



绝密★启用前

2019年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. land | B. <u>lamb</u> | C. father | D. <u>ladder</u> |
| 2. A. <u>challenge</u> | B. <u>chcap</u> | C. <u>choose</u> | D. <u>character</u> |
| 3. A. sweat | B. please | C. <u>beat</u> | D. <u>meat</u> |
| 4. A. <u>rescue</u> | B. league | C. <u>pursue</u> | D. <u>argue</u> |
| 5. A. action | B. <u>section</u> | C. <u>solution</u> | D. <u>question</u> |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- There _____ no one to help me at this moment, I need to handle the work all by myself.

A. be	B. being
C. to be	D. been
- Mary took a part-time job last summer, but her parents were unhappy about _____ she did.

A. these	B. which
C. that	D. what
- I did not do well on the writing exam, for the topic to write on was unfamiliar _____ me.

A. to	B. for
C. with	D. about

- I can hardly distinguish the two girls, since they look quite _____.

A. like	B. unlike
C. alike	D. likely
- You'd better speak loudly at the meeting _____ everyone can hear you,

A. except that	B. such that
C. in that	D. so that
- Peter would _____ stay at home watching TV than go shopping with his mom.

A. rather	B. quite
C. better	D. still
- By the time you return in two years, your hometown will _____ a new look.

A. have taken on	B. take on
C. have been taken on	D. be taken on
- Please make sure that your name is entered in the _____ space when you fill out this form.

A. vacant	B. bare
C. blank	D. empty
- Reading aloud every day can be one of the most _____ ways to improve your spoken English.

A. evident	B. effective
C. favorite	D. faretable
- If Peter had told his teacher about his difficulty in math homework, she _____ him before the exam.

A. helps	B. will help
C. would have helped	D. would help
- _____ all the difficulties, the researcher continued her research.

A. In case of	B. In spite of
C. Because of	D. Instead of
- The organizers of the conference have arranged hotel rooms for those students _____ from out of town.

A. to come	B. come
C. coming	D. to have come
- The job applicant was worried about the interview _____ he was well prepared.

A. if	B. because
C. when	D. though
- It was suggested that this hardworking girl _____ an example for other students.

A. be set	B. will be set
C. could be set	D. had been set
- Since computers were introduced, they _____ to be useful tools for people weak in math.

A. had proved	B. have proved
C. will prove	D. are proving

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

In our online life, we need to use passwords frequently. We use passwords 21 e-mail, gaming sites, social networking sites, and other shopping sites. 22, the passwords most people use are not very 23 and can easily be “broken” by others. In fact, the most commonly used passwords are so simple that it requires very 24 effort to figure them out. Can you guess 25 the most commonly used passwords are? They are: Names of baseball teams, birth dates of a family 26, the year of a special sports event, the random number like 156468, 27 the name of a friend, pet, favorite TV star, or band.

There are programs 28 to break into people’s online accounts. These programs are 29 of trying every word in the English dictionary and the dictionaries 30 many foreign languages, in their effort to break into an account. 31 can even search words backward. Some will 32 words or words that are followed by numbers, 33 school 222. These programs can test millions of passwords in a few minutes. So, you are advised to be careful about 34 passwords so that they will be hard to break. You are also advised not to make them 35 hard to remember. Meanwhile, you need to change them once in a while.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. to | B. with | C. by | D. for |
| 22. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Besides |
| 23. A. natural | B. safe | C. strange | D. clear |
| 24. A. minor | B. small | C. little | D. tiny |
| 25. A. what | B. who | C. where | D. which |
| 26. A. figure | B. member | C. creature | D. character |
| 27. A. as close as | B. as good as | C. as dear as | D. as well as |
| 28. A. formed | B. shaped | C. composed | D. designed |
| 29. A. typical | B. capable | C. sure | D. true |
| 30. A. from | B. with | C. of | D. for |
| 31. A. They | B. It | C. That | D. Those |
| 32. A. added | B. gathered | C. combined | D. collected |
| 33. A. such as | B. except for | C. as for | D. as of |
| 34. A. locating | B. searching | C. choosing | D. tracking |
| 35. A. rather | B. too | C. far | D. enough |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Sound sleep occurs when one’s internal clock is regulated. Circadian rhythms (生理节奏) can

become compromised quite easily. Many people with sleep troubles tend to vary bedtimes. To avoid this common problem, sleep sufferers should go to bed and wake up at the same time every day. To help improve circadian rhythms, sufferers should enjoy 15 minutes of sun exposure the first thing in the morning.

A bedtime routine can help prevent insomnia (失眠). One hour before bedtime, one should lower the lights and relax. Reading a book or listening to calm music can help prepare the body for a good night’s sleep. Taking a warm, candlelit bath or drinking a cup of warm milk can also help you prepare for deep sleep at night.

Stress can have a bad effect on the body and the ability to sleep. A daily exercise routine can help lower the body’s stress naturally. One can also manage stress by writing diaries. Writing diaries can help people express their anxieties, plan for the future and improve sleep. Other ways to lower stress include deep breathing exercises and progressive muscle relaxation.

The light sending out from computers, cellphones, tablets and televisions can cause sleep problems. Therefore, these items should be turned off at least an hour before bedtime. Additionally, lowering the backlight on these electronic devices earlier in the evening can help you fall asleep faster and stay asleep longer once bedtime arrives.

A perfect bedroom invites sweet sleep. Most people sleep better in a cool, dark, and quiet room. Lower the temperature in the room to 16—20 degrees for a peaceful night’s sleep. A dark room can be accomplished by installing light blocking curtains or wearing a sleep mask. Noise can be reduced with either earplugs or a white noise machine. Finally, a comfortable mattress (床垫) and pillows are essential to a good night’s sleep.

36. What is the passage mainly about?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. How to get a sound sleep. | B. How to lower body stress. |
| C. How to regulate internal clocks. | D. How to manage anxieties. |
37. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following may lead to insomnia?
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Reading a book for relaxation before bedtime. | B. Lowering lights one hour before bedtime. |
| C. Drinking some warm milk before bedtime. | D. Listening to rock music before bedtime. |
38. What can be done to reduce stress?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Doing exercise every day. | B. Making plans for the future. |
| C. Writing about your sleep patterns. | D. Learning to hold your breath. |
39. What is the perfect condition for sleep?
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. A quiet room with flashing lights. | B. A bright room with white curtains. |
| C. A cool room with comfortable pillows. | D. A dark room with electronic devices. |

Passage Two

Tom was aged four but he was talking like a two-year-old baby. He was saying such things as “kick ball” and “want car”, and using lots of one-word sentences. He should have been saying some really long sentences and telling stories with them. He wasn’t. Something had gone terribly wrong.

Quite a few children have what is called a “language delay”. For some reason they don’t learn to speak as quickly as they should. Their friends shoot ahead and they’re left behind. As a result, they get very lonely. Nobody wants to talk to you if you can’t talk back.

Can anything be done to help these children? Yes. They can go to see a speech therapist – a person who’s specially trained to work out what’s wrong and who knows how to teach language to children. This

密封线内不要答题

is what happened to Tom. The speech therapist played some games with him and heard how he talked. She made a recording of his speech, and chatted to his mom and dad about his background. They'd taken Tom to see a doctor, but the doctor hadn't found anything wrong with him. He seemed perfectly normal in every way -- except he just wasn't talking.

After Tom and his parents had gone home, the therapist listened carefully to the recording she'd made. Then she looked at a chart which showed how language developed in children aged two, three, and four. She could see Tom was a long way behind.

The next step, she decided, was to teach Tom how to say some new sentences like "kick a red ball." and "the clown is kicking a ball." Tom didn't get the new sentences right straight away. But the therapist was very patient, and after a few more visits he started to make some progress.

40. How did the author introduce the topic of this passage?
- A. By describing granular errors made by kids.
 B. By sharing experiences of speech therapists.
 C. By using Tom's case as an example.
 D. By stating his personal views to readers.
41. What can be inferred from the passage about "language delay"?
- A. It can be prevented by doctors.
 B. It is seldom found among children.
 C. It can be improved with certain help.
 D. It may result from hearing problems.
42. What did the speech therapist do to help Tom?
- A. She told others that Tom was normal in every way.
 B. She asked Tom to play with some other children.
 C. She made some recordings of his parents' speech.
 D. She taught Tom new sentences in a patient way.
43. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. What Can Doctors Do with Language Delay?
 B. What Can Be Done about Kids with Language Delay?
 C. How Can Language Delay Be Easily Detected?
 D. How Can Parents Prevent Kids from Language Delay?

Passage three

On a dry and cold Friday afternoon last October, Sharon Seline exchanged text messages with her daughter who was in college. They "chatted" back and forth, with the mom asking how things were going and the daughter answering positively followed by emoticons (表情符) showing smiles, big smiles and hearts

Later that night, her daughter attempted suicide.

In the days that followed, it came to light that she'd hidden herself in her dorm, crying and showing signs of depression -- a completely different reality from the one that she conveyed in texts and Facebook posts.

As human beings, our only real method of connection is through real communication. Studies show that only 7% of communication is based on writing and speaking. The majority of 93% is based on body language. Indeed, it's only when we can hear a tone of voice or look into someone's eyes that we're able to know when "I'm fine" doesn't mean they're fine at all.

This is where social media gets risky.

With modern technology, anyone can hide behind the text, the e-mail, or the Facebook post, projecting any image they want and creating a false image of their choosing. They can be whoever they

want to be. And without the ability to receive body language, their audiences are none the wiser.

This presents a paradox which doesn't exist before. With all the powerful social technologies at our fingertips, we are more connected -- and potentially more disconnected -- than ever before.

Every relevant metric (衡量标准) shows that we are interacting at a great speed and frequency through social media. But are we really communicating? With 93% of our communication context (语境) lost, we are now attempting to establish relationships and make decisions based on phrases or emoticons, which may or may not accurately represent the truth.

44. Why does social media get risky according to the author?
- A. The users' social connection is lost.
 B. The users' messages may be ignored.
 C. The users' real emotion may be hidden.
 D. The users' voices can hardly be heard.
45. What phenomenon does the underlined word "paradox" (Paragraph 7) reflect?
- A. People can be both happy and unhappy.
 B. People can be both connected and disconnected.
 C. People can end up being both wise and stupid.
 D. People can form both true and false impressions.
46. What is true about today's communication through social media?
- A. It causes more health risks.
 B. It gives little communication context.
 C. It leads to better relationships.
 D. It improves the quality of interaction.
47. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Social Media and Its Function
 B. Social Media and Its Abuses
 C. Social Media and Its Future
 D. Social Media and Its Risks

Passage Four

Alan Lakein, a time management expert, thinks that nothing is a total waste of time, including doing nothing at times. If you arrange things so that you find time to relax and "do nothing", you will get more done and have more fun doing it.

One of his clients, a space engineer, didn't know how to "do nothing" Every minute of his leisure time was scheduled with intense activities. He had an outdoor activities schedule in which he switched from skiing to tennis. His girlfriend kept up with him in these activities, although she would have preferred just to sit by the fire and relax once in a while. Like too many people, he felt the need to be doing something all the time, for doing nothing seemed a waste of time. His "relaxing by the fire" consisted of playing chess, reading magazines, or checking emails.

For an experiment, Alan asked him to "waste" his time for five minutes during one of their sessions together. What the engineer ended up doing was relaxing, sitting quietly and daydreaming. When he was finally able to admit that emotional reasons caused him to reject relaxing as a waste of time, he began to look more critically at that way of thinking. Once he knew that relaxing was a good use of time, he became less serious about being busy and started enjoying each activity more. Previously he had been so busy doing that he had no time to have fun at anything. He began to do less and have more fun. When Alan saw the client about three years later, he still had as busy a schedule as ever, but he was able to balance his activity with relaxing so that he came back to work Monday morning not feeling tired out from a busy weekend but refreshed.

48. What did "doing nothing" mean to the space engineer at first?
- A. outdoor activities.
 B. A waste of time
 C. Few daily schedules.
 D. More family hours.

49. what made the engineer reject relaxing?
 A. Social reasons. B. Family reasons.
 C. Emotional reasons. D. Physical reasons.
50. What happened after the engincer learned“doing nothing”?
 A. He was not as busy as before. B. He began to enjoy each activity more.
 C. He started to do more of everything. D. He did not have as much fun as before.
51. What cail be inferred from the passage about“doing nothing”?
 A. It makes people enjoy more indoor activities.
 B. It enables you to have more work time.
 C. It serves to improve family relationship.
 D. It helps you do things more efficiently.

Passage Five

Socrates is ofien referred to as one of the founders of Western philosophy ,and yet he wrote nothing, established no school, and held no particular theories of his own. What he did do, however, was frequeny ask the questions that interested him, and in doing so developed a new way of thinking. This method proceeds(展开) as a dialogue between opposing views, and it earned him many enemies in Athens, where he lived.

Aa a young man, Socrates is believed to have studied natural philosophy, looking at the various explanations of the nature of the universe, but then became involved in the politics of the city – state and concerned with more down – to – earth moral issues, such as the nature of justiee.

However, he was not interested in running arguments, or arguing for the sake of making money. Nor was he seeking answers or explanations. He was simply examining the basis of the concepts we apply to ourselves(such as “good”, “bad”, and “just”), for he believed that understanding what we are is the first task of philosophy.

He was sentenced to death on charges of corrupting the young with bad ideas. But he also had many followers, and among Ilhem was Plato, who recorded Socrates’ideas in the written works, called dialogues, in which Socrates sets about examining various ideas。

Socrates’central conceFn, then, was the examination of life, and it was his cruel questioning of people’s most valued beliefs(largely about themselves) that earned him his enemies but he remained committed to his task until the very end. According to the account。 of his defense at his trial, Socrates chose death rather than face a life of ignorance: “The life which is unexamined is not worth living.”

52. What is true about Socrates?
 A. Socrates solved the. problems of Western philosophy.
 B. Socrates tried to find answers to his questions.
 C. Socrates forced his enemies to accept his ideas.
 D. Socrates cared about the meaning of life.
53. What is the most important task of philosophy according to Socrates?
 A. Understanding our true self. B. Examining some basic concepts.
 C. Challenging the views of enemies. D. Giving explanations for arguments. ,
54. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. Socrates’beliefs of philosophy. B. Socrates’outlook on death.
 C. Socrates’influence on youths. D. Socrates’questions about universe.

55. What is the tone of the passage?
 A. Humorous. B. Bitter.
 C. Sympathetic. D. Objective.

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| A. Sounds great! | B. This is our first trip here. |
| C. When shall we set off? | D. Could you recommend some places for us |
| E. You are welcome. | F. What could I get? |
| G. Have great fun. | H. Is there anything interesfifig there? |

Receptionist: Good morning!

Mr. Smith: Good morning! Today we are free for sightseeing. 56

Receptionist: Okay. Have you ever been’here before?

Mr. Smith: No. 57

Receptionist: Then, I suggest that you visit the Ancient Cuhural Street.

Mr. Smith: 58

Reeeptionist: Yes. The architecture is wonderful. It represents the folk style of the Qing Dynasty.

Mr. Smith: 59 Thank you very much.

Receptionist: 60 Have a good time!

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 – 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 新学期伊始,你们班准备组织一场迎新晚会,让同学们熟悉起来。你(Li Yuan)打算邀请外教(Tim)来参加迎新晚会。请给他写一封 e – mail,内容包括:
- (1)邀请他参加迎新晚会;
 - (2)介绍迎新晚会的一些活动安排;
 - (3)希望他能够做个简短发言;
 - (4)期待他的到来。

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参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】C
2. 【答案】D
3. 【答案】A
4. 【答案】B
5. 【答案】D

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查独立主格结构。
【应试指导】句意:现在没有人能够帮我,我需要独立完成这项工作。后半句是一个完整的句子,不缺少成分,“there being + 名词”在这里是独立主格结构,充当状语,故选 B。
7. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查宾语从句。
【应试指导】句意:玛丽上个暑假做了一份兼职,但她的父母对她所做的事情感到不快。分析句子可知,空格处缺少一个连接词来引导宾语从句,these 不能引导宾语从句,that 不可放在介词后面作引导词,再根据句意可知,这里表示“干了什么”,所以用 what,故选 D。
8. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查固定短语。
【应试指导】句意:我在写作考试中没考好,因为写作主题不是我熟悉的。be unfamiliar to sb. 为固定短语,意为“对……来说不熟悉”,故选 A。
9. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查固定短语。
【应试指导】句意:我很难分清这两个女孩,因为她们长得非常相像。look alike 意为“看起来相像”,故选 C。
10. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查连词。
【应试指导】句意:在会议上你最好讲大声点,融便每个人都可以听到你的声音。except that 意为“除了……以外”,such that 意为“使得,结果是”,in that 意为“因为”,so that 意为“以便于,为了”,故选 D。
11. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:皮特宁愿待在家看电视也不愿和他妈妈一起去购物。would rather do sth than do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“宁愿做……而不愿做……”,故选 A。
12. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查 by the time 的用法。
【应试指导】句意:等到两年后你回来,你的家乡会呈现一种新的风貌。by the time 引导状语从句时,从句如果用一般现在时表示将来的动作,主句用将来完成时,且这里是主动语态,故选 A。
13. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查形容词辨析。
【应试指导】句意:当你填写这张表格时,请确保你的名字填在空白区。vacant 意为“空虚的”,bare 意为“赤裸的、空的”,blank 意为“空白的”,empty 意为“空的”。blank space 意为“空白区”,故选 C。
14. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查形容词辨析。
【应试指导】句意:每天大声朗读是提升英语口语最有效的方法之一。evident 意为“显然的”,effective 意为“有效的”,favorite 意为“最喜欢的”,favorable 意为“有利的”。结合句意,故选 B。
15. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】句意:如果皮特过去告诉他的老师他在数学作业方面的困难,她一定会在考试前帮助他。这是对过去的虚拟,从句用“if + 主语 + had done”形式,主句用“主语 + would have done”的形式,故选 C。
16. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查介词短语辨析。
【应试指导】句意:尽管困难重重,研究员仍继续她的研究。in case of 意为“万一”,in spite of 意为“尽管”,because of 意为“因为”,instead of 意为“代替”。结合句意,故选 B。
17. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查现在分词短语作后置定语。
【应试指导】句意:会议组织人员已经从外乡来的学生安排了酒店住房。分析句子可知,句子不缺少成分,空格后的内容作定语,修饰 students,又因为 students 和 come 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词,故选 C。
18. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查连词。

【应试指导】句意:尽管求职者准备得很充分,但他还是对面试感到担心。if 意为“如果”,because 意为“因为”,when 意为“当……时候”,though 意为“尽管”。结合句意,故选 D。

19. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】句意:有人建议,这个勤奋的女孩应该被树立成其他学生的榜样。suggest 意为“建议”,其后的宾语从句用虚拟语气,即“主语 + should + 动词原形”的形式,且 should 可以省略,故选 A。
 20. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查现在完成时。
【应试指导】句意:自电脑问世以后,它们已被证明对数学薄弱的人们来说是有用的工具。since 引导的从句中的动词为一般过去时,主句用现在完成时,故选 B。
- ## III. Chose
21. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】介词辨析题。
【应试指导】空格处的句子所要表达的意思是“将密码用于邮箱、游戏网站等”,use...for 意为“用于”,故选 D。
 22. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解判断题。
【应试指导】前一句讲到人们将密码用于很多地方,后面讲到密码很容易被他人破解,前后为转折关系,故选 A。
 23. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解判断题。
【应试指导】空格后讲到密码很容易被他人破解,所以很多人使用的密码是不安全的,故选 B。
 24. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意为:事实上,大多数人使用的密码非常简单,几乎不需要花费什么力气就可以弄清楚。minor 意为“次要的,较小的”,small 意为“小的”,little 意为“很少的”,tiny 意为“微小的”,very little effort 意为“很少的努力,几乎不花费力气”,故选 C。
 25. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】引导词辨析题。
【应试指导】分析句子可知,空格处引导的是一个宾语从句,空格处缺少引导宾语从句的连接词,且在句子中作主语,结合句意可知,这里问的是“最常使用的密码是什么”,故选 A。
 26. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】名词辨析题。
【应试指导】根据上下文可知,这里指的是“家庭成员的出生日期”。figure 意为“人物”,member 意为“成员”,creature 意为“生物”,character 意为“性格”,故选 B。
 27. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】短语辨析题。
【应试指导】根据上下文可知,这里指的是“还有朋友、宠物、电影明星等的名字”。as well as 意为“还有”,符合题意,故选 D。
 28. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】动词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意为:设计的这些程序可以侵入他人的在线账户。formed 意为“形成”,shaped 意为“塑造”,composed 意为“组成”,designed 意为“设计”,故选 D。
 29. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】固定搭配题。
【应试指导】本句句意为:这些程序能够把英语词典中的每个词都试一下。be capable of 意为“能够”,故选 B。
 30. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】介词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意为:这些程序能够把英语词典和许多其他外语词典中的每个词都试一下。of 表所属,意为“……的”,故选 C。
 31. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解判断题。
【应试指导】本句句意为:它们甚至可以反向搜索单词。分析句子可知,这里的主语指的是“programs”,所以应选用 they,故选 A。
 32. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】形容词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意为:有些人会尝试组合单词或数字后紧跟单词。added 意为“增加的”,gathered 意为“聚集的”,combined 意为“组合的”,collected 意为“收集的”。结合句意,故选 C。
 33. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】短语辨析题。
【应试指导】空格后是对前面内容的举例说明,such as 意为“例如”,故选 A。
 34. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意为:你应该谨慎设置密码。choose passwords 意为“设置密码”,故选 C。

35. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。

【应试指导】 本句句意为:你也不能把密码设置得太难,以免忘记。too...to... 意为“太……以至于不能……”,故选 B。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。

【应试指导】 整篇文章讲的是应对失眠、减少压力的办法及如何营造好的睡眠环境,目的都是拥有一个好的睡眠,故选 A。

37. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第二段提到,一些睡前习惯可以防止失眠,比如睡前 1 小时降低灯的亮度,读一小会儿书或者听一些安静的音乐,也可以睡前喝一杯温牛奶,故选 D。

38. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第三段第二句提到,日常锻炼可以减少身体的压力,故选 A。

39. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章最后一段提到,一个完美的卧室有利于睡眠,比如凉爽、黑暗、安静的卧室,安装遮光窗帘,戴眼罩、耳塞或白色噪音机,用舒适的床垫和枕头,故选 C。

40. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第一段讲述了汤姆的故事,以此引出了儿童语言迟缓的现象,然后作为话题中心展开叙述,故选 C。

41. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 文章第二段提到,相当多的孩子都出现了语言迟缓的现象,故排除 B 项。D 项原文未提及,故排除。从第三、四、五段可知,医生无法治疗儿童语言迟缓,但是言语治疗师可以给这些儿童提供帮助,缓解这种症状。A 项错误。故选 C。

42. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第五段提到,言语治疗师决定教汤姆如何说新句子,经过她的耐心坚持,汤姆取得了进步,故选 D。

43. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。

【应试指导】 文章开头通过汤姆的故事,提出相当多的儿童都表现出了语言迟缓的症状,然后讲到为缓解这种症状,可以去看言语治疗师,接下来讲言语治疗师为缓解这个症状所做的努力,所以整篇文章围绕的中心就是“对于语言迟缓的孩子,我们能做些什么”,故选 B。

44. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 文章第六段提到,随着现代技术的发展,每个人都可以隐藏在短信、邮件等后面,只发他们想要让别人看到的内容,隐藏自己的真实情感,这样的社交媒介会造成极大的风险,故选 C。

45. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第七段提到,社会科技力量越强大,人们联系越紧密,同时,潜在的联系可能会更少,所以这里的悖论指的就是联系和不联系共存,故选 B。

46. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第八段提到,在人们用现代科技手段进行交流时,实际上 93% 的真实语境已经消失了,所以线上交流给人们提供的语境很少。故选 B。

47. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。

【应试指导】 文章主要讲了随着社交媒体技术不断进步,人们交流看似紧密,但是获得的真实信息减少了很多,整篇都围绕着社交媒体以及社交媒体所带来的风险展开,故选 D。

48. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第二段倒数第二句提到,这位航天工程师和其他人一样,觉得有必要一直做点什么,因为他认为什么都不干似乎就是浪费时间,故选 B。

49. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第三段第三句提到,这位航天工程师最后承认,情感因素导致了他拒绝放松,故选 C。

50. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第三段第四句提到,航天工程师真正明白了“doing nothing”的含义,认为放松是对时间的很好利用,他开始不再让自己那么忙,享受每一项活动,故选 B。

51. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 从文章最后一段可知,三年后,航天工程师仍有忙碌的工作安排,但他学拿了平衡百货时哩壹放松时间,星期一上班也不再元精打采,工作效率提高了,由此可知,“doing nothing”可以帮助人们提高做事的效率,故选 D。

52. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章最后一段第一句提到,苏格拉底关注的焦点是对生命的探查,即苏格拉底关注生命的真正意义,故选 D。

53. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第三段最后一句提到,苏格拉底认为,理解我们到底是什么是哲学的第一个任务,故选 A。

54. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。

【应试指导】 文章开头提到苏格拉底没有自己的哲学理论,接着介绍了他主要关注的是什么,因此文章主要讲了苏格拉底的哲学观点,故选 A。

55. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 观点态度题。

【应试指导】 这篇文章是一篇说明文,对苏格拉底哲学思想进行了叙述,客观公正,故选 D。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】 D

57. 【答案】 B

58. 【答案】 H

59. 【答案】 A

60. 【答案】 E

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1 分~2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差,以至影响表达,将分数降低个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21 分~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16 分~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11 分~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6 分~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1 分~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
(0 分)	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。



绝密★启用前

2018 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. captain B. sustain C. contain D. retain
- A. pension B. mission C. tension D. revision
- A. actress B. business C. excess D. endless
- A. combination B. climbing C. bamboo D. ambition
- A. Ablew B. crew C. sew D. Jew

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- I asked two passers - by how to get to the new railway station, but _____ of them knew it.
A. none B. either C. neither D. both
- The boss wants to talk to you. He seems unhappy with your performance.
—Oh, I _____ be in trouble. I hope he won't fire me.
A. must B. can C. should D. would
- _____ my daughter reaches the age of eighteen, she can apply for a driving license.
A. Unless B. Because C. Since D. once
- I consider _____ Ms. Smith tonight, but I am not sure if I have the time.
A. to see B. seeing C. to have seen D. see

- The train _____ to arrive at 11:30, but it was an hour late.
A. was supposed B. is supposed C. supposes D. supposed
- Bob doesn't look his age. I think he's somewhere _____.
A. in forty B. is supposed C. in his forty D. in his forties
- I feel very excited _____ the thought of joining my family in a week.
A. on B. for C. at D. in
- _____ a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
A. Finding B. Having found C. We finding D. We found
- Despite the sudden breakdown of the General Manager, _____ work is going on in the company.
A. usual B. routine C. normal D. regular
- At such a time of crisis, we must try to _____ all differences and stick together.
A. set apart B. setback C. set a side D. set down
- Many governments are now taking _____ to reduce smoking in public places.
A. steps B. sides C. effect D. change
- The employees _____ are enthusiastic about their work since their pay rose.
A. are B. have bee C. were D. will be
- Children don't understand initially what they are reciting, but _____ it wil have an impact on their thinking.
A. casually B. especially C. regularly D. gradually
- The university regulations require that the students _____ at least 90% of the lectures.
A. attended B. to attend C. would attend D. attend
- In October 2007, the Chang'e-1 satellite was successfully _____ at Xi Chang.
A. launched B. presented C. regulated D. engaged

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The destruction of hah(栖息地)lover the world is the primary reason species are becoming extinct (灭绝) or endangered. Houses, highways, dams, industrial buildings, and ever - spreading farms now dominate 21 formerly occupied by forests, deserts, and wetlands. 22 the beginning of European settlement in America, 23, over 65, 000, 000 acres of wetlands have been drained. One million acres alone vanished 24 1985 and 1995.

Habitat destruction can be 25 or it can be subtle, occurring over a 26 period of time without being noticed. 27 can change the 28 such as sewage from cities and chemical runoff from farms, and quantity of water in streams and rivers. To 29 living in a delicately balanced habitat, this disturbance can be as 30 as the clear - cutting of arainforest.

31 remaining habitats are carved into smaller and pockets or islands, remaining species are

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forced to exist in these 32 areas, which causes further habitat 33. These species become less adaptable to environmental 34; in fact, they become 35 endangered. Scientists believe that when a habitat is cut by 90%, one – half of its plants, animals and insects will become extinct.

21. A. landscapes B. cities C. maps D. pictures
 22. A. At B. Before C. After D. Since
 23. A. for example B. in addition C. at last D. after all
 24. A. both B. in C. interesting D. before
 25. A. simple B. beneficial C. interesting D. obvious
 26. A. long B. short C. happy D. sad
 27. A. Construction B. Pollution C. Farming D. Living
 28. A. amount B. purity C. nature D. quality
 29. A. people B. species C. plants D. insects
 30. A. effective B. small C. fatal D. surprising
 31. A. How B. Whether C. Before D. As
 32. A. crowded B. extensive C. large D. bare
 33. A. reform B. destruction C. support D. discovery
 34. A. improvements B. changes C. protection D. development
 35. A. even B. far C. more D. Less

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Woman nabbed for a DUI at same crash spot

Wed May 21, 2:17AMET

TRUCKEE, Cali. – Call it drunken driving dejavu (记忆幻觉). For the second time in five months, a 23 – year – old California woman has been arrested after she crashed her car while driving under the influence (DUI) at the exact same spot north of Lake Tahoe.

And to top it off, Truckee Police say that in both cases, her blood alcohol content was more than three times the legal limit.

The police say Melissa Dennison of Truckee crashed at about noon on Sunday on Glenshire Drive just south of the Glen shire Bridge. They says he was extremely drunk and had trouble stand in or walking. Her blood alcohol level initially was measured at 346. The legal limit is .08.

Sergeant I. Litchie said Dennison also had been charged with a DUI in January when she crashed at the same spot and registered a blood alcohol level of .380. If found guilty of the second she faces up to 10 years in prison and fines in excess of \$ 2, 000.

A telephone message the Associated Press left at a listing for Dennison in Truckee on Tuesday was

not immediately returned.

36. Who is the author of the passage?
 A. A passenger B. A policeman
 C. A judge D. A journalist
37. Why couldn't the woman stand and walk?
 A. She had lost too much blood
 B. She was scared
 C. She drank too much
 D. She had a sudden stomachache
38. Why could the woman be imprisoned for 10 years?
 A. She was caught DUI twice
 B. She had her car crashed
 C. She refused to take a blood test
 D. She drove without a driving license
39. What does the word "nabbed" in the title mean?
 A. Arrested B. Attacked
 C. Charged D. Punished

Passage Two

There were many different cultures in the ancient world, but the two that had the most influence on European and American civilizations were the Greek and the Roman. Often these two cultures are lumped together in our minds, as if they were really exactly alike. But that is not the case. In many ways the Greeks and the Romans could not have been more different.

The Greeks were truly democratic, often without a single leader but instead governed by a group of men chosen by the people. The Romans were semi – democratic. They had a governing Senate, but the political power was mostly or completely in the hands of a single emperor.

Both cultures were great builders, but the construction interests of the two cultures were also different. The Greeks tended to be more artistic. Their buildings were well constructed and they were especially interested in temples, columns, and decorative forms. The Romans, on the other hand were more engineers than artists. They concentrated their efforts on urban planning, well – functioning water pipes, and the best roads.

Only in cooking and eating habits are the two cultures really similar. Both people sat every well indeed; lots of fish, fresh vegetables and fruits, healthy meals, holding at the same time long discussions and tasting excellent wines.

In fact, it would probably be fair to say that they both loved life in their warm, sea climates, and they both lived a full life.

40. What is the first paragraph about?
 A. The Greek and the Roman were similar
 B. People misunderstood European civilization
 C. Greek civilization was quite different from Roman civilization
 D. European civilization influenced American civilization greatly

41. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The Romans had more political awareness
 - B. The Romans had less political freedom and democracy
 - C. The Romans had more freedom to choose their leader
 - D. The Romans had fewer people elected into the government

42. What were the Greeks famous for?
- A. The overall planning of a city or a town
 - B. The artistic decoration of the buildings.
 - C. The practical functions of the buildings
 - D. The system of water supply and transportation

43. How are the two cultures alike
- A. Both loved the sea.
 - B Both lived long lives.
 - C. Both loved cooking.
 - D Both enjoyed talking over meals

Passage three

As recently as three decades ago, many Americans believed that using credit was an unwise and dangerous way to pay for what they bought. Some even thought that owing money to a store or credit company was something to be ashamed of. Good citizens, they believed, always bought what they wanted with real money and they paid the full price immediately.

