


全国各类成人高等学校招生考试  
真题汇编及全真模拟

英 语

本书编写组 编

专科起点  
升本科

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## 前言

在竞争日趋激烈的现代社会,知识成为制胜的重要筹码,莘莘学子深感提升自身素质、增加知识储备的重要性,纷纷踏上通往象牙塔的梦想之路,而成人高考则为寻梦者提供了一条绿色通道。为帮助参加全国成人高考的广大考生系统掌握知识,顺利通过考试,我们特组织编写了这套《全国各类成人高等学校招生考试真题汇编及全真模拟》。

本套试卷具有以下特点:

**第一考纲** 本套试卷严格依据最新复习考试大纲编写。全真模拟试题题型、题量、分值及难易程度与考纲要求和最新真题保持高度一致,考点覆盖全面,答案解析准确,内容与成考第一信息同步。

**汇编历年** 国家教育部每年所命的考题都是经过专家仔细论证、推敲出来的,并能精确地反映当年的命题标准、方向。把几年的考题汇总在一起研究能更准确地把握真题规律,更有针对性地进行练习,从而提高考试过关率。本套试卷将最新历年真题汇编整理,并对历年真题进行了细致的剖析,相信考生在历年真题的帮助下,一定能够有所受益。

**名家编写** 本套试卷的参编人员均是副教授以上职称的高校一线教师,其中包括北京大学、中国人民大学、北京师范大学的教授、副教授。他们精于学科内容,教学经验丰富,能准确地把握成考规律,从而引导考生进行有目的性的复习备考,达到事半功倍的效果。

**全面剖析** 根据成人高考考生学习的特点,在编写本套试卷时,我们多角度、全方位地对大部分习题进行了详尽的点拨,有利于帮助考生掌握考点,攻破难点。举一反三式的编写模式使考生在做题过程中,能深刻理解和记忆重点、难点、常考点,从而全面高效地帮助考生通过考试。

本套试卷的编写融入了广大高校一线教师对成人高考教育的经验总结,以及他们的汗水和心血。在此,我们向他们表示衷心的感谢!

由于编写时间仓促,不足之处在所难免,在此就教大方,敬请斧正。最后,预祝广大考生早日实现求学梦想。

如有与本书相关的问题或建议,欢迎您致电 4006597013,我们将以更加优质、快捷的方式为您提供全方位、多层次的服务。

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考生诚信  
考试承诺

我已阅读成人高考  
(考场)有关规定,  
自愿在本场考试中自  
觉遵守,如有违反将接受  
处理。我保证本场考试  
答卷上所填写的个人  
信息是真实、准确的,  
并愿意承担相应的法律  
责任。

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 answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. vital

2. A. taught

3. A. reception

4. A. boom

5. A. finger

B. silent

B. caught

B. receipt

B. goose

B. singer

C. collide

C. laugh

C. capture

C. flood

C. hanger

D. fierce

D. fault

D. concept

D. gloom

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.

6. As a child I used to wash my parents' car to earn some \_\_\_\_\_ money.

A. paper

C. private

B. easy

D. pocket

7. After the busy day I've had, I need a \_\_\_\_\_ drink.

A. heavy

C. strong

B. sharp

D. powerful

8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ stayed at home, this would never have happened.
- A. have

C. will have
- B. had

D. would have

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

—I forgot \_\_\_\_\_.

A. how much it costs

C. how much it cost

B. how much did it cost

D. how much does it cost

10. We had a long way to go so we decided to \_\_\_\_\_ early.

A. set on

C. set off

B. put on

D. put off

11. \_\_\_\_\_ it is not his responsibility to do that, he said he would help.

A. Although

C. Since

B. As

D. Unless

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

A. to record

C. recording

B. recorded

D. being recorded

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

A. basically

C. perfectly

B. remarkably

D. actively

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

A. is still working

C. had still worked

B. has still worked

D. was still working

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

A. adjust

C. accept

B. repeat

D. refuse

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

A. replace

C. being replaced

B. to replace

D. to be replaced

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

A. might have received

C. will receive

B. received

D. receives

18. Is this the factory \_\_\_\_\_ you visited the other day?

A. what

C. that

B. where

D. when

19. To make the fish \_\_\_\_\_ nice, she put in some sugar and wine vinegar.

A. taste

C. tasted

B. to taste

D. tasting

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

A. a boy

C. some boys

B. any boy

D. most boys





- 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 business person, 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 aren't 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 “particularist” 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 a local artist, Eugène Boudin, who encouraged him to become a landscape painter.

In 1859, Monet went to Paris to study at the Académie 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 Doncieux. To escape the Franco-Prussian 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 Hoschedé, the wife of one of his most important sponsors. During the 1880s, Monet travelled 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 his 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 Impressionism.  
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 Eugène Boudin.  
D. It was the origin of the name "Impressionism".

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 travelling overseas.  
C. He was influenced by Alice in his painting style.  
D. He focused on paintings of a particular theme.



- 用。health concerns 表示“健康问题”,符合题意。
23. 【答案】C  
【考点点拨】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,共同的;alike 相像的。
24. 【答案】B  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】词义辨析题。  
【应试指导】scale 规模;step 步骤,措施;method 方法;technique 技巧。根据题意,应选 B。
32. 【答案】A  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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】A  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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能进入议会大楼,故选 C。
38. 【答案】B  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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 33%...”可知,不吃早饭的人数有所增加,故选 A。
41. 【答案】A  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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的皮肤看起来更苍老,故选 C。
45. 【答案】D

- 【考点点拨】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它适合每个人使用,故选 D。
46. 【答案】A  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】由第一段第三、四句“‘People here change jobs...they have a lot of relationships that 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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】由第三段最后一句“‘Working from 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  
【考点点拨】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  
【考点点拨】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) 纳入第五档次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,将分数降低一个档次。
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。

考生诚信  
考试承诺

我已阅读成人高考  
考生(考场)有关规定,  
愿意在本场考试中自觉  
遵守。如有违反将接受  
处理。我保证本场考试  
中,本人所提供的个人  
信息是真实、准确的,  
并愿意承担相应的法律  
责任。

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 answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. measure B. deadline C. heat D. feather

2. A. laghter B. enough C. cough D. ghost

3. A. rob B. climb C. disturb D. absorb

4. A. uncle B. product C. rural D. ugly

5. 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.

6. Only in my thirties \_\_\_\_\_ a purpose in life.  
A. did I find B. I did find C. I found D. found I

7. \_\_\_\_\_ his telephone number, she didn't know how to get in touch with him.  
A. Having forgotten B. To have forgotten  
C. Forgetting D. To forget

8. These are the pictures of the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we held our annual meetings.  
A. where B. which C. that D. when

2015 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本英语试题和参考答案及解析 第 1 页 (共 12 页)

9. I wonder if there is \_\_\_\_\_ university in your hometown.  
A. the B. / C. a D. an
10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that text messaging while driving is dangerous.  
A. significant B. obvious C. necessary D. sufficient
11. My secretary usually opens my post \_\_\_\_\_ it's marked "private".  
A. for B. as C. unless D. if
12. My aunt's business has been doing poorly, but she's hoping that her \_\_\_\_\_ will change.  
A. emotion B. luck C. duty D. fame
13. Who should be responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the accident?  
A. at B. of C. with D. for
14. The old man, together with his neighbors, \_\_\_\_\_ the performance when it began to rain.  
A. have enjoyed B. has enjoyed C. was enjoying D. were enjoying
15. My teacher recommended that I \_\_\_\_\_ as careful as possible when I took an exam.  
A. will be B. be C. am D. were
16. Several novels by Mo Yan \_\_\_\_\_ into English so far.  
A. had been translated B. were translated  
C. are translated D. have been translated
17. The pianist didn't \_\_\_\_\_ until the last minute before the concert.  
A. turn up B. turn out C. turn off D. turn on
18. —I'm sorry about the misunderstanding.  
—You \_\_\_\_\_ apologize; it wasn't your fault.  
A. needn't B. wouldn't C. couldn't D. mustn't
19. Let's go to the airport a little earlier \_\_\_\_\_ we can choose better seats.  
A. now that B. for that C. by that D. so that
20. Jason made sharp comments on Mary's idea, 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, but they have been around for a long time. In the 27 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 powerful, this type of engines became the most 29. Interest in electric cars was high in the 1970s and 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 pollution. In areas 33 there is a high percentage of electric cars, pollution is not that serious. The second 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 stepdads, 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 Homestay 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 living 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

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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!

