to be fat. Scientists believe we naturally store fat around the belly first, but at some point, the body may start storing it elsewhere. Doctors are unsure about the exact dangers of internal fat, but some think it has something to do with heart disease and diabetes. They want to prove that internal fat damages the body's communication systems.

The good news is that internal fat can be easily burned off through exercise or even by improving your diet. “If you want to be healthy, there is no short-cut. Exercise has to be all important part of your lifestyle, “Bell said.

36. What is this piece of news mainly about?

- A. Thin people may be fat inside.
- B. Internal fat is of no importance.

- C. Internal fat leads to many diseases. D. Thin people also have troubles.
37. Doctors have found_____.
- A. the exact changes of internal fat
B. internal fat is the cause of heart disease and diabetes
C. being slim is not dangerous at all
D. being slim doesn't mean you are not fat inside
38. According to the passage, which of the following is WRONG?
- A. Exercise can help to reduce the internal fat.
B. People can get rid of internal fat by improving diet.
C. Men are more likely to have too much internal fat.
D. People with heart disease all have internal fat.
39. From the last paragraph, we can find that_____.
- A. whether internal fat can lead to disease has been proved
B. exercise plays an important role in people's life for keeping healthy
C. thin people usually have internal fat even if they are slim
D. it is easier to burn off internal fat than external fat
40. The underlined word“ shortcut” in the last paragraph means _____.
- A. a long road B. an easy way
C. a clear difference D. a short distance

Part III Vocabulary (20 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions : There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

41. Art museums are_____where people can learn about various cultures.
- A. Positions B. Places C. Posts D. Parts
42. Parents who know what is_____in their teenagers' lives are in the best position to help them.
- A. going on B. going off C. going up D. going down
43. You ought to be ashamed of yourself,_____the law and endangering your_____life that way.

- A. Damaging B. Hurting C. Breaking D. Injuring
44. Birds' singing is sometimes a _____, to other birds to stay out of their territory.
- A. Warning B. Request C. time D. Trust
45. She is _____ as a strong candidate for the job.
- A. supposed B. regarded C. lived D. worked
46. Cigarette marketing has _____ in the US since tobacco advertising was _____ banned on TV.
- A. declined B. delivered C. defended D. displayed
47. Profits have declined as a _____ of the recent drop in sales.
- A. reason B. explanation C. Cause D. result
48. I bought a beautiful dress that is very _____ to the one I bought a year ago.
- A. like B. similar C. same D. likely
49. Mrs. White gives music lessons at a school _____ her good voice.
- A. in spite B. by means C. instead of D. because of
50. When she is in trouble, she doesn't know whom to _____.
- A. look after B. make sure C. Lum to D. let down

Section B (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

51. A large wave swept over the small boat. All at once, the boat crashed into Pieces.
- A. Not at all B. Suddenly C. At first D. Above all
52. The most wealthy and biggest city in Canada attracts millions of visitors every year.
- A. rich B. beautiful C. modern D. excellent
53. He wrote a long moving poem in memory of his good friend.
- A. exciting B. upset C. touching D. mobile
54. They had to cut down expenses for the sake of the sake of their son's education.
- A. reduce B. save C. consider D. repay

55.School uniforms are becoming more and more popular because they offer many benefits.

- A.tasks B.messages C.differences D.advantages

56.There was a little fall in our sales.volume in the second quarter.

- A.specific B.slight C.special D.sharp

57.You should be properly dressed when you attend a party.

- A.carelessly B.hurriedly C.well D.highly

58.I'll have to retype this article because I've left out two lines from the first paragraph.

- A.misspelled B.deleted C.corrected D.omitted

59.There are several disadvantages in living in the country,but,by and large,we like it.

- A.on the whole B.however C.above all D.in contrast

60.Lions can wait for a prey patiently and charge at any second.

- A.attack B.leave C.cancel D.escape

Part IV Grammatical Structure(10 points)

Directions:There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

61.I don't know _____ tomorrow.Could you tell me ?

- A.when had we started B.when we will start
C.when did we start D.when will we star

62.This book is _____ that old one.