Today, however, all that has changed. Credit, as some observers have noted, has become a way of life in the United States. More and more Americans now are depending on those small pieces of plastic, credit cards, to pay for large purchases not to use a credit card to pay for a costly restaurant of large purchases such as televisions, record players or fur dinner, a hotel room or an airline trip. And there are some situations in which Americans must have credit cards. If they want the temporary use of a car, for example, they first must give the car rental company the number of their credit card. That number is considered a guarantee that they will return the car and pay for using it.

Credit cards offer two major services to Americans. First of all, they are easier and safer to carry than large amounts of money. Second, they permit people to borrow, to have the immediate pleasure of owning something, even if they do not have enough money to pay for it at the time, With credit cards people pay for goods or services at the end of each month instead of when they buy them. And when the time does come to pay, most credit cards offer people a choice. They can pay all of what they owe for the month or they can just pay usually between 5 and 10 percent of what they owe.

44. What do Americans feel about using credit cards nowadays according to the passage?
- A. They consider it valuable
 - B. They regard it as a shame
 - C. They think it dangerous
 - D. They find it quite convenient
45. Why does the car rental company ask for the credit card number?
- A. To prevent the overuse of the car.
 - B. To make sure that the car won't be damaged.
 - C. To make sure the user return the
 - D. To ensure that the car is safely and timely returned
46. What advantage can credit cardholders have?

- A. They can choose not to pay for their purchases
- B. They can easily borrow money at a lower interest
- C. They can own something before they actually pay for it
- D. They can pay only a small amount of what they owe

47. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Credit – a Way of Life in America
 - B. Credit Services in America
 - C Convenience of Living in America
 - D. History of Credit Cards in America

Passage Four

At the 1893 Columbian Exposition, a World Fair held in Chicago, chocolate – making machinery made in Germany was displayed. It caught the eye of M. S. Hershey, who saw the potential for chocolate. He installed chocolate machinery in his factory in Lancaster, and produced his first chocolate bars in 1894.

Other Americans began mixing in other materials to make up new candy bars throughout the end of the 1890's and the early 1900's. But it was World War I that really brought attention to the candy bar.

The U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps requested various American chocolate manufacturers to provide 20 to 40 pound blocks of chocolate to be shipped to quartermaster bases. The blocks were cut into smaller pieces and distributed to American soldiers in Europe. Eventually the task of making pieces was turned back to the manufacturers. By the end of the war when the soldiers arrived the American candy bar business was assured. Why? Because the returning soldiers had grown fond of chocolate candy and wanted more of the same. As a result, from that time on and through the 1920's, candy bar manufacturers became established throughout the United States, and as many as 40, 000 different candy bars appeared on the scene.

The original candy bar industry had its start on the eastern coast in such cities as Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. The industry soon spread to the Midwest because shipping and raw materials such as sugar, corn syrup, and milk were easily available. Chicago became the seat of the candy bar industry and is even today an important base.

48. Why did M. S. Hershey start the production of chocolate bars?
- A. He was deeply impressed by the Columbian Exposition.
 - B. He realized that it was possible for chocolate to become popular.
 - C. There was nothing to produce in his factory in Lancaster.
 - D. He was interested in the chocolate machinery displayed at the fair.
49. Which event brought the booming of American candy bar business?
- A. The adding of new materials
 - B. The demand in the army during WWI.
 - C The purchase of new machines.
 - D. The appearance of smaller candy bars.
50. What does the underlined word "seat" in the last paragraph most probably mean?
- A. Focus
 - B. Position
 - C. Chair
 - D. Center

51. What is this passage mainly about?
- A World Fair held in Chicago in 1893.
 - The popularity of the American candybar industry.
 - The candybar industry during World War I.
 - The spread of the candybar business to the Midwest.

Passage Five

Mark Twain is one of Americas much – beloved authors, creating imaginative and humorous Lassies for children and adults alike, such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, *The Prince and The Pauper*, and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Twain passed away in 1910, leaving behind a treasure of great literature. But now, 100 years after his death, he'll have a brand – new book on the shelves a three – volume autobiography.

Twain has n't been keeping busy in his tomb; it was his wish that publishers wait until 100 years after his death to publish his memoirs(A 14), which he spent the last decade of his life working on.

The autobiography totals more than 5, 000 pages, and likely won't be all sunshine and roses. Items that Twain harbored some bitterness against former girlfriends and ex – friends. He also writes negatively about politicians of his day, such as Teddy Roosevelt. It's likely that he requested such this work.

Although small sections of the memoirs have been previously published, the autobiography has never been available in full, and should provide great insights into the man behind the classic books. The first volume of the set will be available in November, and the trilogy is being published by the University of California, Berkeley.

"There are so many biographies of Twain, and many of them have used bits and pieces of the autobiography," editor Robert Hirst told The Independent. "But biographers pick and choose what own complete conclusions about what sort of a man he was."

52. According to Paragraph 1, which of the following statements is TRUE of Mark Twain?

- He left behind lots of money.
- His works were written for children.
- His works are full of adventures
- He is famous for his great works

53. What can we we learn about Mark Twain's autobiography from the passage?

- It has been published against Twain's will.
- It shows Twain's respect for politicians.
- It will be published in full.
- It has been recently finished.

54. What does the underlined word "trilogy" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A work in three volumes.
- An imaginative.
- A collection of stories.
- Memoirs of famous people.

55. What is the purpose of publishing Twain's autobiography?

- To supplement other biographies.
- To help readers to understand Mark Twain.
- To introduce Mark Twain's works.
- To expose new discoveries about Mark Twain.

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. When shall we set off	B. What is the time
C. have a wonderful time	D. start packing
E. be great fun	F. What could I get
G. What should I take	H. where to

Mary: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?

John: Wonderful. But 56 ?

Mary: What about the Blue Mountain? It's quite cool there.

John: That's a good idea. Shall we invite Michael and his girlfriend to go with us?

Mary: Sure! It would 57 to have them with us.

John: Good! 58 ?

Mary: You could buy some drinks and sandwiches And some fruit, too.

John: OK. 59 ?

John: OK. I'll call Michael and tell him about our plan. We sure will 60 .

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 – 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 的同学王晶打算在校内找一份临时工作, 给她写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

- 你从校园网上获得图书馆招工的信息招聘人数为 5 – 10 人;
- 对应聘人员的要求 (如必须是本校学生、可周末上班等);
- 面试时间和地点;
- 鼓励她抓住此机会, 前去面试。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】A
2. 【答案】D
3. 【答案】C
4. 【答案】B
5. 【答案】C

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查不定代词。
【应试指导】句意:我问了两个路人怎么去新火车站,但是他们都不知道。none表示“三者以上的都不”,either表示“两者之中的任何一个”,neither表示“两者都不”,both表示“两者都”。此处表示两者都不,故选C。
7. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查情态动词。
【应试指导】句意:——老板想找你谈话,他看起来对你的表现不满意。——哦,我可能有麻烦了,希望他不要解雇我。句末表达了希望,说明结果是不确定的,所以用can,表示“可能”,故选B。must指的是“一定会发生的,必然”,should意为“竟然 would表示意愿。”
8. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查连词。
【应试指导】句意:我女儿可以申请考驾照了,因为地满18岁了。句中缺少表示原因的连词。be和since都可以引导原因状语从句,但because一般不用于句首,故选C。
9. 【应试指导】句意:我会考虑今晚去看史密斯小姐,但我不确定我有没有时间。consider后面需要接动名词形式,故选B。
10. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查固定短语。
【应试指导】句意:那趟火车应该十一点半到,但是它晚了一个小时。be supposed to do sth.意为“应该做某事”,又因为本句时态为一般过去时,故选A。
11. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查固定短语。
【应试指导】句意:鲍勃看起来不像他那个年纪的样子。我觉得他已经四十多岁了。in one's forties意为“四十多岁”,故选D。
12. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查固定短语。
【应试指导】句意:一想到一周后就能和家人在一起,我就很激动。be excited at sth.意为“对某事感兴趣。”
13. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查伴随状语。
【应试指导】句意:我到一家旅馆后,我们找了个地方吃晚饭。现在分词短语可作伴随状语,用完成时强调“已经找到旅馆”这个结果,故选B。
14. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:尽管总经理突然离职了,但公司的日常工作仍在进行。routine意为“常规的,日常的”,routine work意为“日常工作”,故选B。
15. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查短语辨析。
【应试指导】句意:在这么危急的时刻,我们必须抛开所有的差异,团结起来。set apart意为“留出”,setback意为“推迟”,set aside意为“把放在一边”,set down意为“放下,下车”。结合句意,故选C。
16. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:许多政府正在采取措施,减少公共场所的吸烟行为。take steps意为“采取措施”,故选A。
17. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查时态。
【应试指导】句意:自从涨了工资,员工们工作起来更有热情了。since表示“自从……”,出现在句中时,主句要用完成时,故选B。
18. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查副词辨析。
【应试指导】句意:孩子们不知道他们背的是什么,但它会渐渐地影响他们的思维。casually意为“随意地”,especially意为“尤其地”为gradually意为“渐渐地”。根据句意,故选D。
19. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查require的用法。

【应试指导】句意:大学的规定要求学生至少要参加90%的课程。require表示“要求”,后面接that从句时谓动词要用虚拟语气,结构为“should+动词原形”,should可以省略,故选D。

20. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查动词辨析。

【应试指导】句意:2007年10月,嫦娥一号卫星在西昌成功发射。launched意为“发射”,presented意为“提出,呈现”regulated意为“规定,管理”engaged意为“从事,占用”。根据句意,故选A。

III. Chose

21. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】空格后所说的森林、沙漠和湿地都是陆地上的风景、风貌,这里是说森林、沙漠和湿地都被房屋、公路、水坝、工业建筑、农场代替了。landscapes有“风景”的意思,符合题意。cities意为“城市”,maps意为“地图”,pictures意为“图画”。
22. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】介词辨析题。
【应试指导】本句句意为:欧洲人开始在美国定居后,超过6500多万英亩的湿地变干。表示“在之后”用after,故选C。
23. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】短语辨析题。
【应试指导】前一句讲到湿地被房屋等替代,后句讲到欧洲殖民对湿地的破坏,这是对前一句的举例说明。example意为“例如”,合题意。In addition意为“此外”at last意为“结果,终于”after all意为“毕竟”。
24. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】固定搭配题。
【应试指导】空格之后的两个年份之间有and,所以前面要用between, between...and表示“在……之间”。
25. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解判断题。
【应试指导】本句承上启下,or之前的年句指前文所说的短时间内的巨大变化,并且变化是明显的。obvious意为“明显的”,符合题意。simple意为“简单的”,beneficial意为“有益的”,interesting意为“有趣的”。
26. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解判断题。
【应试指导】前文提到栖息地的破坏是明显的或者是微妙的,即可能很长时间其变化都没有被注意到。along period表示“很长一段时间”,故选A。
27. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】城市污水和从田地流出来的化学药物都属于污染, pollution意为“污染”,符合题意故选B。construction意为“建造”,living意为“耕作”,living意为“生活”。
28. 【答案】D
【应试指导】此处意为:从市和田地流出的污染物改变了河水的质量和流量。quantity and quality意为“质量和数量”,故选D。
29. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解判断题。
【应试指导】此处意为:对生存在这样处于微妙平衡的环境中的物种来说,这样的干扰就像砍光雨林一样致命。本句强调的是环境的改变对物种的影响,前后文中也多次出现species,故选B。
30. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】effective意为“有效的”,small意为“小的”,fatal意为“致命的”,surprising意为“令人吃惊的”。
31. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解判断题。
【应试指导】剩余的息地被分割成越来越小的因果关系,所以要用引导原因状语的连词,as有“由于,因为”的意思,故选D。
32. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解判断题。
【应试指导】栖息地越来越小,生存的空间也会变得越来越拥挤,crowed意为“拥挤的”,符合题意。extensive意为“广泛的”,large意为“大的”,bare意为“荒芜的”。
33. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处意为:物种被迫生活在拥挤的地方,这会进一步导致栖息地的破坏。destruction意为“破坏”符合题意。Reform意为“改革”,support意为“支持”,discovery意为“发现”。
34. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处意为:这些物种越来越不适应环境的变化,这里是指栖息地被破坏后的变化。change意为“文

化”,符合语境。imprvements 意为“改善”,“protection”意为“保护”,development 意为“发展”,都是指好的方向,不特合语境。

- 35.【答案】C
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】环境越来越糟,使这些物种的处境更加危险。more 放在形容词前表示“更……”,故选 C。

IV. Reading Comprehension

- 36.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】从文章开头的日期,整个事件的叙述语气以及人称的使用可判断出这是一篇记着作出的报道,故选 D。
- 37.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】从文章第三段第二句“‘They say was extremely drunk and had trouble standing or walking’可知,她站不稳并且不能自己走路是因为醉得太厉害,故选 C。
- 38.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题,
【应试指导】从文章第四段第二句“‘If found R of the second offense, she faces up to 10 years in prison and fines in excess of \$ 2,000’可知,她面临 10 年监禁是因为她两次被抓到醉驾,故选 A。
- 39.【答案】A
【考情点拨】词义理解题。
【应试指导】题目中的 nabbed 意为“被逮住的”。选项中,arrested 意为“被控告的”,punished 意为“被处罚的”。
- 40.【答案】C
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章第一段首先说人们将希腊和罗马文化混为一谈是错误的,最后一句又强调了两者是非常不同的。所以本段主要讲的是希腊文化和罗马文化两者有巨大差异,故选 C。
- 41.【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第二段将希腊和罗马的政治文化进行对比,由此可知,希腊的政治强调民主,罗马则强调专制。故罗马的政治自由和民主较少。故选 B。
- 42.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第三段第三、四句“‘The Greeks tended to be more artistic ... and decorative forms’可知,希腊的建筑很有艺术风格,有很多艺术装饰,故选 B。
- 43.【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章最后两段讲了希腊人和罗马人的相似之处,根据“‘Both people sale indeed ... excellent wines’”可知,他们喜欢边吃边聊
- 44.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第一段写以前美国人对信用卡的看法很不好,第二段写如今人们的态度发生了改变,越来越多的人使用信用卡,有了信用卡生活更方便,故选 D。
- 45.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第二段最后两句可知,汽车租赁商要信用卡卡号是为了确保租车人会归还汽车并付费,故选 C。
- 46.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由三段第三句“‘they permit people to borrow ... for it at the time’可知,即使目前不能支付得起,人们仍然可以提前拥有某样东西。
- 47.【答案】A
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】整篇文章讲的是美国人对使用信用卡的态度和信用卡的使用对美国人生活的影响。所以“信用消费—美国的一种生活方式”最能概括全文,故选 A。
- 8.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第二句“‘It caught the eye of M. S. Hershey, who saw the potential for chocolate’可知, M. S. Hershey 开始生产巧力是因为看到了它的潜力,故选 B。
- 49.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由文章第二段第二句“‘But it was World War I that really brought attention to candy bar.’可知,是第一次大战让糖块的速发展,故选 B。
- 50.【答案】D

【考情点拨】词义判断是

【应试指导】文章第四段讲的是生产糖块的主要城市,介绍了其优势条件,最后一句强调了芝加哥是糖块生产的重要基地,结合上下文可知,seat 意为“中心,基地”。center 意为“中心”,符合题意,故选 D。

- 51.【答案】B
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】本文讲了美国糖块生产的发展,时间跨度从一战前到一战中,再到一战后,空间跨度从美国东部到中西部,整个过程中糖块越来越受欢迎,所以本文主要讲的是美国糖块产业的普及。
- 52.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由文章第一段中的“‘Mark Twain is he of America’s much - beloved authors, creating Imaginative and humorous classics for children and adults alike ...’可知,马克·吐温是美国著名的作家,其作品广受成人和孩子的喜爱,故选 D。
- 53.【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由文章第一段的最后一句以及第四段的“‘The first volume of the set will be available in November, and the trilogy is being published by ...’可知,马克·吐温的自传会被完整出版,故选 C。
- 54.【答案】A
【考情点拨】词义理解题。
【应试指导】trilogy 意为“三部曲”,即 a work in three volumes, 故选 A。
- 55.【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由文章第四段的“... and should provide great insights into the man behind the classic books”和第五段的“‘By publishing Twain’s book in full, we hope that people will be able to come to their own complete conclusions about what sort of a man he was’”可知,出版自传的目的是让读者理解马克吐温,故选 B。

V. Daily Conversation

- 56.【答案】H
57.【答案】E
38.【答案】G
59.【答案】A
60.【答案】C

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1 分~2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差,以至影响表达,将分数降低个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21 分~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16 分~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11 分~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6 分~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1 分~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
(0 分)	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。



绝密★启用前

2017年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pen</u> alty | B. <u>mo</u> ment | C. <u>quar</u> rel | D. <u>abs</u> ent |
| 2. A. <u>symp</u> athy | B. <u>ma</u> terial | C. <u>cour</u> age | D. <u>ana</u> lysis |
| 3. A. <u>star</u> vation | B. <u>sugg</u> estion | C. <u>satis</u> faction | D. <u>situ</u> ation |
| 4. A. <u>don</u> key | B. <u>tur</u> key | C. <u>mo</u> ney | D. <u>obe</u> y |
| 5. A. <u>re</u> vise | B. <u>cons</u> ist | C. <u>adver</u> tise | D. <u>vis</u> it |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- Jonathan and Joe left the house to go for _____ after supper.
A. walk B. the walk C. walks D. a walk
- He pointed at the new car and asked, "_____ is it? Have you ever seen it before?"
A. Why B. Where C. Who D. Whose
- My father asked _____ to help with his work.
A. I and Tom B. Tom and me C. me and Tom D. Tom and I
- Nowadays little knowledge _____ to be a dangerous thing.
A. seem B. seemed C. does seem D. do seem
- If their marketing team succeeds, they _____ their profits by 20 percent.
A. will increase B. would be increasing C. will have increased D. would have been increasing

- You'd better take these documents with you _____ you need them for the meeting.
A. unless B. in case
C. until D. so that
- I haven't been to a pop festival before and Mike has n't _____.
A. too B. as well
C. neither D. either
- _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain was a great American writer.
A. As B. Once
C. That D. It
- John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages _____ in the dictionary.
A. lacking B. losing
C. missing D. dropping
- Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.
A. should he have arrived B. would he have arrived
C. did he arrive D. had he arrived
- Moviegoers know that many special effects are created by computers, _____ they of tendon't know is that these scenes still require a lot of work.
A. That B. Whom
C. What D. How
- The president is to give a formal _____ at the opening ceremony.
A. speech B. debate
C. discussion D. argument
- When I am confronted with such questions, my mind goes _____, and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.
A. faint B. blank
C. dark D. blind
- If they are willing to lend us the money we need, all our problems will be _____.
A. solved B. caused
C. covered D. met
- This article _____ more attention to the problem of cultural conflicts.
A. cares for B. allows for
C. applies for D. calls for

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

What enables some people to get big creative breakthroughs while others only get small and non-creative breakdowns, blaming themselves and society? Are some people "gifted"? Are there other factors 21 work - factors that we have more control over than we think?

While nobody can deny the 22 that some people seem to be blessed with particular creativity, research shows that anyone can 23 their chances of coming up with new and original ideas 24

they would only engage themselves more in the process of 25. It's the old Thomas Edison thing about "discovery 26 99 percent perspiration (汗水) and 1 percent inspiration." 27, the studies prove this: great creative breakthroughs usually happen only 28 intense periods of struggle. It is sustained effort towards a specific goal 29 eventually prepares for great creative insights.

This kind of sustained effort does not always 30 immediate results, a fact that not only separates the innovators (革新者) from non-innovators, but 31 leads some people to conclude that it is just not 32 for them. "Maybe I should have gone to medical school like my mother wanted," they wonder when the breakthrough is 33 to be found. Alas, one forgets during inevitable encounters 34 self-doubt, that the big surprise is never 35. Indeed, it can happen at anytime and place.

21. A. to B. in C. at D. by
 22. A. issue B. problem C. reason D. fact
 23. A. miss B. reduce C. increase D. lose
 24. A. because B. if C. while D. whether
 25. A. creation B. practice C. production D. achievement
 26. A. being B. be C. was D. were
 27. A. Sooner or later B. Someday or other C. Every now and then D. Time and again
 28. A. beyond B. after C. above D. through
 29. A. that B. who C. what D. as
 30. A. create B. produce C. inspire D. encourage
 31. A. too B. once C. again D. also
 32. A. good B. difficult C. possible D. stupid
 33. A. anywhere B. everywhere C. somewhere D. nowhere
 34. A. against B. across C. with D. into
 35. A. far away B. used up C. cleared off D. near by

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Debate is a valuable way to practise communicating. It can also bring long-lasting rewards, especially for people working with Western businesses. The main activity of debate is presenting one's opinion and supporting it with evidence, such as statistics or facts. It is away of persuasive communication.

Charles Lebeau helped create the "Discover Debate" method. He says debate is important to understanding how people communicate in Western business. Successful debaters learn how to give their opinion, reasons and support. "What we are trying to do is to develop a kind of thinking or approach to discussion and how to interact (交流) with someone else's opinion, rather than brush their opinion aside."

Debate skills are also important in selling a product, he says. In that situation, the judges are the

customers." So on Monday, for example, one company may come in and present their case to the customer and they'll make as strong a case as they can. On Tuesday, the next day, another company will come in and present their case to the customer. Usually the party that can present the strongest case wins."

Debate also strengthens critical thinking. In other words, it helps students learn to ask questions and try to understand someone's reasons and evidence. Mr. Lebeau points out that successful debaters learn to listen carefully to what other people are saying. Then, they look for the weak points in someone else's opinion or argument. He says debate teaches a systematic way of questioning.

Successful debaters also learn to think from someone else's point of view. Mr. Lebeau says debate can help broaden the mind. "There's an expression in English: don't criticize another person before you have walked in their shoes. I think the wonderful thing about debate is, it puts us in another person's shoes."

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the purpose of debate?

- A. To bring long-lasting material rewards.
 B. To present evidence such as statistics and facts.
 C. To respond to questions in a systematic way.
 D. To persuade people to accept your opinions.

37. Why is debate important?

- A. It helps people understand others better.
 B. It allows people to present their opinions.
 C. It develops one's thinking and communicative competence.
 D. It gives one the opportunity to brush others' opinion aside.

38. What does the underlined word "case" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Container. B. Evidence.
 C. Problem. D. Product.

39. What can debaters benefit from "walking in another person's shoes"?

- A. Becoming more broad-minded. B. Developing critical thinking.
 C. Finding others' weak points. D. Trying out others' methods.

Passage Two

We all love a hero, and rescue dogs are some of the biggest heroes of all. You will often find them going above and beyond duty to save someone, risking -- and at times losing -- their lives in the process.

Rescue dogs are generally found in the Sporting and Hunting Groups, or from the traditional Herding Group. These types include the Bloodhound, Labrador Retriever, Newfoundland, German Shepherd, Golden Retriever, and Belgian Malinois -- all of which are chosen for search -- and -- rescue duty because of their amazing physical strength, loyalty, and their tendency for mental stability.

These types also have a keen sense of hearing and smell -- to better locate lost individuals -- and are often able to access hard -- to -- reach areas. As highly trained animals, they serve in many different fields, including specialist search, snow slide rescue, dead body location, and tracking.

To overcome obstacles and succeed when performing the demanding duties of a search -- and -- rescue worker, a dog must display certain qualities. In addition to intelligence and strength, the dog must be swift, confident, easily trainable, adaptable, and have a high level of stamina (耐力) and endurance. A strong sense of group cooperation and an ability to engage in friendly play during "down"

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】A
2. 【答案】C
3. 【答案】B
4. 【答案】D
5. 【答案】B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:晚饭后,乔纳森和乔离开了房子去散步。go for a walk 是固定用法,意为“出去走走,去散步”,与 take a walk 同义。
7. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查疑问词的用法。
【应试指导】句意:他指着那辆新轿车问道:“那辆车是谁的?你以前见过吗?”疑问代词 whose 用来询问物品的所有者。意为“谁的(东西)”。why 为什么;where 哪里;who 谁。
8. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查人称顺序。
【应试指导】句意:我的父亲叫我和汤姆帮他干活。单数人称并列时,顺序为“第二人称,第三人称,第一人称”复数人称并列时,顺序为“第一人称,第二人称,第三人称”。此处为单数人称并列作宾语,故选 Tom and me。
9. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查主谓一致。
【应试指导】句意:如今,知识匮乏似乎的确是一件危险的事。由句首的 nowadays 可以判断,该句的时态为一般现在时,故排除 B 项。little knowledge 表示的是否定意义,是不可数名词,故谓语动词要用单数,故排除 A 项和 D 项。does 在这里是助动词,表示强调。
10. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查 if 引导的条件状语从句。
【应试指导】句意:如果他们的营销团队取得成功,那么他们的利润将增加 20%。if 引导的条件状语从句可以分为两类:真实条件句和虚拟条件句。当假设情况发生的可能性很大时,就是真实条件句当假设不大可能实现时,就是虚拟条件句。根据句意,本句所表述的是客观情况,所以为真实条件句。从句中使用的时态为一般现在时,故主句应使用将来时,故选 A。
11. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查连词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:你最好带上这些文件,以防会议中你会用到。in case 可引导目的状语从句,意为“以防,以备”,so that 也可引导目的状语从句。意为“以便,为了”,所以 in case 符合题意。Unless 除非 until 直到。
12. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查副词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:我以前没有去过流行音乐节,迈克也没有去过。too 和 also 表示“也”时用于肯定句和疑问句 neither 用作副词时意为“两者都不”放在句首,表示前面否定的内容也适用于另一个人或物,句子须采用部分倒装 either 作副词时也可表示“也”,用于否定句,一般位于句末。
13. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查定语从句。
【应试指导】句意:众所周知,马克·吐温是一位伟大的美国作家。as 在该句中引导非限定性定语从句。在从句中作主语。
14. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:约翰向书店老板投诉,说字典中缺少了好几页。missing 意为“缺失的”,符合题意。lacking 缺乏的;losing 失败的;dropping 掉落的。
15. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查 not until 引导的时间状语从句。
【应试指导】句意:直到比赛开始他才到达运动场。not until 引导时间状语从句时主句要部分倒装。从句中的时态为过去完成时,故主句中的时态应为一般过去时,故选 C。
16. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查主语从句引导词。
【应试指导】句意:常看电影的人知道许多特效都是通过电脑制作出来的。但他们往往不知道的是制作这些场景还需要投入大量的工作。分析句子结构可知,空格所在从句在整个句子中充当主语,从句中缺少宾语,且宾语指的是事而非人,故选 C。
17. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查名词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:总统将在开幕式上做正式讲话。give a speech 为固定搭配,意为“发表讲话,做演讲”。debate 辩论,争论;discussion 讨论;argument 论点,争论。

18. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:当我遇到这些问题时,我头脑一片空白,我甚至记不起自己的生日。One's mind goes blank 是固定表达,意为“头脑一片空白”。faint 模糊的;dark 黑暗的;blind 盲目的。
 19. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:如果他们愿意借给我们那笔我们需要的钱的话,我们的一切问题都将迎刃而解。solve problems 为固定表达,意为“解决问题”。caused 引起;covered 覆盖;met 遇到。
 20. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查动词短语辨析。
【应试指导】句意:这篇文章呼吁人们多关注文化冲突的问题。calls for 意为“呼吁,提倡”,符合题意。cares for 关心,照顾;allows for 考虑到;applies for 申请,请求。
- ## III. Chose
21. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】固定搭配题。
【应试指导】此处表示“是否还有其他因素在起作用”,at work 意为“(因素)在起作用”,符合题意。
 22. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】空格后 that 引导的同位语从句意为“一些人似乎被赋予了特殊的创造力”,这是一个客观事实, fact 意为“事实”,符合题意。issue 发行,议题;problem 问题;reason 原因。
 23. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】由前一句中的转折连词 while 可知,该句与上句应是转折关系,上句说“虽然一些人似乎被赋予了特殊的创造力”,所以此处应表示“但是研究表明任何人都能增加他们想出新点子的机会”,increase 意为“增加”,符合题意。miss 错过;reduce 减少;lose 失去。
 24. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】前文说“研究表明任何人都能增加他们想出新点子的机会”此处应指增加这种机会应具备的条件,故应选 if, 引导条件状语从句。
 25. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处表示增加想出新点子的机会的条件,所以“如果在创造的过程中全身心投入,不断尝试的话”,就会增加想出新点子的机会。creation 意为“创造”,符合题意。practice 实践;production 生产;achievement 成就。
 26. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】语法结构题。
【应试指导】此处意为“探索就是 99% 的汗水加 1% 的灵感”。引号中的内容位于介词 about 之后,故本空应填 be 动词的非谓语形式,故选 A。
 27. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】根据空格后的 great creative break throughs、intense periods of struggle 可知。此处表示的观点与前文一致,即研究一次又一次证明创造力离不开艰苦奋斗。time and again 意为“屡次,再三”,符合题意。sooner or later 迟早;some day or other 总有一天;every now and then 不时地,常常。
 28. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此处表示“伟大的创造性突破往往在长期的艰苦奋斗后才会出现”,故选 B。
 29. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】语法结构题。
【应试指导】本句是一个强调句,意为“正是朝一个特定目标坚持不懈的努力为伟大的创新洞察力奠定了基础”。强调句的常用结构为“It is (was) + 被强调部分(主语、宾语或状语) + who/that...”,此处强调的是 sustained effort towards a specific goal, 故应填 that。
 30. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处意为“这种坚持不懈的努力不一定总是立即有成效”,produce 意为“产生”,符合题意。create 创造;inspire 鼓舞;encourage 鼓励。
 31. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】固定搭配题。
【应试指导】not only...but also...为固定用法,意为“不仅……而且……”。
 32. 【答案】C

- 【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 前文说“这种坚持不懈的努力不一定总是立即有成效”,所以这一事实会导致有些人认为他们是不可能取得创造性突破的。possible 意为“可能的”,符合题意。good 好的;difficult 难的;stupid 愚蠢的。
33. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“当没有发现任何突破时,他们会感到怀疑”。Nowhere 意为“任何地方都没有”,符合题意。Anywhere 任何地方;everywhere 到处;somewhere 在某处。
34. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“与自我怀疑的不可避免的邂逅”,encounter with 表示“遭遇,遇到”,符合题意。
35. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“巨大的惊喜一定在不远处,它可能在任何时候、任何地点发生”。far away 意为“遥远的”,符合题意。used up 用完,耗尽;cleared off 摆脱,清除;near by 在……附近。
- IV. Reading Comprehension**
36. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第一段最后一句“*It is away If persuasive communication.*”可知,辩论是一种说服性的沟通方式,所以辩论的目的是为了说服他人接受自己的观点。故选 D。
37. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第二段最后一句“*It is a way of persuasive communication.*”可知,辩论是一种说服性的沟通方式,所以辩论的目的是为了说服别人接受自己的观点。故选 D。
38. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义理解题。
【应试指导】 第三段第一句指出“辩论对于销售产品来说也十分重要”,所以接下来举的例子应与推销产品相关,由此可推测,case 一词指的是某种具体产品,即“箱子”,故选 A。
39. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 根据文章最后一段的内容可知,“*walking in another person's shoes*”指站在他人的角度思考问题,而 Lebeau 认为辩论有利于拓宽人的胸襟,所以站在他人的角度思考问题可以变得心胸开阔,容纳不同的意见,故选 A。
40. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第段最后一句“*all of which are chosen for...loyalty, and their tendency for mental stability*”可知,挑选搜救犬的条件是强壮的体格、忠诚、心理稳定程度,故选 A。
41. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义理解题。
【应试指导】 第五段主要描述搜救犬需要经过长期的艰苦训练,所以这种训练应该不适合懦弱胆小者,只有顽强的搜救犬才能坚持下来。由此推测。faint-hearted 应指“懦弱的”,故选 B。
42. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第六段最后两句可知,搜救训练的一项内容是让搜救犬去嗅空气中受害者的气味,这项能力对发现被困在坍塌建筑物和雪崩中的受害者至关重要。由此可推断,在搜救被困在雪里的受害者时,搜救犬极其敏锐的嗅觉是最重要的,故选 C。
43. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 文章第二、三、四段主要讲搜救犬需要具备的能力和条件,第五、六段讲搜救犬的训练。所以这篇文章的主题是搜救犬的本领和训练,故选 B。
44. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第二段前三句可知,总共有 8,399 人回答了问卷调查的问题总共有 753 名吃苹果的人,他们每天至少消耗 149 克生苹果剩下的 7,646 人被归类为不吃苹果的人,故选 B。
45. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第三段最后一句可知,研究结果表明,每天吃一个苹果的少数美国人似乎确实服用较少的处方药,故选 D。
46. 【答案】 B
47. 【答案】 A
48. 【答案】 D
49. 【答案】 B

50. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第二段可知,学校中的信任其实就是能够说出心中所想,能够公开、诚实地讨论哪些事行得通、哪些事行不通,并且能够做集体决定。所以,学校中的信任就是自由地表达观点,故选 A。
51. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第五段前两句可知,我们总是猜测一个人的行为背后的意图,但众所周知,猜测往往是错误的,故选 C。
52. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义理解题。
【应试指导】 由第二段第一句中的“*live to be 100 have alot going for them*”可知,centenarians 指的是“百岁老人”,故选 C。
53. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第三段最后一句中的“*tea in the afternoon*”可知,喝茶的建议时间是下午,故选 D。
54. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第五段第二句中的“*Ikarians typically make their daily cup of tea ...may help lower blood pressure*”可知,伊卡里亚人每天喝的茶有助于降低血压,故选 B。
55. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 文章前两段介绍了百岁老人长寿的秘诀,第三段指出了喝茶在长寿老人聚集区的重要地位,第四段介绍了绿茶的功效,第五段介绍了伊卡里亚人每天喝的茶及其功效。所以这篇文章主要介绍喝茶的好处,故选 A。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】 A
57. 【答案】 F
58. 【答案】 E
59. 【答案】 H
60. 【答案】 C

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则
(1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
(2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
(3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
(4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1 分~2 分。
(5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
(6) 如书写较差,以至影响表达,将分数降低个档次。
2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21 分~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16 分~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11 分~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6 分~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1 分~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
(0 分)	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。



绝密★启用前

2016年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. vital B. silent C. collide D. Fierce
- A. taught B. caught C. laugh D. Fault
- A. reception B. receipt C. capture D. Concept
- A. boom B. goose C. flood D. Gloom
- A. finger B. singer C. hanger D. Ringer

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- As a child I used to wash my parents' car to earn some _____ money.
A. paper B. easy
C. private D. Pocket
- After the busy day I've had, I need a _____ drink.
A. heavy B. sharp
C. Strong D. Powerful
- If you _____ stayed at home, this would never have happened.
A. Have B. Had
C. will have D. would have

9. —How much did this set of furniture cost?