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 bill, 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 newspapers. I've been married for years, but until six months ago, I could be a typical 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-old son 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 wasn't just hearing her; I was listening to her. Over the next few weeks, I didn't want to miss a word she 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 my son wasn’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 birdsongs. 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 birdsongs.                      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 (葡萄牙的) 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 bird houses.

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 hard shell                      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

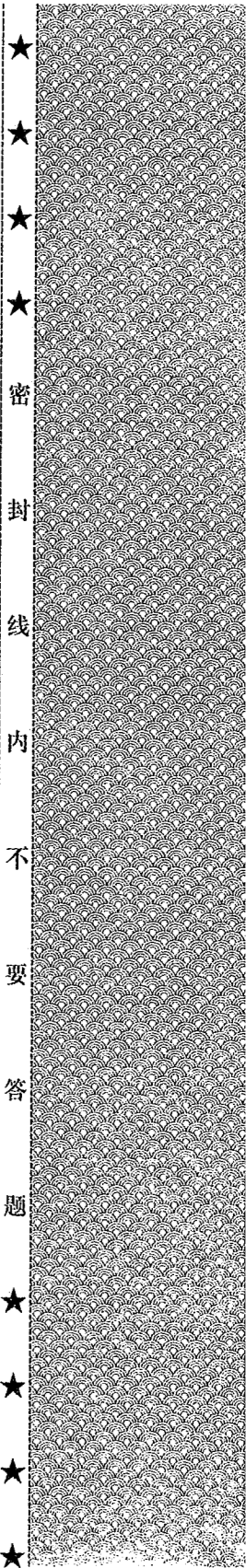
V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

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 up on 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 bus stop)

Mary: We couldn’t ask 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, doesn’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 neatly.

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。

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### 参考答案及解析

#### I. Phonetics

- 【答案】C
- 【答案】D
- 【答案】B
- 【答案】C
- 【答案】A

#### II. Vocabulary and Structure

- 【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。
- 【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,她不知道怎么去联系他。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。

- 【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。
- 【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。
- 【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。
- 【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。

- 【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。
- 【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。
- 【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,谓语动词的数与介词短语前的主语一致。此处谓语动词的数应与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。
- 【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,谓语动词用“should+动词原形”的形式,should可以省略。
- 【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,句子的谓语动词应用现在完成时态,且主语several novels与谓语动词为被动关系,故应用现在完成时态的被动语态形式,故选D。
- 【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;turn out关掉;turn off关掉,完成;turn on打开。
- 【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;mustn't禁止,不能。
- 【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 to do sth.意为“有意做某事”,符合题意。mean doing sth.表示“意味着……”。

#### III. Cloze

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,但表示转折关系,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“三者或三者以上都”;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;instrument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亲节。
- 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 ‘official’ days 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 may be 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 house can 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,同时要选择大小合适的。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 newspapers.”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 useful 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)纳入第五档次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,将分数降低一个档次。
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。



countries and religions. Only the Peace Prize can 27 be given to a group.

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 wars and 32. He therefore left a lot of money that was to go to those who did a lot for the peace of 33.

Officials at first handed out only five prizes 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, Norway.

- |                      |                  |                  |               |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. regions       | B. parts         | C. classes       | D. areas      |
| 22. A. a scholarship | B. a bond        | C. an investment | D. a fund     |
| 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. jealousy      | D. hatred     |
| 33. A. mind          | B. races         | C. mankind       | D. regions    |
| 34. A. time          | B. years         | C. times         | 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 one 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 pre-diabetes 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 mg/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?

- A. Enough attention should be paid to the treatment of type 2.  
B. Pre-diabetes will surely become type 2 diabetes.  
C. Pre-diabetes is ranked No. 1 danger threatening Americans' health.  
D. 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. heart disease  
B. glucose levels  
C. stroke  
D. exercises

38. Which of the following suggests that you have pre-diabetes?

- A. 110 mg/dl.  
B. 70 mg/dl.  
C. 130 mg/dl.  
D. 90 mg/dl.

39. What column of a newspaper is most likely to have this article?

- A. Education.
- B. Technology.
- C. Health.
- D. 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 journal last month.

Editing *One Teen Story*—the younger sibling(姊妹篇) of *One Story* magazine—will offer Ryan 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 forward to getting these stories once a month. That form is usually only presented when it’s forced upon them in schools.”

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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 exactly 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 always 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 moral 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 worries 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 3.3 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 Giogoli. "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' Accigua 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
49. Lots of schoolchildren visit historic sites such as Ravenna in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. September    B. May  
C. October    D. June
50. If you want to try fresh seafood, you should go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ristorante Cinema Alexander  
B. Emilia Romagna  
C. Osteria L' Accigua and Da Buco  
D. Hotel Centrale Byron
51. Why is *Ravenna in Late Antiquity* recommended in this passage?  
A. Because tourists can get valuable tips for buying art pieces.  
B. Because it was written by a famous writer.  
C. Because it provides useful information about the city's weather.  
D. Because tourists get to learn a lot about the city from it.

**Passage Five**

When you pat your pet dog, he wags (摆来摆去) his tail. That is his way of saying that he loves you. And, if you pay attention, you will see that he uses his tail to say so many things. Every movement of the tail means a different thing. If the dog is wagging its tail, it is a sign of friendliness; if his tail is straight, it means he is getting ready for a fight; and if his tail is tucked (塞) behind his legs, it means he is giving up the fight.

Unlike dogs, cats' tail language is not so expressive. When a cat feels threatened, he puffs himself up to appear big and his tail shakes with tension. And when he is displeased with something, he lashes out (甩动) his tail.

The tail language of dogs and cats has a little story behind it. Earlier, when dogs and cats had not become friends with human beings, they were predators. They used to hunt other animals for their food. When dogs went out hunting with their friends, tail language came handy. When they were close to each other, dogs could use facial expressions to talk. But, for long-distance communication, they used their tails. Unlike dogs, cats liked to hunt alone. So, they did not need to use tail language too

often. As a result, their vocabulary in tail language is much smaller than that of dogs'.

52. What does it mean when a dog's tail is straight?  
A. It is going to fight.                                      B. It has a lot to say to you.  
C. It likes to be patted.                                    D. It wants to stop fighting.
53. A cat tries to appear big when it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ready to hunt    B. facing a danger  
C. hungry    D. unhappy
54. Which of the following does the author intend to say?  
A. Dogs and cats are usually good pets.  
B. Dogs and cats are not good friends.  
C. Dogs use tail language more than cats.  
D. Dogs are much friendlier than cats.
55. In the last paragraph, the underlined word "predators" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. animals that live in the wild  
B. animals that follow and obey other animals  
C. animals kept by people  
D. animals that kill and eat other animals

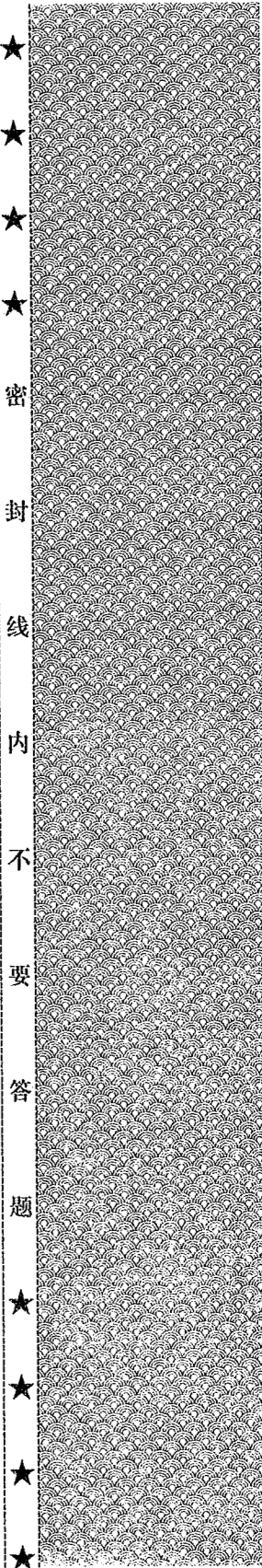
得 分	评卷人

**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. You can't believe it	B. Congratulations
C. What makes the day so important	D. Cheer up
E. It's a wonderful day	F. Is that true
G. Thanks, Daddy	H. I'm proud of you

Father: How's your day at school, Costa?  
Costa: 56, Daddy! It's a day I will never forget.  
Father: Oh, is it? 57, my son?  
Costa: I have been made the chairman of the Students' Association.  
Father: That's great. 58!  
Costa: 59.  
Father: That's really nice. You stood first in the examination and now you have won the chairmanship. 60, my son.  
Costa: Thank you, Daddy.





