

企业实用英语试题

课程代码:03722

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

Part I Cloze (本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete blanks here. You are required to complete each blank by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

In a survey of more than 2,200 British parents, 33% said 1 main worry was their children 2 make friends.

This compares 3 11% who said their main concern was that their children would struggle with their school work.

And one in ten said they 4 about their children not asking for help 5 they needed it.

Carol Iddon, director of childcare at Action for Children, said: “Parents 6 worry about their children but the thing that struck us 7 is that they think they 8 the right thing by having them read or write without thinking about the social skills they need.”

She 9 that for only children, children who didn't have 10 contact with others, or were not 11 member of a playgroup, learning social skills such as sharing, playing and 12 could be hard.

Ms Iddon said children were ending up finding it difficult to mix with others 13 navigate the “complexity” of getting themselves into a new environment, so they found the experience daunting.

Liz Bayram, chief executive at childcare group Pacey, said: "We know 14 when it comes to their children starting school parents can also be 15 . "

"They are most concerned about their children's overall happiness and ability to settle in well which can feel at odds with early years' policy which often focuses more on academic marks."

1. A. them B. their C. theirs D. they
2. A. would not B. would C. will not D. will
3. A. to B. between C. with D. of
4. A. was worried B. were worried C. worry D. are worried
5. A. when B. as C. after D. before
6. A. probably B. greatly C. naturally D. rarely
7. A. more B. most C. less D. least
8. A. does B. are doing C. having done D. have done
9. A. told B. say C. says D. said
10. A. a lot of B. many C. more D. most
11. A. the B. an C. a D. /
12. A. communication B. communicating C. communicate D. to communicate
13. A. and B. or C. yet D. till
14. A. that B. whether C. if D. which
15. A. overwhelming B. overwhelmed C. overwhelmingly D. overwhelm

Part II Vocabulary & Structure (本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

16. I asked her _____ she was enjoying her dinner.
A. whether B. in case C. if D. unless
17. The man in the boat didn't _____ anyone shouting.
A. hear B. listen to C. mind D. take care of

18. He ran _____ quickly that I could not catch him.
A. / B. such C. too D. so
19. Do you like my picture? It's _____ .
A. a new B. one new C. new one D. a new one
20. He will fly to Perth. He will go there _____ .
A. with air B. in air C. by air D. through air
21. Heyerdahl crossed _____ Pacific on _____ raft.
A. the ... / B. /...the C. / ... / D. the ... a
22. In the afternoon, Ms. Sawyer usually _____ her friend. They often drink tea together.
A. sees B. see C. saw D. seen
23. _____ had it been wrapped up in? A newspaper.
A. Where B. Who C. How D. What
24. He inquired about a patient. He wanted _____ .
A. informations B. information C. knowledges D. knowledge
25. I haven't got much coffee. I've got very _____ .
A. a few B. a little C. few D. little
26. I could answer all the questions. They were _____ easy.
A. to B. too C. enough D. very
27. My radio is _____ than yours. It's _____ radio I've ever seen.
A. less expensive...the least expensive
B. expensive ... least expensive
C. most expensive ... the least expensive
D. less expensive ... most expensive
28. What's the distance from Pinhurst to Silbury? How _____ is Pinhurst _____ Silbury?
A. long ago ... until B. long ... away
C. away ... till D. far ... from
29. Mr. Scott has a garage in Silbury. His _____ garage is in Pinhurst.
A. another B. other C. else D. different
30. The signs haven't had any effect. They haven't _____ anyone.
A. affected B. effected C. resulted in D. imposed

Part III Reading Comprehension (本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

Directions: You will find several questions after reading each passage. For each question there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Television—the widely used modern technology, marked by rapid change and growth—is moving into a new era, an era of extraordinary sophistication and usefulness, which promises to reshape our lives and our world. It is an electronic revolution of sorts, made possible by the marriage of television and computer technologies.