—I forgot _____.

- A. how much it costs B. how much did it cost
C. how much it cost D. how much does it cost

10. We had along way to go so we decided to _____ early.

- A. set on B. put on
C. set off D. put off

11. _____ it is no this responsibility to do that he said he would help.

- A. Although B. As
C. Since D. Unless

12. One of the strongest hurricanes _____ was the Florida Keys Storm of 1935, during which 500 people were killed.

- A. to record B. recorded
C. recording D. being recorded

13. Ms. Jolie is _____ beautiful and very talented, and in control of her own career.

- A. basically B. remarkably
C. perfectly D. Actively

14. When John left the office, Amy _____ at her desk.

- A. is still working B. has still worked
C. had still working D. was still working

15. You should learn through failures. Why don't you _____ your plan or try a new approach?

- A. adjust B. repeat
C. accept D. Refuse

16. The carpet has so many stains on it that it needs _____.

- A. replace B. to replace
C. being replaced D. to be replaced

17. I sent him the package yesterday. He _____ it by now.

- A. might have received B. received
C. will receive D. Receives

18. Is this the factory _____ you visited the other day?

- A. what B. where
C. That D. When

19. To make the fish _____ nice, she putin some sugar and wine vinegar.

- A. taste B. to taste
C. tasted D. Tasting

20. My daughter runs faster than _____ in her class. She runs the fastest.

- A. a boy B. any boy
C. some boys D. most boys

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Insomnia, or "poor sleep", can have bad effects on a person's health and general well-being. It can _____ 21 _____ on both our physical and mental health and can lead to other health _____ 22 _____.

Insomnia can be traced to many different reasons, but what is 23 to many sufferers is their inability to relax fully and "switch the mind 24 Constant thoughts, 25 around and around in the mind, moving from one 26 to the next, prevent stillness and peace and 27 a sufferer extremely tired.

In order to treat insomnia 28, it is first necessary to allow a sufferer to re-experience 29 real relaxation feel like. It's almost as though they've forgotten how to relax. Once this has been 30 by the brain, then fast and effective 31 can be made to re-educate the unconscious towards allowing the person to relax 32 and to allow a natural state of sleep to 33.

Hypnotherapy (催眠疗法) is one of the fastest and most effective ways of 34 this goal for long-lasting results.

Sleeping pills, if used at all, should only be a short-term 35 as their effect is soon reduced and their sideeffects can be deep and far-reaching.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. harm | B. affect | C. change | D. Impact |
| 22. A. demands | B. concerns | C. Reasons | D. Questions |
| 23. A. interesting | B. same | C. common | D. Alike |
| 24. A. on | B. off | C. up | D. Down |
| 25. A. getting | B. taking | C. going | D. pulling |
| 26. A. image | B. dream | C. concept | D. Thought |
| 27. A. cause | B. leave | C. disturb | D. lead |
| 28. A. carefully | B. easily | C. effectively | D. Finally |
| 29. A. if | B. how | C. where | D. What |
| 30. A. remembered | B. pulled | C. changed | D. Printed |
| 31. A. scales | B. steps | C. methods | D. techniques |
| 32. A. fully | B. recently | C. silently | D. Actively |
| 33. A. appear | B. show | C. occur | D. Realize |
| 34. A. achieving | B. targeting | C. keeping | D. Aiming |
| 35. A. object | B. system | C. result | D. Strategy |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Alexia Sloane, a 10-year-old girl, lost her sight when she was two following a brain disease. But despite her disability she has excelled at languages and is already fluent in English, French, Spanish and Chinese—and is learning German.

Now she has experienced her dream job of working as an interpreter after East of England MEP (欧盟议员) Robert Sturdy invited her to the parliament building in Brussels, thus becoming the youngest interpreter to work at the European Parliament.

"She was given a special permit to get into the building, where there is usually a minimum age requirement of 14. and sat in a booth listening and interpreting in 9," said her mother, Isabelle. "The other interpreters were amazed at how well she did as the debate was quite complicated and many of the words were rather technical."

Alexia has been tri-lingual since birth as her mother, a teacher, is half French and half Spanish,

while her father, Richard, is English. She started talking and communicating in all three languages before she lost her sight but adapted quickly to her blindness. By the age of four, she was reading and writing in Braille (盲文). When she was six, Alexia began to learn Chinese. The girl is now learning German at school in Cambridge.

Alexia has been longing to be an interpreter since she was six and she chose to go to the European Parliament as her prize when she won a young achiever of the year award. She asked if she could shadow interpreters and Mr. Sturdy agreed to take her along as his guest.

Alexia worked with the head of interpreting and had a real taste of life in parliament. "It was fantastic and I'm absolutely determined now to become an interpreter," she said.

36. What does the passage tell about Alexia Sloane?

- A. She is very proud of her parents.
- B. She has learned five foreign languages.
- C. She is a quick learner of languages.
- D. She has difficulties with language learning.

37. Why did Alexia need special permission to enter the parliament building?

- A. She was not in a state of good health.
- B. She could not afford the admission fees.
- C. She did not meet the age requirement.
- D. She did not have an adult to accompany her.

38. What did Alexia want to do after she got the award?

- A. To travel to other European countries.
- B. To visit the European Parliament.
- C. To apply for a position in the government.
- D. To study German at Cambridge University.

39. The tone of the passage can be best described as _____.

- A. Critical
- B. admiring
- C. Understanding
- D. Doubtful

Passage Two

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is essential to one's life. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have been told, and told again, is as necessary as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip. But for many people, the thought of food as the first thing in the morning is never a pleasure. So despite all the efforts, they still take no breakfast.

Between 1977 and 1983, the latest year for which figures could be obtained, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33% from 8.8 million to 11.7 million—according to the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation of America. For those who dislike eating breakfast, however, there is some good news.

Several studies in the last few years have shown that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. "Going without breakfast does not affect work," said Arnold E. Bender, former professor of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College in London, "nor does giving people breakfast improve work." Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better work is surprisingly inadequate (不充分), and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. "The literature," says one researcher, Dr. Earnest Polite at the University of Texas, "is poor."

40. Which of these is mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. The number of the people who skip breakfast has increased.
- B. Many people fill their cars with gasoline in the morning.
- C. 8.8 million people got involved in a study on eating habits.
- D. A company carried out a research in 1983.

41. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part?
 A. Having breakfast does not improve work, either.
 B. Giving people breakfast improves work.
 C. Going without breakfast can improve work, too.
 D. Having breakfast does improve work.
42. What does the word "literature" in the last sentence refer to?
 A. Modern American literature. B. Any printed materials.
 C. Written works on a subject. D. Stories, poems and plays.
43. Which of the following statements best summarizes the writer's conclusion about the function of breakfast?
 A. Omitting breakfast helps improve work.
 B. Eating breakfast is absolutely necessary.
 C. Scientists have produced sufficient evidence in support of breakfast.
 D. There is n't strong evidence to prove that breakfast is a must.

Passage three

When you stretch out in the sun you can do one of the three things: you can use no suntan oil, an ordinary suntan oil or *Bergasol*.

If you don't use any suntan oil when you're in the sun, you will burn surprisingly quickly. If you use an ordinary suntan oil, you will protect your skin to a lesser or greater degree. How much protection depends on the "protection - factor number" on the bottle. Some oils block out so many of the sun's rays and you can stay in the sun all day without burning but you won't go very brown, either.

Bergasol will protect your skin like an ordinary suntan oil. It also has at an accelerator that speeds up the rate at which the sun activates the skin cells that produce melanin (黑色素). It is melanin that gives the skin its brown colour. *Bergasol* enables you to go brown faster, and as the days pass the difference will become more obvious.

Unfortunately, this special formulation isn't cheap to prepare. *Solex* is rather more expensive than ordinary suntan oil. However, the price looks more attractive as you do.

Bergasol

It makes you go brown faster

Protection

Many people imagine that "cover - up" means you don't get at all. Nothing to show for your holiday.

Not so. With "cover - up", you can get brown if you want to. The point of "cover - up" is to protect your skin from the harmful rays of the sun which, according to the experts, make your skin look older.

*That's what *Solex Cover - up* is all about - protection for your skin. It has a Sun Protection Factor 8, which makes it suitable for anyone. Find out how it works for you by consulting the *Solex Sun Chart*. On sale wherever *Solex* is.*

*With *Solex Cover - up*, you can tan as slowly as you like. As gently as you like. And with much less chance of peeling. Your tan will look better. Your skin will stay young longer.*

Solex

Gentle tan... full protection

44. What can we learn from the second advertisement?
 A. It is easy to get a suntan in summer. B. Suntan is regarded as a sign of protection.
 C. Sunlight could make one look older. D. Everyone wants to get a suntan from holiday.
45. Why is *Solex* suitable for everyone?
 A. Its price is more attractive. B. It can be used to relieve sunburn.
 C. It can make the skin cells more active. D. It has a mild protection factor.
46. Compared with *Solex*, *Bergasol* _____.
 A. helps one go brown more quickly B. better protects one's skin
 C. is more competitive in price D. is a better suntan oil
47. What is the most attractive feature of *Solex Cover - up*?
 A. It helps one get a more beautiful tan.
 B. It is often on sale in supermarkets.
 C. It blocks out more sun's rays than other oils.
 D. It helps one tan gradually and gently.

Passage Four

Ideas about polite behaviour differ from one culture to another. Some societies, such as America and Australia, for example, are mobile and very open. People here change jobs and move house quite often. As a result, they have a lot of relationships that often last only a short time, and they need to get to know people quickly. So it's normal to have friendly conversations with people that they have just met, and you can talk about things that other cultures would regard as personal.

On the other hand, there are more crowded and less mobile societies where long-term relationships are more important. A Malaysian or Mexican businessperson, for example, will want to get to know you very well before he or she feels happy to start business. But when you do get to know each other, the relationship becomes much deeper than it would in a mobile society.

To Americans, both Europeans and Asians seem cool and formal at first. On the other hand, as a passenger from a less mobile society puts it, it's no fun spending several hours next to a stranger who wants to tell you all about his or her life and asks you all sorts of questions that you don't want to answer.

Cross-cultural differences are not just a problem for travelers, but also for people in daily life. Some societies have "universalist" cultures. These societies strongly respect rules, and they treat every person and situation in basically the same way. "Particularist" (强调特性的) societies also have rules, but they are less important than the society's unwritten ideas about what is right or wrong for a particular situation or a particular person. So the normal rules are changed to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.

48. What can be learned from Paragraph 1?
 A. People from a mobile society dislike talking about personal affairs.
 B. Short-term relationships are common in a mobile society.
 C. Americans tend to make more friends than people from other cultures.
 D. It is difficult for Americans and Australians to communicate with strangers.
49. Who do Malaysians prefer to start business with according to the passage?
 A. Those who talk a lot about themselves.
 B. Those who they know well enough
 C. Those who enjoy talking with strangers.
 D. Those who want to do business with them.

50. Which of the following is true about the rules in "particular ist" societies?

- A. They change to fit different situations.
- B. People respect and obey them completely.
- C. They don't exist.
- D. No one obeys them.

51. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Polite behaviour varies with different cultures.
- B. Less mobile societies have fewer rules.
- C. People from mobile societies are more polite.
- D. Cultural differences are important.

Passage Five

Claude - Oscar Monet(1840—1926) was a French artist and a leading member of the Impressionist group of painters. Born in Paris, Monet spent his childhood in Le Havre. There he met local artist, Eugene Boudin. Who encouraged him to become a landscape painter.

In 1859, Monet went to Paris to study at the Academie Suisse. Between 1860 and 1862, Monet served in the army in Algeria(阿尔及利亚). He returned to Paris where he met most of the major artists of the era.

In 1870, Monet married Camille Do nci eux. To escape the Franco - Prns ian war, they moved to London. Back to France, they settled at Argenteuil, a boating centre on the Seine(塞纳河) which drew many other Impressionist painters. Working from nature was a particular symbol of the Impressionist movement, and one that Monet valued, reflecting in his paintings the ever - changing impact of light and weather conditions.

In 1872, he visited Le Havre where he painted "An Impression, Sunrise". When exhibited in 1874, part of its title was used by a critic to label the whole movement "Impressionism".

Monet's wife died in 1879, and he set up home with Alice Ho schede, the wife of one of his most important sponsors. During the 1880s, Monet traveled through France painting a variety of landscapes. He gradually became better known and for the last 30 years of his life he was regarded as the greatest of the Impressionists.

From 1890 he began to paint a series(系列) of pictures of one subject, including "Haystacks" "Rouen Cathedral" and "Waterlilies". The latter were painted in the fine garden Monet created at this house at Giverny, where he lived from 1883 on. He painted them over and over again, most significantly in a series especially for a museum in Paris.

52. Monet was introduced to art

- A. by an artist in his childhood
- B. by his father in Le Havre
- C. during his short stay in Algeria
- D. during his visit to Paris

53. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Impressionism was born in London.
- B. Monet was one of the sponsors of Impression.
- C. Argenteuil was the birthplace of many impressionists.
- D. Impressionist paintings are mainly based on nature.

54. What is said about the painting "An Impression, Sunrise"?

- A. It established Monet's fame as an artist for the first time.
- B. It invited a lot of strong criticism from the public.
- C. It was painted by Monet and Eugene Boudin.
- D. It was the origin of the name "mpressionism".

55. What do we know about Monet's life since 1890?

- A. He painted only for a museum in Paris.
- B. He devoted himself to traveling overseas.
- C. He was influenced by Alice in his painting style.
- D. He focused on paintings of a particular theme.

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. I really loved it	B. That's all right
C. What did I say	D. I never want to watch any opera
E. I'm sorry	F. That's the problem
G. How can you say that	H. Do you want me to be honest

Lisa: Wel, honey, how did you like the opera?

Henry: 56 ?

Lisa: Of course.

Henry: To tell the truth, I was bored to death. What a ridiculous art form! 57 .

Lisa: Hum! 58 ? It was beautiful. And you just saw one of my favourite operas.

Henry: 59 , dear. I know you like opera, but it just isn't for me. I'd rather read a novel or watch a movie.

Lisa: But you don't know how to appreciate opera. 60 .

Henry: OK, what you're saying maybe true.

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你(Li Yuan)是班长,准备周末组织全班同学参观历史博物馆(the Museum of History)。

- 周六上午 8 点全班在校门口集合,乘公共汽车前往;
- 参观时,要认真听讲并记录重要内容;
- 遵守参观规定,如:馆内不得喧哗、拍照,勿带食品饮料入馆;
- 下周五之前交一份参观报告。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 D
2. 【答案】 C
3. 【答案】 B
4. 【答案】 C
5. 【答案】 A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配
【应试指导】 句意:在我还是小孩子的时候我就常洗父母的汽车来挣点零花钱。pocket money 意为“零花钱”,符合题意。paper money 纸币;easy 容易的;Private 私人的。
7. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:忙碌了一天,我需要一杯烈性酒。strong(饮料等)浓的,烈性的, strong drink 意为“烈性酒”,符合题意。heavy 沉重的;shap 锋利的;powerful 强有力的。
8. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查虚语气
【应试指导】 句意:要是你待在家里的话,这件事就不会发生了。此处为 if 引导的虚拟条件句,语句的谓语为“would + have + 过去分词”形式,所以这里表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,条件句中的谓语形式应为过去完成式形式,故选 B。
9. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查宾语从句的语序。
【应试指导】 句意:一这套家具花费了多少钱?我忘记花费多少钱了。forgot 后为宾语从句,宾语从句必须用陈述句语序。由 forgot 可知,宾语从句的谓语动词应为过去式形式,故选 C。
10. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:有很长一段路要走,所以我们决定早点出发。set on 袭击;put on 穿上;set off 出发,起身;put off 推迟。
11. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查连词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:尽管做那件事并不是他的职责所在,他仍说他会帮忙。although 尽管,虽然,即使,表示让步 as 因为,表示原因;since 因为,由于,表示原因;unless 除非,表示转折。
12. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:有记载的最强的飓风之一是 1935 年的佛罗里达群岛风暴,此风暴造成 500 人死亡。the strongest hurricanes 与 record 之间为被动关系,所以要用 record 的过去分词形式,作 the strongest hurricanes 的后置定语。
13. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查副词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:朱莉女士美丽出众,才华卓越,而且执掌着自己的事业。basically 基本地;remarkably 非常地,显著地;perfectly 完全地,完美地;actively 积极地。
14. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查动词的时态。
【应试指导】 句意:约翰离开办公室时,艾米仍然在工作。由时间状语 when John left the office 可知,谓语动词时态应为过去进行时,表示过去某时刻或某一时间段正在进行的动作,故选 D。
15. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:你应该从失败中吸取教训。为什么不调整你的计划或尝试一种新的方法呢? adjust 调整;repeat 重复;accept 接受;Refuse 拒绝。
16. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查 need 的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:地毯上有如此多的污渍,需要被更换掉了。物作主语时,need 的用法有 sth. need doing 或 sth. need to be done 的形式,可以直接表示被动关系。D 项符合题意
17. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词的时态。
【应试指导】 句意:我昨天把包裹发给他了,到现在他可能已经收到了。由时间状语 by now 及句意可知,此处应用现在完成时,且此处有猜测的含义, might 可能,表示推测,故选 A。
18. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查定语从句。

【应试指导】 句意:这是你前几天参观过的工厂吗? that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 the factory,且在从句中充当宾语,符合题意。

19. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查 make 的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:为了使鱼吃起来更美味,她放了一些糖和酒醋。make 作使役动词时,可跟复合结构,即“make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”。“make + 宾语 + do sth.”表示“使某人/某物……”,符合题意。
 20. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查副词的最高级。
【应试指导】 句意:我女儿比她们班里任何一个男孩都跑得快,她跑得最快。由后一句“she runs the fastest”可知,这里要表达的是最高级的意思。“比较级 + than + any + 单数名词”形式可以表示最高级,故选 B。
- ## III. Chose
21. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“它能影响我们的身体和心理健康”。harm 伤害;affect 影响,为及物动词,后面可直接跟名词;change 改变;Impact 影响,作不及物动词时,可以加介词 on 再跟名词。故选 D。
 22. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 demands 需求 reasons 原因 concerns 和 questions 都可以用来表示“问题”,但 concerns 一般表示关注的问题,questions 一般表示说话者需要寻找答案的问题,它常与动词 ask 或 answer 连用。health concerns 表示“健康问题”,符合题意。
 23. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:失眠可以追溯到许多不同的原因,对许多患者来说共同的是他们不能完全放松。interesting 有趣的;same 同样的;common 普遍的,alike 相像的。
 24. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“不能摆脱掉这种想法”,Switch off 表示“关掉,失去兴趣”,符合题意。
 25. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 go around and around in the mind 表示“在脑海里翻来覆去”。
 26. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 由前文中的 constant thoughts 可知,此处表示“从一个想法转移到下一个想法”thought 意为“想法”,符合题意。
 27. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“让患者非常疲惫”,“leave + 宾语 + 形容词”表示“使……处于某种状态”,符合题意。
 28. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“为了有效地治疗失眠症”,effectively 意为“有效地”,符合题意。carefully 小心地;easily 容易地;finally 最后。
 29. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题
【应试指导】 what 引导宾语从句,且在从句中作 feels like 的宾语,符合题意,故选 D。
 30. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“一旦这被大脑记住”,remember 意为“记住”,符合题意。pull 拉;change 改变;print 打印。
 31. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 cae 规模;step 步骤,措施;method 方法;technique 技巧。根据题意,应选 B。
 32. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“允许人们完全放松”,fully 意为“完全地”,符合题意。recently 最近;silently 沉默地;actively 积极地。
 33. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 appear 出现;show 显现;occur 发生,产生;realize 意识到。此处表示“使自然睡眠状态产生”,故选 C。
 34. 【答案】
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“达成目标,achieve 意为“达到,完成”,符合题意。target 以……为目标;keep 保持;aim 目的是。
 35. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。

【应试指导】 此处表示“服用安眠药是一个短期策略”，strategy 意为“策略”，符合题意。object 目标；system 体系；result 结果。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 由第一段第二句可知，Alexia Sloane 擅长学习语言，她已经学习了英语、法语、西班牙语和汉语，现在正在学习德语。由此可知，B、D 两项都不正确。而且由第一段也可知，她只有 10 岁，但已经掌握了四种语言，可见她在语言方面学得很快，故选 C。

37. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第三段第一句可知，进入议会大楼有年龄限制，最低要求年满 14 岁，而 Alexia Sloane 只有 10 岁，不符合年龄要求，所以她需要得到特别的许可才进入议会大楼，故选 C。

38. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第五段第一句“... she chose to go to the European Parliament as her prize when she won a young achiever of the year award”可知，当 Alexia Sloane 获奖后她想去参观欧洲议会，故选 B。

39. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 由第一段第二句中的“she has excelled at languages and is already fluent in English!”及下面段落的叙述可知，作者写这篇文章充满了赞赏之情，故选 B。

40. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第二段第一句“Between 1997 and 1983. the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 3%”可知，不吃早饭的人数有所增加，故选 A。

41. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 句意理解题。

【应试指导】 由第三段第二句“Going without breakfast does not affect work... 'nor does giving people breakfast improve work.'”可知，不吃早饭不会影响工作，吃早餐也不会提高工作效率，故选 A。

42. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 literature 所在句的前一句指出，早餐与健康或工作有关的科学证据不充分，而且大部分最近的研究工作是有关儿童的，而不是有关成年人的。由此可推测，literature 一词指的是“(某学科的)文献，资料”，故选 C。

43. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 作者的观点可从最后一段倒数第二句看出来，由这句话“Scientific evidence linking breakfast. not adults.”可知，还没有足够的证据证明吃早餐对健康和工作有利，也就是说没有足够的证据证明吃早餐是必要的，故选 D。

44. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 由第二个广告的第二段最后一句“the harmful rays of the sun which. make your skin look older.”可知，太阳的有害射线能使人皮肤看起来更苍老，故选 C。

45. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第二个广告的第三段第二句“It has a Sun Protection Factor 8, which makes it suitable for anyone.”可知，Solex 所含的保护成分使得安适合每个人使用，故选 C。

46. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第一个广告的第三段最后一句“Bergasol enables you to go brown faster...”及最后的宣传语“It makes you go brown faster”可知 Bergasol 可使人的皮肤迅速呈现棕色，故选 A。

47. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第二个广告的第四段第一、二句“With Solex Cover-up, you can tan as slowly as you like. As gently as you like.”可知，Solex Cover-up 吸引人的地方在于它能帮助人逐渐并且温和地晒成棕色，故选 D。

48. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第一段第三、四句“People here often last only a short time”可知，在流动性的社会，人们之间短期关系的存在是很普遍的，故选 B。

49. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第二段第二句“A Malaysian or Mexican business person... he or she feels happy to start business.”可知，马来西亚商人在与他人做生意之前想先对对方有所了解，也就是说，他更愿意与他熟悉的人做生意，故选 B。

50. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第四段最后两句“particularist'... the normal rules are changed to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.”可知，强调特性的社会也有规矩，但这些规矩可以改变以适应环境的需要或适应人物重要性的需要，故选 A。

51. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。

【应试指导】 文章第一句就点明了主旨，即对礼貌行为的观点随着文化的不同而有所不同，接下来以实例证明了这种说法，所以本题应选 A。

52. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第一段最后一句“‘There he met a local artist ... encouraged him to become a landscape painter.’”可知，Monet 是小时候受到当地一位画家的鼓励才接触绘画的，故选 A。

53. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第三段最后一句“Working Tom nature was a particular symbol of the Impressionist movement...”可知，从自然入手是印象派运动的典型象征，也就是说，印象派画作主要是以自然为基础的，故选 D。

54. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第四段“... ‘An Impression, Sunrise’... was used by a critic to label the whole movement ‘Impressionism’.”可知，Impressionism(印象主义)一词来源于 Monet 的作品“An Impression, Sunrise”，故选 D。

55. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 由最后一段第一句“From 1890 he began to paint a series of pictures of one subject, including...”可知，1890 年以后，Monet 开始画一个主题的一系列图片，故选 D。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】 H

57. 【答案】 D

58. 【答案】 G

59. 【答案】 E

60. 【答案】 F

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分，分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次，然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的，酌情扣 1 分~2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差，以至影响表达，将分数降低个档次。

2. 评分标准：

第五档 (21 分 ~ 25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出；内容充实，层次分明；行文流畅；使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇；基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16 分 ~ 20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确；内容完整，层次清楚；文字连贯；语法结构有变化，词汇比较丰富；有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11 分 ~ 15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确；内容尚完整，有层次；语句较通顺；虽有不少语言错误，但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6 分 ~ 10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确；内容不完整，层次不清；缺少连贯性；语句欠通顺；有较多的语言错误，影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1 分 ~ 5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题；内容贫乏，结构层次混乱；语句不通顺；有严重的语言错误。
(0 分)	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关，语句混乱，无法理解。



绝密★启用前

2015年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. measure B. deadline C. heat D. feather
- A. laughter B. enough C. cough D. ghost
- A. rob B. climb C. disturb D. absorb
- A. uncle B. product C. rural D. ugly
- A. slow B. shower C. flower D. how

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- Only in my thirties _____ a purpose in life.
A. did I find B. I did find C. I found D. found
- _____ his telephonenumber, she didn't know howto get in touch with him.
A. Having forgotten B. To have forgotten
C. Forgetting D. To forget
- These are the pictures of the hotel _____ we held our annua meetings.
A. where B. which C. that D. When
- I wonder if there is _____ university in your hometown.
A. the B. / C. a D. An

- It is _____ that text messaging while driving is dangerous.
A. significant B. obvious C. necessary D. Sufficient
- My secretary usually opens my post _____ it's marked "private".
A. for B. as C. unless D. If
- My aunt's business has been doing poorly, but she'shoping that her _____ will change.
A. emotion B. luck C. duty D. Fame
- Who should be responsible _____ the accident?
A. at B. of C. with D. For
- The oldman, together with his neighbors, _____ the performance when it began to rain.
A. have enjoyed B. has enjoyed C. was enjoying D. were enjoying
- My teacher recommended that I _____ as careful as possible when I took an exam.
A. will be B. be C. am D. Were
- Several novels by Mo Yan _____ into English so far.
A. had been translated B. were translated
C. are translated D. have been translated
- The pianist didn't _____ until the lastminute before the concert.
A. turn up B. turnout C. turnoff D. turn on
- I'm sorry about the misunderstanding.
—You _____ apologize it wasn't your fault.
A. need n't B. wouldn't C. couldn't D. must n't
- Let's goto the airport a little earlier _____ we can choose better seats.
A. now that B. for that C. by that D. so that
- Jason made sharp comments on Mary'side a, but he didn't mean _____ her.
A. to be hurt B. to hurt C. hurt D. Hurting

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Where do cars get their energy from? For most cars, the answer is petrol. 21 some cars use electricity. These cars have 22 motors that get their power from large batteries. In 23 there are even cars that have 24 an electric motor and a petrol motor. These types of cars are 25 hybrid (混合) cars.

Most people tend to think of electric cars as a new 26 they have been around for along time. In the 27, but 19th and early 20th centuries electric cars were common because the technology for petrol engines was not very advanced. But 28 the petrol engine became easier to make and more power fu, this type of engines becamethe most 29 Interest in electric cars was high in the 1970s and became very expensive. Recently, electric cars 1980s because 30 became very expensive, Recently, electric cars have again become well - liked because people want cars that pollute 31.

Electric cars are better than petrol cars 32 several ways. The biggest benefit is reduced pol - lution. In areas 33 percentage of electric cars, pollution is not that serious. The second there is a

high benefit of electric cars is a 34 in the dependence on foreign oil. Several countries don't want to 35 on oil from other countries. Since electric cars can run on electricity from coal or nuclear power stations, there is less need to import oil.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. But | B. Nor | C. Or | D. And |
| 22. A. traditional | B. common | C. same | D. Special |
| 23. A. summary | B. detail | C. time | D. Addition |
| 24. A. all | B. both | C. either | D. Neither |
| 25. A. described | B. regarded | C. called | D. Known |
| 26. A. invention | B. influence | C. instrument | D. intention |
| 27. A. last | B. beginning | C. recent | D. Late |
| 28. A. unless | B. after | C. before | D. Until |
| 29. A. popular | B. comfortable | C. difficult | D. Dangerous |
| 30. A. motors | B. power | C. cars | D. oil |
| 31. A. much | B. more | C. less | D. Few |
| 32. A. by | B. in | C. at | D. On |
| 33. A. when | B. where | C. what | D. Which |
| 34. A. start | B. need | C. reduction | D. Rise |
| 35. A. put | B. hold | C. rely | D. Keep |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

As we recently discovered, there is a Stepmother's Day, though it is not on any official holiday calendar. So, it would be safe to assume that there is a similar day for step dads, too. Right? Well, it depends on what you read. A Google search brought up posts that say, for example, "It's on father's day - father's day is for fathers, step-fathers and people who are like fathers to you - it's a day for making father figures feel special." Further searching found a Stepfather's Day Facebook page that says, "The unofficial Stepfather's Day is the fourth Sunday of June." Unfortunately, as of the publishing of this article, only 30 people have "liked" the page. Considering that studies show 3.3 million men, or 11.1% of U.S. fathers, live with at least one stepchild, that's only a drop in the ocean.

It's interesting to note that there is a National Grandparents' Day. President Jimmy Carter signed it into law in 1978. Law! While grandparents are undoubtedly special people in our children's lives, they are often seen as the most loving family members. But what about the stepparents? The stepparents are the ones who are often the outsiders, the ones who have to endure the hurtful "You're not my dad!" or "You're not my mom!" And yet they never give up. They do their best to overcome the inherent challenges of stepparents and be role models for their stepchildren. These unsung (未被颂扬的) family heroes deserve "official" days of honor. Perhaps if we are loud enough, President Obama, who had a stepfather himself, will sign into law National Stepmother's Day and National Stepfather's Day.

Are you with me? Follow me and get your voice heard. How cool it would be if we could make this happen!

