

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(一)

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

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	统分人签字
分 数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得 分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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

1. A. duck

2. A. gain

3. A. allow

4. A. fly

5. A. black
- B. duty

B. gang

B. fellow

B. silly

B. blade
- C. dust

C. giant

C. now

C. simply

C. map
- D. dump

D. grain

D. cow

D. city

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.

7. We'll visit Europe next year _____ we have enough money.

8. My father seemed to be in no _____ to look at my school report.

9. It is important that enough money _____ to fund the project.
- A. of

A. lest

A. mood

A. be collected
- B. on

B. until

B. emotion

B. must be collected
- C. to

C. unless

C. attitude

C. is collected
- D. against

D. provided

D. feeling

D. can be collected

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

11. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. If the whole operation _____ beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.

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

20. You cannot be _____ careful when you drive a car.
- A. nevertheless

A. didn't do

A. for a moment

A. than

A. altered

A. very
- B. although

B. haven't done

B. in a moment

B. to

B. offended

B. ranged

B. so
- C. in case

C. don't do

C. for the moment

C. impressed

C. separated

C. too
- D. so that

D. have done

D. at the moment

D. bothered

D. differed

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".

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 | B. I have no idea |
| C. Let's go together | D. Thank you all the same |
| E. Do you like basketball | F. When and where shall we meet |
| G. What are you going to do | H. It doesn't matter |

- A: What do you plan to do this weekend?
B: 56.
A: I 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科学硕士学位, 并祝他今后在学习和研究方面取得成功。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】 句意: 委员会完全反对对计划作任何变动。be opposed to 构成固定搭配, 意为“反对”。

7. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 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

【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。

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

9. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。

【应试指导】 句意: 重要的是募集足够的钱, 为这个项目提供资金。在“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

【考情点拨】 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

【考情点拨】 考查 would rather 的用法。

【应试指导】 句意: 坦率地说, 我宁愿你现在对此事什么也不做。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

【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。

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

13. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 考查比较级的用法。

【应试指导】 句意: 这个号手的演奏声音无疑太吵。但是与其说我不能容忍这么大的声音, 不如说我不能容忍他的演奏水平低下。首先排除 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

【考情点拨】考查形容词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:对我来说新家非常便利,因为从家到办公室只需5分钟。从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

【考情点拨】考查副词词义辨析。

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

16.【答案】B

【考情点拨】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 to 为固定词组,意为“屈服于……,对……妥协”。

17.【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

【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

【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气。

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

19.【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

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

20.【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查常用表达方法。

【应试指导】句意:驾驶汽车时,怎么小心都不过分。“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

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】网络购物时代,人们能够(can)做到进行购物和待在家里看电视两不误。

22.【答案】B

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

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

23.【答案】A

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】副词ever表示“有时,从来”,起到加强语气的作用,符合题意。

24.【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

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

25.【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

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

26.【答案】D

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】此处表示电视购物广告,既有产品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

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

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

28.【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

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

29.【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

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

30.【答案】A

【考情点拨】固定搭配题。

【应试指导】place orders 表示“订购”。

31.【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

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

32.【答案】B

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

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

33.【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

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

34.【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

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

35.【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

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

IV. Reading Comprehension

36.【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文章第一段描述了故事主人公找到第一份工作的过程。由第一段最后一句“She needed to start saving for college, so she said yes. (她需要开始为上大学攒钱,因此就答应了。)”可以推知,她在接受这份工作时尚未上大学。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,随后引起社会关注而使小孩得以手术的,而且在倒数第三段中明确指出,医生是在看完节目后打电话表示愿意提供免费手术的。D项为正确答案。
- 40.【答案】D
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第二段指出,玛丽·奥特布莱吉将草地网球带回美国并举办了美国首次草地网球比赛,所以她在历史上的重要性就在于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

B. assisting shepherds

C. helping hunters

D. herding cattle

37. In the polar regions, the dog mainly _____.

A. carried supplies

B. provided companionship

C. tracked prey

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

B. served man

C. helped other dogs

D. contributed to medical knowledge

Passage Two

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

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

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

40. The Lost Sea is unique because it is _____.
 A. part of a historical cave system
 B. the biggest underground lake in the world
 C. listed in the Guinness Book of World Records
 D. the largest body of water in Tennessee
41. Who located the Lost Sea in recent times?
 A. The Cherokee Indians.
 B. Tourists.
 C. Ben Sands.
 D. Scientists.
42. What was found in "The Council Room"?
 A. A small natural opening.
 B. A large cave.
 C. Another series of rooms.
 D. Many old Indian objects.
43. It can be inferred from the passage that the Craighead Caverns presently serve as _____.
 A. an underground testing site
 B. an Indian meeting ground
 C. a tourist attraction
 D. a 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.