The word “television”, derived from its Greek (tele: distant) and Latin (visi sight) roots, can literally be interpreted as sight from a distance. Very simply put, it works in this way: through a sophisticated system of electronics, television provides the capability of converting an image (focused on a special photoconductive plate within a camera) into electronic impulses, which can be sent through a wire or cable. These impulses, when fed into a receiver (television set), can then be electronically reconstituted into that same image.

Television is more than just an electronic system, however. It is a means of expression, as well as a vehicle for communication, and as such becomes a powerful tool for reaching other human beings.

The field of television can be divided into two categories determined by its means of transmission. First, there is broadcast television, which reaches the masses through broad-based airwave transmission of television signals. Second, there is nonbroadcast television, which provides for the needs of individuals or specific interest groups through controlled transmission techniques.

Traditionally, television has been a medium of the masses. We are most familiar with broadcast television because it has been with us for about thirty-seven years in a form similar to what exists today. During those years, it has been controlled, for the most part, by the broadcast networks, ABC, NBC, and CBS, who have been the major suppliers of news, information and entertainment. These giants of broadcasting have actually shaped not only television but our perception of it as well. We have come to look upon the picture tube as a source of entertainment, placing our role in this dynamic medium as the passive viewer.

31. Why does the author think that television will reshape the world?
- A. Because TV is the most advanced technology.
 - B. Because TV is very popular.
 - C. Because there is a combination between TV and computer.
 - D. Because TV is very useful.
32. How does TV work?
- A. TV has a sophisticated system of electronics.
 - B. TV can convert the images into electronic impulses.
 - C. TV can reconstitute the electronic impulses into the same images.
 - D. All the above mentioned.
33. The author thinks that television is _____ .
- A. just an electronic system
 - B. a tool of daily life
 - C. a vehicle for communication
 - D. a device to see film
34. Which statement is true?
- A. There are two categories of television—broadcast television and nonbroadcast television
 - B. Broadcast television provides programs through controlled transmission techniques.
 - C. Nonbroadcast television reaches the masses through broad-based airwave transmission of television signals.
 - D. ABC, NBC, and CBS control all the television news.
35. Which can be the title for the passage?
- A. Television
 - B. A Way of Communication
 - C. Television Categories
 - D. Major Television Networks

Passage 2

People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and talk, they can set the table with impress accuracy—one knife, one spoon, one fork, for each of the five chairs. Soon they are capable of nothing that they have placed five knives, spoons and forks on the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus mastered addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems almost reasonable to expect that if a child were secluded on a desert

island at birth and retrieved seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.

Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of cognitive psychologists (认知心理学家) has showed the subtle forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped—or, as the case might be, bumped into—concepts that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have since demonstrated that young children, asked to count the pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be taught to find the total. Such studies have suggested that the basics of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. They have also suggested that the very concept of abstract numbers—the idea of a oneness, a twoness, a threeness that applies to any class of objects and is a prerequisite for doing anything more mathematically demanding than setting a table—is itself far from innate.

36. “Numerical skills” is _____ .
- A. the ability to count numbers
 - B. the ability to use computer
 - C. the ability to subtract
 - D. the mathematical ability, including counting numbers, adding and subtracting
37. People have thought that children have numerical skills _____ .
- A. immediately when they are born
 - B. not long after learning walk and talk
 - C. when they go to school
 - D. before they can talk and walk
38. The first numerical skills children learn is _____ .
- A. counting
 - B. addition
 - C. subtraction
 - D. multiplication (乘法)
39. The truth about the children’s numerical skills is that _____ .
- A. they learn the numerical skills gradually but without efforts
 - B. it is quite easy for them to learn the concept of oneness, twoness and threeness
 - C. it is not necessary to teach them addition
 - D. they learn the numerical skills gradually and with efforts
40. The main purpose of the article is _____ .
- A. to teach children how to learn maths

- B. to make it clear that numerical skills are innate
- C. to educate parents how to help their children learn numerical skills
- D. to make it clear that children are not born to have numerical skills