36. What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. 11.1% of U.S. fathers who live with at least one stepchild in the U.S.
 B. 3.3 million men who live with at least one stepchild in the world.
 C. Father figures who are equally honored in the U.S.
 D. 30 people who support Stepfather's Day on the Facebook page.
37. What did President Jimmy Carter sign into law in 1978?
- A. The National Stepchildren's Day.
 B. The National Stepparents' Day.
 C. The National Grandparents' Day.
 D. The National Grandchildren's Day.
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "inherent" in Paragraph 2?
- A. Inevitable. B. Lasting. C. Unbelievable. D. Tough.
39. What is the reason for setting an official holiday for stepparents?
- A. Because they are often seen as the most loving family members.
 B. Because they deserve respect and honor as family members.
 C. Because they love their role as stepparents.
 D. Because they are often treated as heroes in the family.

Passage Two

Most students choose "Homestay" accommodation when they study abroad others select Home-stay even if they are not on a study visit. Statistics show that it's a form of accommodation gaining in popularity all the time.

But what is Homestay? And what makes it so popular?

Homestay means staying with a family, or "host family" as we say. There are three ways of doing it:

- choose to learn English in a language school near to your Homestay location;
- have your English classes in the house with a member of the family who is a qualified teacher;
- select not to have classes at all when you visit - a popular choice if you want to do the tourist thing for example.

Even in their busy summer period the organizations that arrange the Homestays will always try to place you with the most suitable host family to match your requirements. Placement (安置) organizations think about location, interests, language level, eating requirements, allergies (过敏) and other requests you may have.

Though prices vary according to your needs, good quality Homestay accommodation can be relatively economical - and although you may be charged an extra amount of money if you want your Homestay in or near the city centre. Even if you stay further out, you can expect your journey into the centre not to exceed 30 minutes.

Not only does Homestay accommodation represent value for money, it also gives you an excellent opportunity to practise English with your host family. This is a very important extra for students who like to speak as much English as possible. But if you plan to learn English, why not have your English classes in your host family? There's no better way to learn English than this - the perfect combination of learning and accommodation combined with the cultural experience!

密封线内不要答题

40. Homestay is an ideal choice for students who _____.
- A. want to learn statistics B. plan to study overseas
C. plan to visit relatives D. want to stay at home
41. Who will consider students' requirements before their Homestay starts?
- A. The language school. B. The host family.
C. The English teacher. D. The placement organization.
42. Which of the following is a key factor affecting the price of Homestay?
- A. Students' specific needs. B. Students' language level.
C. Nationality of the host family. D. Eating habits of the host family.
43. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. The author finds Homestay accommodation expensive.
B. The author finds Homestay arrangement complicated.
C. The author is in favor of Homestay accommodation.
D. The author is doubtful about the safety of Homestay.

Passage three

Using less energy around the home is easier than you might think, saving your money while creating a healthier, more comfortable living space for you and your family. Changing a few old habits can make an impact on your energy bi, your comfort and the environment. Here are some handy tips to make your house more energy - efficient.

Lower the heat

If your home has adjustable central heating, lowering the room temperature even slightly can make a difference. You may not feel it, but your wallet will. It is even more advisable to control temperatures at different times of the day.

Hang clothes out to dry

If the weather allows it, head outside and dry your laundry on a clothesline. The sunlight will help eliminate bacteria and dust. While clothes dryers get the job done faster, they also use up energy. By hanging your clothes out you'll be cutting greenhouse gases by about three kilograms per load.

Take advantage of natural light

Installing large windows on the northern side of your house can help you make use of sunlight's natural warmth. To stay cool indoors on hot summer days, install blinds (百叶窗) to block the heavy sun. Put your desk near the window, then you don't need a lamp in the daytime.

Wrap (裹) your pipes

Be sure your hot - water pipes are properly wrapped. In an average home, heating water accounts for more than one - quarter of the energy bill. Why let warmth go to waste before it reaches you?

Choose the right size for appliances (家用电器)

When the time comes to replace appliances, select those that are both energy - efficient and of the appropriate size for your needs. Don't buy bigger ones just because you can.

44. What benefit may using less energy at home bring about?
- A. Enlarging your living space. B. Keeping old habits unchanged.
C. Having a healthier living environment. D. Improving your work efficiency.

45. Which of the following is one of the advantages of hanging clothes out to dry?
- A. It gets clothes dry much faster than clothes dryers.
B. It uses half the energy that clothes dryers do.
C. It may help to build a greenhouse.
D. It helps remove bacteria in clothes.
46. What can be installed on the northern side of your house to make better use of natural light?
- A. Shades. B. Windows. C. Blinds. D. Curtains.
47. Besides energy - efficiency, what else should be considered when replacing appliances?
- A. Proper size. B. Good quality.
C. Replacing time. D. Reasonable price.

Passage Four

I talk to strangers for a living and love the challenge of getting their stories published in news - papers. I've been married for years, but until six months ago, I could be atypical absent - minded husband. Often I was just nodding when I was supposed to. When my wife asked, "Did you even hear what I just said?" I would defensively say, "Of course I did".

In January, I began to lose my voice. Doctors told me I needed surgery, or my throat would be permanently damaged. Total silence would be required for the first few weeks of my recovery.

Two hours after the surgery, my eyes filled with tears as my two - year - olds on looked puzzled because I wouldn't answer his questions. I wanted to talk but couldn't. Luckily, I'd recorded myself reading some of his favorite books. That would come in handy the next couple of weeks.

When I got home, I noticed a "side effect": as my wife talked to me to keep up my spirits, I was n't just hearing her I was listening to her. Over the next few weeks, I didn't want to miss a words he said. I began to hear sweetness in her voice. It had never left. I'd just stopped noticing. I found myself understanding her better on topics I'd previously dismissed as "things I just don't get as a guy". I also realized myson was n't just talking nonstop but that he often had thoughtful things to say. Even while walking my dog in the woods near our home, I began hearing pleasant patterns in bird songs. Before my surgery, I'd have spent those walks on my phone.

After several weeks, I was fully recovered. Conversation in our house is better now, not because I'm talking more. I'm just listening better and becoming less and less surprised that I like what I hear.

48. According to the passage, the author is most likely a _____.
- A. journalist B. doctor C. driver D. Teacher
49. What does the wife mean by asking "Did you even hear what I just said?" in Paragraph 1?
- A. You didn't have to nod while you were listening.
B. You should tell me what I said just now.
C. You should listen to me.
D. You didn't want to talk with me.
50. What is true of the author after the surgery?
- A. He was unwilling to talk to his wife.
B. He was unable to communicate with his son.
C. He was required to keep silent for the first few months.
D. He was worried about his recovery after the surgery.

51. What did the author realize after the surgery?

- A. His dog liked pleasant bird songs.
- B. His son didn't like talking.
- C. His wife was a talkative woman.
- D. His house was full of pleasant talks.

Passage Five

Coconut(椰子) is an unusual food for many reasons. It is one of the largest edible seeds produced by any plant. Its unusual contents also make it unique in the seed world – it consists of both “meat” and “water” inside. The coconut meat is the white substance with which we are all familiar, as it is used extensively for cooking and flavorings the coconut water is a white and sweet liquid. Portuguese(葡萄牙) explorers gave the nut its name in the 15th century, referring to it as coco, meaning “ghost” in their language. The outside appearance of coconuts reminded them of a ghost's face, and the tree has had that name ever since.

The coconut has varied uses. It is used to make various cooking oils for fast – food restaurants around the world to make diet materials. The coconut fluid is a favorite drink in hot climates, providing a cool and refreshing beverage right off the tree. This water is also used by manufacturers of various sports drinks. Even the shell itself has many uses, including animal food and fertilizer.

Yet the coconut is also useful in many ways that have nothing to do with food. Coconut oil is used for cosmetics(化妆品), medicines, and so on. Dried coconut shells are used in many countries as a tool for shining wood floors. The shells are also used for shirt buttons, and are commonly found on Hawaiian clothing. They are even used for musical instruments and birdhouses.

And all these are only some of the uses found for the coconut fruit. The coconut tree, which produces the nut, also produces many useful things. It's no wonder that the coconut tree has been taken as “the tree of life”.

52. What does the underlined word “edible” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Eatable.
- B. Available.
- C. Visible.
- D. Collectible.

53. The coconut got its name because of _____.

- A, its round shape
- B. its ghostlike appearance
- C. its hardshell
- D. its white color

54. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Types of coconut seeds.
- B. The discovery of coconut.
- C. The history of coconut.
- D. Uses of coconut.

55. What can be learned from the passage?

- A. Coconut fluid can become fertilizer.
- B. Coconut trunks are houses for birds.
- C. Coconut trees are useful plants.
- D. Coconut oil is rare and expensive.

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. I'll catch upon my reading to kill time | B. There isn't a cloud in the sky |
| C. Did you catch the news today | D. How long have you been waiting |
| E. Have a nice day | F. Don't forget your book |
| G. Where are you going today | H. That's not our bus |

(At a busstop)

Mary: We couldn't task for a better day, could we?

John: I know. 56. I love this time of the year.

Mary: This bus seems to be running late, does n't it? 57.

John: I've been here for at least ten minutes. Mary: Ah, here comes a bus!

John: Oh good. Wait! 58. That bus goes downtown.

Mary: Well, it looks like we'll be waiting a little longer. 59 I guess.

John: Oh, I'm afraid you have no time for that. Here's our bus.

Mary: Oh great! I thought it would never come.

John: 60.

Mary: You too.

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 – 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你(Li Yuan)在英语学习中遇到了一些困难,希望得到帮助。请给你的英国笔友(Jason)写封信,内容包括:

- 介绍你学习英语的经历;
- 描述你在英语学习中遇到的困难;
- 希望笔友给你一些建议。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】C
2. 【答案】D
3. 【答案】B
4. 【答案】C
5. 【答案】A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查倒装句和动词的时态。
【应试指导】句意:直到到了30多岁,我才找到了生活的目的。“only + 介词短语”结构置于句首时,句子要用倒装结构。由 in my thirties 可知,句子应为一般过去时,只有A项符合题意,故选A。
7. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】句意:已经忘记了他的电话号码,她不知道如何去联系他。forget 与其逻辑主语 she 之间为主动关系,且 forget 这一动作发生在主句动作发生之前,应用完成时态,A项符合题意,故选A。
8. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查定语从句。
【应试指导】句意:这些是我们举办年会的那个宾馆的照片。where 引导定语从句修饰先行词 hotel,且在从句中作状语,符合题意,故选A。
9. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查冠词的用法。
【应试指导】句意:我想知道你的家乡有大学吗?此处 university 为可数名词,且为第一次提到,所以应用不定冠词,又因为 university 的发音以辅音开头,应选用 a,故选C。
10. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:开车发短信明显是很危险的。significant 重要的;obvious 明显的;necessary 必要的;sufficient 充足的。
11. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查连词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:我的秘书通常会打开我的邮件,除非邮件标有“私人信件”字样。for 为了,表示目的;as 因为,表示原因;unless 除非,表示否定条件;if 如果,表示假设。C项符合题意,故选C。
12. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:我阿姨的生意一直不好,但她正期望着时来运转。emotion 感情;luck 命运,运气;duty 职责;fame 名声。
13. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:谁应该为这起事故负责? be responsible for 意为“对……负责”,符合题意。
14. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查主谓一致和动词的时态。
【应试指导】句意:开始下雨时,那个老人和他的邻居正在欣赏表演。当主语后跟有介词短语 together with 时,谓语的数与介词短语前的主语一致。此处谓语的数应与 the old man 一致,应为单数,且此处表示过去正在进行的动作,应用过去进行时,故选C。
15. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】句意:我的老师建议我考试时应尽可能仔细。recommend 后的宾语从句应使用虚拟语气,谓语的动词用“should + 动词原形”的形式,should 可以省略。
16. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查动词的时态和语态。
【应试指导】句意:到目前为止,莫言的几本小说已经被翻译成英文。由 so far 可知,句子的谓语的动词应用现在完成时态,且主语 several novels 与谓语的动词为被动关系,故应用现在完成时态的被动语态形式,故选D。
17. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查短语词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:这个钢琴家直到音乐会开始前最后一分钟才出现。turn up 出现;turnout 关掉;turn off 关掉,完成;turn on 打开。
18. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查情态动词。

【应试指导】句意:——关于这次误会我感到很抱歉。——你没必要道歉,这不是你的错。needn't 不必,没必要;wouldn't 将不;couldn't 不能;must n't 禁止,不能。

19. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查短语词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:我们早点去机场吧,这样我们就可以选择更好的座位。so that 意为“以便,为了”,符合题意。
 20. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:杰森对玛丽的观点给出了犀利的评价,但他并不是有意要伤害她。mean todos th. 意为“有意做某事”,符合题意。mean doing sth. 表示“意味着……”。
- ## III. Chose
21. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此处意为:对大部分车来说,答案是汽油,但是有些车使用电。前后两句为转折关系, but 表示转折关系,符合题意。
 22. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】traditional 传统的;common 普通的;same 同样的;special 特殊的,特别的。此处表示“特殊的马达”,故选D。
 23. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此处意为:此外,甚至有电动马达和汽油马达两者兼具的汽车。in addition 意为“此外,另外”,符合题意。
 24. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】all 表示“三者或三者上都” both 表示“两者都”;either 表示“两者中的其中一个”;neither 表示“两者都不”。根据题意,此处应选 both。
 25. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处意为:这种车被称为混合车。describe 描述;regard 认为;call 叫,称呼;know 知道。
 26. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】invention 发明;influence 影响;instru—merit 工具,手段;intention 意图,目的。此处表示“大多数人认为电车是一种新的发明”,故选A。
 27. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此处表示“在19世纪晚期和20世纪初期”,in the late 19th century 意为“19世纪晚期”,符合题意。
 28. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此处意为:但是当汽油引擎变得容易制造并且动力更强之后,这种引擎成为了最受欢迎的一种。after 意为“在……之后”,符合题意。
 29. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】popular 流行的,受欢迎的;comfortable 舒服的;difficult 困难的;dangerous 危险的。根据题意,应选A。
 30. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】人们对电动汽车越来越感兴趣的原因应该是油价越来越贵。oil 意为“汽油”,符合题意。
 31. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此处表示“人们想要污染较小的车”,less 意为“较少的,较小的”,符合题意。
 32. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此处意为:电动汽车在几个方面比燃油汽车更好。in 意为“在……方面”,符合题意。
 33. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】where 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 areas,且在从句中作状语,符合题意。
 34. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】此处意为:电车的第二个好处是可以减少对外国石油的依赖。start 开始;need 需要;reduction 减少,下降;rise 提高。根据题意,应选 C。

35. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】固定搭配题。
【应试指导】此处意为:有些国家不想依赖来自其他国家的石油。rely on 意为“依靠,依赖”,符合题意。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】根据题意可知,that 指的是前一句所说内容,即在脸上只有 30 个人支持继父节,与 330 万继父相比。这 30 个人只是沧海一粟。
37. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段前两句可知,Jimmy Carter 总统在 1978 年签署通过了祖父母节。
38. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】inevitable 不可避免的;lasting 持续的;unbelievable 令人难以相信的;tough 困难的。此处表示作为继父母固有的挑战,inherent 表示“固有的,不可避免的”。与 A 项意思最接近。
39. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段倒数第二句“These unsung...deserve days ‘official’ of honor.”可知,B 项符合题意。故选 B。
40. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段可知,大多数在国外留学的学生会选择 Homestay 这种住宿方式,而且根据全文最后一句可知,Homestay 对打算在国外学习英语的人来说是最理想的选择。B 项符合题意,故选 B。
41. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由倒数第三段最后一句“Placement organizations think about location...other requests you may have.”可知,D 项符合题意,故选 D。
42. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由倒数第二段第一句“Though prices vary according to your needs...you maybe charged an extra amount of money if you want...”可知,影响 Homestay 价格的关键因素是学生的特殊要求。
43. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】从全文特别是从最后一句“There’s no better way...”可看出,作者对 Homestay 这种住宿方式是持支持态度的,故选 C。
44. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段第一句可知,在家里节省能源不仅可以节约开支,还能创造一个更健康、更舒适的居住空间。故选 C。
45. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第三段前两句可知,把衣服挂在户外晾干,阳光可以去除细菌和灰尘,故选 D。
46. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由倒数第三段第一句“Installing large windows on the northern side of your houseCall help you make use of sunlight’s natural warmth.”可知,B 项符合题意,故选 B。
47. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由最后一段第一句可知,更换家电时,要选择节能的,同时要选大小合适的。A 项符合题意,故选 A。
48. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第一段第一句“I talk to strangers for a living...getting their stories published in news - papers.”可知,作者最有可能是一位新闻工作者。
49. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第一段最后四句可知,作者在家里听家人说话时总是心不在焉,所以当他的妻子问“你听到我刚才说什么了吗”时,她意思是“你应该听我说”,故选 C。

50. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段最后一句及第三段第一句可知,作者手术后被要求头几个星期不能说话,所以他想与他的儿子交流却做不到。B 项符合题意,故选 B。
51. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由最后一段最后两句“Conversation in our house is better now...I like what I hear.”可知,作者手术后更喜欢倾听家里人的谈话了,家里也充满了愉快的谈话,故选 D。
52. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】第一段前两句指出,椰子是一种不平常的食物,原因有很多种,其中一个原因就是它是最大的可食用的植物种子之一。edible 意为“可以吃的”,与选项 A 意思相近,故选 A。
53. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段可知,椰子得其名是因为它的外表像鬼脸,故选 B。
54. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了椰子的各种各样的用途,D 项符合题意,故选 D。
55. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由最后一段最后两句“The coconut tree, which produces the nut, also produces many use—ful things. It’s no wonder...”可知,椰子树是很有用的一种植物,故选 C。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】B
57. 【答案】D
58. 【答案】H
59. 【答案】A
60. 【答案】E

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1 分~2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差,以至影响表达,将分数降低个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21 分~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16 分~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11 分~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6 分~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1 分~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
(0 分)	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。



绝密★启用前

2014年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. expose B. phrase C. accuse D. loose
- A. hope B. move C. zone D. joke
- A. beneath B. wealthy C. southern D. athlete
- A. percentage B. stage C. village D. passage
- A. accollision B. pension C. dimension D. extension

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- These apple trees, _____ I planted three years ago, have not borne any fruit.
A. which B. that C. when D. what
- Don't remind me of that awful day; I _____ such a fool of myself.
A. will make B. made C. am making D. make
- The relationship between parents and their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.
A. to have B. have C. has D. having

- Only by telling the truth _____ win the trust and support of your friends.
A. you did B. you can C. did you D. can you
- If it had not rained yesterday, they _____ work on time.
A. would finish B. will finish
C. would have finished D. will have finished
- They are studying the Solar System's _____ planet, Saturn, and its moons.
A. second largest B. two largest
C. largest second D. largest two
- My daughter is quite well now _____ a slight headache.
A. but for B. beside C. except for D. besides
- She is treated _____ better than I was.
A. many B. much C. more D. little
- He had to quit the job _____ his ill health.
A. because B. as C. because of D. as for
- She needs more friends of her own _____.
A. period B. year C. stage D. age
- I'd like to go with you; _____, my hands are full at the moment.
A. whenever B. however C. wherever D. whatever
- He entered the office hurriedly. _____ the door open.
A. leave B. leaving C. to leave D. left
- Smoking and drinking may _____ heart disease and cancer.
A. conic from B. resnit from C. getto D. lead to
- _____, the training will help you become better at what you do.
A. In the long rnn B. In the sea son
C. In the long range D. In the period
- Sea levels are _____ to rise between 7 and 23 inches by the end of 21st century.
A. expected B. inspected C. detected D. suspected

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The Nobel Prizes are awards that are given each year for special things that people or groups of people have achieved. They are awarded in six 21: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics.

The Ddzes come from 22 that was created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel. He wanted to use some of his money to help make the world a 23 place to live in.

Many organizations, chosen by Alfred Nobel himself, 24 who receives the prizes. Each award 25 a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money. Prizes can only be given to 26 of all races, countries and religions. Only the Peace Prize can 27 be given to a group.

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答

题

The first Nobel Prizes were handed out 28 December 10, 1901 – five years after Alfred Nobel's death. Nobel was a chemist, engineer and inventor 29 most famous invention, dynamite (炸药), made him a 30 man. Although he gave the world such a 31 weapon, Nobel was always against ways and 32. Hethereforeleft alot of money that wasto got tillose who did alot for the peace of 33.

officials at first handed out only five ptizes a year. The prize for economics was first awarded in 1969. In some 34 prizes were not awarded because there were no 35 candidates.

All prizes are presented in Stockholm, Sweden, with the exception of the Peace Prize, which is awarded in Oslo, Nonvay.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. regions | B. parts | C. classes | D. areas |
| 22. A. a scholarship | B. a bond | C. an investment | D. a fond |
| 23. A. better | B. cleaner | C. larger | D. richer |
| 24. A. determine | B. declare | C. announce | D. conclude |
| 25. A. refers to | B. makes up | C. consists of | D. focuses on |
| 26. A. institutions | B. organizations | C. individuals | D. singles |
| 27. A. still | B. yet | C. ever | D. also |
| 28. A. at | B. on | C. by | D. in |
| 29. A. whose | B. who | C. whom | D. that |
| 30. A. serious | B. humorous | C. smart | D. rich |
| 31. A. magic | B. strange | C. deadly | D. mysterious |
| 32. A. confusion | B. violence | C. iealousy | D. ha ~ ed |
| 33. A. mind | B. races | C. mankind | D. regions |
| 34. A. time | B. years | C. time | D. year |
| 35. A. worthy | B. valuable | C. worthwhile | D. invaluable |

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

About 79 million Americans have pre—diabetes(糖尿病前期) That means they have blood sugar that's higher than normal but not high enough to be diagnosed(诊断) With type 2 – at least not yet. One long – term study reported by the American Diabetes Association found that 11% of people with prediabetes develop the full – blown disease each year. Another study shows that pre – diabetes Will probably become type 2 in 10 years or less.

Yet, that process is not inevitable. Last year, scientists in Colorado found that people with pre – diabetes who lowered their blood sugar to normal levels – even briefly – were 56% less likely to reach type 2 levels.

If you have pre – diabetes, here are four steps to help prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis:

Lose 7% of your body weight. That is about 15 pounds for the persons who weigh 200. Dropping

that small percentage has been shown to lower the risk of developing type 2 by close to 60% .

Exercise 30 minutes five days a week. Whether you do the 30 minutes in one shot or in three 10 – minute sessions, the benefit is the same. Choose certain exercises, such as fast walking, playing tennis or lifting weights. Physical activity such as sweeping floors works, too.

Turn to your doctor. In some cases, pre-diabetes raises the risk of heart disease and stroke by 50% . Your doctor may use some medicine to control your glucose(葡萄糖) levels and keep your blood pressure in check.

Know your numbers. To see if your pre—diabetes is improving, have your blood sugar checked regularly. A fasting blood sugar of 100 to 125 rag/dl suggests pre – diabetes; 126 mg/dl or above is diabetes; and below 100 is normal. Other tests, including glucose tolerance and A1C, also are used to monitor blood sugar.

36. What do we learn from the two studies mentioned in Paragraph 1?
- Enough attention should be paid to the treatment of type 2.
 - Pre-diabetes will surely become type 2 diabetes.
 - Pre-diabetes is ranked No. 1 danger threatening Ame ~ eans' health.
 - Pre-diabetes is likely to become diabetes within years.
37. To prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis, people with pre – diabetes should pay most attention to _____.
- heart disease
 - glucose levels
 - stroke
 - exercises
38. Which of the following suggests that you have pre-diabetes? '
- 110mg/dl.
 - 70mg/dl.
 - 130mg/dl.
 - 90mg/dl.
39. What column of a newspaper is most likely to have this article?
- Education.
 - Technology.
 - Health.
 - Entertainment.

Passage Two

Like any teenagers, the face of One Teen Story is changing fast. Just a year old, the monthly magazine of short fiction for young people is getting a new editor-in-chief: Patrick Ryan, 47, the associate editor of *Granta* from 2009 to 2013. He left the London – based literary jomal last month.

Editing *One Teen Sory* – the younger sibling(姊妹篇) of *One Story* magazine – will offer Ryldfl a chance to reach a whole new audience. "It's really the only magazine for young adult short fiction." he says from his office in New York. "It's tremendously exciting that there are younger people out there who have subscriptions and look forvard to getting these stories once a month. That form is usuaUy only presented when it's forced upon them in schools."

Designed for readers 14 and up, *One Teen Story* publishes nine issues a year. Like its sibling magazine, it doesn't carry photographs or advertising. It's just exacdy what it says: one story per issue.

Ryan says young people are "looking for engaging reads about people whom they can identify with. It's not about having a message or positive spin(说教). It ahvays starts on a character level, and it has to have an interesting story. If you look at the 'Twilight' characters and the 'Harry Potter' characters, they feel very contemporary."

Ryan also sees the magazine as a way to encourage talented authors. "I would love to make *One Teen Story* the first publication for writers who then go on and keep at this business. I just really love the idea that this magazine would be the starting point for somebody—would be the push to make a talented writer feel that it was worth keeping at this."

40. Who is Patrick Ryan?

- A. He is the editor-in-chief of "Twilight"
- B. He is the editor-in-chief of Granta.
- C. He is the editor-in-chief of One Teen Story.
- D. He is the editor-in-chief of One Story.

41. What is *One Teen Story*?

- A. It is a column of a newspaper.
- B. It is a story magazine for teenagers.
- C. It is a magazine of science fiction.
- D. It is a London-based literary journal.

42. According to Ryan, what attracts young readers most?

- A. Characters and stories close to their life.
- B. Photographs and illustration.
- C. Political teachings and , , oral messages.
- D. Chances and practices in business.

43. In the last paragraph, the underlined phrase "this business" means _____.

- A. editing magazines
- B. reading stories
- C. making money
- D. writing stories

Passage three

Couples are restricting the size of their families in the UK because of cash wmties brought on by the financial crisis and the subsequent decline. We're nOW up to nearly 3.7 million families where there is an only child, a rise from about 33 million in 2005. That means nearly half of all parents have only one child.

Financial worries aren't the only driver. The trend towards later motherhood has been mentioned as a cause, as have soaring costs of raising a child, which have been calculated as £ 222,500 from birth to 21 years of age. This is an increase of nearly 40% in 10 years.

The increasing availability of IVF (试管婴儿) is also a factor and an interesting one. Couples who might have remained childless in the past now invest in IVF and get pregnant. And because of the cost they stop after one child.

It may not be a bad thing; there are outstanding examples of talented only children. Some argue that being an only child promoted their success. These include actors Natalie Portman and Al Pacino, golfer Tiger Woods and even Queen Victoria. A study from the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex also showed that the fewer brothers and sisters a child has, the happier they are. It seems fighting for parental attention and affection -- which sometimes descends into physical fights -- is more stressful than any adult had previously thought. And it's not compensated (弥补) by having a playmate.

44. The smaller size of UK families is mainly related to _____.

- A. health problems
- B. financial problems
- C. cultural problems
- D. technical problems

45. The passage shows that IVF is _____.

- A. very expensive
- B. safer than natural pregnancy
- C. a risky investment
- D. very popular in UK

46. What is a proved advantage of one-child family?

- A. Efficient family education.
- B. Improved family life.
- C. Promotion of children's success.
- D. Higher number of sports stars

47. The findings of the institute at the University of Essex might mean that _____.

- A. parents - children relationship is off balance
- B. the only children's lack of playmates causes problems
- C. children have to struggle for parental love
- D. the only children are much happier than others

Passage Four

At first glance, there hardly seems to be any comparison between Ravenna and Rome, but back in the 5th century, it was Ravenna that served as capital of the Western Roman Empire. In this city, Roman rulers built monuments which are famous, then and now, for their sweeping mosaics (镶嵌图案). Seven of Ravenna's eight buildings from the 5th and 6th centuries are spectacularly decorated with examples of this ancient art. "In the past, many people couldn't read or write," says tour guide and Ravenna native Silvia Giognli. "Mosaics were a way to explain the religion and the political situation to the people."

Visitors to Ravenna can look at pieces of art by ancient artists, listen to musicians, and learn to make their own masterpieces.

Travel Tips

When to Go: June - October; weather is pleasant in April and May but historic sites can get crowded with school groups

Where to Stay: Walk through historic district sites from Albergo Cappello and stay at a modern Hotel Centrale Byron.

How to Get Around: Take the train from Bologna, and then walk, bike, or use taxis within the city.

Where to Eat or Drink: Housed in a former movie theater, two-story Ristorante Cinema Alexander blends 1940s Hollywood flavor with homemade Emilia Romagna courses and attentive service (helpful in translating the menu). For fresh seafood, try Osteria L'Acciuga and Da Buco.

What to Buy: Watch the next generation of Emilia Romagna mosaic artists create contemporary and traditional pieces in local studios where modern artists use the same methods as their Byzantine forefathers.

What to Read Before You Go: *Ravenna in Late Antiquity*, by Deborah Mauskopf Deliyannis (2010), provides a wide-ranging look at the city's art, architecture, and history.