- A. as three times the length B. three times the length
C. three times as long as D. three times as longer as

63. Let's get down to business, _____ ?

- A. shall we B. do we C. will we D. can we

64. A large number of students in our school _____ from the countryside;the number growing these years.

- A. is; has been B. are; has been
C. is; have been D. are; have been

65. There are very few areas in the world _____ pandas can live, so they really have to think very carefully where to place the two little panda babies.

- A. Where B. That C. Which D. When

66. The result of the game turned out to be very good, _____ was out of our expectation. A.

- What B. it C. Which D. This

67. With his mother _____ him, he is going on well with his studies.

- A. Helps B. to help C. Helping D. Helped

68. I would suggest that the meeting _____ at 9 0'clock tomorrow morning.

- A. be held B. was held C. Held D. is held

69. _____ little did they agree with each other _____ the neighbouring countries could not settle their arguments.

- A. So; that B. Such; as C. So; as D. Such; that

70. He ought _____ the accident to the boss the day before yesterday.

- A. to report B. to reporting
C. to have reported D. to be reported

Part V Cloze (20 points)

Directions : There are 20 blanks /n/, the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on, the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. .

People form new companies to make and service goods because they hope to 71 a profit. They work to improve their goods and services, to devise new products, and to make a profit. A product must be something that 72 will choose to buy. This gives 73 consumers some power. Whatever they are willing and able to buy is called demand. 74 is made and offered for sale is called supply. The demand for a product or service always 75 the supply of that product or service. For example, 76 consumers buy only small cars, manufacturers will keep on making 77 . If consumers buy only large automobiles, manufacturers will make these 78 . Sometimes, the quality of the service that is available with decide 79 cars are bought.

Most goods are provided 80 more than one firm. In the auto industry several firms make and service small cars. These firms compete 81 sales. They try to learn

just 82 the demand will be so that they can 83 exactly what the consumers want.
84 keeps the quality of goods from 85 very low. The consumer will buy products
86 work well and that require 87 servicing. He will not buy a 88 made auto,
for instance, if there is a better 89 for sale at the 90 price.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 71. A. work | B. take | C. make | D. get |
| 72. A. consumers | B. cleaners | C. conductors | D. containers |
| 73. A. that | B. the | C. they | D. them |
| 74. A. Whose | B. However | C. Whichever | D. Whatever |
| 75. A. effect | B. affect | C. affects | D. effects |
| 76. A. whether | B. either | C. as | D. if |
| 77. A. that | B. them | C. such | D. the |
| 78. A. instead of | B. in spite of | C. instead | D. despite |
| 79. A. these | B. which | C. those | D. for |
| 80. A. by | B. with | C. from | D. for |
| 81. A. in | B. for | C. on | D. at |
| 82. A. where | B. when | C. now | D. what |
| 83. A. give | B. show | C. supply | D. test |
| 84. A. Consumption | B. Confusion | C. Construction | D. Competition |
| 85. A. feeling | B. falling | C. felling | D. filling |
| 86. A. that | B. the | C. what | D. this |
| 87. A. few | B. little | C. some | D. any |
| 88. A. sadly | B. gloomily | C. sorrowfully | D. poorly |
| 89. A. goods | B. thing | C. one | D. it |
| 90. A. same | B. only | C. low | D. single |

Paper Two (第二卷)

Part VI Proof Reading (10 points)

Directions : Read each line carefully to find out the mistakes.

1. If there is no mistake in the line, mark \checkmark on the right hand side.
2. If there is a redundant (多余的) word in the line, first write it off with a slanting line (\), and then

write the word on the right hand side with the slanting line.

3. If there is a word missing in the line , put a missing word sign (^) there and write the missing word on the right hand side.