家,他最著名的发明——炸药让他成为了一名富翁。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~~用~~ 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】由第一段第前两句可知,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而拥挤。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Osteria 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“predator”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,predator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) 纳入第五档次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,将分数降低一个档次。

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。

考生诚信  
考试承诺

我已阅读成人高考  
(考场)有关规定,  
愿意在本场考试中自觉  
遵守。如有违反将接受  
处理,我保证本场考试  
本人所提供的个人  
信息真实、准确的。  
并愿意承担相应的法律  
责任。

绝密★启用前

2013 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 answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. honor

2. A. thief

3. A. now

4. A. meat

5. A. come

B. house

B. think

B. how

B. dead

B. some

C. horror

C. theory

C. allow

C. cream

C. move

D. heel

D. these

D. window

D. steal

D. love

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. Companies usually \_\_\_\_\_ a number of experiments before a new product is launched.

7. I remembered that the air conditioners \_\_\_\_\_ turned off before I left home.

8. —How do you like your new job?  
—Well, it's great \_\_\_\_\_ salary, but it does not offer much prospects for promotion.

9. In my opinion, this is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ different matter.

10. Take an umbrella with you in case it \_\_\_\_\_.

11. The murderer was brought in, with his hands \_\_\_\_\_ behind his back.

12. —Do you think Joshua is the right person for this job?  
—He is well-grounded in economic theory, but lacks \_\_\_\_\_ in production management.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ about it earlier, we could have warned people of the danger.

14. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of you not to disturb these old people late at night.

15. —Hey, what do you think of his speech last night?  
—I have no idea. I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ find that he had almost finished it.

16. We asked both John and Jerry, but \_\_\_\_\_ could offer a satisfactory explanation.

17. I'd like to find someone \_\_\_\_\_ I can discuss such a problem.

18. The baby can't even sit up yet, \_\_\_\_\_ walk!

19. I did not notice that my dog was missing \_\_\_\_\_ a moment ago.

20. The company director has informed us that we must \_\_\_\_\_ department budget by 25%.

A. practice

B. control

C. carry

D. conduct

A. were

B. were to be

C. had been

D. have been

A. in charge of

B. in terms of

C. in case of

D. in favor of

A. entirely

B. merely

C. purely

D. fully

A. may rain

B. could rain

C. rained

D. rains

A. to have been tied

B. having tied

C. to be tied

D. tied

A. devotion

B. attitude

C. experience

D. energy

A. Would we know

B. Should we know

C. Have we known

D. Had we known

A. patient

B. considerate

C. deliberate

D. modest

A. in order to

B. so as to

C. only to

D. ready to

A. neither

B. either

C. both

D. nor

A. who

B. whom

C. with whom

D. to whom

A. don't mention

B. let alone

C. other than

D. rather than

A. before

B. until

C. to

D. on

A. cut down

B. cut away

C. cut off

D. cut up

2013 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本英语试题和参考答案及解析 第 1 页 (共 12 页)

考生诚信  
考试承诺

我已阅读成人高考  
(考场)有关规定,  
愿意在本场考试中自觉  
遵守。如有违反将接受  
处理,我保证本场考试  
本人所提供的个人  
信息真实、准确的。  
并愿意承担相应的法律  
责任。

绝密★启用前

2013 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 answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. honor

2. A. thief

3. A. now

4. A. meat

5. A. come

B. house

B. think

B. how

B. dead

B. some

C. horror

C. theory

C. allow

C. cream

C. move

D. heel

D. these

D. window

D. steal

D. love

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. Companies usually \_\_\_\_\_ a number of experiments before a new product is launched.

7. I remembered that the air conditioners \_\_\_\_\_ turned off before I left home.

8. —How do you like your new job?  
—Well, it's great \_\_\_\_\_ salary, but it does not offer much prospects for promotion.

9. In my opinion, this is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ different matter.

10. Take an umbrella with you in case it \_\_\_\_\_.

11. The murderer was brought in, with his hands \_\_\_\_\_ behind his back.

12. —Do you think Joshua is the right person for this job?  
—He is well-grounded in economic theory, but lacks \_\_\_\_\_ in production management.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ about it earlier, we could have warned people of the danger.

14. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of you not to disturb these old people late at night.

15. —Hey, what do you think of his speech last night?  
—I have no idea. I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ find that he had almost finished it.

16. We asked both John and Jerry, but \_\_\_\_\_ could offer a satisfactory explanation.

17. I'd like to find someone \_\_\_\_\_ I can discuss such a problem.

18. The baby can't even sit up yet, \_\_\_\_\_ walk!

19. I did not notice that my dog was missing \_\_\_\_\_ a moment ago.

20. The company director has informed us that we must \_\_\_\_\_ department budget by 25%.

A. practice

B. control

C. carry

D. conduct

A. were

B. were to be

C. had been

D. have been

A. in charge of

B. in terms of

C. in case of

D. in favor of

A. entirely

B. merely

C. purely

D. fully

A. may rain

B. could rain

C. rained

D. rains

A. to have been tied

B. having tied

C. to be tied

D. tied

A. devotion

B. attitude

C. experience

D. energy

A. Would we know

B. Should we know

C. Have we known

D. Had we known

A. patient

B. considerate

C. deliberate

D. modest

A. in order to

B. so as to

C. only to

D. ready to

A. neither

B. either

C. both

D. nor

A. who

B. whom

C. with whom

D. to whom

A. don't mention

B. let alone

C. other than

D. rather than

A. before

B. until

C. to

D. on

A. cut down

B. cut away

C. cut off

D. cut up

2013 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本英语试题和参考答案及解析 第 2 页 (共 12 页)

Hunting tools struck together may have been the first musical 32. By about 10,000 B. C., hollow bones had been used by 33 people to make flutes. The first written music dates from about 2,500 B. C.

There are two chief kinds of Western music, classical and popular. Symphonies, operas, and ballets are 34 music. It is generally harder to write and perform. Musicians who perform it need a lot of training. Popular music 35 country music, folk music, jazz, and rock music. It is easier to perform and understand.

21. A. models

B. types

C. styles

D. patterns
22. A. express

B. explore

C. cover

D. test
23. A. results

B. develops

C. differs

D. separates
24. A. discover

B. create

C. imagine

D. invent
25. A. adapt

B. interpret

C. follow

D. complete
26. A. Thus

B. However

C. Besides

D. And
27. A. joins

B. associates

C. connects

D. combines
28. A. with

B. for

C. after

D. upon
29. A. force

B. effect

C. influence

D. impact
30. A. greatest

B. easiest

C. oldest

D. best
31. A. agriculture

B. society

C. humanity

D. language
32. A. performers

B. events

C. instruments

D. notes
33. A. previous

B. old

C. early

D. ancient
34. A. light

B. background

C. classical

D. experimental
35. A. accepts

B. includes

C. explains

D. illustrates

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 one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

What do you use to get around town? A car? A bike? Your feet? Perhaps you should try a Segway!

The Segway is perfect for short journey. It's an electric vehicle that consists of a platform between two wheels, with a pole that connects the platform to the handlebars. To ride it, you step up on to the platform, and control the Segway by moving your body. Lean forwards to go faster, and backwards to slow down.

On older models, direction is controlled by a twist grip (扭转把手) on the left handlebar. This varies the speeds between the two motors, a decrease in the speed of the left wheel would turn the Segway to the left. With newer models you simply lean to the left or right. Meanwhile, a gyroscope (陀螺仪) detects your movements and prevents the machine from falling over. The Segway has a maximum speed of 19 km per hour and a range of about 38 km. After that, you need to plug it in and recharge the battery.

Segways are used for a variety of purposes. People with mobility problems can now enjoy walks in the country with their friends and family. Some golfers use them as an alternative to the golf cart. And dog owners now have an easier way to take the dog to the park. A few police forces use Segways, too. They allow officers to move quickly whilst maintaining contact with the public. They're also becoming a common sight on airport. However, the most popular use is in tourism, particularly for city tours. Visit any major tourist city in summer, sit outside a café for a while and there's a good chance you'll see a group of tourists passing on Segways.