48. In ancient times, mosaics were used to _____.

- A. explain religion and politics
- B. display artistic achievements
- C. teach reading and writing
- D. compete with Roman paintings

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 D
2. 【答案】 B
3. 【答案】 C
4. 【答案】 B
5. 【答案】 A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查定语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:我三年前种的这些苹果树还没结过果。which 用在这里引导非限制性定语从句,指代前面的先行词“These apple trees”。that 只能引导限制性定语从句;而 when 引导的定语从句的先行词只能为时间;what 不能引导定语从句,都不符合题意。
7. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:别给我提那个糟糕的日子;我把自己弄得太丢脸了。由前面的时间“that awful day”为过去的时间可知,后一句是对过去事件的叙述,谓语动词应用一般过去式。故选 B。
8. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:亲子关系对孩子的性格有很大影响。主语“The relationship”为不可数名词,且句子是对事实的一般性叙述,所以谓语动词应用一般现在时的单数形式。故选 C。
9. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查倒装句式。
【应试指导】 句意:只有坦诚才能让你赢得朋友的信任与支持。“only + 介词短语”置于句首时,后面的句子应倒装。结合句意可知,句子应使用一般现在时。故选 D。
10. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:如果昨天没有下雨,他们就能按时完成工作。“If”引导的条件状语从句中用了“had not rained”,是对过去发生的事情的虚拟,所以主句的谓语动词应用“would have + 动词过去分词”。故选 C。
11. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查限定词顺序。
【应试指导】 句意:他们正在研究太阳系的第二大行星土星及其卫星。由题意可知,这里说的是第二大行星,故须用序数词 second,而当序数词与最高级连用时,序数词应放在最高级的前面。故选 A。
12. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查介词短语辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:我女儿除了有轻微的头痛,身体相当不错。beside 没有除了的意思,故排除 B。besides 除了……还……,不符合题意。but for 要不是,用于表示一种虚拟。故选 C。
13. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查比较级的修饰词。
【应试指导】 句意:她比我的待遇好很多。四个选项只有 much 能用来修饰比较级,故选 B。
14. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:因为身体状况不好,他不得不辞去这份工作。because 与 as 都能表示原因,但后面必须引导的是句子。as for 至于,不能用来表示原因。故选 C。
15. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:她需要更多的同龄朋友。“of one's own age”是固定搭配,表示与某人同年龄段的,故选 D。period 时期;year 年;stage 阶段;age 年龄。
16. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查连词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:我想和你一起去,但是现在我手头正忙着。whenever 无论何时;however 但是;wherever 无论何地;whatever 无论何物。只有 however 能用来表示转折关系,故选 B。
17. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:他匆忙闯进办公室,门都没来得度关。主语“He”与让门开着是主动关系,故用动词的现在分词来表示伴随状态。故选 B。
18. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查动词短语辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:吸烟与酗酒可能会导致心脏病与癌症。come from 来自;result from 因为;get to 到达,开始;lead to 导致。

19. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:长期来看,这项训练将会让你表现得更出色。in the long run 是固定搭配,表示从长远来看。故选 A。
20. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:截止到 21 世纪末,海平面有望上升 7 到 23 英寸。expect 期望,预料;inspect 审查;detect 探测;suspect 怀疑。
- III. Chose
21. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 诺贝尔奖在六个领域(area)设奖:物理,化学,医药,文学,和平,经济。region 区域;part 部分;class 阶级。
22. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 诺贝尔奖的奖金来自瑞典发明家诺贝尔创设的基金(fund)。scholarship 奖学金;bond 债券;investment 投资。
23. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 结合上下文可知,诺贝尔是想用这些钱来让世界变得更好(better)。cleaner 更洁净;larger 更大;richer 更富有。
24. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 结合上下文可知,诺贝尔选择很多机构或组织,是为了决定(detemine)诺贝尔奖的得主。
25. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 由后面的“a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money”可知,应选择一个表示包括(consist of)的词。refer to 指;make up 组成;focus on 关注。
26. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 结合第三段最后一句中的“a group”可知,除和平奖之外的其他诺贝尔奖只能授予个人(individual)。institution 机构;organization 组织;sillgle 未婚人士。
27. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 诺贝尔和平奖既可以授予个人,也(also)可以授予一个团体。still 仍然;yet 然而;ever 曾经。
28. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 介词辨析题。
【应试指导】 具体的某一天或某一天的上下午,要用 on 来表示,故选 B。
29. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 诺贝尔是一位化学家、工程师和发明家,他最著名的发明——炸药让他成了一名富翁。在该定语从句中,“most famous invention”与先行词“a chemist, engineer and inventor”是所有关系,所以需要 whose 来引导。
30. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 诺贝尔发明的炸药使他成为一名富(rich)翁。结合上下文可知,诺贝尔设立的诺贝尔奖包括一大笔奖金,由此说明诺贝尔自己是一名富裕的人。serious 严肃的;humorous 幽默的;smart 聪敏的,均不符合题意。
31. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 炸药这种武器是致命(deadly)的。magic 神奇的;strange 奇怪的;mysterious 神秘的。
32. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 结合上下文可知,诺贝尔总是反对战争与暴力(violence)。confusion 困惑;jealousy 嫉妒;hatred 恨意。四个选项中,只有暴力能与战争并列,表明由炸药引起的危害。
33. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 诺贝尔留下一大笔钱,是为了奖励为人类(mankind)和平作出巨大贡献的人。mind 头脑;race 种族;region 区域。
34. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】有些年份(years)诺贝尔奖没有得主,因为没有合适的候选人。time 时间;times 时代,均不符合题意。由于用了 some 修饰,所以需要用 year 的复数形式 years。

35. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处指能够配得上诺贝尔奖的候选人。worthy 值得的,配得上的;valuable 有价值的;worthwhile 值得做的,有价值的,常用来修饰事物;invaluable 宝贵的。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】第一段第三句表明,美国糖尿病协会一项长期研究发现,糖尿病前期的人中每年有 11% 会发展成为糖尿病晚期;根据第一段第四句可知,另外一项研究表明,糖尿病前期在十年或更短时间内内很可能会发展成为 2 型糖尿病。由此可知,糖尿病前期在几年内可能发展成糖尿病,故选 D。
37. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】由倒数第二段第三句可知,医生会用药控制你体内的血糖水平;结合上下文也可知,血糖水平与糖尿病的各个时期相对应。由此可以推断出,为了推迟或阻止糖尿病发病,前期糖尿病患者应密切关注他们的血糖水平。
38. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由最后一段第三句可知,糖尿病前期患者的血糖水平为 100mg/dl 到 120mg/dl。故选 A。
39. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】本篇文章主要讲前期糖尿病应注意的一些事项,属于卫生保健类文章。故选 C。
40. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段前两句可知,Patrick Ryan 是 *One Teen Story* 的主编,故选 C。
41. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段第二句可知,*One Teen Story* 是一本针对青少年的短篇小说杂志,且其总部设在纽约。故选 B。
42. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据第四段前三句可知,Ryan 认为,年轻读者在寻找这样的一种读物,他们能识别其中的人物,与说教和信息无关,有人物和故事。
43. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】最后一段的主旨句为第一句,即 Ryan 也把 *One Teen Story* 看成鼓励有天赋的作者的一种方式。根据最后一段第二句也可得知,Ryan 想要把 *One Teen Story* 办成第一种针对从事故事创作的作者的杂志。
44. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】第一段第一句就开门见山,点明了英国家庭缩小的主要原因是金融危机和随之出现的金融衰退,这些都是金融问题,故选 B。
45. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】根据第三段第二、三句可知,一些在过去没有要孩子的夫妇,现在用试管婴儿的方法生下孩子,但是由于费用问题,他们不会要第二个孩子。由此可以推断出,IVF 极为昂贵。
46. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】最后一段表明了独生子女家庭的好处:有人认为独生子女更容易获得成功,研究表明独生子女更幸福等。由最后一段第二、三句也可以看出,独生子女家庭更容易促进孩子成功。
47. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由最后一段倒数第三句可知,埃塞克斯大学的社会和经济研究所的研究表明,孩子的兄弟姐妹越少,就会越快乐。最后一段最后两句也表明,获得玩伴的快乐并不能弥补为争夺父母的疼爱所产生的抑郁。故选 D。
48. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段最后一句可知,镶嵌图案在过去是一种解释宗教与政治情况的方式。故选 A。
49. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据“*When to Go*”这一条建议可知,四、五月份的天气宜人,但那时的历史遗迹可能因学生团体自

拥挤。故选 B。

50. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据“where to Eat and Drink”这一条建议中的第二句可知,在 *Ostena L'Accigua and Da Buco* 可以吃到海鲜。故选 C。
51. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由最后一段可知,*Ravenna in Late Antiquity* 为读者提供了该城市的艺术、建筑与历史的很多看点。由此可见,之所以推荐,是因为游客可以从 *Ravenna in Late Antiquity* 中了解到很多有关 Ravenna 的知识。
52. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段最后一句中的“if his tail is straight, it means he is getting ready for a fight”可知,狗的尾巴竖起来时,表明它将要战斗。故选 A。
53. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段第二句可知,当猫遇到威胁时,它就会耸动身子,让自己显得更大,同时紧张地摇动尾巴。故选 B。
54. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】本篇文章并没有探讨狗与猫的关系、两者孰优孰劣以及它们哪一个更友好;只是通过一些例子与一个小故事表明,狗比猫用尾语用得更频繁。故选 C。
55. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】第三段第三句是对第三段第二句中“preliator”的解释。根据第三段第三句可知,猫与狗曾经经常捕食其他动物。由此可知,preliator 指捕食其他动物的肉食动物。故选 D。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】E
57. 【答案】C
58. 【答案】B
59. 【答案】G
60. 【答案】H

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1 分~2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差,以至影响表达,将分数降低个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21 分~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16 分~20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11 分~15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6 分~10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1 分~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
(0 分)	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(一)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. <u>duck</u> | B. <u>duty</u> | C. <u>dust</u> | D. <u>dump</u> |
| 2. A. <u>gain</u> | B. <u>gang</u> | C. <u>giant</u> | D. <u>grain</u> |
| 3. A. <u>allow</u> | B. <u>fellow</u> | C. <u>now</u> | D. <u>cow</u> |
| 4. A. <u>fly</u> | B. <u>silly</u> | C. <u>simply</u> | D. <u>city</u> |
| 5. A. <u>black</u> | B. <u>blade</u> | C. <u>map</u> | D. <u>sack</u> |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- The committee is totally opposed _____ any changes being made in the plans.
A. of B. on C. to D. against
- We'll visit Europe next year _____ we have enough money.
A. lest B. until C. unless D. provided
- My father seemed to be in no _____ to look at my school report.
A. mood B. emotion C. attitude D. feeling
- It is important that enough money _____ to fund the project.
A. be collected B. must be collected C. is collected D. can be collected

- You'd better take an umbrella with you _____ it rains.
A. nevertheless B. although C. in case D. so that
- Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
A. didn't do B. haven't done C. don't do D. have done
- I'm sorry I can't see you immediately but if you'd like to take a seat, It be with you _____.
A. for a moment B. in a moment C. For the moment D. at the moment
- The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I was n't bothered by his loudness _____ by his lack of talent.
A. than B. more than C. as D. so much as
- Our new house is very _____ for me as I can get to the office in five minutes.
A. adaptable B. comfor table C. convenient D. available
- Our journey was slow because the train stopped _____ at different villages.
A. suddenly B. gradually C. continuously D. continually
- We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield _____ any military threat.
A. up B. to C. in D. at
- very sorry to have _____ you with so many questions on such an occasion.
A. interfered B. offended C. impressed D. bothered
- If the whole operation _____ beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.
A. was not planned B. has not been planned
C. had not been planned D. were not planned
- The price of beer _____ from 50 cents to 4 dollars per liter during the summer season.
A. altered B. ranged C. separated D. differed
- You can not be _____ careful when you drive a car.
A. very B. so C. too D. enough

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Have you ever had to decide whether to go shopping or stay home and watch TV on a weekend? Now you 21 do both at the same time. Home shopping television networks(网络) have become a 22 for many people to shop without 23 having to leave their home.

Some shoppers are 24 of department stores and supermarkets - fighting the crowds, waiting long lines, and sometimes having slight 25 of finding anything they want to buy. They'd rather sit quietly at home in front of the TV set and watch a friendly announcer describe a product 26 a model shows it. And they can shop around the clock, buying something 27 by making a phone call.

Department stores and even mail - order companies are 28 to join in the success of home shopping. Large department stores are busy 29 their own TV channels(频道) to encourage TV shopping in the future. Customers can ask questions about products and place 30, all through their TV sets.

科类
姓名
密封线内不要答题

Will shopping by television 31 take the place of shopping in stores? Some industry managers think so. 32 many people find shopping at a real store a great enjoyment. And for many shoppers, it is still important to 33 ordinary dresses they want to buy. That's 34 specialists say that in the future, home shopping will 35 together with store shopping but will never entirely replace it.

21. A must B should C shall D. can
 22. A programme B. way C. reason D. purpose
 23. A. ever B. never C. still D. once
 24. A. proud B. fond C. tired D. careful
 25. A. sense B. doubt C. hope D. feeling
 26. A. until B. since C. if D. while
 27. A. suitably B. cheaply C. simply D. hardly
 28. A. nervous B. lucky C. equal D. eager
 29. A. putting up B. making up C. setting up D. looking up
 30. A. orders B. goods C. books D. answers
 31. A. lastly B. finally C. especially D. fortunately
 32. A. Then B. Yet C. However D. Therefore
 33. A design B. make C. wear D. touch
 34. A. how B. why C. what D. when
 35. A. exist B. practise C. follow D. appear

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Ann Curry is a famous news presenter of the NBC News "Today" show. When she was 15 she happened to walk into a bookstore in her hometown and began looking at the books on the shelves. The man behind the counter, Mac McCarley asked if she'd like a job. She needed to start saving for college, so she said yes.

Ann worked afterschool and during summer vacations, and the job helped pay for her first year of college. During college she would do many other jobs: she served coffee in the students' union, was a hotel maid and even made maps for the US Forest Service. But selling books was one of the most satisfying jobs.

One day a woman came into the bookstore and asked Ann for books on cancer(癌症). The woman seemed anxious Ann showed her practically everything they had and found other books they could order. The woman left the store less worried, and Ann has always remember the pride she felt in having helped her customer.

Years later, as a television reporter in Los Angeles, Ann heard about a child who was born with problems with his fingers and his hand. His family could not afford a surgical(外科的) operation, and

the boy lived in shame, hiding his hand in his pocket all the time.

Ann persuaded her boss to let her do the story After the story was broadcast, a doctor and a nurse called, offering to perform the surgical operation for free.

Ann visited the boy in the recovery room after the operation. The first thing he did was to hold up his repaired hand and say, "Thank you." What a sweet sense of satisfaction Ann Curry felt!

At McCarley's bookstore, Ann always sensed she was working for the customers not the store. Today it, s the same. NBC News pays her, but she feels as if she works for the people who watch the programmes, helping them make sense of the world.

36. Ann Curry g other first job _____ .
 A. from her friend in a bookstore B. a couple of years before college
 C. at the NBC News "Today" show D. when she was studying at university
 37. At which part - time job did Ann Curry feel the happiest?
 A. The hotel. B. The bookstore.
 C The students' union. D. The US Forest Service.
 38. What particularly gives her the feeling of pride?
 A. Helping people through her work. B. Reporting interesting stories.
 C. Being able to do different jobs well. D. Paying through her college education.
 39. How did Ann help the child get the operation he needed?
 A. Ann persuaded the boy to speak on TV. B. Ann paid for the operation herself.
 C. Ann's boss agreed to raise money. D. Ann' s news report moved some doctors.

Passage Two

Lawn tennis is a good sport, being based on the ancient game of court tennis, which probably came up in Egypt or Persia some 2. 500 years ago. Major Walter Wingfield thought that something like court tennis could be played outdoors on lawns and in December 1873, he introduced his new game, which he called Sp hair is tike, at a lawn party in Wales. The sport became popular very rapid lly, but the strange, difficult name disappeared almost at once, being replaced by the very simple and logical term "lawn tennis".

By 1874 the game was being played by British soldiers in Bermuda, and in the early months of that year a young lady named Mary Outerbridge returned from Bermuda to New York, bringing with her the equipment necessary to play the new game. With the help of one of her brothers, she laid out a court on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, and there, in the spring of 1814, Miss Outerbridge and some of her friends played the first game of lawn tennis in the United States.

And just two years later, in 1876, the first United States lawn tennis tournament(锦标赛) was held - at Nahant near Boston.

40. Mary Outerbridge is important in the history of lawn tennis because _____ .
 A. she invented it B. she gave it its name
 C. she introduced it to Bermuda D. she brought it to America
 41. The new game called Sp hair is tike appeared in _____ in1873.
 A. America B. Europe C. Bermuda D. Egypt
 42. The first United States lawn tennis game was played _____ .
 A. at Nahant B. on the Staten Island
 C in Boston D. in NewYork

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

43. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Lawn tennis became popular very rapidly in the United states.
 - B. It was Major Walter Wingfield who invented court tennis.
 - C. The sport was called "lawn tennis" shortly after it was invented.
 - D. Miss Outerbridge setup a lawn tennis court with the help of her brother.

Passage three

There is no creature that does not need sleep or complete rest every day.

If you want to know why, just try going without sleep for along period of time. You will discover that your mind and body would become too tired to work properly. You would become irritable and find it hard to think clearly or concentrate on your work. So sleep is quite simply the time when the cell so of your body recover from the work of the day and buildup supplies of energy for the next period of activity. One of the things we all know about sleep is that we are unconscious in sleep. We do not know what is going on around us. But that doesn't mean the body stops all activity. The important organs continue to work during sleep, but most of the body functions are slowed down.

For example, our breathing becomes slower and deeper. The heartbeats more slowly, the blood pressure is lower, Our arms and legs become limp(柔软的) and muscles are at rest. It and would for our body to relax to such an extent if we were awake. So sleep does for us what the most quiet rest can not do.

Your body temperature becomes lower when you are asleep, which is the reason people go to sleep under some kind of covers. And eventhough you are unconscious, many of your reflexes (动作) stil work. For instance, if someone tickles(使觉得痒) your foot, you will put it away in your sleep, or even brush a fly from your forehead. You do these things without knowing it.

44. If you don't have as much sleep as your body needs, you will _____.
- A. work properly
 - B. think clearly
 - C. keep your attention on your work
 - D. easily get angry
45. The cells of your body develop supplies of energy _____.
- A. when you are asleep
 - B. when you recover from your work of the day
 - C. in the next period of activity
 - D. when you are quiet
46. In the clause "... that we are unconscious in sleep" (Para. 3), the word "unconscious" means _____.
- A. untiring
 - B. unmoved
 - C. Quiet
 - D. not knowing what is happening around.
47. When you are sleeping, _____.
- A. all of you reflexes stop working
 - B. most of your reflexes stop working
 - C. many of your reflexes stil work on
 - D. all of your reflexes stil work

Passage Four

The first European stock exchange was established in Antwerp, Belgium (比利时), in1531. There were no stock exchanges in England until the 1700s. A man wishing to buy or sell shares of stock had to find a broker (agents) to transact his business for him. In London, he usually went to a coffeeshouse, because brokers often gathered there. In 1773, the brokers of London formed a stock exchange.

In New York City, brokers met under an old button - wood tree on Wall Street. They organized the New York Stock Exchange in 1792 The American Stock Exchange, the second largest in the United

States, was formerly called the Curb Exchange because of its origin on the streets of New York City.

A stock exchange is a marketplace where member brokers buy and sell stocks and bonds(债券) of American and foreign businesses on behalf of the public. A stock exchange provides a market place for stocks and bonds in the same way aboard of trade does for commodities. The stockbrokers receive a small commission on each transaction they make.

The stockholder may sell his stock wherever he wants to unless the corporation has some rule to prevent it. Prices of stock change according to general business conditions and the earnings and future prospects(BU) of the company If the business is doing well the stockholder maybe able to sell his stock for a profit. If it is not, he may have to take a loss.

48. In the 1600s, if a man wanted to buy or sell shares of stock, he had to do it through _____.
- A. the government
 - B. himself
 - C. a broker
 - D. the stock exchange
49. ThesecondlargeststockexchangeintheU. S. used to be called _____.
- A. the WallStreet Exchange
 - B. the NewYork Stock Exchange
 - C the Curb Exchange
 - D. the U. S. Exchange
50. Which of the statements is true?
- A. The stockholder can sell his stock to anywhere at anytime.
 - B. There were no stock exchange in England in the 1700's.
 - C. The price of stock is not stable.
 - D. The stockbrokers do the transaction without charging for the stockholders.
51. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. the WallStreet
 - B. the stock exchange
 - C. the stock
 - D. the stockholder and stockbroker

Passage Five

Tom had once worked in a city office in London. but now he is out of work. He had a large family to support, so he often found himself in difficulty. He often visited Mr. White on Sundays, told him about his troubles, and asked for two or three pounds.

Mr. White, a man with a kind heart, found it difficult to refuse the money, though he himself was poor. Tom had already received more than thirty pounds from Mr. White. but he always seemed to be in need of some more.

One day, after telling Mr White along story of his troubles Tom asked for five pounds.

Mr. White had heard this sort of thing before, but he listened patiently to the end. Then he said, "I understand your difficulties, Tom. I'd like to help you. But I'm not going to give you five pounds this time. I'll end you the money, and you can pay me off next time you see me."

Tom took the money, but he never appeared again.

52. Tom was now in difficulties because he _____.
- A. worked in a city office and was poorly paid
 - B. was poorly paid and had a large family to support
 - C. was poorly paid and always spent money carelessly
 - D. was out of work and had a large family to support.
53. Altogether Tom received _____ from Mr White.
- A. atleast thirty - five pounds
 - B. exactly thirty - five pounds
 - C. less than thirty pounds
 - D. five pounds a ogres dote

54. Everytime Tom went to Mr White, he would _____.

- A. directly ask for some money
- B. give some reasons before asking for money
- C. give reasons and then borrow five pounds
- D. ask for money before explaining his troubles

55. Mr. White decided to lend, not to give Tom five pounds in order to _____.

- A. encourage him to come again
- B. get all his money back
- C. get rid of him
- D. thank him for his stories

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. What about making it a little earlier.	B. I have no idea
C. Lets go together	D. Thankyou all the same
E. Do you like basketball	F. When and where shall we meet
G. What are you going to do	H. It doesn't matter

A: What do you plan to do this weekend?

B: 56 .

A: I heart here going to be a basketball match this Sunday. To mandl are going to watch it. 57 ?

B: Of course. Basketball is my favourite. But I have no ticket for the match What a pity!

A: You're lucky. I have some free tickets. 58 .

B: Great! 59 ?

A: let's meet at the busstop at half past five.

B: I think there must be a big crowd of people there. 60 ?

A: OK. See you at five o'clock.

B: See you.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你是王刚 (Wang Gang Ming) 的祝贺信, 祝贺他获得复旦大学计算机科学硕士学位, 并祝他今后在学习和研究方面取得成功。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 B
2. 【答案】 C
3. 【答案】 B
4. 【答案】 A
5. 【答案】 B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配

【应试指导】 句意: 委员会完全反对对计划作任何变动。he opposed 构成图文搭配, 意为“反对”。

7. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 考查迹词词义种析。

【应试指导】 句意: 如果有足够的钱, 我们明年将去欧洲旅行。lest 唯恐, 以免; until 直到……; unless 除非, 如果不; provide 假如, 如果。

8. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】 句意: 我父亲似乎没有心情看我的学校成绩报告单。be in the/no mood todo sth. 为固定词组, 意为“有(没有)做……的心情”。

9. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。

【应试指导】 句意: 重要的是募集足够的钱, 为这个项目提供资金, 在“important that, 结构中, that 引导的从句中应使用虚拟语气, 即“should + 动词原形”, 其中 should 可省略, 故选 A。

10. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 考查词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意: 你最好随身带把以下雨, nevertheless 然而, 不过; although 尽管; in case 以防万一; that 目的是。

11. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查 would rather 的用法。

【应试指导】 句意: 坦率地说, 我宁愿你现在时此事什么也不做。Would rather 引导的从句中应用虚拟语气, 且此处表示与现在事实相反的虚拟语气, 故用一般过去时。故选 A。

12. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意: 对不起, 我不能马上见你但是如果你坐下来等我的话, 我过一会儿就可以。for a moment 一会儿(表示时间段); in a moment 过一会儿; for the moment 暂时; In the moment 此时, 此刻。

13. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 考查比较级的用法。

【应试指导】 句意: 这个号手的演奏声音无疑太吵。但是与其说我不能容忍这么大的声音不如说我不能容忍他的演奏水平低下。首先排除 AC 两项, 因为它们构不成比较级的正确形式。而该题的开头句子限制了对 D 项的选择, 因为作者更想说明的是 his lack of talent (缺乏才能)。not...so much as... 与其说……不如说……, 符合题意。

14. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 考查形容词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:对我来说新家非常便利,因为从家到办公室只需5分钟。从引导的原因状语从句提供的信息判断,应该选择C。其他选文的意思分别为:可的,可政的 available 可得到的,可买到的,可借到的,可搞到的。

15.【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查副词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:我们旅行速度比较慢,因为火车连续不断地在不同的小村庄停车。该题主要要求对C、D两项做出辨析。两词都作“连续不断地”解释,但 continually 隐含中间有停顿,所以符合句意。

6.【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查定搭配。

【应试指导】句意:我们热爱和平,但我们不是那种屈服于武力威胁的人。yield to 为固定词组,意为“屈服于……,对……妥协”。

17.【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查动词词义析。

【应试指导】句意:在这个时候问你这么多问题,真是不好意思。interfere 干涉,妨碍,介入;offend 得罪,冒犯,使不愉快;impress 留下印象引人注目;bother 干扰,麻烦,惹麻烦;bothers sb. with sth. 用某事麻烦某人,符合题意。

18.【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气。

【应试指导】句意 如果事先没有计划好整个运作,大量的时间和金钱将会流失。由 would have been lost 可知此处表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,从句中应使用“had + 过去分词”。

19.【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:夏季每升啤酒的价格从50美分到4美元不等。alter 更改,改变;range 在范围内变动;separate 分开,隔离;differ 有区别,不同。

20.【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查常用表达方法。

【应试指导】句意:驾驶汽车时,怎么小心都不过分。“can not be too + 形容词”构成特殊用法,意为“无论多么……都不为过”。其他几项不合句意。

III. Chose

21.【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】网络购物时代人们能够(can)进行购物和待在家里看电视两不误。

22.【答案】B

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】坐在家中运用网络电视系统购物成为一种流行的方式(way)。programme 节目,项目,reason 原因, purpose 目的。

23.【答案】A

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】副词 ever 表示“有时,从来”,起到加强语气的作用,符合题意。

24.【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】be proud of 为……自豪;be fond of 喜欢……;be tired of 厌烦;be careful of 小心……。从后文中所列举的商店购物的不利之处可知,应选C。

25.【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】have slight hope of 表示“……的希望很渺茫”,符合题意。

26.【答案】D

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】此处表示电视购物广告,既有产品述还有模特的具体演示,关联词 while 在这里强调两个动作同时进行。

27.【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】客户买东西需要的仅仅是打个电话,词 simply 在这里表示“简单,仅仅”。

28.【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】电视网络购物成为潮流,许多大型商场等非常“急于”分享这一块大“蛋糕”。be eager to do sth. 表示“急于做某事”,符合题意。

29.【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】一些大型百货商店正忙于建立(setting up)自己的电视购物频道。put up 搭起,张贴;make up 编造;look up 查阅,都不符合题意。

30.【答案】A

【考情点拨】固定搭配题。

【应试指导】place orders 表示“订购”。

31.【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】电视购物会不会最终代替商店购物呢?副词 lastly 强调罗列要点时的“最后一点”;而 finally 则表示“最终,最后”,符合题意。

32.【答案】B

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】副词 however 表示前后两句之间的转折关系,但后面往往用号隔开,因此此处 yet(然而)符合题意。

33.【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】连词 or(或者)表示选择关系,因此空白处内容与 try on dresses 之间可选择其一,应选择 touch,即“摸一摸或者试穿一下他们想买的商品”。

34.【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】根据上下文的语境,题干的大意应是“那就是……的原因(That's why...)”。

35.【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】专家预测未来社会电视网络购物将与商店购物并存(exist),但永远不会完全替代(replace)它。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36.【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文章第一段描述了故事主人公找到第一份工作的过程。由第一段最后一句“She needed to start saving for college, so she said yes. (她需要开始为上大学攒钱,因此就答应了。)”可以推知,她在接受这份工作时尚未上大学。

- 37.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由文章第二段最后一句“*But selling books was one of the most satisfying jobs.* (然而卖书是最让她感到满足的工作之一。)”可知,B项为正确答案。
- 38.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第三段最后一句“*...and Ann has always remembered the pride she felt in having helped her customer.* (……她一直记得帮助顾客之后感到的骄傲。)”可知,A项为正确答案。
- 39.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章最后四段描述了主人公帮助一个天生残疾的小孩的故事。她是通过说服老板让她做关于这个小孩的节目并播出,随后引起社会关注而使小孩得以手术的,而且在倒数第三段中明确指出医生是在看完节目后打电话表示愿意提供免费手术的。D项为正确答案。
- 40.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第二段指出,玛丽·奥特布莱吉将草地网球带回美国并举办了美国首次草地网球比赛,所以她在历史上的重要性就是因为她把草地网球引进了美国。
- 41.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段讲到,1873年在威尔士的草地聚会上进行首次草地网球比赛。威尔士属于欧洲。
- 42.【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段讲述到,玛丽,奥特布莱吉将草地网球带到了纽约,并在那里进行了首次比赛。
- 43.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】从文章第一段可知,沃特·成费尔德发明的是草地网球而不是场地网球。
- 44.【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第三句指出,如果睡眠不足,人们会容易发怒,思路也会变得不清晰,而且很难专注于工作。
- 45.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段最后一句指出,睡眠是身体的细胞从整天的忙碌中恢复并为下一段的活动增加能量供应的时间。故选A。
- 46.【答案】D
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】本句出现于文章的第三段第一句,接下来的一句是对unconscious一词的进一步解释,即not knowing what is going。
- 47.【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第三段最后一句的意思是,睡眠中,身体的重要器官继续工作,但是身体大部分的功能放慢了,且从最后一段“*...many of your reflexes still work*”一句我们得出,答案为C。
- 48.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。

- 【应试指导】文章第一段第三句指出,如果(在18世纪以前)有人想买卖股票就必须通过经纪人(代理人)替他交易。
- 49.【答案】
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第三句指出,美国股票市场,是美国第二大市场,因其发起地点在纽约市的街道上而被称为Curb Exchange。
- 50.【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第四段第二句指出,股票价格根据公司的总体情况和收益以及公司未来的发展情况而变化。从而可以判定C正确,即:票价格不稳定。
- 51.【答案】B
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章主要讲的是股票市场的形成和发展状况,所以B为正确答案。
- 52.【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段前两句指出,汤姆身处困境,因为他失业了,还得养活一大家人。
- 53.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第二句指出,海姆从怀特先生那儿总共得到30多英镑,再加上后来的5英镑,至少35英镑。
- 54.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第一句指出,一天汤姆又像过去一样讲自己有多么困难,然后又要求得到5英镑。由此可知,每次汤姆来要钱都要找些借口。
- 55.【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章倒数第二段中,怀特先生对汤姆说,他可以借给汤姆些钱,但是下次来要钱时必须将钱还上。结果是,汤姆再也没有来要钱。A、B、D三项都可排除,由此可知,怀特先生这样做是为了摆脱掉汤姆。
- V. Daily Conversation
- 56.【答案】B
57.【答案】E
58.【答案】C
59.【答案】F
60.【答案】A
- VI. Writing
61. [参考范文]

Dear Li Ming,

I am delighted to learn that you have received your Master's degree in Computer Science from Fudan University. I write to congratulate you on your success. We have good reason to feel proud of you. We have good reason to feel proud of you. We know your degree of Master of Computer Science means diligent study and hard work. As your best friend, I have followed your progress with pleasure and interest. I can imagine how satisfied your parents are at this moment. As I understand, you will continue studies in America soon. I wish you great success in your studies and research work.

Yours,
Wang Gang



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(二)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. honest B. ghost C. vehicle D. hotel
- A. fail B. portrait C. rain D. main
- A. exercise B. box C. exact D. mix
- A. view B. new C. few D. new
- A. weapon B. whole C. water D. wonder

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- The real trouble _____ their lack of confidence in their faculty.
A. lies in B. results in C. leads D. brings about
- Well, let's put our heads together and find a(n) _____ to the problem.
A. measure B. way C. solution D. method
- It's bad policy for developing countries to sacrifice environmental protection to _____ economic growth.
A. discourage B. weaken C. promote D. create

- He did it _____ gratitude for everything she had done for him.
A. with B. in C. with regard to D. out of
- Stop making so much noise, for you are _____ me in my studies.
A. attracting B. disturbing C. contracting D. contacting
- If only the committee _____ the regulations(#R) and put them into effect as soon as possible.
A. approve B. will approve C. can approve D. would approve
- He claimed that he would be a _____ in the presidential election, and would win the election at last.
A. voter B. candidate C. partner D. comrade
- He is quite thoughtless, for very seldom can he _____ other people's troubles.
A. agree with B. interfere with C. identify with D. rest with
- Let's think of a situation _____ this idiom can be used.
A. where B. which C. That D, what
- We wouldn't lose heart even if we _____ again.
A. would fail B. failed C. had failed D. fail
- The general strike is a means of _____ the total authority of the government.
A. informing B. recommending C. challenging D. transforming
- Thoughts are expressed _____ words.
A. by all means B. by no means C. by the way D. by means of
- I got caught in the rain and my suit _____.
A. has been ruined B. had been ruined C. has ruined D. had ruined
- The ship _____ from behind the fog.
A. drove B. emerged C. passed D. turned
- I'd rather marry a man who had a(n) _____ of humour than one who was very attractive.
A. capability B. sight C. knowledge D. sense

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

I once went to a town in the north of England on business
It was about 7:30 in the evening when I reached the hotel. The manageress, a strict old lady of about 60, showed me to my room. When I asked her what time dinner was, she said there was only one sitting at 6:30, and I had 21 it.
"Nevermind," I said. "I'm not very hungry. I'll just have a drink in the bar(酒吧) and a sandwich."
"Bar!" she 22 her voice. "This is a respectable hotel, youngman. If you want beer, you go somewhere else." She spoke 23 a glass of beer was a dangerous drug.

I went to a bar and had some beer and sandwiches and then went to the cinema. At about 11:30 I 24. Everything was in darkness. I knocked at the door, but nothing happened. The 25 made me jump. Sound was the church clock opposite, which suddenly struck the half-hour with such force that it 26 a window opened upstairs. The old lady 27 and asked me what was going on. I explained what was and she let me 28 after ten minutes' wait. She was in her nightdress. She told me seriously that guests were 29 to be back in the hotel by 11 o'clock.

I went to bed but could not sleep. Every quarter of an hour the church clocks struck and at midnight the whole hotel shook with the noise. Just before dawn, I finally 30.

When I arrived at breakfast, everyone else had nearly 31 and there was not enough coffee to go round.

"Did you 32 well, young man?" the old lady asked.

33, I don't think I could go through another night in that room," I replied. "I hardly slept at all."