4. If there is a wrong word in the line, draw a line under it and write the correct one on the right hand side.

Example:

When I have free time I go ^ a long walk. Some (1) for
people read ~~the~~ books or watch television while others have (2) the
sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all of these things as (3) √
well as climbed buildings. (4) climb

In Eastern Europe, blue jeans symbolize America culture and “the good 91. ____ Life”. In
Spain they are known as “cowboys”. In the 1850s Levis Strauss, 92. ____
a businessman living San Francisco, was selling blue jeans to the coal 93. ____ worker of
California. During World War n , the coal workers liked jeans 94. ____
because they were strong and didn't tear easily. At in the 1950s, jeans 95. ____
become popular with young people in the United States, and wearing blue 96. ____
jeans was the symbol of rebels (反叛者) in TV programs and movies. 97. ____
Some cinemas and restaurants refused let people in if they wore blue 98. ____
jeans. In the 1980s, jeans final became high fashion clothing. 99. ____
Famous designers started making his own styles of jeans with 100. ____
their own labels on them.

PartVII Composition (20 points) (任选一题)

Directions: Write on ONE of the following topics on the Composition Sheet. A
200 - 250 word limit is required. (作文请写在作文纸上)

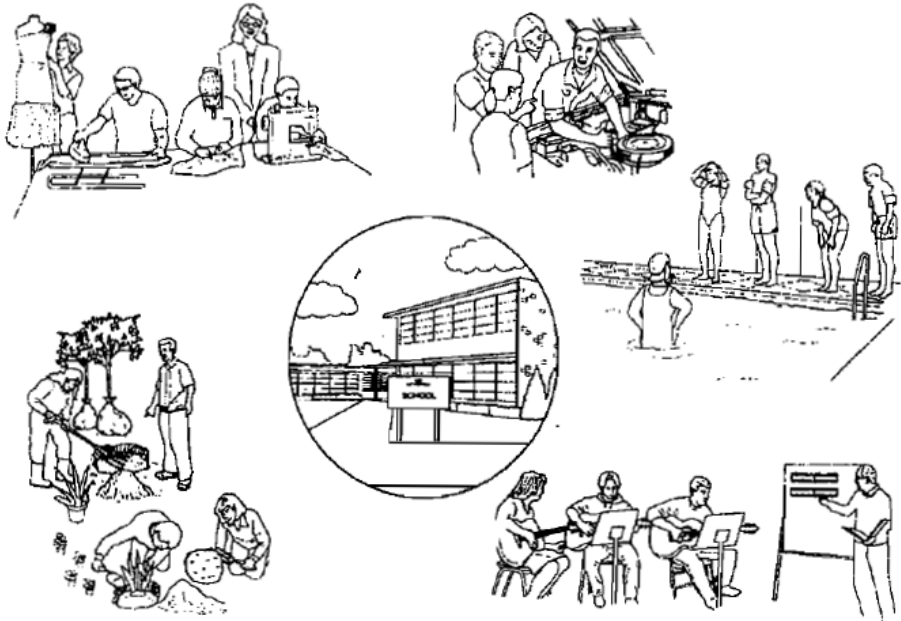
I. Write □ composition of no less than 200 words in three paragraphs. You are
given the first sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop the idea in completing the paragraph.
Your part of the composition should be no less than 200 words, not including the words given

Advantages and Disadvantages of Taking a Part-Time Job

1. Some people believe that students should take a part-time job because
2. Others are against the idea of taking a part-time job because
3. From my point of view,

II . Look at the following pictures and write a composition of no less than 200 words based on these pictures.

Your middle school wants to offer students some extra classes in practical subjects. Which three would you like to take part in? Remember to give reasons for your choices.



Key words : fashion design repair a car plant trees play the guitar

Composition Sheet (作文紙)

2008 年暨南大学、华侨大学招收港、 澳、台、华侨、华人及其他外籍 学生入学考试答案

英 语

第一卷

Part I

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

Part II

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

Part III

41.B 42.A 43.C 44.A 45.B 46.A 47.D 48.B 49.D 50.C 51.B 52.A 53.C 54.A
55.D 56.B 57.C 58.D 59.A 60.A

Part IV

61.B 62.C 63.A 64.B 65.A 66.C 67.C 68.A 69.A 70.C

Part V

71.C 72.A 73.B 74.D 75.C 76.D 77.B 78.C 79.B 80.A 81.B 82.D 83.C 84.D
85.B 86.A 87.B 88.D 89.C 90.A

第二卷

Part VI

91.American 92.√ 93.in 94.workers 95.At 96.became 97.√ 98.to 99.finally 100.their

Part VII(略)