36. What is the Segway according to this passage?

- A. A pole that connects two handlebars.
- B. A newly appeared public traffic vehicle.
- C. A bicycle with a platform between two wheels.
- D. An electric two-wheeled vehicle for short trips.

37. How do you turn to the left on Segways of newer models?

- A. Lean to the left.
- B. Adjust the twist grip.
- C. Press the left bar.
- D. Control the gyroscope.

38. How far can you travel on a Segway at most?

- A. Less than 19 km.
- B. About 19 km.
- C. About 38 km.
- D. More than 38 km.

39. The last paragraph focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what a Segway is like
- B. where to find a Segway
- C. how to control a Segway
- D. when a Segway is useful

Passage Two

Nancy Bright and her husband John had been working overtime and saving for a long time so that they could pay the advance for Nancy's dream house. Today was the day that they had enough money in hand to make a down payment on the house. But the real estate (房地产) agent informed them that she had received another offer for the house. Although the other offer was slightly less than that of Nancy and John's, that person with the new offer was willing to pay the whole amount at once. The owner, in urgent need of money, wanted to accept the second offer.

Nancy and John looked at each other with disappointed looks. They walked back home feeling very low about having lost the house. Soon they recovered and involved themselves into their daily lives, though once in a while Nancy would sink into a mild depression over losing the house.

One day Nancy woke up in the morning feeling even lower than usual. She kept feeling sick, even lost interest in her routine coffee. She put all these symptoms down to the stress of working hard and losing her dream house. A week passed and she seemed to get worse. John was worried and insisted on taking her to the doctor. The doctor, after taking a few tests, informed them with a huge smile that Nancy was two months pregnant! John and Nancy were overjoyed but also worried about not having their own house before the baby was born.

One evening Nancy wandered into the street where her dream house was, and as she passed by

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要 答 題

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We finished eating and decided to head off for more sightseeing. But when Robby and I went to the garbage can to throw away my lunch bag, I heard a strong voice, "There isn't any food in that bag, is there?"

It was the man who had been watching us. I didn't know what to say. "No, I ate it already." "Oh," was his only answer, with no shame in his voice at all. He was obviously hungry, couldn't bear to see anything thrown away, and was used to asking this question.

I felt bad for the man, but I didn't know what I could do. That's when Robby said, "I'll be right back. Please wait for me a minute," and ran off. I watched curiously as she went across to the hot dog stand. Then I realized what she was doing. She bought a hot dog, crossed back to the garbage can, and gave the hungry man the food.

When she came back to us, Robby said simply, "I was just passing on the kindness that someone gave to me."

48. Why did the seller offer Robby a free hot dog?

- A. It was offered for a large order.
- B. The hot dog didn't look big enough.
- C. It was a special favor to a lady customer.
- D. The seller gave away a free hot dog every day.

49. Which word best describes the homeless man?

- A. Angry.
- B. Untidy.
- C. Sensitive.
- D. Impolite.

50. Why did Robby go back to the hot dog seller?

- A. She wanted to thank the hot dog seller.
- B. The homeless man asked her for a hot dog.
- C. She wanted to buy a hot dog for the homeless man.
- D. The hot dog was so delicious that Robby wanted another.

51. What is the theme of this passage?

- A. The rich should help the poor.
- B. One good turn deserves another.
- C. Kindness is the greatest wisdom.
- D. A kindness shown, a kindness sown.

Passage Five

Whatever you do, don't challenge a chimpanzee named Ayumu to a number memory game.

In 2007, Ayumu became famous for his lightning speed at a game that goes like this: A player views a computer screen where the numbers 1 through 9 appear briefly at once and then turn to white squares. The player then taps the squares where the numbers had been, in order from 1 to 9. People can do it. But no human competitor has ever completed the game faster or more accurately than Ayumu the chimp. For almost five years Ayumu remains undefeated.

Psychologist Nicholas Humphrey of Darwin College at Cambridge University in England now thinks he knows the secret behind the chimp's ability. Humphrey suspects Ayumu's brain may have a condition that allows the chimp to see numbers as colors. This would mean that Ayumu may see a color glow after the number disappears. Then, instead of remembering the numbers, he remembers a

sequence of colors, each associated with a number.

The condition that Humphrey believes Ayumu may have is called synesthesia. Humans with synesthesia may associate numbers and letters with colors. For example, a person may see the number "5" as the color blue. Until now, scientists had assumed only humans could have synesthesia.

Humphrey found the inspiration for his idea at a 2011 scientific conference. There, he heard a presentation about Ayumu's memory abilities and another talk about synesthesia. He then put the two ideas together.

Not everyone is convinced that Humphrey is correct. Primatologist Tetsuro Matsuzawa of the Primate Research Institute at Kyoto University in Japan has spent decades studying the amazing memories of chimpanzees, including Ayumu. He maintains that chimps simply have faster memory recall than people.

52. What is Ayumu famous for?

- A. His gift in playing computers.
- B. His talent in calculating numbers.
- C. His skill in tapping the numbered squares.
- D. His amazing performance in a memory game.

53. Which of the following is true of Nicholas Humphrey?

- A. He thinks Ayumu has an amazing memory.
- B. He believes that Ayumu sees the colors of numbers.
- C. He was inspired by Primatologist Tetsuro Matsuzawa.
- D. He delivered a speech on synesthesia at the 2011 conference.

54. Where does Humphrey get the inspiration for his idea?

- A. From an experiment.
- B. From a conference.
- C. From a research on chimpanzees.
- D. From the color blue.

55. How does Tetsuro Matsuzawa explain Ayumu's performance in the game?

- A. Ayumu uses synesthesia.
- B. Ayumu is cleverer than most chimps.
- C. Chimps recall things faster than people.
- D. Chimps are good at dealing with number.

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.

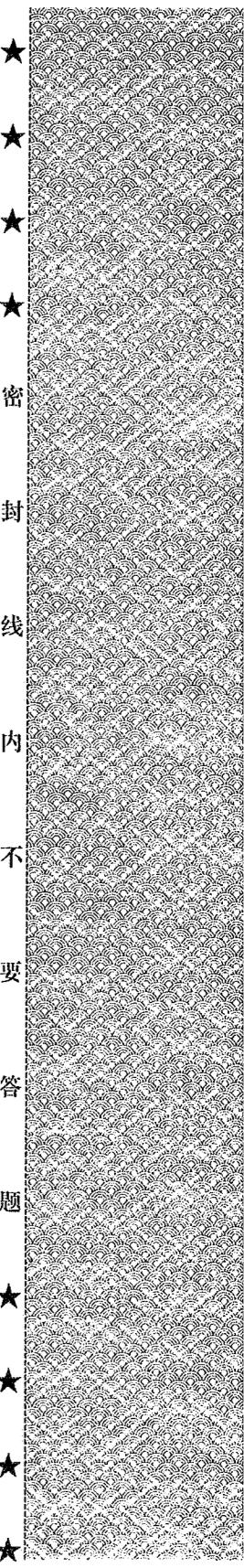
A. I'm very pleased to be here	B. Did you ever find each other
C. But it was a miracle	D. I remember you said you wanted to get a sweater
E. It could even be a disaster	F. Actually, I've got the list ready
G. Did you get anything	H. I don't want to talk about it anymore

Mary: Well, Susan, how was your shopping trip with Nancy this afternoon?

Susan: Don't ask. 56.

Mary: What do you mean? Something went wrong?