"That's because you were 34 all night drinking!" she said angrily, putting 35 to the conversation.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21. A. had | B. passed | C. Missed | D. caught |
| 22. A. lost | B. lowered | C. dropped | D. raised |
| 23. A. even if | B. Since | C. although | D. as if |
| 24. A. went to bed | B. walked to a club | C. returned to the hotel | D. drove to a restaurant |
| 25. A. only | B. sharp | C. sweet | D. last |
| 26. A. Firstly | B. Wonderfully | C. Unfortunately | D. Finally |
| 27. A. came out | B. got up | C. looked out | D. woke up |
| 28. A. down | B. out | C. back | D. in |
| 29. A. ordered | B. expected | C. taught | D. encouraged |
| 30. A. fell asleep | B. went to bed | C. got up | D. gave in |
| 31. A. arrived | B. done | C. finished | D. started |
| 32. A. play | B. sleet | C. eat | D. do |
| 33. A. First of all | B. Nevermind | C. To tell you the truth | D. As a result |
| 34. A. away | B. here | C. down | D. up |
| 35. A. an end | B. a saying | C. a joke | D. a pause |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

The dog has always been considered man's best friend. Always noted for being particularly faithful in watching over children, he also has his place by the fireside, in the cow pasture, on the sheep range(放

牧区), and beside the hunter in forest. He is easy to train, works hard, and often performs astonishing feats. And in the frozen polar region she was once the principal motive power for being lately displaced by the plane and helicopter.

Because he howls or whines in the presence of impending death, the dog was once thought to supernatural powers and believed to be capable of seeing gods and ghosts invisible to men. Actually, the basis for these beliefs lies in the hound's sensibility to people's feelings and his superior hearing ability and sense of smell, which enable him to detect signs hidden from human observation. His record of saving lives is outstanding, for he often gives warning of fire and other dangers not noticed by his master.

The dog's major contribution, however, has been to medical research. Both his diet and his structure are comparable to those of the human being, and so he has been the subject of countless demonstrations and experiments. Open-heart surgery has been made possible largely because of the dog. But his sacrifice has repaid his own species as well by safeguarding it from rabies(狂犬病), distemper, and other diseases.

36. The dog has always been noted for _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. protecting children | B. assisting shepherds |
| C. helping hunters | D. herding cattle |
37. In the polar regions, the dog mainly _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. carried supplies | B. provided companions |
| C. tarcked hunters | D. herded caribou(驯鹿) |
38. Dogs are similar to human beings in _____.
- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. size | B. structure | C. temperament | D. appearance |
|---------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
39. The article does not say whether the scientist's experiments with dogs have _____.
- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| A. benefited animals other than dogs. |
| B. served |
| C. helped other dogs |
| D. contributed to medical knowledge |

Passage Two

Deep inside a mountain near Sweetwater in East Tennessee is a body of water known as the Lost Sea. It is listed by the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's largest underground lake. The Lost Sea is part of an extensive and historic cave system called Craighead Caverns.

The caverns have been known and used since the days of the Cherokee Indian nation. The cave expands into a series of huge rooms from a small opening on the side of the mountain. Approximately one mile from the entrance, in a room called "The Council Room", many Indian artifacts have been found. Some of the items discovered include pottery, arrowheads, weapons, and jewelry.

For many years there were persistent rumors of a large underground lake somewhere in a cave, but it was not discovered until 1905. In that year, a thirteen-year-old boy named Ben Sands crawled through a small opening three hundred feet underground. He found himself in a large cave half filled.

Today tourists visit the Lost Sea and ride far out on to it in glass-bottomed boats powered by

electric motors. More than thirteen acres of water have been mapped out so far and still no end to the lake has been found. Eventhough teams of divers have tried to explore the Lost Sea, the full extent of it is still unknown.

40. The Lost Sea is unique because it is _____.
- A. part of a historical cave system
 - B. the biggest underground lake in the world
 - C. listed in the Guinness Book of World Records
 - D. the largest body of water in Tennessee

41. Who located the Lost Sea in recent times?

- A. The Cherokee Indians
- B. tourists
- C. Ben Sands
- D. Scientists

42. What was found in "The Council room"?

- A. A small natural
- B. A large cave
- C. Another series of rooms
- D. Many old Indian objects

43. It can be inferred from the passage that the Craighead Caverns presently serve as _____.

- A. an underground testing site
- B. an Indian meeting ground
- C. a tourist attraction
- D. a motorboat racecourse

Passage three

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outerspace, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation. But their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent alot of radiation.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged the figure of 60rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage - a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs maybe damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of deformed (畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damaged one by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

44. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that _____.
- A. it protects him against the harmful rays from space
 - B. it provides sufficient light for plant growth
 - C. it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
 - D. it screens off the falling meteors

45. We know from the passage that _____.

- A. exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
- B. the effect of exposure to radiation is slow incoming
- C. radiation is avoidable in space exploration
- D. astronauts in spacesuits need n't worry about radiation damage

46. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. the Apollo mission was very successful
- B. protection from space radiation is no easy job
- C. astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren
- D. radiation is not a threat to well - protected space explorers

47. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A. The Atmosphere and Our Environment
- B. Research on Radiation
- C. Effects of Space Radiation
- D. Importance of Protection Against Radiation

Passage Four

Mrs. Peters stopped playing the piano when she began to work. She had lived in a very small flat, and there had been no room for a piano. But when she married, she had a new flat which was big enough for one. So she decided to get one and her husband agreed and helped her. She saved some money, and her parents gave her a generous amount of money for her birthday. Then she went to a shop and said, "I'll choose whichever piano does not cost too much and fits into my livingroom."

When she had paid for the piano, the shop assistant asked her if she would like him to get tuned (调音) every few months. Mrs. Peters agreed.

A few months later she heard from the shop that a man was coming to tune the piano atten that morning. Now she had not cleaned the house yet, so it was dusty and untidy. Mrs. Peters hated having even the least amount of dirt, and felt ashamed whenever strange people saw her house like that. So she had to hurry to clean everything carefully. It meant alot of effort, and it made her hot and tired, but anyhow, by the time the man arrived, everything was finished.

She opened the door, and the man was standing there with a bigdog. "Goodmorning," the man said politely, "Will it disturb you if I bring my dog in, please? I'm blind, and he leads me wherever go."

48. Mrs. Peters was soon able to buy a piano because _____.

- A. her parents gave her all the money for it
- B. she saved enough money for it
- C. her husband gave her the money
- D. she saved some money and her relatives gave her the rest

49. One morning, _____.

- A. a man was coming to repair her piano
- B. Mrs. Peters received a telephone call from the shop
- C. the piano was sent to her house at 10 o'clock
- D. Mrs. Peters was going to clean the house

50. "It meant a lot of effort, and it made her hot and tired", Here "it" refers to _____.

- A. hating dirt
- B. cleaning everything
- C. waiting for the man
- D. feeling ashamed of the dirty and untidy house

51. Mrs. Peters had wasted her time getting everything clean as _____.

- A. the dog would dirty the house.
- B. the piano tuner could see nothing in the house.
- C. the dog disturbed Mrs. Peters.
- D. the piano tuner always took the dog.

Passage Five

It seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun!

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, as early as the eleventh century B. C.,

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use; it became a symbol of honour and authority. In the Far East in ancient times the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered a symbol of power and authority. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France, and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It was not until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made, in a whole variety of colour.

52. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the umbrella?

- A. No one exactly knows who was the inventor of the umbrella
- B. The umbrella was first invented to be used as protection against the sun
- C. The umbrella changed much in style in the eighteenth century
- D. In Europe the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade

53. A strange feature of the umbrella's use is that it was used as _____.

- A. protection against rain
- B. a shade against the sun
- C. a symbol of honour and power
- D. a way of women's decoration

54. In Europe, the umbrella was first used against the rain _____.

- A. in China
- B. in ancient Egypt
- C. In Rome
- D. in Greece

55. This passage talks mainly about _____.

- A. how the umbrella was invented
- B. why the umbrella was so popular in Europe
- C. the development of the umbrella
- D. who needed umbrella first

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. Yes, he does	B. Would 9:30 be convenient
C. Can I help you	D. this is my name card
E. out on business today	F. It won't belong
G. make an appointment to see him sometime next week	
H. How long will it be	

A: Good morning! 56 ?

B: Yes, may I see your production manager, Mr. Smith, please?

A: I am sorry. Mr. Smith is 57 .

B: Well, I'd like to 58 .

A: Let me check Mr. Smith's diary. Just a moment. Yes, Mr. Smith doesn't seem to be busy on Tuesday morning and Friday afternoon.

B: Could I make an appointment for Tuesday morning?

A: 59 ?

B: Yes, that'll be fine.

A: I'll make note of that. May I have your name, please?

B: Yes, 60 . You can contact me any day.

A: OK.

B: Thank you very much! Good - bye.

A: Good - bye!

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 根据下面的汉语提示, 写一篇题为 "Why Should We Learn English" 短文。

- (1) 英语现已成为一种国际语言;
- (2) 现在大多数书籍、报纸和杂志都以英文出版和印刷;
- (3) 学习英语需要耐心。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】D
2. 【答案】B
3. 【答案】C
4. 【答案】B
5. 【答案】B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:真正的问题在于他们对自己的才能缺乏信心。Lie in 在于;result in, lead to 和 bring about 都意为“导致”。
7. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:让我们齐心协力找出一个解决问题的办法。四个选项都有“方法”的意思,但只有 solution 后跟介词 to, 与 problem 搭配, 意为“解决问题的方法”。
8. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:牺牲环境保护来促进经济增长对于发展中国家来说是一项糟糕的政策。discourage 使泄气;weaken 削弱;promote 促进;create 创造。
9. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查介词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:他那样做是出于感激地为他所做的一切。out of gratitude 出于感激;with regard to 关于。
10. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:不要再吵吵闹闹了,你打扰我学习了。Attract 吸引;disturb 扰乱, 打扰;contract 缩小;contact 与……联系。
11. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】句意:要是委员会尽快批准这些规章制度并付诸实施就好了。由 if only 引导的句子需用虚拟语气形式,此处表示现在情况的虚拟语气,应用“would + 动词原形”的形式。
12. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:他声称要作为候选人参加总统竞选,而且最终将赢得胜利。voter 选民;candidate 候选人;partner 伙伴;comrade 同志。
13. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:他相当粗心,很少能体会到别人遇到困难时的感受。agree with 同意……的意见;interfere with 妨碍;identify with 在感情等方面与人一致;rest with 对……负责。
14. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查定语从句。
【应试指导】句意:咱们来想一个能够应用这个成语的语境。where 引导定语从句且在从句中作地点状语,符合题意。
15. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】句意:即使我们再次失败,也不会丧失信心。主句用“would + 动词原形”,从句用一般过去式。
16. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:总罢工是对政府绝对权威进行挑战的一种方式。inform 通知;recommend 推荐, 介绍;

challenge 向……挑战;transform 转支改变。

17. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:思想是通过语言来表达的。by all means 尽一切办法, 务必;by no means 绝不, 并没有;by the way 顺便说一下;by means of 用, 凭借。
 18. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查动词的时态和语态。
【应试指导】句意:我淋雨了,我的西服被毁坏了。此题是一个由 and 连接的并列句, and 前的句子用一般过去时, and 后的句子强调过去发生的事情对现在造成的影响,用现在完成时又因为 my suit 与 ruin 之间为被动关系,故用现在完成时的被动语态。
 19. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:船从雾里露了出来。emerge 显现, 浮现;drive, pass, turn 一般不直接与 from 连用。
 20. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:我宁可嫁给一个具有幽默感的人,不嫁给一个非常有魅力的人。Capability 能力;sight 视力, 眼界;knowledge 知识;sense 感觉,sense of humor 幽默感。
- ## III. Chose
21. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】由文章可知,作者 7:30 到达旅馆而旅馆只在 6:30 时才供餐,所以他已经错过就餐时间了。miss 错过。
 22. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】raise one's voice 提高声音,符合题意。
 23. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此句意为:她这样说好像啤酒就是毒药似的。as if 好像。
 24. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】由句意可知,此处指作者返回旅馆,故选 C。
 25. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此处意为:唯一的的声音是对面教堂的钟声。only 仅仅的,唯一的。
 26. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】firstly 首先;wonderfully 极好地;unfortunately 不幸地;finally 最后, 最终,符合题意。
 27. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】前面提到楼上的窗户打开了,所以这里只能是通过窗户向外看,故 look out 符合题意。
 28. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处意为:我等了十分钟后她才让我进来。Let sb. in 让某人进来。
 29. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】be expected to do sth. ……应该去做某事,预料……会做某事。
 30. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处意为:天亮之前,我才睡着了 fall asleep 睡着,强调状态;goto bed 去睡觉,强调动作;get up 起床;give in 屈服。
 31. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】后面提到没有足够的咖啡了,所以可知这里表示的是“别人都已经快吃完了”。finish(完成)符合题意。

32.【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】从作者的回答中我们可知,老人问的是作者睡得好不好。

33.【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】first of all 首先;ever mind 不介意;to tell you the truth 说实话;as a result 结果。此处意为“说实话”,故选 C。

34.【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】up 没睡觉的,符合题意。

35.【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】put an end to 使终止,结束,符合题意。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36.【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第一段第二句前半句指出总是以特别忠实地照看孩子而出名。

37.【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第一段最后一句指出,在寒冷的极地,在飞机和直升机出现之前,狗曾是主要的动力。也就是说,人们主要用狗去联运物品。

38.【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第三段第二句前半句指出,狗的饮食和身体结构与人类很接近。

39.【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章最后指出,科学家们对实验使狗免于犬瘟、狂犬病之类的疾病,而没有提及对其他动物有益。故选 A。

40.【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第一段第二句可知,The Lost Sea 是作为世界上最大的地下湖而闻名的。

41.【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第三段第二句可知答案为 C。

42.【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第二段最后两句可知答案为 D。

43.【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】由最后一段可知,Craighead Caverns 现在已成为一个旅游胜地。

44.【答案】A

【考情点拨】推断判断题。

【应试指导】由第一段可知,由于流星和来自太阳及其他星体的射线,使得宇宙空间成为危险之地,而大气层可以充当地球的保护毯由此可知,大气层在保护人类不受有害射线的辐射方面很重要,故选 A。

45.【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】由第二段第四句可知,辐射对人体危害一时难以显现,它可能会在其子女或孙子女的身上体现出来。B 项符合题意,故选 B。

46.【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】由最后一句“Drugs might, but no effective ones have been found so far.”可知人类还没有找到有效的方法去避免辐射的危害,所以免受辐射危害并非易事,故选 B。

47.【答案】C

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章开头提到,宇宙空间里存在很多辐射,第二段又紧紧绕辐射对人类的影响展开论述。C 项符合题意,故选 C。

48.【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第一段第五句指出,Mm Peters 节省了一些钱,父母在她生日时给了她一笔钱。因此,两项钱加在一起,才能买一台钢琴。

49.【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文章第三段第一句指出,几个月后,商店里说有一个人当天上午十点将来给钢琴调音。只有 B 符合题意。

50.【答案】B

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】根据上下文可知,此句中“it”指前一句所做的事情,即 clean everything carefully。

51.【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文中讲到,得斯夫人精心打扫房间,是因为当陌生人来访时,如果房间很脏、很乱,她会感到很难堪的。而当钢琴调音师到来时,她才知道这是一位盲人,根本看不到房间是否干净。

52.【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章最后一段指出,18 世纪的雨伞除了重量有所减轻之外,形状的变化并不大。

53.【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第三段指出,雨伞曾经是荣耀、权威和权势的象征,这在今天看来是很奇怪的。

54.【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第四段第三句指出,据说,欧洲首先使用雨伞挡雨的是古罗马人。

55.【答案】C

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

【应试指导】通观全文,作者讲述了首先徒用雨伞的国家和地区,接着讲述了雨伞的用途和形状随时代的变化而变化,因此,选项 C(雨的发展)应为文章的中心思想。

V. Daily Conversation

56.【答案】C

57.【答案】E

58.【答案】G

59.【答案】B

60.【答案】D

VI. Writing

61. [参考范文]

Why Should We Learn English

English language has now become an international language. Many countries in the world use English and conference, go abroad and do business have to use it.

Nowadays, most of the valuable books, newspapers and magazines are printed and published in English. If we want to obtain more information and knowledge, we have to learn English well. English is certainly regarded as a tool of communication.

Learning English needs patience. It is quite often for anyone to meet with trouble while learning English. In this case, to be patient is indeed very important. The only way for us to learn English well is to memorize new words, and read English articles patiently and carefully.



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(三)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. sweat B. leap C. feature D. cheat
- A. four B. pour C. hour D. your
- A. forgot B. lost C. pot D. post
- A. shoot B. blood C. roof D. tool
- A. cloth B. bathe C. with D. they

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- Not only _____ very well, but also _____ well.
A. she cooks; does she dance B. she cooks; she dances
c. does she cook; she dances D. does she cook; does she dance
- I'd like to live somewhere _____ the sunshines all yearlong.
A. which B. of which C. where D. at where
- The facilities of the older hotel _____.
A is as good or better than the new hotel

- areas good or better than the new hotel
- is as good as or better than that of the new hotel
- areas good as or better than those of the new hotel

9. You should have been more patient _____ that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.

- A. of B. with C. for D. at

10. He promised that he would _____ to get us two tickets of the soccer game.

- A. manage B. fulfil C. ever before D. succeed

11. He got a job with the corporation in 2000 and has worked there _____.

- A. since B. ever since C. ever before D. till then

12. The river, which is _____ the Yangtze River, is the longest river in China.

- A. named after B. known for C. as if D. called for

13. There is no specific rule _____ what we should wear to a dinner party.

- A. because of B. as to C. as of D. but for

14. The two parties have _____ an agreement on the date of talk.

- A. come across B. comedown C. come up D. come to

15. My mobilephone is n't in my bag. Where _____ I have put it?

- A. can B. must C. should D. would

16. Last year, some poor people had hardly _____ the severe winter.

- A. remained B. Lived C. endured D. survived

17. The university _____ four colleges and five academies.

- A is made of B. is composed of C. is consisted of D. composed of

18. _____, he is not a very bright pupil.

- A. As far as his intelligence is concerned
B. As far his intelligence is concerned
C. So his intelligence is concerned
D. As far as his intelligence are concerned

19. He is _____ nervous _____ he moved about the room all the time.

- A. such; that B. that; that C. so; that D. so; as

20. Mr. Verder never thought that he would become a member of the board of directors because of his _____ origin.

- A. humble B. Previous C. critical D. false

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The northern parts of the United States get very cold in the winter. Its now sa great deal and the temperature often goes 21 zero degree in January, 22 and March. But the northeastern and northcentral regions of 23 have been financial and industrial centers, and they are heavily polluted.

In recent years, people in these regions have begun to take vacations 24 these cold winter months. They goto southern parts of the country 25 it is warmer goto Florida where weather is 26. Others goto the southwestern states of Arizona, New and Texas where they 27 dry desert climates.

It has become 28 nowadays for old people to move south to these places 29 retire. Typically these people sell their houses in their home communities and move south to begin new life 30 senior citizens.

Their children likely have homes 31 and many of them are moving south 32 communities where they were 33. The southern and southwestern parts of the country are now growing 34 other part. Business and industry 35 many offices and factories in the south. California is already the most popular state in the country.

21. A. below B. above C. near D. over
 22. A. April B. May C. February D. June
 23. A. the town B. the country C. the city D. the state
 24. A. among B. toward C. during D. before
 25. A. where B. when C which D. that
 26. A. Atypical B. usual C. tropical D. practical
 27. A. get rid of B. look for C. search for D. find
 28. A. strange B. traditional C. common D. rare
 29. A. when B. where C. unless D. though
 30. A. for B. as C. to D. toward
 31. A. of their B. of their own C. for theirs D. for their own's
 32. A. nearest B. among C. away from D. far to
 33. A. born B. raised C. lost D. found
 34. A. less than B. as fast as C. ass low as D. faster than
 35. A. have opened B. closed C. rebuilt D. setup

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelng. No school l have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill however, vastly

different ideas about howto teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, howto encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling.

If spelling becomes the only focalpoint of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible(难以辨认的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupi's technical abilities in writing, but it was also asad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child'side a, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

36. Teachers are different in their opinions about _____ .
 A. the difficulties in teaching spelling
 B. the role of spelling in general language development
 C. the complexities of the basic writing skills
 D. the necessity of teaching spelling
 37. The expression "play safe" probably means _____ .
 A. to write careful B. to do as teachers say
 C. to use dictionaries frequently D. to avoid using words one is not sure of
 38. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is _____ .
 A. reasonable B. unfair C. foolish D. careless
 39. The major point discussed in the passage is _____ .
 A. the importance of developing writing skills
 B. the complexities of spelling
 C. the correct way of marking composition
 D. the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

Passage Two

It was Ann's first experience of flying. She had always been afraid of heights and so was prepared to be frightened. Only the fact that she was going to meet her son who she had not seen for three years had given her the courage to make the flight.

She satin her seat, her hands gripping its arms, her seatbelt already fastened. The air hostess was talking, telling everyone what to do in ease of emergency, showing them where their life - jackets were. The plane was crowded, and every seat was full. From her windows eat, getting out in a hurry would be impossible, thought Ann. In any case who would want to get out of a plane in mid - air?

The engines began to shake - - the noise increased till it was like a great rushing wind. She looked

密封线内不要答题

out to see the runway slip past at astonishing speed. She wanted to cry out – to stop the plane before it left the ground, but she knew she was trapped in this great roaring machine. I must scream she told herself, and put her hands over her eyes.

There was a strange feeling as if she were going up in a lift. The noise died down. Carefully she opened here yes. Through the windows he saw a great carpet of cloud above, so beautiful that she stared in wonder, hardly turning away from the window till they touched down.

40. Ann thoughts he would be frightened because _____.
- A. she had never flown before
B. she had a fear of being in high places
C. she had n't made proper preparations
D. she was naturally timid
41. How was Ann sitting before the plane took off?
- A. With her arms folded
B. With her seatbelt undone
C. Holding tight to her
D. Holding on to part of the seal
42. Why did Ann want to scream?
- A. Because the plane didn't leave the ground.
B. Because she couldn't make the plane stop.
C. Because she couldn't hear the wind.
D. Because she couldn't see the runway
43. How did Ann feel after she had opened here yes?
- A. Very much pleased
B. Very much frightened
C. Greatly attracted.
D. Greatly surprised

Passage three

In ancient times wealth was measured and exchanged in things that could be touched: food tools, and precious metal sandstones. Then the barter system was replaced by coins, which still had real value since they were pieces of rare metal, Coins were followed by fiat money, paper notes that ave value only because everyone agrees to accept them.

Today electronic monetary systems are gradually being introduced that will transform money into even less tangible forms, reducing it to a series of "bits and bytes", or units of computerized information, going between machines at the speed of light. Already, electronic fund transfer allows money to be instantly sent and received by different banks, companies, and countries through computers and telecommunications devices.

44. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A. International Banking Policies
B. The History of Monetary Exchange
C. The Development of Paper Currencies
D. Current Problems in the Economy
45. According to the passage, which of the following was the earliest kind of exchange of wealth?
- A. Bartered foods
B. Fiat money
C. Coin currency
D. Intangible forms
46. According to the passage, coins once had real value as currency because they _____.
- A. represented a great improvement over barter

- B permitted easy transportation of wealth
C were made of precious metals
D could become collector's items

47. Which of the following statements about computerized monetary systems is NOT supported by the passage?

- A. They promote international trade
B. They allow very rapid money transfers
C. They are stil limited to small transactions(交易)
D. They are dependent on good telecommunications systems

Passage Four

Mr. Smith was a wealthy industrialist, but he was not satisfied with life. He did not sleep well and his food did not agree with him. This situation lasted for sometime. Finally, after several sleepless nights, he decided to consult his doctor.

The doctor advised a change of surroundings. "Goabroad, " he said. "But I'm not good at foreign language, " said Mr. Smith. "It doesn't matter, aid the doctor. "It won't hurt you to talk a little less. Go on a voyage. Take plenty of exercise. Try to reduce your weight. Avoid rich food. "

Mr. Smith went to Switzerland. He did not know French or German. and had to communicate through gestures. He attended a physical training course. The instructor made him bend his knees swing his arms, stretch his neck and shake his head rapidly. He had to lie on the ground and raise his right and left legs alternately. After a time his muscules grew hard and firm. He forgot the financial crisis and the importance of raising the level of production. He even began to notice individual trees and individual birds.

Finally he returned home, But unfortunately his improvement was only temporary. Soon he was a normal businessman again, worried about his property. his profits, his savings, his advancement in a technological society, and things in general.

48. Mr. Smith went to see his doctor because he _____.
- A. had little to eat
B. was seriously ill
C. had to sleep
D. didn't feel well
49. In the second paragraph gestures means _____.
- A. Body movements
B. simple words
C. pens or pencils
D. handshakes
50. When he traveled abroad, Mr. Smith _____.
- A. learned boxing
B. forgot all about his business
C. raised the level of production
D. shook his head all the time
51. In the last paragraph, the word "temporary" means _____.
- A. lasting for a short time
B. not deep
C. unimportant
D. developing very slowly

Passage Five

There was a river with a smalltown on either side of it. The towns were linked by a bridge.

One day, a hole appeared in the bridge. Both towns agreed that the hole should be mended However, disagreement came up as to who should mend it. Each town thought that it had a better reason

for the other tom end the hole. The town on the night bank said that it was at the end of the road so the left - bank town should mend the hole. The town on the left bank , on the other hand, insisted that all the traffic came to the right - bank town, so it was in their interest to mend the bridge.

The quarrel went on and on, and so did the hole. The more it went on, the more between the two towns grew.

One day a man fell into the hole and broke his leg. People from both towns questioned him closely about whether he was walking from the right bank to the left or from the left bank to the right, in order to decide which town should be blamed for the accident, But he could not remember since he got drunk that night.

Some time later, a car was crossing the bridge and broke an axle(轴)because of the hole, Neither town paid any the accident, as the traveler was not going from one to the other, but was merely passing through. The angry traveler got out of the car and asked why the hole was not mended.

On hearing the reason, he declared, "I buy this hole. Who's the owner?"

Both towns at once declared that they owned the hole.

"One or the other, whoever owns the hole must prove it."

"How shall we prove it?" asked both sides.

"That's simple. Only the owner of the hole has the right tom end it. I buy the hole from whoever mends the bridge."

People from both towns rushed to do the job while the traveler smoked a cigar and his driver hanged the axle. They mended the bridge in no time and asked for the money for the hole.

"What hole?"The traveler looked surprised. "I can't see any hole. 've been looking for a hole for several years now. In prepared to pay a good price for it, but there'sno hole here. Are you pulling my leg or what?"

He got into his car and drove off.

52. What did the two towns quarrel about?

- A. Which of the should mend the hole.
- B. Whether the hole should be mended.
- C. Why there was a hole in the bridge.
- D. When they should mend the hole.

53. The man who had fallen into the hole failed to answer any questions because he _____.

- A had one of his legs broken
- B. was busy changing the axle
- C. had drunk too much wine
- D, was afraid to blame anybody

54. Both towns rushed tom end the hole in order to prove that _____.

- A. they owned the whole bridge
- B. they had the right to sell the hole
- C. they were able tom end the hole
- D. they could afford tom end the hole

55. In" Are you pulling my leg or what?", the phrase"pulling my leg" refers to _____.

- A. trying to stop me
- B. Laughing at me

C. putting me in trouble

D. making fun of me

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Hold the line | B. night number |
| C. ask a question | D. To NewYork |
| E. May I have your name | F. re confirm my sea |
| G. please check in | H. On May 11th |

A:Northwind Airlines. Can I help you?

B:Hello, I'd like to 56, please.

A:May I have your name and 57, please?

B:My name is Daniel Adams and my flight number is 374.

A:When are you leaving?

B: 58.

A:And your destination?

B:Buenos Aires.

A: 59, please. All right. Your seat is confirmed, Mr. Adams. You'll be arriving in Buenos Airesat 4 o'clock p. m. local time.

B:Thankyou. Can I pickup my ticket when I check in?

A:Yes, but 60 at least one hour before departure time.

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 以"Failure and Success"为题写一篇短文, 内容包括:

- (1) 人生中遭遇失败很常见;
- (2) 每个人都渴望成功;
- (3) 失败是走向成功的必经之路。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】A
2. 【答案】C
3. 【答案】D
4. 【答案】B
5. 【答案】A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查 not only...but also 的用法。
【应试指导】句意:她不仅善于烹调,而且善于跳舞。not only 放在句首时,句子要倒装,但 but also 后的句子不必倒装。
7. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查定语从句。
【应试指导】句意:我想住在某个整年都是阳光明媚的地方。关系副词 where 引导定语从句,且在从句中作地点状语,符合题意。
8. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查主谓一致和比较级的用法。
【应试指导】句意:那家旧些的旅馆的设施和新旅馆的设施一样好,或旧旅馆的设施比新旅馆的设施更好。主语 facilities 为复数,首先排除 A、C 两项。B 项的比较对象不妥当, D 项为比较级正确形式。
9. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:你应该对那位顾客更耐心些的,我相信他有可能买这块表。be patient with sb 对……有耐心。
10. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:他许诺设法给我们搞到两张足球比赛的票。manage 设法;manage to do sth. 设法做某事,符合题意。履行,实现;accomplish 完成;success 成功做……,一般用于 success in doing sth 句型中。
11. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:他 2000 年在那家公司谋求到了职务,从此就在哪里工作了。ever since = from then on, 表示“自从那时以来”,一般用于完成时,符合题意。
12. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:长江是中国最长的河流,be named after 以……命名;be known for 由于……而闻名;be known as 以……知名,通常名叫……;be called for 被召来。
13. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:至于出席宴会我们应该穿什么样的服装并没有具体的规定, because of 因为;as to 关于,至于;as of 从……开始;but for 若不是。
14. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:两党就会话的日期已经达成致意见。Come across 偶然碰上;come down 下来,衰落;come up 出现,发生;come to 达到某种情况或状态, come to an agreement 达成一致意见,符合题意。
15. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考察情态动词的用法。
【应试指导】句意:我的手机不在包里,我可能把它放在哪里了呢? can 表可能性,符合题意。must 与完成式连用,表示推测,不用于疑问句而 should 和 would 的完成式不符合句意。故选 A。
16. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意去年,有些穷人几乎难以活过严冬。remain 保留,剩余;live 生活;endure 忍耐(受);survive

继续生活或存在(后可直接跟宾语),根据句意,应选 D。

17. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意这所大学是由四所学院和五所研究院组成的。表示“由……组成”的词组有 be made up of, be composed of, consist of 等。经过排除,正确答案选 A。
 18. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:就智力而言,他并非是一位非常聪明的学生。as far as, he concerned 为固定词组,意为“就……而言”。又因为 intelligence 一词为不可数名词,故选 A。
 19. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查 such...that 和 so...that 的用法。
【应试指导】句意:他非常紧张,以至于他在房间里徘徊不停。so...that 意为“如此……以至于”,so 后接形容词、副词等。而 such...that 也意为“如此……以至于”,但 such 后应接名词。
 20. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:由于出身卑微,傅德先生从未想过他会成为董事会的一员。humble 卑微的;previous 先前的,以前的;critical:批评的;false 错误的。
- ## III. Chose
21. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】联系上下文可知寒冷程度很高,用 below 表示“低于零度”。
 22. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】空格前是“一月”,空格后是“三月”,它们之间又是并列关系,应选 February 二月。
 23. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】短文前面说的是美国北部地区气候寒冷,而此处指的是:_____ 的东北部地区和北部中央地区,无疑应选 the country, 指代美国。
 24. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】由于空格后是 months, 表示的是较长的一个时间段,所以选介词 during, 表示“在……期间”。介词 among 和 toward 不用于指时间, before 用于某个时间点之前。
 25. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】语法结构题。
【应试指导】这是一个用关系副词 where 引导的限定性定语从句,修饰先行词 southern parts of the country。
 26. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】前文提到美国南每气候温暖,许多人去那里,这里又提到许多人去佛罗里达,所以它应该很温暖,所以佛罗里达的气候属于热带(tropica)气候。
 27. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】动词指“找到”,表示结果,其余三项都不合题意。get rid of 指“摆脱”;look for 指“寻找”;arch for 指“控寻”。
 28. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】形容词 coon 表示“普遍的”,指现在老人去南部很普遍。
 29. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】语法结构题。
【应试指导】这是一个由连词 when 引导的时间状语从句。
 30. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】介词词组 as senior citizens 表示“作为老人”。
 31. 【答案】B

- 【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 介词词组 of one's own 表示“某人自己的”。
32. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 短语时 away from 表示“离……远”。该句前面说他们搬到南方去，既然是搬家，那就肯定是“远离”了自己原来生活的地方。
33. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题
【应试指导】 born 表示“出生”。而这里表示他们成长的地方，raised 符合题意。
34. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 根据下文内容及“any other part”可以看出，美国南部和西南师由于上文所述的一些原因而发展得更快(faster than)。
35. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“在南部已经建立了许多办公室和工厂”，have opened 补合题意。
- IV. Reading Comprehension**
36. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段第三句指出，至于怎样教孩子们拼写，耕写在孩子总体语言发展和写作能力中被重视的程度，看法却大不相同故选 B。
37. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段第一句指出，如果教师们过分关注拼写问题，聪明的孩子就可能“做得安全些”，随后又解释到，那就是只用自己有把握拼写正确的词语。
38. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 在文章第三段中，作者见到教师对个孩子习作的评语时，认为这种批评太尖刻而且这位教师并没有注意到这篇习作的内容，所以这种批评是不公平的。
39. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 通读全文，作者在讨论拼写能力与孩子总体语言水平发展的关系后，对某些教师过分关注孩子们拼写的正确性提出批评，并指出，孩子习作的内容比拼写正确更重要。因此，本文讨论的要点是拼写和作文内容的关系。
40. 【答案】 B
【应试指导】 文章第一段第二句指出，安患有恐高症，所以已做好了首次坐飞机害怕的准备。
41. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段第一句表明，安坐在座位上，双手紧握着扶手。故选 D。
42. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第三段第三、四句指出，在飞机起飞前安想叫喊出来让它停下来，但她又不能让飞机停下来，所以她想 scream。
43. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 文章最后一段讲述到，飞机起飞后，安睁开双眼，看到窗外的美景，被深深地吸引。故选 C。
44. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。
【应试指导】 通读全文可知，文主讲的是货币发展的历史，故选 B。
45. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第一段第一句可知，最早可以充当财富交换物的是那些能触摸到的东西：食物工具、稀有金属和石头。A 符合题意。

46. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第一段第二句可知，金属铸币也有真正的价值是因为它们是由稀有金属铸成的。
47. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第二段可知，网上货币交易系统非常快速，允许不同银行、公司和国家之间的货币交易，因而也就提高了国际贸易因为它通过网络操作，所以它依赖于电信系统。只有 C 项未提到，故选 C。
48. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第一段讲到，史密斯先生睡不好觉，吃不好饭，接着又连续几天失眠，然后才去看医生。D 项符合题意，故选 D。
49. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段第二句讲到，史密斯先生不懂法语和德语，必须通过“gestures”功能与他人交流。由此得知 gestures 的意思应为 body movements。
50. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 文章第二段讲述了史密斯先生到瑞士后参加了身体锻炼项目，其间他忘掉了企业的所有烦恼(He for go the financial crisis and the importance of raising the level of production)。
51. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 文章最后一段讲到，史密斯先生回家后，又开始为他企业的事务而担忧，所以他在国外身体状况的好转只是 temporary。由此可知 temporary 意思应是 lasting for a short time。
52. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第二段第三句可知，两个小镇在谁应该修补桥上的洞这个问题上有争执。
53. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第四段最后一句可知，那个人因为喝醉了，记不清楚了，所以无法回答提出的问题。
54. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由文章可知，那个过路人说他将买这个洞，而只有洞的主人才能得到钱，为了证明他们是这个洞的主人，有权力卖这个洞，这两个镇上的人争着去补这个洞。故选 B。
55. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 从文章中我们可以看出，这个过路人原先提出要买这个洞，而现在洞已被补好没有了，所以他也不用再付钱了。倒数第二段内容为这个人的辩解之辞，所以“pull ng my leg”应为“开玩笑”之意。
- V. Daily Conversation**
56. 【答案】 F
57. 【答案】 B
58. 【答案】 H
59. 【答案】 A
60. 【答案】 G
- VI. Writing**
61. [参考范文]

Failure and Success

Failure is a common thing in one's life. Almost everyone experiences fin his life. When one fails doing something, he often feels upset. Some people may move back facing failure. But others will stick on and achieve the final success.