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

45. We know from the passage that _____.
 A. exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
 B. the effect of exposure to radiation is slow 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

B. Would 9:30 be convenient

C. Can I help you

D. this is my name card

E. out on business today

F. It won't be long

G. make an appointment to see him sometime next week

H. How long will it be

- A: Good morning! 56 ?
- B: Yes, may I see your production manager, Mr. Smith, please?
- A: I am sorry. Mr. Smith is 57 .
- B: Well, I'd like to 58 .
- A: Let me check Mr. Smith's diary. Just a moment. Yes, Mr. Smith doesn't seem to be busy on Tuesday morning and Friday afternoon.
- B: Could I make an appointment for Tuesday morning?
- A: 59 ?
- B: Yes, that'll be fine.
- A: I'll make note of that. May I have your name, please?
- B: Yes, 60 . You can contact me any day.
- A: OK.
- B: Thank you very much! Good-bye!
- A: Good-bye!

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

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

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

- 6.【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:真正的问题在于他们对自己的才能缺乏信心。lie in 在于;result in, lead to 和 bring about 都为“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她为他所做的一切。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 引导的句子须用虚拟语气形式,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,也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,我终于睡着了。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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】up 没睡觉的,符合题意。
- 35.【答案】A
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】推理判断题。
【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
【考点点拨】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女的身上体现出来。B项符合题意,故选B。
- 46.【答案】B
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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,两笔钱加在一起,才能买一台钢琴。
- 49.【答案】B
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

- 6.【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查 not only...but also 的用法。
【应试指导】句意:她不仅善于烹调,而且善于跳舞。not only 放在句首时,句子要倒装,但 but also 后的句子不必倒装。
- 7.【答案】C
【考情点拨】考查定语从句。
【应试指导】句意:我想住在某个整年都是阳光明媚的地方。关系副词 where 引导定语从句,且在从句中作地点状语,符合题意。
- 8.【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查主谓一致和比较级的用法。
【应试指导】句意:那家旧些的旅馆的设施和新旅馆的设施一样好,或旧旅馆的设施比新旅馆的设施更好。主语 facilities 为复数,首先排除 A、C 两项。B 项的比较对象不妥当,D 项为比较级正确形式。
- 9.【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:你应该对那位顾客更耐心些的,我相信他有可能买这块表。be patient with sb. 对……有耐心。
- 10.【答案】A
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:他许诺设法给我们搞到两张足球比赛的票。manage 设法;manage to do sth. 设法做某事,符合题意。fulfil 履行,实现;accomplish 完成;succeed 成功做……,一般用于 succeed in doing sth. 句式中。
- 11.【答案】B
【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:他 2000 年在那家公司谋求到了职务,从此就在那里工作了。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,有权利卖这个洞,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词,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.

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(四)

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

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	统分人签字
分 数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得 分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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

1. A. knee
- B. know
- C. kick
- D. knife
2. A. music
- B. plastic
- C. ocean
- D. public
3. A. sight
- B. bright
- C. daughter
- D. enough
4. A. dear
- B. hear
- C. ear
- D. tear
5. A. equip
- B. mosquito
- C. liquid
- D. quarter

得 分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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

6. He _____ at the boy into silence.
- A. glanced
- B. observed
- C. watched
- D. stared
7. Go back to your room and leave me _____.
- A. alone
- B. lonely
- C. along
- D. almost
8. He insisted that she _____ improve her oral English by doing a lot of practice.
- A. could
- B. would
- C. might
- D. should
9. He was found _____ one month after he was born.
- A. quiet
- B. still
- C. silent
- D. dumb

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

得 分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

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

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

From the 23 beginning, babies try to imitate the 24 they hear us make. They “read” the 25 on our faces and our movements. That is 26 it is so important to talk, sing and smile to your child. Hearing you talk is your baby’s first 27 toward becoming a reader, because it 28 her to 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 the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

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

Passage Three

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

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

44. Why does the writer give us the advice?
 A. We're not skillful enough to make clear sentences.
 B. Misunderstanding is damaging our normal lives.
 C. Misunderstanding occurs now and then.
 D. It's impolite to say NO to others.