Susan: Went wrong? 57! Nancy thought I had said I would meet her at the department store at 2:30 when I really said 2:00. Then she thought we would meet at the main entrance in





27. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。  
【应试指导】join 指把不相连的事物连接起来,还可以再分开。associate 指物时表示事物自然地联想在一起。connect 表示两事物在某一点上相连接,但相互是独立的。combine 指两个或以上的事物结合而成为一个整体。歌剧是由歌唱、音乐和戏剧构成的整体,因此本题选 combine。
28. 【答案】A  
【考情点拨】固定搭配题。  
【应试指导】help sb. with sth. 为固定搭配用法,表示“帮助某人做某事”。
29. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。  
【应试指导】force 指“力量”;effect 意为“影响,效果”,侧重于结果,指事物通过因果关系所产生的直接效果。influence 作为“影响”之意,通常指长期的潜移默化的影响。impact 则表示“强大作用,冲击”,通常用来指负面作用。因此本题选 B。
30. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】理解推断题。  
【应试指导】根据本段的内容可知,其主要陈述的是音乐的起源。因此此处应选择 oldest,表示“最古老的”。
31. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】理解推断题。  
【应试指导】根据常识可以判断,只有在语言形成时人们才可以进行歌唱。比较四个选项,D 项“语言”最符合题意。
32. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】理解推断题。  
【应试指导】狩猎工具可以作为一种乐器,instruments 意为“乐器”,符合题意。
33. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。  
【应试指导】previous 先前的,以前的;old 老的,古老的;early 早的,早期的;ancient 古老的,古代的。表示年代久远时用 ancient。
34. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】理解推断题。  
【应试指导】前一句提到西方音乐分为古典音乐和流行音乐两类。此处论述的是古典音乐,因此应为 classical,意为“古典的”。
35. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】理解推断题。  
【应试指导】根据文意及本句主语和宾语的逻辑关系,includes“包括”符合题意。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】推理判断题。  
【应试指导】根据文章第二段前两句可知,赛格威是在两个轮子之间安装一个站板构成的适合短途

- 旅行的电动交通工具。因此答案为 D。
37. 【答案】A  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】根据文章第三段第三句可知答案为 A。
38. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】根据文章第三段第五句可知答案为 C。
39. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】推理判断题。  
【应试指导】最后一段第一句指出:赛格威有多种用途。然后具体来讲述其在不同场合的用途,故选 D。
40. 【答案】A  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】文章第一段后三句指出,房主要将房子卖给另外一个能一次性付清所有款项的人。因此本题选 A。
41. 【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,不久后他们就恢复过来,并投入到日常生活中去,尽管南希偶尔还是会为失去房子而陷入淡淡的失落之中。D 项符合题意,故选 D。
42. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】文章第四段前两句指出,一天傍晚南希路过那座房子所在的街道时,发现街道所有的房子上面都贴着公告:由于修建公路,所有房子要被拆掉,因此通知所有的居民搬离这里。因此本题选 B。
43. 【答案】A  
【考情点拨】词语理解题。  
【应试指导】根据文意可知,南希所梦想的房子将要被拆掉了,因此她没有得到那座房子应该是幸运的,且从后一句“她感谢上帝”一句也可看出,这对她来说是件好事,选项中 A 项“好运”符合题意,故选 A。
44. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】推理判断题。  
【应试指导】第二段最后一句中提到,在这些地区无论男女都不能着短装,因此本题选 B。
45. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】推理判断题。  
【应试指导】第三段第三句中中提到,在脸部或头上喷洒一点 Evian Mister,你会感觉体温降低了 10 度或 15 度。由此可知,该物品的作用是 cool yourself down。
46. 【答案】A  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】由文章第四段最后一句可知,对于大

- 多数人来说一部手机就够用了。因此该题选 A。
47. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】推理判断题。  
【应试指导】文章最后一段第二句中的 come down 有“患病”的含义。根据此处以及下一句的内容可知,Pharoah's Revenge 是一种疾病。
48. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】由文章第三段可知,卖热狗的师傅说,热狗的一面有点小,因此才没有向他们收费。其他选项文章中未提及。
49. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】文章第四段第三句提到,我能判断出他很多天都没洗澡了。因此 B 项 untidy(脏的)符合题意。
50. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】由文章第七段最后一句可知,Robby 买了一个热狗,又回到垃圾桶这边,把食物给了那个饥饿的人。因此 C 项符合题意。
51. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】主旨大意题。  
【应试指导】文章主要讲述了主人公和朋友在受到卖热狗师傅的恩惠后深表感激,当遇见一位因饥饿而需要帮助的人时,而毫不犹豫地为其买食物的故事。最后一段中 Robby 提到,她只是传播了别人对她的友善,从而引出全文的主题。因此正确答案为 D。
52. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】由文章的前两段可知,Ayumu 在数字记忆游戏中的表现是无可匹敌的。因此 D 项为最佳选项。
53. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】文章第三段最后一句指出,汉弗莱认为,黑猩猩并不是记住了数字,而是记住了数字所对应的颜色的顺序。因此答案选 B。其他三项均与题意不符。
54. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】文章第五段第一句便指出,汉弗莱是在 2011 年的一次科技会议上得到该想法的灵感的。因此正确答案为 B。
55. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】事实细节题。  
【应试指导】文章最后一段的最后一句指出,日本科学家 Tetsuro Matsuzawa 坚持认为,黑猩猩具有比人类更快的记忆效率。因此本题正确选项为 C 项。

#### V. Daily Conversation

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

#### 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) 纳入第五档次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,将分数降低一个档次。

##### 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。



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 answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

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

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. The committee is totally opposed \_\_\_\_\_ any changes being made in the plans.  
A. of B. on C. to D. against
7. We'll visit Europe next year \_\_\_\_\_ we have enough money.  
A. lest B. until C. unless D. provided
8. My father seemed to be in no \_\_\_\_\_ to look at my school report.  
A. mood B. emotion C. attitude D. feeling

9. It is important that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ to fund the project.

A. be collected B. must be collected C. is collected D. can be collected

10. You'd better take an umbrella with you \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.

A. nevertheless B. although C. in case D. so that

11. 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

12. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately; but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. for a moment B. in a moment C. for the moment D. at the moment

13. The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness \_\_\_\_\_ by his lack of talent.

A. than B. more than C. as D. so much as

14. Our new house is very \_\_\_\_\_ for me as I can get to the office in five minutes.

A. adaptable B. comfortable C. convenient D. available

15. Our journey was slow because the train stopped \_\_\_\_\_ at different villages.

A. suddenly B. gradually C. continuously D. continually

16. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield \_\_\_\_\_ any military threat.

A. up B. to C. in D. at

17. I'm very sorry to have \_\_\_\_\_ you with so many questions on such an occasion.

A. interfered B. offended C. impressed D. bothered

18. 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

19. The price of beer \_\_\_\_\_ from 50 cents to 4 dollars per liter during the summer season.

A. altered B. ranged C. separated D. differed

20. You cannot 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 in 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.

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 or try on 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 after school 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 remembered 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 got her 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 Sphairistike, at a lawn party in Wales. The sport became popular very rapidly, but the strange, difficult name disappeared almost at once, being replaced by the very simple and logical term “lawn tennis”.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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 1874, 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 Sphairistike appeared in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1873.

- 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 New York

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 set up 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 a long 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 cells of your body recover from the work of the day and build up 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 heart beats more slowly, and the blood pressure is lower. Our arms and legs become limp( 柔软的) and muscles are at rest. It would be impossible 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 even though you are unconscious, many of your reflexes(反射动作) still 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 your reflexes stop working  
B. most of your reflexes stop working  
C. many of your reflexes still work  
D. all of your reflexes still work

### Passage Four

The first European stock exchange was established in Antwerp, Belgium(比利时), in 1531. There were no stock exchanges in England until the 1700's. 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 coffee house, 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 market place where member brokers buy and sell stocks and bonds (債券) 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 a board 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 special rule to prevent it. Prices of stock change according to general business conditions and the earnings and future prospects(前景) of the company. If the business is doing well, the stockholder may be able to sell his stock for a profit. If it is not, he may have to take a loss.

48. In the 1600's, 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. The second largest stock exchange in the U.S. used to be called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Wall Street Exchange                      B. the New York 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 any time.
- 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 Wall Street  
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 a long 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 lend 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. at least thirty-five pounds  
B. exactly thirty-five pounds  
C. less than thirty pounds  
D. five pounds
54. Every time 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  
C. Let's go together  
E. Do you like basketball  
G. What are you going to do
- B. I have no idea  
D. Thank you all the same  
F. When and where shall we meet  
H. It doesn't matter

- A: What do you plan to do this weekend?
- B: 56.
- A: I hear there's going to be a basketball match this Sunday. Tom and I 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 bus stop 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 a letter in English in 100 – 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你是王刚(Wang Gang),写一封给朋友李明(Li Ming)的祝贺信,祝贺他获得复旦大学计算机硕士学位,并祝他今后在学习和研究方面取得成功。

考生诚信  
考试承诺

我已阅读成人高考  
考生(考场)有关规定  
愿意在本场考试中自觉  
遵守。如有违反将接受  
处理。我保证本场考试  
中,本人所提供的个人  
信息真实、准确的,  
并愿意承担相应的法律  
责任。

类别

考号

姓名



天道酬勤  
一心为您



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 answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. honest B. ghost C. vehicle D. hotel
2. A. fail B. portrait C. rain D. main
3. A. exercise B. box C. exact D. mix
4. A. view B. flew C. few D. new
5. 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.