Success is what everyone expects. It may lead to fame and glory. When one succeeds in doing so thing, he gets so excited that he often forgets all the attempts he has done.

Failure is an important factor toward success. As the ad saying goes, "Failure teaches" The way to success is full of various difficulties Many important inventions or discoveries were achieved after hundreds of failures. And only the e successes which have been achieved after many failures are really valuable and praiseworthy.



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(四)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>k</u> nee | B. <u>k</u> now | C. <u>k</u> ick | D. <u>k</u> nife |
| 2. A. <u>m</u> usic | B. <u>p</u> lastic | C. <u>o</u> cean | D. <u>p</u> ublic |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> ight | B. <u>b</u> right | C. <u>d</u> aughter | D. <u>e</u> nough |
| 4. A. <u>d</u> ear | B. <u>h</u> ear | C. <u>e</u> ar | D. <u>t</u> ear |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> quip | B. <u>m</u> osquito | C. <u>l</u> iquid | D. <u>q</u> uarter |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. He _____ at the boy into silence.
A. glanced B. observed C. watched D. stared
7. Go back to your room and leave me _____.
A. alone B. lonely C. Along D. almost
8. He insisted that she _____ improve her oral English by doing alot of practice.
A. could B. would C. might D. should

9. He was found _____ one month after he was born.
A. quiet B. still C. silent D. dumb
10. _____ at such a time, his work attracted much attention.
A. Publishing B. Being published C. Published D. When published
11. Silver is the best conductor of electricity, copper _____ it closely.
A. followed B. following C. to follow D. being followed
12. He drove to the airport to _____ Mr. Dixon who came to see him from Orlando.
A. pickup B. set out C. call for D. turndown
13. It is kind _____ you to dome a favor at this moment.
A. to B. for C. of D. about
14. —My room gets very cold at night.
— _____.
A. So is mine B. So does mine C. So mine is D. So mine does
15. _____ parents say and do has a life - long effect on their children.
A. What B. That C. Which D. As
16. Many a young scientist _____ engaged in the research work.
A. have B. has C. have been D. has been
17. She _____ crying very helpful to express her sadness.
A. considers B. confirms C. believes D. pretend
18. The plan had been _____, which made him very angry.
A. called off B. called up C. called D. called on
19. You can not see the patient at the moment; he is now _____ medical treatment.
A. in B. on C. under D. at
20. A thief broke _____ when I was leaving for my office.
A. in B. up C. out D. off

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Scientists who study the brain have found out a great deal about how we learn. They have 21 that babies lean much more from the sights and sounds around them than we 22 before. You can help your baby by taking advantage of her hunger to learn.

From the 23 beginning, babies try to imitate the 24 they hear us make. They "read" the 25 on our faces and our movements. That is 26 it is so important to talk, sing and smile to your child. Hearing you talk is your baby's first 27 toward becoming a reader, because it 28 her to

科类
姓名
密封线内不要答题

love language and to learn words.

As your child grows older, 29 talking with her. Ask her about the things she does. Ask her about the events and people in the story you 30 together. Let her know you are carefully 31 what she says. By keeping her in 32 and listening, you are 33 encouraging your child to think as she speaks, 34, you are showing that you respect her knowledge and her ability to 35 learning.

- 21. A. discover B. heard C. watched D. written
- 22. A. did B. hoped C. studied D. thought
- 23. A. very B. Suitable C. right D. early
- 24. A. efforts B. Faces C. faces D. stories
- 25. A. colors B. eyes C. lines D. looks
- 26. A. how B. whyC. when D. what
- 27. A. way B. time C. step D. set
- 28. A. allows B. helps C. moves D. persuades
- 29. A. continue B. remember C. start D. try
- 30. A. change B. read C. record D. tell
- 31. A. accepting B. enjoying C. carrying out D. listening to
- 32. A. talking B. singing C. smiling D. playing
- 33. A. then B. already C. even D. also
- 34. A. However B. Besides C. Otherwise D. Again
- 35. A. begin B. depend on C. keep D. turn to

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Public goods are those commodities from whose enjoyment nobody can be effectively excluded Everybody is free to enjoy the benefits of these commodities, and one person's utilization does not reduce the possibilities of anybody else's enjoying the same good.

Examples of public goods are not as rare as one might expect. A flood control dam is a public goods. Once the dam is built, all persons living in the area will benefit - irrespective of their own contribution to the construction cost of the dam. The same holds true for highway signs or aids to navigation. Once a lighthouse is built, no ship of any nationality can be effectively excluded from the utilization of the lighthouse for navigational purposes, National defense is another example. Even a

person who voted against military expenditures or did not pay any taxes will benefit from the protection afforded.

It is no easy task to determine the social costs and social benefits associated with public goods here is no practicable way of charging drivers for looking at highway signs, sailors for watching a lighthouse, and citizens for the security provided to them through national defense. Because the market does not provide the necessary signals, economic analysis has to be substituted for the impersonal judgement of the marketplace.

- 36. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Mechanisms for safer navigation.
 - B. The economic structure of the marketplace.
 - C. A specific group of commodities.
 - D. The advantages of lowering taxes.
- 37. Which of the following would NOT bean example of public goods as described in the passage?
 - A. A taxi. B. A bridge. C. A firetruck. D. A stoplight.
- 38. According to the passage, finding out the social costs of a public good is a _____.
 - A. difficult procedure B. daily administrative duty
 - C. mater of personal judgement D. citizen's responsibility
- 39. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first two paragraphs?
 - A. Suggestions for the application of an economic concept are offered.
 - B. Several generalizations a represented from which various conclusions are drawn.
 - C. Persuasive language is used to argue against a popular.
 - D. A general concept is defined and then examples are given.

Passage Two

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?" "When I got that great job did Jim really feelgood about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?" When we look back, doubt like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it'stool ate.

Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we dont really listen closely we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "Your ea lucky dog." That's being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the "dog" puts you down a little. What he maybe saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another noise that says one thing and means another, It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole, But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought that your problem is n't important. It'stelling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

40. According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that _____.
- A. we fail to listen carefully when they talk
 B. people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say
 C. people usually state one thing but mean another
 D. we tend to doubt what our friends say
41. In the sentence "Maybe he doesn't see it himself" in paragraph 2, the pronoun "it" refers to _____.
- A. being friendly B. a bit of envy C. lucky dog D. your luck
42. When we listen to a person talking, the most important thing for us to do is to _____.
- A. notice the way the person is talking
 B. take a good look at the person talking
 C. mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
 D. examine the real meaning of what he says based on his manner, his tone and his posture
43. The author most probably is a _____.
- A. teacher B. psychologist
 C. philosopher D. doctor

Passage three

Have you ever argued with your loved ones over simple misunderstandings (误解)? Little wonder. We often believe we're more skillful in getting our point across than we actually are, according to Boza We Keys ar, a professor at the University of Chicago. In his recent study, speakers tried to express their meanings using unclear sentences. Speakers who thought listeners understood were wrong nearly half the time. Here's some good advice to reduce misunderstanding:

- (1) Don't trust what you see from the listener. Listeners often nod, look at you or say "uh huh" to be polite or move the conversation along. But it's easy to consider these signs of understanding.
- (2) Train the editor (编辑) in your head. If you say, "Beth discusses her problems with her husband," it's not clear whether she's talking to her husband or about him. Try instead, "Beth talks to her husband about her problems." or "Beth talks to others about the problems with her husband."
- (3) Ask listeners to repeat your message. Introduce your request by saying "I want to be sure I said right." Questions like "How does that sound?" or "Does that make sense?"
- (4) Listen well. When on the receiving end, ask questions to be sure you're on the same page. After all, it isn't just the speaker's job to make his speech understood.

44. Why does the writer give us the advice?
- A. Were not skillful enough to make clear sentences.
 B. Misunderstanding is damaging our normal life
 C. Misunderstanding occurs now and then
 D. It's impolite to say NO to others
45. The writer suggests that when talking to others, the speaker should _____.
- A. know that listeners will show him that they understand his words
 B. express himself clearly even when he sees signs of understanding
 C. notice listener's signs of understanding
 D. look directly into his listener's eyes
46. By Train the editor in your head, the speakers are advised _____.
- A. to get themselves trained by a good editor
 B. to discuss problems with their husbands or wives
 C. to express themselves long but simple sentences
 D. to make sure each sentence has only one meaning
47. In the last paragraph, the words "you're on the same page" mean that _____.
- A. you're following the speaker closely
 B. you rereading the same page as the speaker does
 C. you should know which page the speaker refers to
 D. your story is written on the same page as the speaker's

Passage Four

Almost every family buys at least one copy of a newspaper everyday. Some people subscribe to many as two or three different newspapers. But why do people read newspapers?

Five hundred years ago, news of important happenings -- battles lost and won, kings or rulers overthrown or killed -- took months and even years to travel from one country to another. The news passed by word of mouth and was never accurate. Today we can read in our newspapers of important events that occur in faraway countries on the same day they happen.

Apart from supplying news from all over the world, newspapers give us a lot of other useful information. There are weather reports, radio, television and film guides, book reviews, stories, and, of course, advertisements. There are all sorts of advertisements. The bigger ones are put in by large companies to bring attention to their products. They pay the newspapers thousands of dollars for their advertising space, but it is worth the money, for news of their products goes into almost every home in the country. For those who produce newspapers, advertisements are also important. Money earned from advertisements makes it possible for them to sell their newspapers at a low price and still make a profit.

48. In the past, news was _____.
- A. sent by telegraph B. sent by letter
 C. passed from one person to another D. sent by telephone

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 C
2. 【答案】 C
3. 【答案】 D
4. 【答案】 B
5. 【答案】 B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:他把那个孩子盯得不敢吱声。glance 扫视;observe 与 watch 是及物动词,不与 at 搭配;从句子的意思来讲,same“凝视,盯着看”更贴切。
7. 【答案】 A
HTSS【考情点拨】 考查形近词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:回你的房间去,让我一人待会 leaves sb. alone 表示“别打扰某人,让某人单独待着”。lonely 孤单的,孤独的;along 沿着;almost 几乎。
8. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:他坚持认为她应该通过大量练习来提高口语。Ingest 后的宾语从句中的谓语应用虚拟语气,即“should + 动词原形”可省略。
9. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:他出生一个月后被发现有是个哑巴。quiet 安静的;still 静止不动的;silent 不说话的;dumb 哑的,不会说话的。
10. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意他的作品在这样一个时刻出版,受到了很大关注。his work 与 publish 之间为被动关系,故用过去分词形式。
11. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:银是最好的导体,铜紧次之。copper 与 follow 之间为主动关系,故用现在分词形式。
12. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:他开车去机场接从奥兰多看他的秋克逊先生。Pickup 接(人);set out 出发;call of 需要;turn down 拒绝,关小。
13. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查固定句型。
【应试指导】 句意:谢谢你在这个时候来帮我 It is + adj. + of sb. to do sth. 是固定句型。
14. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查倒装语序。
【应试指导】 句意:一我的房间到晚上就变得很冷。一我的也是。由 so, neither, nor 开头的句子,表示重复前面句子的部分意思,但前后两句的主语不同,且句子应用倒装结构。
15. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查主语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:父母的言行对他们的孩子有终生的影响。从句中缺少宾语,排除 that,因 that 在名词性从句中不充当任何成分。which 有选择含义,应排除。what 符合题意。
16. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查主谓一致。
【应试指导】 句意:很多年轻的科学家都投入到这一项研究工作中来。“many a + 名词单数做主时,谓语动词应用单数形式。另外,been in 是固定搭配,表示“忙于,从事于”。

17. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:她认为哭泣非常有助于表达她的哀伤。Consider 认为,其后可以接形容词做宾语补足语,符合题意。Confirm 确信;believe 相信;pretend 装作。
 18. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:那项计划已经被取消,这使他很生气。call of 取消,放弃;call up 使人想起来,打电话;call in 召集,请...来;call on 拜访,请求。
 19. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:此时你不能探望病人,他正在接受药物治疗。under treatment 接受治疗,属于固定表达方法。
 20. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:我正要动身去办公室的时候,一个窃贼突然闯入进来,break in 打断,突然闯入;breakup 打碎,拆散;breakout (战争、灾难、瘟疫)突然爆发;break of 折断,中断。
- ## III. Chose
21. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 前一句提到科学家们发现了大量的关于我们如何学习的情况。此句进一步介绍他们发现的婴儿的学习情况,故选 discover 发现。
 22. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此句意为:他们发现婴儿从...学到的东西要远远多于我们原来所认为的(thought)。其他三项都不符合句意,故选 D。
 23. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 from the very beginning 是 from the beginning 的强调式,意为“从一开始”,故选 A。
 24. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 由后面的 hear 可知,婴儿模仿的应该是他们所听到的声音。故选 C。
 25. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 根据上下文可知,这里应该说的是“婴儿模仿我们发出的声音,‘读’我们脸上的表情(looks on our faces)”。
 26. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处应为 why 引出的表语从句。全句意为:那就是为什么跟你的孩子说话、唱歌、微笑是很重要的。故选 B。
 27. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 听你说话是你的孩子成为“读者的第一步。step 步骤,一步。way 方法;time 时间;set 装置,均不合句意。故选 C。
 28. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 句意:因为这帮助(hep)她去喜欢语言,学习单词。allow 允许;move 移动,感动;persuade 劝说,均与句意不符。故选 B。
 29. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 本句意为:当你的孩子长大一些了,要继续跟她说话。前文已提到要跟你的孩子说话,所以 continue 继续,符合句意。其他几个动词虽然都可以接动词的 ing 形式,但不符合本句的意思。故选 A。
 30. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 根据上下文,可以判断此处应选 read。...the story you read together 意为“你们一起读的故事中的

(事情和人物)”。故选 B。

- 31.【答案】D
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】accept 接受;enjoy 喜爱;carryout 宽成,执行,不符合句意。listen to what she says 听她所说的事,符合题意,故选 D。
- 32.【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】本段都是在讲述让孩子听他人说话和自己说话,所以 talking 符合句意,故选 A。
- 33.【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】此处意为:通过让孩子不停地说话和听他人说话,你也是在鼓励你的孩子在说话时进行思考。also 是“也,同时”的意思,符合句意。
- 34.【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】besides 除……之外,还……,符合题意。However 尽管如此;otherwise 否则;again 再,又,不符合题意。故选 B。
- 35.【答案】C
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】keep learning 继续学习;begin 开始;depend on 依靠;turn to 转向,均不符合句意,故选 C。

IV. Reading Comprehension

- 36.【答案】C
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】本文讲述的是公共商品,如水坝公路标志、灯塔、国防等,它也可以说是一种特殊的商品,故选 C。
- 37.【答案】A
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】从文章第一、二段可知,公共商品是每个人都可免费享用的商品,如水坝,公路标志等。由此推知,四个选项中,桥梁、消防车、交通灯都是公共商品,只有 A 项不是公共商品。
- 38.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第一句指出,确定使用公共商品的社会成本和社会效益不是一件容易的事。故选 A。
- 39.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第一段给出了公共商路的概念,接着第二段又列举了许多公共商品的实例。故选 D。
- 40.【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第二段第二句及第三段首句可知,有时人们所说的话掩饰了其真实含义,而且言不由衷。故选 C。
- 41.【答案】B
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】本句中的指的就是上句提到的 a 事实细节题文章最后一段告诉我们要想开懂的真实含义,就要注意他的调和姿态。D 项概括全面,故选 D。
- 43.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】通过了解文章的意思。我们可以看出作者分析了交际过程的心理因素角度提出建议,以使人们少犯错误。作者可能是个心理学家。
- 44.【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第一段可知,仅仅因为误解而引起争执的情况时有发生,因而作者才给出了建议。
- 45.【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由第二段可知,听者有时会点头等,但有时这只是他表示礼貌或使谈话顺利进行下去的表示,而并不代表他真正理解你所说的话,所以说者即使看到表示理解的信号时也应该清楚地表达自己的观点。
- 46.【答案】D

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】由第三段所举的例子可知,有时一句话表达不清会有歧义,所以作者建议所讲的语应该只有一个意思,以免发生歧义。

- 47.【答案】A
【考情点拨】句意理解题。
【应试指导】由此句后面一句“make his speech understood”可知,“you're on the same page”意为“你能眼得上说话者的思路,能理解说话者的意思”。
- 48.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段指出,过去传递信息需要数月甚至数年的时间,而且是“口头传递”的。由此可知,这些消息是由一个人传给另一个人的。
- 49.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段讲到,报纸中有各类广告,大公司花钱做广告是值得的(it is worth the money),因为“它们所经营产品的消息几乎能够进入全国的每一个家庭”。
- 50.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】从文章第二段中我们得知,500年前把消息从一个国家传到另一个国家需要花很长的时间。A 项不正确,故选 A。
- 51.【答案】C
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第一句提到,几乎每个每天至少购买一份报纸。第二句接着讲到,有些人 subscribe to 多达两三份不同的报纸。由此可推断,subscribe to 和第一句中的 buy 应为同义词,也就是“订阅”的意思,故选 C。
- 52.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第一段第二句可知,她们是从超市入口处的广告牌中得知这一消息的。
- 53.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段前两句可知答震为 C。
- 54.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由最后一段前两句可知, Mrs. Edwards 已经把东西放进车里了,这时地发现她忘记买茶了,所以又返回超市去买茶。
- 55.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】pleased 与 delighted 都意为“高兴的”,可排除 A、B 两项。proud 自豪的,也可排除。Mrs. Edwards 成为幸运顾客时,她已把买好的东西都放进车里了,此时只有茶叶还未付款,所以她失望的是她现在只买了茶叶。

V. Daily Conversation

- 56.【答案】D
57.【答案】G
58.【答案】E
59.【答案】C
60.【答案】F
61. [参考范文]
- Saturday October 27, 2012
- Fine
- Today we visited Qinghua University. Early in the we arrived at the gate of Qinghua University where an old professor gave us a warm welcome. The professor showed us around and explained many things to us enthusiastically. First we went to the library. We saw many, many books and quite a number of students absorbed in reading. Then we visited the lab building. On he campus, we found here and there students studying under the trees. The old professor gave us a lecture in the afternoon. Time passed quickly. Before we knew it, it for us to say good - bye.



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(五)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. tie B. lie C. field D. die
- A. sincere B. there C. mere D. here
- A. car B. far C. war D. star
- A. plays B. days C. says D. pays
- A. wall B. shall C. wall D. call

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- Does everyone on earth have an equal right _____ an equal share of its resources?
A by B. at C to D. over
- This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A gives B. grants C. entitles D. credits
- You _____ her in her office last Friday shes been out of town for two week.
A. need n't have seen B. must have seen
C. might have seen D. can't have seen

- That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but _____ the police.
A. called in B. calling in C. call in D. to call in
- She was so _____ in her job that she didn'te ar anybody knocking at the door.
A. attracted B. absorbed C. drawn D. concentrated
- I haven't decided which hotel _____.
A. to stay B. is to stay at C. to stay at D. is for
- It was not until midnight _____ they reached the campsite.
A. when B. that C. while D. as
- It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.
A. were not played B. not to play C. not be played D. did not play
- Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window.
A. vision B. look C. Picture D. view
- Make a note of it _____ you should forget it.
A. so B. to C. how D. lest
- Many children, _____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.
A. of them B. whose C. their D. with whom
- The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.
A. count on B. count in C. count up D. count out
- The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.
A. neither B. so C. either D. both
- We gave out a cheer when the redroof of the cottage came _____ view.
A. from B. in C. before D. into
- They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.
A. fruitful B. beneficial C. valuable D. effective

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

We were late as usual. My husband had 21 watering the flowers in the garden by himself. and when he discovered that he couldn't manage, he asked me for 22 at the last moment. So now we had only one hour to get to the airport. Luckily, there were not man cars 23 buses on the road and we were 24 to get there justin time. We checked in and went straight to a big hall to wait for our flight to be called. We waited and waited 25 no announcement was made. We asked for 26 and the girl there told us the plane hadn't even arrived yet. In the end, there Same an announcement telling us that those 27 for flight No. 108 could get a free meal voucher and that the plane had n't left Spain

科类
姓名
考号
密封线内不要答题

28 technical problems. We thought that meant 29 it wasn't safe for the plane to 30. We waited again for along time until late evening when we were asked to report again, This time we were 31 free vouchers to spend the night in a nearby hotel.

The next morning after a 32 night because of all the planes taking off and landing, we were reported back to the airport. Guess 33 had happened while we were asleep. Our plane had arrived and taken off again. All the other 34 had been waken up in the night to catch the plane, but for some reasons or other we had been 35 You can imagine how we felt!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. stopped | B. insisted on | C. finished | D. given |
| 22. A. food | B. advice | C. praise | D. help |
| 23. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. since |
| 24. A. impossible | B. necessary | C. able | D. unable |
| 25. A. so | B. but | C. otherwise | D. if |
| 26. A. time | B. advice | C. help | D. information |
| 27. A. coming | B. sitting | C. waiting | D. working |
| 28. A. for | B. since | C. because | D. form |
| 29. A. when | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| 30. A. repair | B. sell | C. fly | D. telephone |
| 31. A. giving | B. given | C. offering | D. taken |
| 32. A. bad | B. quiet | C. sweet | D. pleasant |
| 33. A. what | B. where | C. it | D. that |
| 34. A. workers | B. planes | C. passengers | D. flights |
| 35. Awoken | B. announced | C. lost | D. forgotten |

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Animals have different ways of protecting themselves against wintertime weather. Some animals grow heavy coats of fur or feathers, while others dig into the ground to find a warm wintertime home Some animals spend the winter in a deep sleep because by going to sleep they avoid the time of the year when food is scarce and the temperatures are low. Their sleep is known as hibernation.

There is much about hibernation that puzzles scientists. For example, they are wondering how hibernation came into being. Some scientists have explored the possibility that animals release a chemical that starts them hibernating.

One thing that scientists are certain about is that animals hibernate only when it is cold. Hibernation is a seasonal practice.

Some animals that fall into a wintertime sleep are not true hibernators because they spend only part of the cold season asleep. Bears, for example, can easily be awakened from their winter nap They are not true hibernators.

Sometimes it is difficult to determine whether a particular animal is a true hibernator. For example, some mice hibernate, but others do not. The same is true of bats. Some of them hibernate Other do not.

36. Hibernation is a seasonal practice. This means it _____.
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. takes place only during a particular season | B. occurs only during the night |
| C. is a daily practice | D. only happens when a species becomes over - populated |
37. Some scientists believe that hibernation is started by _____.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. over - eating | B. calcium deposits |
| C. a body chemical | D. a lack of water |
38. The underlined word "hibernation" in paragraph I means _____.
- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| A. asleep to avoid eating | B. a temperature in cold weather |
| C. asleep in the cold season | D. an animal to practice sleep in winter |
39. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. many animals die during hibernation | B. hibernation protects animals during the wintertime |
| C. scientists feel puzzled about hibernation | D. some bats hibernate and others do not |

Passage Two

The strange close understanding between twins is a familiar enough phenomenon. Often they seem to understand each other and share each other's emotions to such an extent that one suspects some kind of thought communication.

What is not so widely known is that this special relationship often acts as brake on twins' intellectual development, As they are partly isolated in their own private world, twins communicate less with adults than do other children. The verbal ability of a four - year - old twin is typically six months behind that of an only - twin. The problem can be particularly severe in an underprivileged family, a one - parent family for example, where there is little stimulation for children anyway.

Such children, while capable of mutual comprehension in a private language, often remain incomprehensible to outsiders and thus at a severe educational disadvantage. The only solution to the problem, cruel though it may seem, is to separate the twins thus forcing them to acquire ordinary speech helped and guided by sympathetic parents and teachers.

40. Many people don't know that _____.
- A. twins understand each other very well
 B. twins are slow to learn to talk
 C. twins are unlikely to do less well at school than other children
 D. there exists more communication between twins
41. What's the reason for twins to beat a disadvantage in their intellectual development?
- A. They can only understand their own private language.
 B. They communicate with outsiders less than non - twins.
 C. There is little stimulation for them.
 D. Adults don't like to talk with them.
42. The author probably feels that twins' problem _____.
- A. can not be solved because solution is very cruel
 B. can be solved because twins will be separated
 C. can not be solved unless the twins are forced to live in an ordinary environment
 D. can be solved if the adults communicate with them more often
43. The writer mentions all of the items listed below **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. twins can help each other
 B. twins share each other's emotion
 C. twins are able to understand each other in a private language
 D. twins communicate less with their parents

Passage three

The intelligence test used most often today are based on the work of a Frenchman, Alfred Binet. In 1905, Binet was asked by the French Ministry of Education to develop away to identify those children in French schools who were too "mentally deficient (不足的)" to benefit from ordinary schooling and who needed special education. The tests had to distinguish those who were merely behind in school from those who were actually mentally deficient.

The items that Binet and his colleague Theophile Simon included on the test were chosen on the basis of their ideas about intelligence. Binet and Simon believed intelligence includes such abilities the meaning. Two other important assumptions also shaped Binet's and Simon's work: (1) that children with more intelligence will do better in school and (2) that older children have a greater ability than younger children.

Binet's first test consisted of thirty tasks. They were sum up as a their everyday experiences. The tasks were arranged in groups, according to - age. Binet decided which asks were appropriate for a given age group by giving them first to a large number of children of different. If more than half of the children of a given age passed a test, it was considered appropriate for that group.

44. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
- A. tell the origin of intelligence tests
 B. explain the basic principle of intelligence tests
 C. describe the changes in the content of intelligence tests
 D. state the development of intelligence tests.

45. What was the purpose of the intelligence test designed by Alfred Binet in 1905?
- A. To select top students
 B. To know who had received ordinary schooling
 C. To put students in a right order
 D. To make sure who required particular treatment
46. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Intelligence includes word understanding and problem solving.
 B. More intelligent children usually do better in school.
 C. The French Ministry of Education was charged with the development of first intelligence tests.
 D. Intelligence is related with age.
47. How did Binet decide which task to include on his first test?
- A. He first worked out thirty tasks for mentally deficient children.
 B. He first gave all the tasks to many children both younger and older.
 C. He first gave the tasks to many children he thought approp.
 D. He first gave some of the tasks to different groups of children.

Passage Four

How men first learned to invent words is unknown in other words, the origin of language is mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds, to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations - the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filed with meaning for us by experience and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in word which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (文字的) style. Above all the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and rude.

48. The origin of language _____.
- A. is a legend handed down from the past
 B. is reflected in sounds and letters
 C. dates back to the prehistoric period
 D. is a problem not yet solved
49. One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions _____.
- A. they could agree upon certain signs
 B. they could write them down
 C. they could communicate with each other
 D. they could combine them

50. What is true about words?
- A. They are used to express feelings only.
 B. They can not be written down.
 C. They are represented either by sounds or letters.
 D. They are visual letters.

51. The real power of words exists in the _____.
- A. accuracy
 B. beauty
 C. charm
 D. representative function

Passage Five

It is customary for adults to forget how hard and dull and long school is. The learning by memory of all the basic things one must know is a most incredible and unending effort. Learning to read is probably the most difficult and revolutionary thing that happens to the human brain and if you don't believe that, watch an illiterate adult try to do it. School is not easy and it is not for the most part very much fun, but then, if you are very lucky, you may find a real teacher. Three real teachers in a lifetime is the very best of my luck. My first was a science and math teacher in highschool, my second, a professor of creative writing at Stanford, and my third was my friend and partner, Ed Ricketts.

My three had these things in common: They all loved what they were doing. They did not tell; they catalyzed a burning desire to know. Under their influence, the horizons sprung wide and fear went away and the unknown became knowable, But most important of all, the truth, that dangerous stuff, bee a me beautiful and very precious.

I shall speak only of my first teacher bee a use in addition to the other things, she brought discovery.

She aroused us to shouting, book - waving discussions. She had the noisiest el ass in school and she didn't even seem to know it. We could never stick to the subject, Our speculation ranged the world. She breathed curiosity into us so that we brought in facts or truths shielded in our hands like captured fireflies.

I can tell myson who looks forward with horror to fifteen years of drudgery that the dusty dark a magic may happen that will light up the years if he is very lucky.