45. The writer suggests that when talking to others, the speaker should _____.
 A. know that listeners will show him that they understand his words
 B. express himself clearly even when he sees signs of understanding
 C. notice listener's signs of understanding
 D. look directly into his listener's eyes
46. By Train the editor in your head, the speakers are advised _____.
 A. to get themselves trained by a good editor
 B. to discuss problems with their husbands or wives
 C. to express themselves in long but simple sentences
 D. to make sure each sentence has only one meaning
47. In the last paragraph, the words "you're on the same page" mean that _____.
 A. you're following the speaker closely
 B. you're reading the same page as the speaker does
 C. you should know which page the speaker refers to
 D. your story is written on the same page as the speaker's

Passage Four

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

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

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

48. In the past, news was _____.
 A. sent by telegraph B. sent by letter
 C. passed from one person to another D. sent by telephone
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
C. at the supermarket
53. Mrs. Edwards _____.
A. is always very lucky
C. hoped to get free shopping
54. Mrs. Edwards went back to the supermarket quickly because she had to _____.
A. buy another thing
C. pay for her shopping
55. Mrs. Edwards must have been _____.
A. pleased
C. proud
- B. from the manager
D. from the newspaper
- B. had no friends
D. gets disappointed easily
- B. talk to the manager
D. find her shopping
- B. delighted
D. disappointed

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。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

- 6.【答案】D
【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:他把那个孩子盯得不敢吱声。glance 扫视;observe 与 watch 是及物动词,不与 at 搭配;从句子的意思来讲,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:我正要去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进行下去的表示,而并不代表他真正理解你所说的话,所以说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.

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(五)

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

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	统分人签字
分 数								

第 I 卷 (选择题,共 125 分)

得 分	评卷人

I . Phonetics(5 points)

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. A. tie | B. lie | C. field | D. die |
| 2. A. sincere | B. there | C. mere | D. here |
| 3. A. car | B. far | C. war | D. star |
| 4. A. plays | B. days | C. says | D. pays |
| 5. A. wall | B. shall | C. fall | D. call |

得 分	评卷人

II . Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

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

6. Does everyone on earth have an equal right _____ an equal share of its resources?
A. by B. at C. to D. over
7. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. gives B. grants C. entitles D. credits
8. You _____ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks.
A. needn't have seen B. must have seen
C. might have seen D. can't have seen

9. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but _____ the police.

A. called in B. calling in C. call in D. to call in

10. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.

A. attracted B. absorbed C. drawn D. concentrated

11. I haven't decided which hotel _____.

A. to stay B. is to stay at C. to stay at D. is for staying

12. It was not until midnight _____ they reached the campsite.

A. when B. that C. while D. as

13. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.

A. were not played B. not to play C. not be played D. did not play

14. Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window.

A. vision B. look C. picture D. view

15. Make a note of it _____ you should forget it.

A. so B. to C. how D. lest

16. Many children, _____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.

A. of them B. whose C. their D. with whom

17. The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.

A. count on B. count in C. count up D. count out

18. The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.

A. neither B. so C. either D. both

19. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came _____ view.

A. from B. in C. before D. into

20. They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.

A. fruitful B. beneficial C. valuable D. effective

得 分	评卷人

III . Cloze (30 points)

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

We were late as usual. My husband had 21 watering the flowers in the garden by himself, and when he discovered that he couldn't manage, he asked me for 22 at the last moment. So now we had only one hour to get to the airport. Luckily, there were not many cars 23 buses on the road and we were 24 to get there just in time. We checked in and went straight to a big hall to wait for our flight to be called. We waited and waited 25 no announcement was made. We asked for 26 and the girl there told us the plane hadn't even arrived yet. In the end, there came an announcement telling us that those 27 for flight No. 108 could get a free meal voucher 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.