6. The real trouble \_\_\_\_\_ their lack of confidence in their faculty.  
A. lies in B. results in C. leads to D. brings about
7. Well, let's put our heads together and find a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem.  
A. measure B. way C. solution D. method
8. It's bad policy for developing countries to sacrifice environmental protection to \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth.  
A. discourage B. weaken C. promote D. create
9. He did it \_\_\_\_\_ gratitude for everything she had done for him.

- A. with B. in C. with regard to D. out of
10. Stop making so much noise, for you are \_\_\_\_\_ me in my studies.  
A. attracting B. disturbing C. contracting D. contacting
11. If only the committee \_\_\_\_\_ the regulations(规章) and put them into effect as soon as possible.  
A. approve B. will approve C. can approve D. would approve
12. 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
13. 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
14. Let's think of a situation \_\_\_\_\_ this idiom can be used.  
A. where B. which C. that D. what
15. We wouldn't lose heart even if we \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
A. would fail B. failed C. had failed D. fail
16. The general strike is a means of \_\_\_\_\_ the total authority of the government.  
A. informing B. recommending C. challenging D. transforming
17. Thoughts are expressed \_\_\_\_\_ words.  
A. by all means B. by no means C. by the way D. by means of
18. I got caught in the rain and my suit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has been ruined B. had been ruined C. has ruined D. had ruined
19. The ship \_\_\_\_\_ from behind the fog.  
A. drove B. emerged C. passed D. turned
20. 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.

"Never mind," 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, young man. If you want beer, you must 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 sound

was the church clock opposite, which suddenly struck the half-hour with such force that it made me jump. 26 a window opened upstairs. The old lady 27 and asked me what was going on. I explained who I 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 clock 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. sleep

C. eat

D. do
33. A. First of all

B. Never mind

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 regions he was once the principal motive power, before 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 have 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  
C. helping hunters

B. assisting shepherds  
D. herding cattle
37. In the polar regions, the dog mainly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. carried supplies  
C. tracked prey

B. provided companionship  
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 scientists' experiments with dogs have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. benefited animals other than dogs  
C. helped other dogs

B. served man  
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 with water.

Today tourists visit the Lost Sea and ride far out onto 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. Even though teams of divers have tried to explore the Lost Sea, the full extent

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of it is still unknown.

- 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?

### B. Tourists.

D. Scientists.

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

B. A large cave.

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 motor boat race course

### 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 outer space, 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 a lot of radiation damage.

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 60 rems 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 may be 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 damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

- 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 in coming
- C. radiation is avoidable in space exploration
- D. astronauts in spacesuits needn'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 living room."

When she had paid for the piano, the shop assistant asked her if she would like him to get it 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 at ten 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 a lot 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 big dog. "Good morning," the man said politely, "Will it disturb you if I bring my dog in, please? I'm blind, and he leads me wherever I 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 wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made, in a whole variety of colours.

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  
C. Can I help you  
E. out on business today  
G. make an appointment to see him sometime next week  
H. How long will it be

B. Would 9:30 be convenient  
D. this is my name card  
F. It won't be long

- 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)

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## VI. Writing (25 points)

**Directions:** For this part, you are supposed to write a composition 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”的短文。
- (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。

考生诚信  
考试承诺  
我已阅读成人高考  
生(考场)有关规定:  
意在本场考试中自觉  
守,如有违反将接受  
处理,我保证本场考试  
本人所提供的个人  
信息真实、准确的,  
愿意承担相应的法律  
责任。

类别  
考号  
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天一文化  
TIANYI CULTURE  
天道酬勤  
一心为您



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 answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. sweat
- B. leap
- C. feature
- D. cheat
2. A. four
- B. pour
- C. hour
- D. your
3. A. forgot
- B. lost
- C. pot
- D. post
4. A. shoot
- B. blood
- C. roof
- D. tool
5. 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.

6. 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
7. I'd like to live somewhere \_\_\_\_\_ the sun shines all year long.
- A. which
- B. of which
- C. where
- D. at where
8. The facilities of the older hotel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is as good or better than the new hotel

- B. are as good or better than the new hotel
- C. is as good as or better than that of the new hotel
- D. are as 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. accomplish
- 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. known as
- 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. come down
- C. come up
- D. come to
15. My mobile phone isn'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. It snows a 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 go to southern parts of the country 25 it is warmer. Many go to Florida where the weather is 26. Others go to the southwestern states of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas where they 27 dry desert climates.

It has become 28 nowadays for old people to move south to these places 29 they retire. Typically these people sell their houses in their home communities and move south to begin a 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 any 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. typical

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. as slow 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 spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There

are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to 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 focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "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 pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad 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's idea, 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 carefully

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

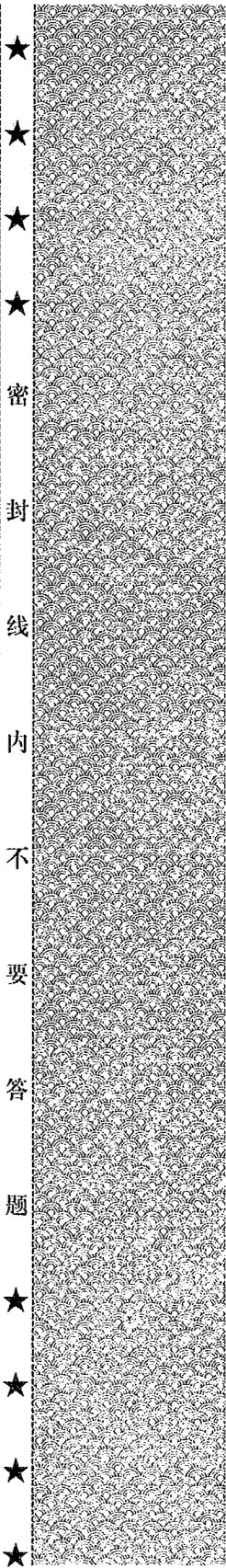
C. the correct way of marking compositions

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 sat in her seat, her hands gripping its arms, her seat belt already fastened. The air hostess was talking, telling everyone what to do in case of emergency, showing them where their life-jackets were. The plane was crowded, and every seat was full. From her window seat, 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 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 her eyes. Through the window she 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 thought she would be frightened because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she had never flown before                      B. she had a fear of being in high places  
C. she hadn'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 seat belt undone.
- C. Holding tight to her seat belt.
- D. Holding on to part of the seat.

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 her eyes?

- 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 metals and stones. 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 have 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 still 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 some time. Finally, after several sleepless nights, he decided to consult his doctor. The doctor advised a change of surroundings. "Go abroad," he said. "But I'm not good at foreign language," said Mr. Smith. "It doesn't matter," said 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 muscles 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, the word “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 small town 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 to mend the hole. The town on the right 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 the hostility 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 attention to 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'll 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 to mend it. I'll 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 changed 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. I've been looking for a hole for several years now. I'm prepared to pay a good price for it, but there's no 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 them 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 to mend 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 to mend the hole
- D. they could afford to mend 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. flight number
C. ask a question	D. To New York
E. May I have your name	F. reconfirm my seat
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 Aires at 4 o'clock p. m. local time.