52. According to the author, what is the difficult thing to people in school?
- A. Listening
 B. Reading.
 C. Writing
 D. Speaking
53. The very best of the author is that he _____.
- A. meta good teacher
 B. he graduated from Stanford
 C. made friends with his teachers
 D. met some good teachers in his life
54. Among his teacher, _____ left him avery deep impression.
- A. the university teacher
 B. the high schoolteacher
 C. Ed Ricketts
 D. the first two teachers

55. The author hoped that his son _____.
- A. maybe lucky to meet a good teacher
 B. may study in school for fifteen years
 C. can read many books
 D. may study science and math

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. I'll say I did
 B. Wonderful
 C. Yes, it was
 D. That's a good idea
 E. You'd better buy some fruit and sandwiches
 F. What kind of fruit do you like
 G. How about 6o'clock in the morning
 H. I'll be there

Jane: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?
 Michael: 56 . But where shall we go?
 Jane: What about going to the Western Hill? It's quite cool there.
 Michael: 57 . Shall we invite John and his girlfriend to go with us?
 Jane: OK. And we can ask them to prepare some drinks.
 Michael: What should I do then?
 Jane: 58 .
 Michael: 59 ?
 Jane: I like oranges, watermelons, grapes, and bananas.
 Michael: When shall we start off?
 Jane: 60 ? We can get there in an hour and a half.
 Michael: OK. II call John and tell him about our plan.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你是 Lucy, 写一封给老同学 Allen 的邀请信, 邀请他参加下个星期日下午 4 点(12 月 23 日)的校友聚会。希望 Allen 尽快回信接受邀请, 以便他们及时做好安排。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 C
2. 【答案】 B
3. 【答案】 C
4. 【答案】 C
5. 【答案】 B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意: 地球上的每一个人对地球上的资源都享有同等的权利吗? right 意为“……的权利”。
7. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意: 这张票能让你在我们新开张的饭店免费吃上一顿饭。give 给, 给予, 一般用于 give sb. sth. 或 give sth. to sb. 句式中; grant 给予, 授予, 一般用于 grant sb. sth. 句式中; entitle 给……权利(或资格), entitle sb. to sth. 使某人有权……; credit 相信, 信任。
8. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查情态动词。
【应试指导】 句意: 在上周五你不可能在她的办公室看见她, 她离开本市已经两星期了。needn't have done 表示不必做某事, 而实际上已经做了, 含没有必要或浪费的意思。根据该题后半句的意思判断 A 项错。B 项和 C 项是对发生在过去的事情的一种推断, 只是程度不同, 因为是肯定形式, 不合题意, 也错。must have been 的否定形式应为 can't have done, 所以 D 正确。
9. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查“but + 动词不定式”结构。
【应试指导】 句意: 那件事如此严重, 除了请警察, 我别无选择。这种结构一般有两种模式: have no choice but + 带 to 不定式或 have nothing to do but + 不带 to 不定式。
10. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意: 她工作如此专心以至于没有听到有人敲门。be adsorbed in 为固定搭配, 意为“专心致志做某事”。A、C、D 三项均与句子构不成搭配。
11. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查“疑问代词 + 不定式”的用法。
【应试指导】 句意: 我还没有决定下榻哪家宾馆。因为 stay 为不及物动词, 需加介词 at。
12. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查强调句。
【应试指导】 句意: 他们直到半夜才到达宿营地。强调句的结构为: It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他成分。此句可还原为: They didn't reach the campsite until midnight.
13. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意: 饭店管理部门恳请客人晚上 11 点以后不要打开收音机。动词 request 所接从句要用虚拟语气, 其结构为“should + 动词原形”, should 可省略。且此处表示被动, 故选 C。
14. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意: 尽管我也喜欢这栋房子的外观, 但真正使我决定买它的原因是窗外的美丽景色。view 景色, 风景, 符合句意。vision 看法, 视力; look 神色; picture 图画, 画面。
15. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意: 把这件事记一下, 免得你忘了。根据句意, 应选 D。lest 免得, 后接从句, 需用虚拟语气, 且 should 可省略。
16. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查非限制性定语从句。
【应试指导】 句意: 很多小孩在村里都得到了很好的照顾, 他们的父母远在大城市里打工。whose 引导非限制性

定语从句, 且在从句中作定语, 符合题意。

17. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意: 经理需要一个他能够依靠的助手, 在他不在时助手可以处理问题。count on 依靠, 依靠; count in 把……计算在内; count up 加起来; count out 运个地数。
 18. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查倒装句。
【应试指导】 句意: 该机构没有违规, 但也没有很负责任地操作。后半句为倒装句, 所以 A 项正确。C、D 两项可排除。使用 so 的前提是前面句子必须是肯定句, 所以 B 项错。
 19. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意: 看到小屋的红屋顶时, 我们都欢呼起来。come into view 为固定搭配, 意为“进入视线, 视野”。
 20. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意: 他们采取了有效措施防止毒气泄漏。fruitful 硕果累累的, 成功的; beneficial 对……有益的, 有利的; valuable 有价值的; effective 有效的, 产生效果的。
- ## III. Chose
21. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 A、B、C 三项都可以跟 v.-ing 形式, 但此处意为“我丈夫坚持自己浇花园里的花”, 故可排除 A、C 两项, 故选 B。
 22. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 自己不能完成, 当然是要求他人帮助了, 故 help(帮助)符合题意。
 23. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“路上既没有很多小轿车也没有很多公共汽车”, or 用于否定词后, 表示“也不”, 符合题意。
 24. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 be able to do sth. 能够做某事, 符合题意。
 25. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 前后表示转折关系, 故 but(但是)符合题意。
 26. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“我们询问消息”, 故 information(消息, 信息)符合题意。
 27. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“等飞机的人”, wait for 等待, 符合题意。
 28. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 for, since, because: 都可以表示原因, 但 since, because 后要跟句子, for 为介词, 可直接跟名词, 符合题意。
 29. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 语法结构题。
【应试指导】 that 引导宾语从句且在从句中不作任何成分, 符合题意。
 30. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 repair 修理; sell 卖; fly 飞行; telephone 打电话。此处意为“飞机飞行会不安全”, 故选 C。
 31. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处表示被动, 故用过去分词形式, 可排除 A、C 两项; 根据句意, 可排除 D 项。故选 B。
 32. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

- 【应试指导】由于飞机起飞和着陆时引起的噪音,使他们度过了糟糕的(bad)一晚。
- 33.【答案】A
【考情点拨】语法结构题。
【应试指导】what在从句中作主语,符合题意。
- 34.【答案】C
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处表示所有别的“乘客”都被叫醒了。passenger 乘客。
- 35.【答案】D
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处表示“由于某种原因我们被忘记了”。forget 忘记。
- IV. Reading Comprehension**
- 36.【答案】A
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】“hibernation”既然是一个“seasonal practice(季节性的做法)”,那它可能跟季节有关,即它可能仅发生在特定的季节。只有A项符合题意,故选A。
- 37.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段最后一句“Some Scientists...animals release a chemical that starts them hibernating.”可知,C项符合题意,故选C。
- 38.【答案】C
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】第一段倒数第二句是对“hibernation”的解释,即“hibernation”是冬天气温太低时动物所采取的通过睡眠的方式过冬的一种方法,C项符合题意,故选C。
- 39.【答案】C
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章首段引出讨论的对象“hibernation”,接着最后几段论述科学家对“hibernation”的疑惑之处,故全文主要讲的是科学家对“hibernation”的不解之处。故选C。
- 40.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段指出,很多人还不知道,由于双胞胎与其他人交际少,导致一对四岁的双胞胎的语言能力明显落后。故选B。
- 41.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第一句指出,双胞胎之间交际太多,而与其他人交际过少,这使他们智力发展中存在很大的不足。
- 42.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章最后一句的意思是,解决双胞胎智力发展问题的唯一方法是将双胞胎分开培养和教育。故C项符合题意。
- 43.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】作者在文中提到了双胞胎可以拥有相同的情感,互相理解,与他人交流较少,而没有提及双胞胎之间可以互相帮助。故选A。
- 44.【答案】A
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】本文讲述了法国人 Alfred Binet 开始进行智力测试的过程,其目的是告诉我们智力测试的起疆。
- 45.【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段指出,法国教育部要求 Alfred Binet 开发一种方法确定哪些学生智力不足,需要特殊教育,将成绩差的学生和有智力缺陷的学生区分开来。所以测试的目的是确定哪些学生需要特殊教育,故选D。
- 46.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】由第二段可知,A、B、D 三项正确。文章第一段第二句提到,法国教育部要求 Alfred Binet 开发一种方法确定哪些学生智力不足,需要特殊教育,而没有提到法国教育部负责完成此项工作。
- 47.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。

- 【应试指导】文章最后一段倒数第二句指出,Binet 通过将事先设计好的全部测试题发给不同年龄的学生以确定哪些测试题对某年龄段的学生适合。B项符合题意,故选B。
- 48.【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第一句指出,我们还不知道人们第一次是怎样创造单词的,换句话说,语言的来源仍是个谜(the origin of language is a mystery),还没有得到解决。故选D。
- 49.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第二句指出,人们创造某些声音来表达自己的思想感情、行动和事物,目的是他们可以互相交流。故选C。
- 50.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段讲到,人类起初用某种声音进行交流,后来才有了字母,字母结合起来可以代表声音,也可拼写下来。因此这些说出来的声音也好,用字母写出来的声音也好,都被我们称为 words。故选C。
- 51.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】由文章第二段第一句“The power of words, then, lies in their associations – the things they bring up before our minds.”可知,words 的魅力在于它的描述功能(representative function)。
- 52.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】从文章第一段第三句“Learning to read is probably the most difficult and revolutionary thing...”可知,读是最难的。B项为正确答案。
- 53.【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】从文章第一段第五句“Three real teachers in alifetime is the very best of my luck.”可知,最大的幸运是一生中遇到几位好老师(met some good teachers in his life)。D项为正确答案。
- 54.【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】从文章第三段开头“I shall speak only of my first teacher because in addition to the other things, she brought discovery.”可以推出,“my first teacher”(中学里教理化和数学的老师)给作者留下很深的印象。B项为正确答案。
- 55.【答案】A
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】从文章最后一段“...somewhere in the dusty dark a magic may happen that will light up the years...”可以推断,作者希望儿子在15年的上学苦役中能够幸运地遇到好老师(may be lucky to meet a good teacher)。A项为正确答案。
- V. Daily Conversation**
- 56.【答案】B
57.【答案】D
58.【答案】E
59.【答案】F
60.【答案】G
- VI. Writing**
61. [参考范文]

December 16, 2012

Dear Allen,

We are having all classmates for dinner at 4 P. m. next Sunday (December 23) at the hotel. There will be a big reunion. Would it be possible for you to join in it at your convenience? I hope that you will feel it worthwhile to accept this invitation. We haven't seen each other for a long time and we are all anxious to have you with us.

We shall be very much pleased if we receive word of your acceptance in the near future, so that we can make good arrangements in time.

Yours,
Lucy



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(六)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. Chin B. bite C. alive D. side
- A. gate B. hate C. made D. staff
- A. either B. eight C. neither D. height
- A. child B. character C. church D. chicken
- A. trouble B. soul C. double D. enough

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- The room is in a terrible dirty surroundings it _____ cleaned.
A. can't have been B. should n't have been
C. must n't have been D. wouldn't have be
- We forgot to bring our tickets, but please let us enter, _____?
A. do you B. will you C. can we D. shall we
- The traditional approach _____ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.
A. to dealing B. in dealing C. dealing D. to deal

- I'd like to _____ him to you for the job. he is very clever and capable.
A. refer B. suggest C. recommend D. propose
- The book is worth _____.
A. read B. being read C. reading D. Having
- Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____.
A. Intention B. attempt C. purpose D. desire
- The ancient Egyptians are supposed _____ rockets to the moon.
A. to send B. to be sending
C. to have sent D. to have been sending
- The store had to _____ a number of clerks because sales were down.
A. lay out B. lay off C. lay D. lay down
- All the students in this class passed the English exam _____ the exception of LiMing.
A. on B. in C. for D. with
- Young adults _____ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.
A. other than B. more than C. less than D. rather than
- _____ you eat the correct foods _____ be able to keep fit and stay healthy.
A. Only if; you will B. Only if; will you C. Unless; you will D. Unless; will you
- _____ right now, she would get there on Sunday.
A. Would she leave B. If she leaves
C. Were she to leave D. If she had left
- It's already 5 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time _____?
A. we are going home B. we go home
C. we went home D. we can go
- staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
A. twice more B. twice as much as
C. as much twice as D. as much as twice
- The little girl could not _____ the attraction of the piece of the chocolate.
A. consist B. persist C. insist D. resist

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Drawing a picture is the simplest way of putting an idea down on paper. That is 21 men first began to write six thousand years ago or 22. The alphabet we now use 23 down to us over a long period of time. It was developed from the picture - writing of ancient Egypt.

Picture-writing was useful in many 24. It could be used to express ideas as well as 25. For example, a drawing of a 26 meant the object "man". 27 a drawing of a man lying on the

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密封线内不要答题

ground with a spear in him meant“ 28 ”.

Besides the Egyptians, the Chinese 29 the American Indians also developed ways 30 writing in pictures. But only 31 much could be said this way. Thousands of pictures would have been needed 32 express all the ideas that people might have. It would have taken many thousand more to express all the objects 33 to men. No one could 34 . so many pictures in a lifetime. Nor could anyone learn the meaning of all 35 drawing in a lifetime.

- 21. A. When B. Because C. where D. how
- 22. A. over B. more C. else D. later
- 23. A. went B. showed C. appeared D. came
- 24. A. sides B. colours C. ways D. meanings
- 25. A. stories B. animals C. objects D. subjects
- 26. A. creature B. being C. woman D. man
- 27. A. But B. For C. Besides D. Because
- 28. A. die B. death C. sleep D. down
- 29. A. an B. with C. helped D. followed
- 30. A. to B. about C. on D. of
- 31. A. not B. very C. so D. too
- 32. A. to B. for C. possibly D. actually
- 33. A. know B. with C. Called D. in
- 34. A. write B. draw C. watch D. take
- 35. A. many B. some C. That D. such

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

“When one of the doctors criticizes (批评) me, I get defensive; I feel like a child again, being scolded, and I want to explain that I’m not wrong,” says Viola, a nurse. This is a common reaction (反应) to criticism, but not a good one. There are better ways of dealing with criticism.

(1) Try to be objective (客观). When Sol was criticized by his new employer for not having made a sale, Sol’s reaction was to feel sorry for himself. “I had put everything I had into making that sale,” Sol says, “and I felt that I had failed as a person. I had to lean through experience react like that to each failure.”

(2) Take time to cooldown. Rather than reacting immediately to criticism, take sometime to think over what was said. Your first question should be whether the criticism is fair from the other person’s position. The problem maybe a simple misunderstanding of what you did for doing it.

(3) Take positive (积极的) action, After you cooldown, consider what you can do about the

situation. The best answer maybe “nothing”, “I finally realized that my boss was having personal problems and taking the mouton me because I was there, says Sheila.” His criticisms didn’t really have anything to do with my work, so nothing I said or did was going to change them. “In Sheila’s case, the best way to deal with it was to leave her job. However, that’san extreme reaction. You may simply explain your opinion without expecting an in – depth discussion. You may even decide that the battle is n’t worth fighting this time. The key, in any case, is to have a reasonable plan.

- 36. When Sol was criticized by his employer, he _____.
 - A. argued bitterly
 - B. was angry and gave up his job
 - C. was sorry for what he did
 - D. was sad and self – pitying
- 37. According to the writer, you should take time to think about criticism because _____.
 - A. people may have a mistaken idea of what you
 - B. you should welcome other peoples opinions
 - C. people may discuss it with you indepth
 - D. you need time to understand yourself
- 38. When the writer says that”the best answer maybe nothing”, he means you may decide _____.
 - A to take no notice of the criticism
 - B. to argue with your boss
 - C. you need to change your job
 - D. You’ve done nothing wrong
- 39. The writer thinks Sheila can decide to leave her job because her boss _____.
 - A. didn’t like her
 - B. refused to change his opinion
 - C. made an unreasonable criticism
 - D. refused to talk to her about the criticism

Passage Two

Men have traveled ever since they first appeared on the earth.

In primitive times they did not travel for pleasure but to find new places where their herds could feed, or to escape from hostile neighbors, or to find more favorable climates. They traveled on foot. Their journey were long g, tiring, and often dangerous. They protected themselves with simple weapons, such as den sticks or stone clubs, and by lighting fires at night and, above all, by keeping together.

Being intelligent and creative, they soon discovered backs of their domesticated animals; they hollowed out tree trunks and, by using bits of woolas paddles, were able to travel across water.

Later they traveled, not from necessary, but for the joy and excitement of seeing and experiencing new things. This is still the main reason why we travel today.

Traveling, of course, has now become a highly organized business. There are cars and splendid roads, express trains, huge ships and jet airliners, all of which provide us with comforts and security. This sounds wonderful. But there are difficulties. If you want to goabroad, you need a past visa, ticket, luggage, and a hundred of other things. If you lose any of them, your journey maybe ruined.

- 40. In primitive times men traveled _____.
 - A. for joy
 - B. from necessity
 - C. to broaden the mind
 - D. to escape from the wild animal

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41. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Primitive people had to arm themselves with wooden sticks when they travelled
 - B. Primitive people protected themselves with stone clubs when they travelled
 - C. Primitive people had to travel in groups
 - D. Primitive people never traveled at night

42. Traveling has now become a highly organized business _____.
- A. so we can travel anywhere without difficulty
 - B. because we are provided with all kinds of convenient means for traveling
 - C. because traveling organizations can be found in the countries the world over
 - D. so travelers have increased rapidly

43. In the sentence "... to escape form hostile neighbors...", the word "hostile" means _____.
- A. talkative
 - B. hot - headed
 - C. Enthusiastic
 - D. unfriendly

Passage three

One evening Mr. Green was driving home along a lonely country road. He had £ 1, 000 in his pocket. At the loneliest part of the road, a man asked for a lift (#4). MrGreen told him to get into the car and continued his driving. When he talked to the man and learned that the man had been in prison for robbery and had broken out of prison two days before, Mr. Green was very worried.

Suddenly he saw a police - car and had a bright idea. He just reached a small town where the speed limit was 30 miles an hour. But he drove the car as fast as it could go. He looked back and saw that the police - car had begun to chase him. After a mile or so the police - car overtook (赶上) him and ordered him to stop. A policeman got out and came to Mr. Green's car. Mr. Green hoped that he could tell the policeman about the escaped robber, but he felt the man had put a gun against his back. The policeman took out his notebook and pencil, saying he wanted Mr. Green's name and address. Mr. Green asked to be taken to the police station, but the policeman said, "No, you will have to appear at the police station later." Mr. Green had to do as the policeman told him. The policeman wrote his name and address down, put his notebook and pencil back in his pocket and gave Mr. Green a talk about dangerous driving. Then Mr. Green started up his car again and drove on.

Just as she reached the suburb of London, the passenger said, "I want to get off here." Mr. Green stopped the car, the man got out and said, "Thanks for the lift. You've been good to me. This is the least I can do in return." And he handed Mr. Green the policeman's notebook, which he stole while the policeman was talking to Mr. Green.

44. The man asking for a lift was _____.
- A. a robber who robbed drivers
 - B. a policeman who had worked in prison
 - C. a prisoner who had escaped from prison
 - D. a stranger with £ 1, 000 in his pocket

45. MrGreen was worried because _____.
- A. he was driving along a lonely road
 - B. he had taken a stranger in his car
 - C. he saw a police - car
 - D. he was afraid that the man might rob him

46. MrGreen asked to be taken to the police station because he _____.
- A. didn't like to give his name and address to the policeman
 - B. wanted to get help and tell the truth the
 - C. didn't like to talk too much with the policeman
 - D. wanted to leave the man in his car and let him go

47. What's the end of the story?
- A. The prisoner stole the policeman's notebook and gave it to MrGreen in return.
 - B. The prisoner was caught.
 - C. The prisoner robbed Mr. Green.
 - D. MrGreen sent the prisoner to the police station

Passage Four

The banana "tree" is actually not a real tree. This is because there is no wood in the stem (树干) above the ground. The stem is made up of leaves growing very close together, one inside the other. The leaves spread out at the top of the stem and rise in the air.

Banana plants need a lot of care and attention. They must be provided with water if the normal rainfall doesn't supply enough. The area around the plants must be kept free of weeds (杂草) and grass.

About nine or ten months after planting, a flower appears on the banana plant. This flower is at the end of a long stalk (茎), which grows from the base up through the center of the stem and turns upward when it comes out from the top. Small bananas for months talk as it grows downward. Bananas really grow upside down. As the small bananas for months talk, they point downward, but as they grow they turn and point upward.

Bananas are harvested while they are still green. Even when they are to be eaten where they are own, they are not allowed to ripen on the plant. A banana that turns yellow on the plant loses its taste.

48. The first paragraph in the text mainly discusses _____.
- A. why the stem of the tree is wood
 - B. How the banana grows on the stem
 - C why the banana tree is not a tree
 - D. how the leaves grow out of the stem

9. The underlined word "it" in the third paragraph refers to _____.
- A. the leaf
 - B. the stalk
 - C. the stack
 - D. the plant

50. According to the text, where do bananas actually grow?
- A. On the stem
 - B. On the leaves.
 - C. On the flowers talk
 - D. On the base of the stem

51. From the text we know when bananas are harvested, they are _____.

- A. green and pointing upward
- B. yellow and pointing downward
- C. green and pointing downward
- D. yellow and pointing upward

Passage Five

How can we get rid of garbage? Do we have enough energy sources to meet our future energy needs?

These are two important questions that many people are asking today. Some people think that man might be able to solve both problems at the same time. They suggest using garbage as an energy source, and at the same time it can save the land to hold garbage.

For a long time, people buried garbage or dumped it on empty land. Now, empty land is But more and more garbage is produced each year. However, garbage can be a good fuel to us things in garbage do not look like coal, petroleum, or natural gas but they are chemically similar to these fossil fuels. As we use up our fossil - fuel supplies, we might be able to use garbage as an energy source Burning garbage is not a new idea. Some cities in Europe and the United States have been burning garbage for years. The heat that is produced by burning garbage is used to boil water. The steam that is produced is used to make electricity or to heat nearby buildings. In Paris, France, some powerplants burn almost 2millionmetrictons of the city's garbage each year. The amount of energy produced is about the same as would be produced by burning almost a half million barrels of oil.

Our fossil fuel supplies are limited. Burning garbage might be one kind of energy source that we can use to help meet our energy needs. This method could also reduce the amount of garbage piling upon the earth.

52. What two problems can be solved by burning garbage?

- A. The shortage of energy and air pollution
- B. The shortage of energy and the land to hold garbage
- C. Air pollution and the shortage of fossil fuel
- D. Air pollution and the shortage of land to hold garbage.

53. According to the passage, using garbage is _____.

- A. for heating in France each year
- B. a new way in a modern society
- C. a good way to solve the problem of energy shortage
- D. too expensive as an energy

54. What is the author's attitude?

- A. Delighted.
- B. Sad.
- C. Agreeing.
- D. Disagreeing.

55. The best title for the passage may be _____.

- A. Garbage and the Earth
- B. Fossil Fuel and Garbage
- C. Land and Garbage
- D. Garbage? Energy Source

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. What should I do	B. Thank you, mom
C. Where have you been	D. Yes. he
E. What was wrong with him	F. Were you sick
G. Where is the hospital	H. I'm sorry to hear that

A: Jim, you said you would not stay out late afterschool, didn't you?

B: Yes, mom, I did.

A: But it's 10 o'clock now. 56 ?

B: Sorry, I've been to the hospital.

A: What? 57 ?

B: No. I sent Jack to the hospital.

A: Oh, really? 58 ?

B: He had a terrible headache on the way home.

A: Is he better now?

B: 59 .

A: Good for you, my dear! I'm very glad you can help others

B: 60 .

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你是刘玲(Liu Ling), 写一封给晓东(XiaoDong)的道歉信, 讲明道歉的原因、解决问题的办法, 以弥补因晓东来拜访而自己不在家给他带来的沮丧。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】A
2. 【答案】D
3. 【答案】B
4. 【答案】B
5. 【答案】B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查情态动词。
【应试指导】句意:房间乱极了,不可能打扫过。句子前半部分“房间乱极了”是前提,后半部分应该是对这种情况做出的一种猜测性判断,且带否定意味,应用否定形式 can't have done, 表示不可能做某事。should n't have done 意为本不应该打,而实际上已经打扫过了,与句意不符。
7. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查反意疑问句。
【应试指导】句意:我们忘了带票了,请让我们进去,好吗? let us 表示“请求”,反意疑问句是 will you won't you 而 let's 表示建议,反意疑问句是 shall we。
8. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:处理复杂问题的传统方法是将其分解成更容易处理的小问题。approach to 为固定搭配,to 在这里是介词,后面应跟动名词。
9. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:我愿意向你推荐他做这份工作,他非常聪明又有能力。refer 参考,查询;suggest 建议,提议;recommend 推荐,介绍 propose 提议,提名。
10. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查固定句型。
【应试指导】句意:这本书值得一读 to be worth 后的动词通常用动名词形式,表示“值得……”而且用主动形式来表达被动意义。
11. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:雪莱已为生物考试做了精心准备,以确保一次通过 intention 意图,打算;attempt purpose 目的;desire 渴望,愿望。
12. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查不定式完成式的用法。
【应试指导】句意:据猜测,古埃及人曾向月球发射过火箭。send 为短暂性动词,不能用进行时态,所以 B、D 两项错误。A 项和 C 项的区别在于不定式的时态,句首表示时间概念的 My ancient 表明不定式动作在句子谓语动作之前发生,不定式须用完成式,故 C 项正确。
13. 【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:因为销售额下降,商店不得不裁掉大量雇员。lay out 布置,展开;lay off 解雇,停止工作;lay aside 放在一边,留待后用;lay down 放下,阐述。
14. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:除了李明,该班学生全部通过了英语考试。with the exception of 为固定搭配,意为“除……以外”。
15. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:喜欢流行歌曲的可能是年轻人而不是老年人。可首先排除 B、C 两项,因为主句中已经有比较级标志词 more。other than 表示“除了”,young adults older people 不存在包容关系,即整体和局部的关系,所以也错。Rather than 而不是,符合题意。
16. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查连词的用法。

【应试指导】句意:只有正确饮食,你才能保持身体健康。从句意可知,unless 不符合题意,若选 D 的话,应当在 you will only if 表示条件,意为“只有”。当 only if 置于句首时,主句要部分倒装,故选 B。

17. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气。

【应试指导】句意:如果她马上出发,星期天就能到那儿。从句意可知,主句谓语为“would + 动词原形”,那么条件句谓语动词为“were to”或“should + 动词原形”,省略 if 时, were 或 should 提前构成倒装结构。显然 C 项正确。

18. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查 it is time(that) 从句的用法。

【应试指导】句意:现在已经 5 点钟了,你不认为我们该回家了吗? 在这一句型中,从句中的动词需要用过去时,故 C 项正确。

19. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查倍数的表达方式。

【应试指导】句意:住旅馆一周的费用相当于租宿舍的两倍。表示倍数时,可用“倍数 + as + 形容词原级 + as”结构。

20. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:小女孩不能抵制那块巧克力的诱惑。选项中只有 resist 是及物动词,和 attraction consist(of) 由……成;persist insist(on) 坚持要求。

III. Chose

21. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】和前文的 way 相呼应,表示“那是怎样……”,因此这里引导表语从句的连词用 how。

22. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】数词后面加 or more 表示“或更多一点”。

23. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】comedown 的意思是“传下来”。

24. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】in many ways 的意思是“在许多方面”,符合题意。

25. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】只有 objects ideas 相对应,一个是物质的,一个是精神的,这样就把各种事物都包括了。

26. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】从后面呼应的 meant the object“man”可知,此处应该填 man。

27. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】本句和上句之间的关系不是因果关系,而是一种转折关系,故用 but。

28. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】动词 I meant 的宾语要用名词,down 是副词,die 是动词,sleep 也可作名词,但不符合句意。只有名词 death 符合句意。

29. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】语法结构题。

【应试指导】两个并列主语(the Chinese 及 the American Indians)之间应用连词 and。

30. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】语法结构题。

【应试指导】在 way 的后面要用 to do sth. 或 of doing sth., 此处空格后面用的是 writing, 故用 of。

31. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】only not much 用在一起不符合语言习惯,且逻辑上不通。only very much 逻辑上不通,因为 very much 指“很多”,前面再加上 only(仅仅,只有)意思上就讲不通。如果说 only too much 那意味着象形文字能表

达的内容太多了,与文意不符,故用 so much,意思是指象形文字能够表达的只有这么多。

- 32.【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】express 是动语,前面用不定式符号 to,表示目的。
- 33.【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】后面已有介词 to,故不能再选介词 in 或 with。不能说 be called to sb.,因此也不能选 C。known to sb. 的意思是“为……所知道”。
- 34.【答案】B
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】后面的宾语是 pictures,故谓动词只能用 draw(画)。
- 35.【答案】D
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】many 和 some 前面不能用 all that 是单数,后面不能接复数名词 只有 such 前面可以用 all,后面可以接复数名词。

IV. Reading Comprehension

- 36.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段“...Sol's reaction was to feel sorry for himself.”表明,索尔的反应是为自己感到难过(was sorry for what he did)。
- 37.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段表明,你受批评,可能只是由于他人误解了你所做之事或你这么做的理由(people may have mistaken idea of what you did)。
- 38.【答案】A
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】“nothing”是针对其前一句而作出的回答,即冷静后想一下这种情况下你能做什么,最好的回答是“nothing”,也就是说,你什么也不用做,即不去理会这种批评(to take no notice of the criticism)。
- 39.【答案】C
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】根据上文的分析,我们可以判断,她的老板无端地把怒火撒到了希拉身上(her boss made an unreasonable criticism),所以她才会辞职。
- 40.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段第一句指出,在原始社会,人们旅行的目的是寻找放牧场地,躲避敌人,或者是为了寻找更为适宜的气候,这一切都可以看做是有必要的。
- 41.【答案】D
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段最后一句是原始人旅途中的情况,其中包括夜里点燃火把。所以 D 项叙述错误,故选 D。
- 42.【答案】B
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段前两句是说,现在旅行已成为一种有组织的业务,因为有安全舒适的交通工具。
- 43.【答案】D
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】文章第二段讲述了原始人旅行有许多原因,其中包括 escape from hostile neighbors,由此可知,hostile 是个消极意义的词,很可能表示躲避充满敌意的邻居。四个选项中 friendly 与之意义相近,意为“充满敌意的,不友好的”。
- 44.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】第一段最后一句指出,当 Mr. Green 与搭车者交谈后得知,他是两天前越狱的抢劫犯。
- 45.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】第一段第二句交代了口袋里 1000 英镑,并且他了解到搭车者曾因抢劫入狱,因此可推断出, D 项为正确答案。
- 46.【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】从第二段前几句可知,Mr. Green 明知限速是时速 30 英里,而故意超速驾驶,显然是要引起警方的注意以便求助。

- 47.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】通过最后两句得知,逃犯偷了警察的记事本并送给了 Mr. Green 作为回报。
- 48.【答案】C
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章一开始就点明了主旨,说香蕉树并不能说是一棵真正意义上的树,并在后文阐明了原因(why the banana tree is not tree)。
- 49.【答案】B
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导】从文章第三段第二句话“This flower is at the end of along stalk, which grows from...when it comes out from the top.”可知,这朵花会开在长长的茎的末尾处,这个茎从底部开始向上生长,从树干中间穿过,到顶部后开始往下垂。这句话中 it 代表的是茎(the stalk)。
- 50.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】从文章第三段倒数第三句话“Small bananas for month is flowers talk as it grows down - ward.”可知,小香蕉是长在花茎上的(On the flowers talk)。
- 51.【答案】A
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】从文章第三段最后一句话和第四段第一句话可知,香蕉一开始是往下长的,但是随着不断地长大,它们就转向朝上生长了,并且当它们还是绿色的时候就得采摘下来(green and pointing upward)。
- 52.【答案】B
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】第一段提到两个问题:垃圾处理和能源短缺。第二段提到有人建议通过燃烧垃圾来解决这两个问题。B 项符合题意,故选 B。
- 53.【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】A、D 两项在文中都未提到,故可排除。由第三段第七句“Burning garbage is not new idea”可知, B 项不正确。由第三、四段可知, C 项正确,故选 C。
- 54.【答案】C
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】通读全文特别是最后一段可知,作者对这种处理垃圾的办法是持赞成态度的,故选 C。
- 55.【答案】D
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】文章首段就提到了两个问题:垃圾处理和能源短缺。然后提出了解决办法,即把垃圾当作能源,并进一步说明如何利用。D 项符合题意,故选 D。

V. Daily Conversation

- 56.【答案】C
57.【答案】F
58.【答案】E
59.【答案】D
60.【答案】B

VI. Writing

61. [参考范文]

Dear XiaoDong,

I am very sorry that I was out when you came to see me yesterday afternoon. The fact is that I had an engagement with some friends, and I was ignorant of your visit. Not until nine o'clock in the evening did I comeback. You must have been disappointed by my absence.

I hope you will not leave the city this week. I'll call you on Friday afternoon at five o'clock. As this is the first time you come to Beijing, I will take you to some places that may interest you.

Please wait for me in your hotel at the appointed time,

Yours truly,
Liu Ling