

2022 年成人高考专科起点升本科

《英语》复习资料

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## 全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

## 英语全真模拟试卷(一)

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 blacking the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

- |                     |                 |                 |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.A. <u>fear</u>    | B. <u>dear</u>  | C. <u>clear</u> | D. <u>bear</u> |
| 2.A. <u>teacher</u> | B. <u>meat</u>  | C. <u>cheap</u> | D. <u>head</u> |
| 3.A. <u>care</u>    | B. <u>share</u> | C. <u>dare</u>  | D. <u>are</u>  |
| 4.A. <u>day</u>     | B. <u>way</u>   | C. <u>glad</u>  | D. <u>late</u> |
| 5.A.met             | B.get           | C.he            | D.let          |

得分	评卷人

## **II .Vocabulary and Structure ( 15 points )**

**Directions:** There are 15 incomplete sentence 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

- A.I had not realized what you intended      B.Had I not realized what you intended  
 C.I had realized what you intended      D.Had I realized what you intended
- 12.If only \_\_\_\_\_ the violin in the middle of the night,she'd be an ideal guest.  
 A.played      B.would play      C.didn't play      D.wouldn't play
- 13.“Would you be \_\_\_\_\_ do it for me, please?”  
 “Of course , with pleasure.”  
 A.kind enough      B.as kind to      C.so kind as to      D.so kind to
- 14.I can't thank you \_\_\_\_\_ much for your kindness,because without your help I can't have succeeded in the exam.  
 A.too      B.very      C.quite      D.that
- 15.No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ than it began to rain.  
 A.they had reached home      B.reached home they had  
 C.had they reached home      D.did they reach home
- 16.Our maths teacher is a man whom everyone looks \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A.up      B.up to      C.on      D.in
- 17.He made a proposal that the problem \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.  
 A.discuss      B.be discussed  
 C.will be discussed      D.would be discussed
- 18.He will get everything ready \_\_\_\_\_ three days.  
 A.after      B.for      C.in      D.since
- 19.That job is quite difficult.I can understand why you have \_\_\_\_\_ so many problems.  
 A.run for      B.run over      C.run off      D.run into
- 20.The boy showed complete \_\_\_\_\_ of his parents' advice.  
 A.ignorance      B.disregard      C.neglect      D.avoidance

得分	评卷人

### III.Cloze ( 20 points)

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

The cost is going up for just about everything, and college tuition is no exception.According to a nationwide survey 21 by the College Board's Scholarship Service, 22 at most American universities will be 23 of 9 percent higher this year over last.

The biggest increase will occur at private colleges.Public colleges, heavily subsidized by tax funds, will also 24 their tuition, but the increase will be a few percentage points 25 than their privately sponsored neighbors.

As a follow-up, the United Press International did their own study 26 Massachusetts Institute of Technology.At M.I.T.advisors recommended that students have \$ 8,900 27 for one year's expenses, including \$ 5,300 for tuition, \$ 2,685 for room and 28, \$ 630 for personal expenses, and \$ 285 for books and supplies.Ten years ago the tuition was only \$ 2,150.To 29 that another way, the cost has climbed 150 percent in the last 30.

- |             |                               |                 |              |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (      )21. | A.published    B.declared     | C.written       | D.quoted     |
| (      )22. | A.expense    B.tuition        | C.pay           | D.fine       |
| (      )23. | A.at this rate    B.above all | C.on an average | D.by way of  |
| (      )24. | A.decrease    B.reduce        | C.lower         | D.increase   |
| (      )25. | A.higher    B.lower           | C.larger        | D.smaller    |
| (      )26. | A.at    B.for                 | C.profitable    | D.as         |
| (      )27. | A.responsible    B.avoidable  | C.profitable    | D.available  |
| (      )28. | A.dining    B.fare            | C.clothing      | D.board      |
| (      )29. | A.read    B.write             | C.put           | D.illustrate |
| (      )30. | A.year    B.week              | C.decade        | D.month      |

得分	评卷人

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

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

##### Passage One

Lisa is a good example of a student in shock. She is an attractive, intelligent twenty-year-old college junior at a state university. She was a straight-A student in high school and a member of basketball and volleyball teams there. Now, only three years later, Lisa is miserable. She has changed her major four times and is forced to hold down two part-time jobs in order to pay her tuition(学费). She suffers from sleeping and eating disorders and has no close friends. Sometimes she bursts out crying for no apparent reasons.