B: Thank you. Can I pick up 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)

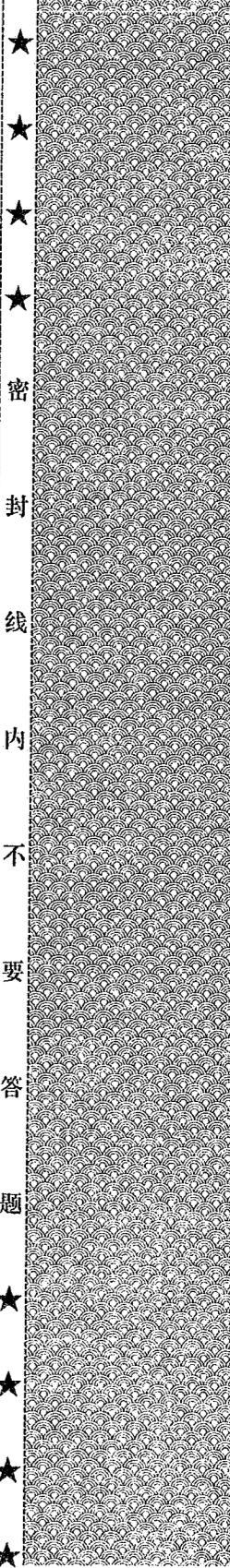
得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a composition 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。





to 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. discovered

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. sounds

D. stories
25. A. colors

B. eyes

C. lines

D. looks
26. A. how

B. why

C. 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. There 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 be an example of public goods as described in the passage?

A. A taxi.

B. A bridge.

C. A fire truck.

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. matter 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 are presented from which various conclusions are drawn.

C. Persuasive language is used to argue against a popular idea.

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 feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?" When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen closely we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a 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 may be 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 isn't important. It's telling 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



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
49. The money spent on advertisements is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wasted  
B. not much  
C. worthwhile  
D. of no use to anyone
50. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. Five hundred years ago news did not take a long time to reach other countries.  
B. Large companies put big advertisements in the newspapers to make their products known.  
C. The news that we need in our newspapers is up-to-date.  
D. Though the newspapers are sold at a low price, their owners still gain profit.
51. The phrase "subscribe to" in the second sentence of Para. 1 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. contribute to  
B. write to  
C. pay for receiving  
D. appreciate

### Passage Five

All the housewives who went to the new supermarket had one great ambition: to be the lucky customer who did not have to pay for her shopping. For this was what the notice just inside the entrance promised. It said: "Remember, once a week, one of our customers gets free goods. This May Be Your Lucky Day!"

For several weeks Mrs. Edwards hoped, like many of her friends, to be the lucky customer. Unlike her friends, she never gave up hoping. The cupboards in kitchen were full of things which she did not need. Her husband tried to advise her against buying things but failed. She dreamed of the day when the manager of the supermarket would approach her and say: "Madam, this is Your Lucky Day. Everything in your basket is free."

One Friday morning, after she had finished her shopping and had taken it to her car, she found that she had forgotten to buy any tea. She dashed back to the supermarket, got the tea and went towards the cash-desk. As she did so, she saw the manager of the supermarket approach her. “Madam,” he said, holding out his hand, “I want to congratulate you! You are our lucky customer and everything you have in your basket is free!”

52. The housewives learnt about the information of free goods \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on TV  
B. from the manager  
C. at the supermarket  
D. from the newspaper
53. Mrs. Edwards \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is always very lucky  
B. had no friends  
C. hoped to get free shopping  
D. gets disappointed easily

- [illegible]

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 enjoy P. E. at school  
C. What kind of movies do you like, then  
E. It's an action movie and it's interesting  
F. Oh, I like comedies, too  
H. I don't like watching movies

B. I like basketball  
D. Because it's exciting  
G. Sorry. I don't. I want to go to a movie

Dave: What sports do you like?

Rita: I like basketball.

Dave: Why do you like it?

Rita: 56 .

Dave: Do you want to play it now?

Rita: 57 .

Dave: What movie?

Rita: 58 .

Dave: But I don't think so. Action movies are usually boring and scary.

Rita: 59 ?

Dave: I like comedies.

Rita: 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 a composition in English in 100 – 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 10月27日(星期六),你和同学参观了清华大学,请根据下列内容用英语写篇日记。内容应包括:老教授的热情接待,参观了图书馆、实验楼和校园等。可以适当增减细节。

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语考前押题(一) 第 2 页 (共 8 页)

and that the plane hadn't left Spain 28 technical problems. We thought that meant 29 it wasn't safe for the plane to 30. We waited again for a long 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. from        |
| 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. A. woken      | 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 a 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 1 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a sleep to avoid eating
  - B. a temperature in cold weather
  - C. a sleep 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 a non-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.



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 is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
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 their \_\_\_\_\_.  
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 high school, 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, became beautiful and very precious.

I shall speak only of my first teacher because in addition to the other things, she brought discovery.

She aroused us to shouting, book-waving discussions. She had the noisiest class 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 my son who looks forward with horror to fifteen years of drudgery that somewhere in 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. met a good teacher  
C. made friends with his teachers  
54. Among his teachers, \_\_\_\_\_ left him a very deep impression.  
A. the university teacher  
C. Ed Ricketts  
55. The author hoped that his son \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. may be lucky to meet a good teacher  
C. can read many books
- B. he graduated from Stanford  
D. met some good teachers in his life  
B. the high school teacher  
D. the first two teachers  
B. may study in school for fifteen years  
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 6 o'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. I'll 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 a letter 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。

考生诚信  
考试承诺

我已阅读成人高考  
考生(考场)有关规定,  
愿意在本场考试中自觉  
遵守,如有违反将接受  
处理,我保证本场考试  
中,本人所提供的个人  
信息是真实、准确的,  
并愿意承担相应的法律  
责任。

类别  
考号  
姓名

天一文化  
TIANYI CULTURE  
天道酬勤  
一心为您



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

# 考前押题(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 answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. chin

B. bite

C. alive

D. side
2. A. gate

B. hate

C. made

D. staff
3. A. either

B. eight

C. neither

D. height
4. A. child

B. character

C. church

D. chicken
5. 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.

6. The room is in a terrible dirty surroundings; it \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned.

A. can't have been

B. shouldn't have been

C. mustn't have been

D. wouldn't have been
7. We forgot to bring our tickets, but please let us enter, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. do you

B. will you

C. can we

D. shall we
8. 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

9. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ him to you for the job. He is very clever and capable.

A. refer

B. suggest

C. recommend

D. propose

10. The book is worth \_\_\_\_\_.

A. read

B. being read

C. reading

D. having read

11. 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

12. 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

13. The store had to \_\_\_\_\_ a number of clerks because sales were down.

A. lay out

B. lay off

C. lay aside

D. lay down

14. All the students in this class passed the English exam \_\_\_\_\_ the exception of Li Ming.

A. on

B. in

C. for

D. with

15. Young adults \_\_\_\_\_ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.

A. other than

B. more than

C. less than

D. rather than

16. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

17. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

18. 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 home

19. 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

20. 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 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 drawings 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. and

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. known

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 learn through experience not

to react like that to each failure."

(2) Take time to cool down. Rather than reacting immediately to criticism, take some time to think over what was said. Your first question should be whether the criticism is fair from the other person's position. The problem may be a simple misunderstanding of what you did or your reasons for doing it.

(3) Take positive (积极的) action. After you cool down, consider what you can do about the situation. The best answer may be "nothing". "I finally realized that my boss was having personal problems and taking them out on 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's an extreme reaction. You may simply explain your opinion without expecting an in-depth discussion. You may even decide that the battle isn'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 with his employer

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 did

B. you should welcome other people's opinions

C. people may discuss it with you in depth

D. you need time to understand yourself
38. When the writer says that "the best answer may be '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 appearance

B. refused to change his opinion

C. made an unreasonable criticism

D. refused to talk to her about the criticism

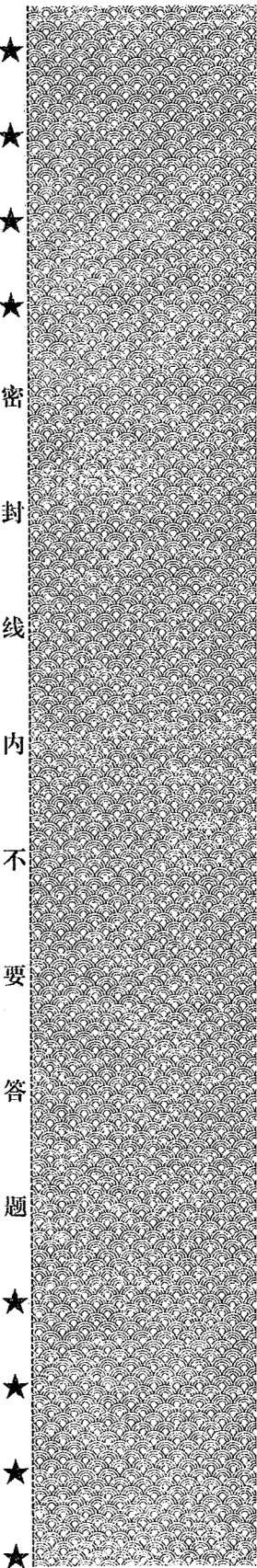
Passage Two

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 journeys were long, tiring, and often dangerous. They protected themselves with simple weapons, such as wooden sticks or stone clubs, and by lighting fires at night and, above all, by keeping together.