Passage 3

To be really happy and really safe, one ought to have at least two or three hobbies, and they must all be real. It is no use starting late in life to say: "I will take an interest in this or that." Such an attempt only increases the strain of mental effort. A man may acquire great knowledge of topics unconnected with his daily work, and yet hardly get any benefit or relief. It is no use doing what you like; you have got to like what you do. Broadly speaking, human being may be divided into three classes: those who are bored to death, those who are worried to death, and those who are tired to death. It is no use offering the manual laborer, tired out with a hard week's sweat and effort, the chance of playing a game of football or baseball on Saturday afternoon. It is no use inviting the politician or the professional or business man, who has been working or worrying about serious things for six days, to work or worry about trifling things at the weekend.

It may also be said that rational, industrious and useful human beings are divided into two classes: first, those whose work is work and whose pleasure is pleasure; and secondly, those whose work and pleasure are one. Of these the former are the majority. They have their compensations. The long hours in the office or the factory bring with them as their reward, not only the means of sustenance, but a keen appetite for pleasure even in its simplest and most modest forms. But Fortune's favored children belong to the second class. Their life is a natural harmony. For them the working hours are never long enough. Each day is a holiday, and ordinary holidays when they come are grudged as enforced interruptions in an absorbing vacation. Yet to both classes the need of an alternative outlook, of a change of atmosphere, of a diversion of effort, is essential. Indeed, it may well be that those whose work is their pleasure are those who most need the means of banishing it at intervals from their minds.

41. If you want to be happy and safe, you should _____ .
- A. have at least two or three real hobbies
 - B. show interest in something after retirement
 - C. acquire great knowledge
 - D. do something you like
42. Which statement is not mentioned in the article?
- A. Broadly human beings can be divided into three classes.
 - B. Doing some trifling things at weekend will not help politicians reduce working pressure.
 - C. Football or baseball will not help manual laborer feel relaxed.
 - D. Games will help the professional relax.
43. What does “They have the compensations” in the second paragraph mean?
- A. The majority enjoy working very much.
 - B. Long-hour working will bring a lot of money to the first class of human being.
 - C. Any forms of pleasure will help the majority reduce their working pressure.
 - D. Only the simplest pleasure can please the majority.
44. How do you understand “Their life is a natural harmony” in the second paragraph?
- A. Work is work.
 - B. Pleasure is pleasure.
 - C. Work is pleasure.
 - D. Pleasure is work.
45. The best title for the article is _____ .
- A. Work
 - B. Pleasure
 - C. Work and Pleasure
 - D. Working Pressure

Passage 4

Not everyone is ready to halve their living space and rent out the upstairs — but many people would like to be greener. Some 67% of US residents want to do more to help the environment, but they aren't sure where to start, according to a survey by Kelton Research. Unfortunately, Americans also scored the worst in terms of sustainable behaviour, according to a survey for National Geographic by Canadian consulting firm GlobeScan. India, China and Brazil scored highest out of 17 countries in “green” behaviour related to housing, transportation, food and consumption of goods.

“The healthier we live and the more sustainable and lower impact lifestyle we have, the

better off the individual society and the planet would be,” said Erik Assadourian, transforming cultures project director for the Worldwatch Institute in Washington DC.

Here are some points on greening up your life:

What it will take: You will need to be committed to doing things a little (or a lot) differently than your neighbours. It may take some research, and it may be less convenient — riding your bike to work, for instance, may take longer.

How long you need to prepare: You can start making changes today.

Do it now: *Eat differently.* In one UK study, vegetarians had roughly half the carbon footprint of meat eaters. That is, they produced less greenhouse gas emissions. But if you can't give up meat completely, reducing the quantity you consume or giving up beef can make a big difference.

“The carbon footprint of red meat is absolutely phenomenal,” Alter said. “The food cows get fed is very high energy input, and they make a lot of methane (甲烷).”