What is happening to Lisa happens to millions of college students each year. As a result, about one quarter of the student population at any time will suffer from symptoms(症状) of depression. Of that group, almost half will experience depression intense enough to call for professional help. But many reject that idea, because they don't want people to think there's something wrong with them.

There are three reasons today's students are suffering more than in earlier generations. First is a weakening family support structure. Today, with high divorce rates and many parents experiencing their own psychological difficulties, the traditional family is not always available for guidance and support.

Another problem is financial pressure. In the last decade tuition costs have skyrocketed — up about sixty-six percent at public colleges and ninety percent at private schools. At the same time there has been a cutback in federal aid to students. College loans are now much harder to obtain. Consequently, most students must work at least part-time.

A final cause of student shock is the large selection of majors available. Because of the multitude (众多) and difficulty of choosing a major, college can prove a time of great indecision. Many students switch majors. As a result, it is becoming commonplace to take five or six years to get a degree. It can be depressing for students to be faced with the added tuition costs.

31. What's the main idea of the text?

- A.Going to college is a depressing experience for many students.

- B.Lisa has not enjoyed college because her life has been filled with stress.  
C.Stress-related problems are increasing on college campuses.  
D.Colleges should increase their counseling services.

32. Today's students are suffering more than in earlier generations because of \_\_\_\_\_

A.a weakening family support structure  
B.financial pressure  
C.the large selection of majors available  
D.both A ,B and C

33. The author implies that some students who suffer from extreme depression \_\_\_\_\_

A.should drop out of college  
B.have never done well in school  
C.can always handle it on their own  
D.are unwilling to get professional help

34. Students who change majors have to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.suffers from sleeping and eating disorders  
B.obtain college loans  
C.be supported by their families  
D.pay extra tuition costs

35. The author supports his point that college life has become more difficult for students with \_\_\_\_\_.

A.quotations from experts B.statistics and reasons  
C.research reports D.personal experiences

## Passage Two

Your mind like your body is a thing where the powers are developed by effort. This is a principal use, as I see it, of hard work in studies. Unless you train your body you can't be a good sportsman, and unless you train your mind you can't be much of a scholar. The four miles a boatman covers at top speed is in itself nothing to the good, but the physical capacity to hold out over the distance is thought to be of some value. So a good part of what you learn by hard study may not be retained forever, and may not seem to be of much final value, but your mind is a better and more powerful instrument because you have learned it. "Knowledge is power," but still more the ability of acquiring and using knowledge is power. If you have a trained and powerful mind, you are bound to have stored it with something, its value is more in what it can do, what it can grasp and use, than in what it contains; and if it were possible, as it is not, to come out of college with a trained mind and nothing useful in it, you would still be ahead, and still, in a manner, educated.

36. The title that best expresses the main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Knowledge Is Power  
B. How to Retain and Use Knowledge  
C. Physical and Mental Efforts  
D. The Trained Mind Is What One Needs

37. In his example the author tells his readers that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is important to build up one's physical capacity

- B.it is no good having much physical training  
C.it is more important to know one's capacity than to win the race  
D.it is important to have physical training while one trains his mind
- 38.The author emphasizes that many of the facts you acquire by hard study \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.deal with rules of health  
B.will be forgotten  
C.are of no value  
D.will be very useful
- 39.The man leaving college with a trained mind \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.is certain to succeed  
B.is successful in his studies  
C.is considered an educated person  
D.can grasp any problem
- 40.After reading this passage, one gets to know that the author is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.praising the college education  
B.helping change the college education  
C.giving his advice to the college education  
D.criticizing the college education

### Passage Three

It would be difficult to have a society like ours without public goods such as defense, transportation, and other services.

A public good is one that a person can use without reducing the use of it for another person. One of the best examples of a public good is national defense. One person can benefit from our national defense without reducing another person's benefits. In fact, it is difficult to keep any person in our society from enjoying the benefits of national defense.