Being intelligent and creative, they soon discovered easier ways of traveling. They rode on the backs of their domesticated animals; they hollowed out tree trunks and, by using bits of wood as paddles, were able to travel across water.

Later they traveled, not from necessity, 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 go abroad, you need a passport and a visa, ticket, luggage, and a hundred of other things. If you lose any of them, your journey may be ruined.

40. In primitive times men traveled \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. for joy  
B. from necessity  
C. to broaden the mind  
D. to escape from the wild animals

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 from 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(搭车). Mr. Green 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 he reached the suburb of London, the passenger said, "I want to get off here." Mr.

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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. Mr. Green 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. Mr. Green 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 there  
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 Mr. Green in return.  
B. The prisoner was caught.  
C. The prisoner robbed Mr. Green.  
D. Mr. Green 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) rising 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 downward when it comes out from the top. Small bananas form on this flower stalk as it grows downward. Bananas really grow upside down. As the small bananas form on the stalk, 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 grown, 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

49. The underlined word “it” in the third paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the leaf                  B. the stalk                  C. the stem                  D. the plant

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语考前押题(二) 第 6 页 (共 8 页)

50. According to the text, where do bananas actually grow?  
A. On the stem. B. On the leaves.  
C. On the flower stalk. 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 scarce. But more and more garbage is produced each year. However, garbage can be a good fuel to use. The 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 power plants burn almost 2 million metric tons 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 up on 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 source
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 is             |
| 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 after school, 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 a letter 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 (Xiao Dong) 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。

## 参考答案及解析

### 全真模拟(一)

#### 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

【考点点拨】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。be opposed to 构成固定搭配,意为“反对”。

- 7.【答案】D

【考点点拨】考查连词词义辨析。

【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;provided 假如,如果。

- 8.【答案】A

【考点点拨】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 to do sth. 为固定词组,意为“有(没有)做……的心情”。

- 9.【答案】A

【考点点拨】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“It is 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

【考点点拨】考查词义辨析。

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

- 11.【答案】A

【考点点拨】考查 would rather 的用法。

【应试指导】句意:坦率地说,我宁愿你现在对此事什么也不做。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

【考点点拨】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;at the moment 此时,此刻。

- 13.【答案】D

【考点点拨】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 A、C 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

【考点点拨】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 as 引导的原因状语从句提供的信息判断,应该选择 C。其他选项的意思分别为:adaptable 可适应的,可改编的;comfortable 舒适的,舒服的;convenient 方便的;available 可得到的,可买到的,可借到的,可搞到的。

- 15.【答案】D

【考点点拨】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。

- 16.【答案】B

【考点点拨】考查固定搭配。

【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 为固定词组,意为“屈服于……,对……妥协”。

- 17.【答案】D

【考点点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

【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,bother sb. with sth. 用某事麻烦某人,符合题意。

- 18.【答案】C

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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。“cannot 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. Cloze

- 21.【答案】D

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】此处表示电视购物广告,既有产品描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

【考点点拨】理解推断题。

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

- 28.【答案】D

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】固定搭配题。

【应试指导】place orders 表示“订购”。

- 31.【答案】B

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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,但后面往往用逗号隔开,因此此处 yet (然而)符合题意。

- 33.【答案】D

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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。故选B。

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,随活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·威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,睡眠时是身体的细胞从整天的忙碌中恢复并为下一个阶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 on around us。

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】C

【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曾被称为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:股票价格不稳定。

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,汤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 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

## 全真模拟(二)

### 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 由……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 转变,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,而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. Cloze

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里的钟声。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; go to 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; never 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,狗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,人们主要用狗去驮运物品。

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,科学家们对狗的实验使狗免于犬瘟、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至关重要,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,辐射对人体的危害一时难以显现,它可能会在其子女或孙子孙女的身上体现出来。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 really effective ones have been found so far.”可知,目前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,第二段又紧紧围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, Mrs. 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,彼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,作者讲述了首先使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(雨伞的发展)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 more people are learning English. Many people who attend the international conference, go abroad and do business with foreigners have to speak 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.

### 全真模拟(三)

#### 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。fulfil 履行,实现;accomplish

完成;succeed 成功做……,一般用于 succeed in doing sth. 句式。

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,从此就在那里工作了。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一致意见。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】考查情态动词的用法。

【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】B

【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,正确答案为 B。

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...be 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. Cloze

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】前文提到美国南部气候温暖,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(tropical)气候。

27.【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】动词 find 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”;search for 指“搜寻”。

28.【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】形容词 common 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 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,美国南部和西南部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 符合题意。

#### 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,拼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,作者见到教师对一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

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【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,文章主要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”才能与他人交流。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 forgot 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,这两个小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“pulling 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 failure in his life. When one fails in 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 something, he gets so excited that he often forgets all the attempts he has done.

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

## 全真模拟(四)

### 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,stare“凝视,盯着看”更贴切。

7.【答案】A

【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,让我一人待一会儿。leave 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。insist 后的宾语从句中的谓语应用虚拟语气,即“should + 动词原形”,should 也可省略。

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:银是最好的导电体,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来

看他的狄克逊先生。pick up 接(人);set out 出发;call for 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:——我的房间到晚上就变得很冷。——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”作主语时,谓语动词应用单数形式。另外,be engaged 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,其后可以接形容词作宾语补足语,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 off 取消,放弃;call up 使人想起,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,一个窃贼突然闯了进来。break in 打断,突然

闯入;break up 打碎,拆散;break out(战争、灾难、瘟疫)突然爆发;break off 折断,中断。

### III. Cloze

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(help)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;carry out 完成,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,故选 D。

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,均不符合句意。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品的概念,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 it 指的就是上句提到的 a bit of envy。

42.【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章最后一段告诉我们要想弄懂一个人说话的真实含义,就要注意他的方式,语调和姿态。D 项概括全面,故选 D。

43.【答案】B

【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,并从心理学角度提出建议,以使人们少犯错误。由此可知,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下去的表示,而并不代表他真正理解你所说的话,所以说说话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话应该只有一个意思,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“你能跟得上说话者的思路,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到另一个人的。

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,几乎每个家庭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案为 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,这时她发现她忘记买茶了,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

## VI. Writing

61.【参考范文】

Saturday October 27, 2012

Fine

Today we visited Qinghua University. Early in the morning 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 were absorbed in reading. Then we visited the lab building. On the 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 was time for us to say good-bye.

## 考前押题(一)

### 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 to 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. 使某人有权资格……;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 absorbed 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,依赖;count in 把……计算在内;count up 加起来;count out 逐个地数。

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. Cloze

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,这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儿童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源。

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】由第二到可知,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,也可以写下来。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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】从文章第一段第五句“Three real teachers in a lifetime 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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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 年的上学苦役中可能会幸运地遇到好老师(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

### 考前押题(二)

#### 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

【考点点拨】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。shouldn't have done 意为本不应该打扫,而实际上已经打扫过了,与句意不符。

7.【答案】B

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】考查固定句型。

【应试指导】句意:这本书值得一读。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

【考点点拨】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 尝试,试图; purpose 目的; desire 渴望,愿望。

12.【答案】C

【考点点拨】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 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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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 和 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

【考点点拨】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 后加上 not。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

【考点点拨】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。从句意上看,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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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 构成“抵抗诱惑”之义。consist (of) 由……组成; persist (in) 坚持,执意; insist (on) 坚持要求。

#### III. Cloze

21.【答案】D

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】come down 的意思是“传下来”。

24.【答案】C

【考点点拨】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

【考点点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】只有 objects 可以和 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

【考点点拨】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 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 是动词,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,故谓语句只能画用 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的事或你这么做的理由(people may have a 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 Mr. Green 口袋里有 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 a 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 a long 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 form on this flower stalk as it grows downward.”可知,小香蕉是长在花茎上的(On the flower stalk)。
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 a 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 Xiao Dong,  
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 come back. 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