40. Many people don't know that _____.
A. twins understand each other very well
B. twins are slow to learn to talk
C. twins are unlikely to do less well at school than other children
D. there exists more communication between twins
41. What's the reason for twins to be at a disadvantage in their intellectual development?
A. They can only understand their own private language.
B. They communicate with outsiders less than non-twins.
C. There is little stimulation for them.
D. Adults don't like to talk with them.
42. The author probably feels that twins' problem _____.
A. can not be solved because solution is very cruel
B. can be solved because twins will be separated
C. can not be solved unless the twins are forced to live in an ordinary environment
D. can be solved if the adults communicate with them more often
43. The writer mentions all of the items listed below EXCEPT _____.
A. twins can help each other
B. twins share each other's emotion
C. twins are able to understand each other in a private language
D. twins communicate less with their parents

Passage Three

The intelligence test used most often today are based on the work of a Frenchman, Alfred Binet. In 1905, Binet was asked by the French Ministry of Education to develop a way to identify those children in French schools who were too "mentally deficient (不足的)" to benefit from ordinary schooling and who needed special education. The tests had to distinguish those who were merely behind in school from those who were actually mentally deficient.

The items that Binet and his colleague Theophile Simon included on the test were chosen on the basis of their ideas about intelligence. Binet and Simon believed intelligence includes such abilities as understanding the meaning of words; solving problems, and making commonsense judgements. Two other important assumptions also shaped Binet's and Simon's work: (1) that children with more intelligence will do better in school and (2) that older children have a greater ability than younger children.

Binet's first test consisted of thirty tasks. They were simple things most children learn as a result of their everyday experiences. The tasks were arranged in groups, according to age. Binet decided which tasks were appropriate for a given age group by giving them first to a large number of children of different ages. If more than half of the children of a given age passed a test, it was considered appropriate for that age group.

44. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
A. tell the origin of intelligence tests
B. explain the basic principle of intelligence tests
C. describe the changes in the content of intelligence tests
D. state the development of intelligence tests
45. What was the purpose of the intelligence test designed by Alfred Binet in 1905?
A. To select top students.
B. To know who had received ordinary schooling.
C. To put students in a right order.
D. To make sure who required particular treatment.
46. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Intelligence includes word understanding and problem solving.
B. More intelligent children usually do better in school.
C. The French Ministry of Education was charged with the development of first intelligence tests.
D. Intelligence is related with age.
47. How did Binet decide which task to include on his first test?
A. He first worked out thirty tasks for mentally deficient children.
B. He first gave all the tasks to many children both younger and older.
C. He first gave the tasks to many children he thought appropriate.
D. He first gave some of the tasks to different groups of children.

Passage Four

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (文字的) style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and rude.

48. The origin of language _____.
A. is a legend handed down from the past
B. is reflected in sounds and letters
C. dates back to the prehistoric period
D. is a problem not yet solved
49. One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions 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 B. he graduated from Stanford
C. made friends with his teachers D. met some good teachers in his life
54. Among his teachers, _____ left him a very deep impression.
A. the university teacher B. the high school teacher
C. Ed Ricketts D. the first two teachers
55. The author hoped that his son _____.
A. may be lucky to meet a good teacher B. may study in school for fifteen years
C. can read many books D. may study science and math

得分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

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

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. I'll say I did | B. Wonderful |
| C. Yes, it was | D. That's a good idea |
| E. You'd better buy some fruit and sandwiches | |
| F. What kind of fruit do you like | G. How about 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。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

- 6.【答案】C
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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. 使某人有资格……;credit 相信,信任。
- 8.【答案】D
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】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
【考点点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处表示被动,故用过去分词形式,可排除 A、C 两项;根据句意,可排除 D 项。故选 B。

32. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】由于飞机起飞和着陆时引起的噪音,使他们度过了糟糕的(bad)一晚。
33. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】语法结构题。
【应试指导】what 在从句中作主语,符合题意。
34. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处表示所有别的“乘客”都被叫醒了。passenger 乘客。
35. 【答案】D
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】此处表示“由于某种原因我们被忘记了”。forget 忘记。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】A
【考情点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导]“hibernation”既然是一个“seasonal practice(季节性的做法)”,那它可能跟季节有关,即它可能仅发生在特定的季节。只有 A 项符合题意,故选 A。
37. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导]由第二段最后一句“Some Scientists...animals release a chemical that starts them hibernating.”可知,C 项符合题意,故选 C。
38. 【答案】C
【考情点拨】词语理解题。
【应试指导]第一段倒数第二句是对“hibernation”的解释,即“hibernation”是冬天气温太低时动物所采取的通过睡眠的方式过冬的一种方法,C 项符合题意,故选 C。
39. 【答案】C
【考情点拨]主旨大意题。
【应试指导]文章首段引出讨论的对象“hibernation”,接着最后几段论述科学家对“hibernation”的疑惑之处,故全文主要讲的是科学家对“hibernation”的不解之处。故选 C。
40. 【答案】B
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]文章第二段指出,很多人还不知道,由于双胞胎与其他人交际少,导致一对四岁的双胞胎的语言能力明显落后。故选 B。
41. 【答案】B
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]文章第三段第一句指出,双胞胎之间交际太多,而与其他人交际过少,这使他们智力发展中存在很大的不足。
42. 【答案】C
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]文章最后一句的意思是,解决双胞胎智力发展问题的唯一方法是将双胞胎分开培养和教育。故 C 项符合题意。
43. 【答案】A
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]作者在文中提到了双胞胎可以拥有相同的情感,互相理解,与他人交流较少,而没有提及双胞胎之间可以互相帮助。故选 A。
44. 【答案】A
【考情点拨]主旨大意题。
【应试指导]本文讲述了法国人 Alfred Binet 开始进行智力测试的过程,其目的是告诉我们智力测试的起源。
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]由第二段可知,A、B、D 三项正确。文章第一段第二句提到,法国教育部要求 Alfred Binet 开发一种方法确定哪些学生智力不足,需要特殊教育,而没有提到法国教育部负责完成此项工作。

47. 【答案】B
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]文章最后一段倒数第二句指出,Binet 通过将事先设计好的全部测试题发给不同年龄的学生以确定哪些测试题对某年龄段的学生适合。B 项符合题意,故选 B。
48. 【答案】D
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]文章第一段第一句指出,我们还不知道人们第一次是怎样创造单词的,换句话说,语言的来源仍是个谜(the origin of language is a mystery),还没有得到解决。故选 D。
49. 【答案】C
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]文章第一段第二句指出,人们创造某些声音来表达自己的思想感情、行动和事物,目的是他们可以互相交流。故选 C。
50. 【答案】C
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]文章第一段讲到,人类起初用某种声音进行交流,后来才有了字母,字母结合起来可以代表声音,也可以写下来。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
【考情点拨]推理判断题。
【应试指导]由文章第二段第一句“The power of words, then, lies in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds.”可知,words 的魅力在于它的描述功能(representative function)。
52. 【答案】B
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]从文章第一段第三句“Learning to read is probably the most difficult and revolutionary thing...”可知,读是最难的。B 项为正确答案。
53. 【答案】D
【考情点拨]事实细节题。
【应试指导]从文章第一段第五句“Three real teachers in 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
【考情点拨]推理判断题。
【应试指导]从文章第三段开头“I shall speak only of my first teacher because in addition to the other things, she brought discovery.”可以推出,“my first teacher”(中学里教理化和数学的老师)给作者留下很深的印象。B 项为正确答案。
55. 【答案】A
【考情点拨]推理判断题。
【应试指导]从文章最后一段“...somewhere in the dusty dark a magic may happen that will light up the years...”可以推断,作者希望儿子在 15 年的上学苦役中能够幸运地遇到好老师(may be lucky to meet a good teacher)。A 项为正确答案。
- V. Daily Conversation
56. 【答案】B
57. 【答案】D
58. 【答案】E
59. 【答案】F
60. 【答案】G
- VI. Writing
61. [参考范文]

December 16, 2012

Dear Allen,

We are having all classmates for dinner at 4 p. m. next Sunday (December 23) at the hotel. There will be a big reunion. Would it be possible for you to join in it at your convenience? I hope that you will feel it worthwhile to accept this invitation. We haven't seen each other for a long time and we are all anxious to have you with us.

We shall be very much pleased if we receive word of your acceptance in the near future, so that we can make good arrangements in time.

Yours,
Lucy