The market system does not work well in producing public goods. This is because a person who refuses to pay for a public good cannot be kept from using it. Suppose that the neighbors in a high crime area decide to hire a police force. Each neighbor, except Mrs. Smith, agrees to pay \$ 100 a year for it. Mrs. Smith refuses to pay because she knows that if all the others pay the \$ 100, the police will guard the area anyway. So Mrs. Smith can enjoy the services of the police force without paying \$ 100.

The market system has no way to deal with this type of problem. For this reason, we cannot ask each person to make a direct payment in the form of product price. Therefore, we collect money for public goods by using taxes.

41. According to the passage, public goods are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) services enjoyed by all people                      B) what we can buy and sell in public  
C) products that we make for national defense    D) taxes paid by the people involved
42. The writer gives the example of national defense in paragraph 2 in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there will be no safety if there is no national defense  
B) all the people should be responsible for national defense  
C) a public good is a shared benefit for the whole society  
D) some public goods are more important than others

43. The person who does not pay for a public good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) keeps himself from using its benefits      B) cannot enjoy its benefits at any time  
C) fails to keep its benefits from being used      D) enjoys its benefits all the same
44. In the third paragraph the author explains \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) what role the market system plays in producing public goods  
B) how weak the market system is in producing public goods  
C) why some people refuse to pay for public goods  
D) what we can do to make use of the market system
45. From the passage we learn that the purpose of collecting taxes is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) ensure the continuous supply of public goods  
B) reduce the difference between the rich and the poor  
C) get extra money to support public goods  
D) remind people of their duty

#### **Passage Four**

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away—straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared (红外线) scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide (杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pest (害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-code map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States", says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

46. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sprayed with pesticides      B. in poor physical condition  
C. facing an infrared scanner      D. exposed to excessive sun rays
47. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. locate the problem areas      B. draw a color-coded map  
C. measure the size of the affected area      D. estimate the damage to the crops
48. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.transforming poisoned rain                    B.consulting infrared scanning experts  
C.resorting to spot-spraying                D.detecting crop problems at an early date
- 49.The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.the lack of official support                    B.its high cost  
C.its failure to help increase production      D.the lack of financial support
- 50.Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops  
B.the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce  
C.the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture  
D.full support from agricultural experts

### Passage Five

Reading is the key to school success and it takes practice. A child learns to walk by practicing until he no longer has to think about how to put one foot in front of the other. A great athletes practices until he can play quickly, accurately, without thinking. Tennis players call that “being in the zone”. Educators call it “automatically”.

A child learns to read by sounding out the letters and decoding the words. With practice, he stumbles less and less. Then automatically, he doesn’t have to think about the meanings of the words, so he can concentrate on the meaning of the text.

It can begin as early as first grade. In a recent study of children in Illinois schools, Alan Rossman of Northwestern University found automatic readers in the first grade who were reading almost three times as fast as the other children and scoring twice as high on comprehension tests.

“It’s not I.Q. but the amount of time a child spends reading that is the key to automaticity,” according to Rossman. You can test your child by giving him a paragraph or two to read aloud—something unfamiliar but appropriate to his age. If he reads aloud with expression, with a sense of the meaning of the sentences, he probably is an automatic reader. If he reads haltingly, one word at a time, without expression or meaning, he needs more practice.

51. We can learn from the first paragraph \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) what we should do to learn to walk            B) what automaticity is  
C) when a child begins to learn to walk        D) how we train an athlete
52. According to the second paragraph, a child can read automatically when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he can sound out the letters  
B) he begins to understand the meanings of the words  
C) he stumbles less and less  
D) he doesn’t have to think about the meanings of the words
53. Alan Rossman’s study shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the automatic reader can read faster and score higher than other readers  
B) the more difficult the reading passage, the faster the automatic reader can read  
C) the first grade students can read three times faster than those in higher grades  
D) no one can read faster than the first grade students
54. What is more important for one to become an automatic reader?

- A) The amount of time he spends.  
 C) The lower I. Q.  
 D) The ways in which he practices reading.
55. What should parents choose to test the automaticity of their child?  
 A) The story the child is familiar most.  
 C) The paragraph new and fit to him.  
 B) The passage full of new words.  
 D) The sentences he has not studied.