Giving up meat won't help much if you're buying out-of-season produce that has to be flown in from far-off places. “Chicken has a lower carbon footprint than a hothouse tomato,” Alter said. “So much energy goes into heating the greenhouses. You have to look at what you're eating and be sensible.” Aim for local and in-season foods as much as you can. (Plus, you'll save 10% to 15% by sticking with in-season produce.)

Drive less. Buying a hybrid car means you use less petrol, but the key is spending less time behind the wheel period. “The best thing you can do is drive less, cycle and walk more, and use transit more,” said Alter. “Your health is better, your budget is better, and you're not putting out any carbon dioxide.”

This is easier said than done if you don't already live in a walkable community, but if you have the option to use mass transit or strap on your bicycle helmet, use it. If you must drive, choose a fuel-efficient vehicle and drive to save gas and emissions — stick to the speed limit, keep your tyres properly inflated, empty your trunk of heavy items, and accelerate and brake gently for better fuel efficiency. **Some incentive:** Driving aggressively can decrease gas mileage by 33% at highway speeds.

Keep your feet on the ground. Where practical, rethink that jaunt via plane. Air travel “has an enormous environmental impact relative to most other forms of travel,” said Cam

Walker, campaigns coordinator for Friends of the Earth in Australia. Instead, consider vacationing within driving distance—or better yet, take the train.

Buy less, or buy better quality things. Think about how much “stuff” you own. “A big part of emissions are linked to our consumption,” said Mattias Söderberg, chair of the ACT alliance climate change advisory group in Denmark. “To reduce it we need a change in consumption culture. Do we really need all the gadgets we buy? And do we always need the newest one?” Acquiring fewer things and making the ones you own last longer will reduce waste and energy use overall.

Don’t forget about reusing and recycling things. “You can make a difference by buying second-hand, borrowing something you’ll only need once and repairing items to give them a new lease on life,” said Melanie Kramer, a spokesperson for the UK’s Friends of the Earth.

46. How do people think about the green life?
- A. Everyone is ready to halve their living space and rent out the upstairs.
 - B. Many people don’t like greener life.
 - C. Some 76% of the U. S. people want to do more to improve environment.
 - D. They don’t know how to live a green life.
47. In terms of sustainable behavior, Americans scored _____ .
- A. higher
 - B. the highest
 - C. the worst
 - D. worse
48. When could people begin our green life?
- A. after doing some research
 - B. right now
 - C. after your neighbors have green life
 - D. when it is encouraged by governments
49. Which activity is not a green behavior?
- A. air travel
 - B. riding a bike
 - C. buying less
 - D. eating local produce
50. Which statement is correct?
- A. Americans need to change their consumption culture a bit to be more sustainable.
 - B. Using second-hand products won’t help the environment much.
 - C. Eating less red meat is the most effective way to be green.
 - D. Developed nations care more about green behaviours.

非选择题部分

注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能答在试题卷上。

Part IV Translation (本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

Section A English into Chinese (每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

51. He usually knocks off at 6 o'clock, but today he's working late.
52. "Open your exercise books and put down the following." the teacher said.
53. I picked up a lot of English while I was in England.
54. In spite of all that has been said, the tourists have been picking the leaves and cutting their names on the tree-trunk.
55. All those who have contributed towards the gift will sign their names in a large album which will be sent to the headmaster's home.

Section B Chinese into English (每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

56. 她害怕独自呆在那个房子里。(be afraid of)
57. 我期待明天能看到他。(look forward to)
58. 如果你不喜欢这个汤，你就没必要喝完。(needn't)
59. 他刚到家就开始下雨了。(no sooner ... than...)
60. 你的意思是说你用那辆可爱的自行车换了这个？(exchange for)

Part V Writing (本大题 10 分)

Directions: This part is to test your writing abilities. You are required to finish the following writing according to the instructions.

请以 David 的名义给 Mr. Black 写一封感谢信。

内容：经过一年的合作，公司业务有了较好的发展。感谢 Mr. Black 对公司发展的支持，并希望今后有更好的合作。