得分	评卷人

#### V. Daily Conversation (10 points)

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

- |                                     |                                    |                     |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| A.I was held up by the traffic jam. | B.That's a good price.             | C.I think so.       |
| D.If you run, you might catch it.   | E.Thank you very much.             | F.Nobody like this. |
| G.Yes, he will.                     | H.I do some jogging every morning. |                     |

56. Hoe: What do you do for exercise?

David: \_\_\_\_\_

57. Wang: Excuse me, can you tell me when the next bus leaves for the airport?

Woman: It'll leave in 3 minutes. \_\_\_\_\_

58. Boss: Where have you been? It's eight O'clock now.

Rose: I'm sorry. \_\_\_\_\_

59. Jane: Mary bought this dress for 5 dollars, saving 4 dollars.

Amber: \_\_\_\_\_

60. Jack: Do you think Bob will get here on time?

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人

#### VI. Writing (25 points)

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write an Ask for Leaving according to the following instructions given in Chinese. Remember to write the Ask for Leaving in no less than 80 words on the Composition Sheet.

请假人: 赵华

请假对象: 王老师

请假时间: 4月6日—4月12日, 共7天

请假理由: 赵华接到哥哥4月4日的来信, 说父亲病危, 让他马上回去。赵华告诉王老师回校后会及时补上落下的功课, 请老师放心。最后赵华还附上哥哥的来信。

Words for reference: 附在同一封信内的文件 herewith

# 全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

## 英语全真模拟试卷(二)

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 ANSWER SHEET I .

- |                  |                 |                |                   |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1.A. <u>view</u> | B. <u>flew</u>  | C. <u>few</u>  | D. <u>new</u>     |
| 2.A. <u>bake</u> | B. <u>bath</u>  | C. <u>date</u> | D. <u>gate</u>    |
| 3.A. <u>hoof</u> | B. <u>goose</u> | C. <u>root</u> | D. <u>flood</u>   |
| 4.A. <u>bag</u>  | B. <u>add</u>   | C. <u>ache</u> | D. <u>act</u>     |
| 5.A. <u>fate</u> | B. <u>hate</u>  | C. <u>late</u> | D. <u>grammar</u> |

得分	评卷人

### II .Vocabulary and Structure ( 15 points)

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

6. Anyone who wants to can call any timepiece a clock, but technically speaking, only \_\_\_\_\_ one rings out the time actually deserves the name.  
A.whichever      B.whatever      C.whenever      D.wherever
- 7.I think your sister is old enough to know \_\_\_\_\_ to spend all her money on fancy goods.  
A.other than      B.rather than      C.better than      D.more than
8. When travelling, you are advised to take travellers' checks, which provide a secure \_\_\_\_\_ to carrying your money in cash.  
A.substitute      B.selection      C.preference      D.alternative
9. As soon as my new house is finished I shall start \_\_\_\_\_ the garden.  
A.laying up      B.laying in      C.laying out      D.laying down
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ his speech by calling for a vote of thanks for last year's president.  
A.got up      B.wound up      C.stayed up      D.made up
- 11.—I can't see the blackboard very well.  
—Perhaps you need \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.examining your eyes      B.to be examined your eyes

- C.to have examined your eyes                              D.to have your eyes examined

12.“Would you like some more chicken?”  
“Yes, please, I like chicken very much.”  
“Well, I’m glad you like it. How about some more rice?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_.”

A.How nice.I’d like some more bread                      B.Thanks for your help  
C.No.I’m already too full                                D.Many thanks, but I can’t have any more

13.My brother \_\_\_\_\_ down while he \_\_\_\_\_ his bicycle and hurt himself.  
A.fell, was riding    B.fell, were riding  
C.had fallen, rode                                         D.had fallen, was riding

14.“Sorry I forgot to post the letter for you.”  
“\_\_\_\_\_.I’ll post it myself tonight.”

A.Never mind    B.No matter    C.That’s good    D.Not care

15.“Pass Rose and Kate some bread.”  
“\_\_\_\_\_.”

A.Here you are    B.All right    C.That’s good    D.Thanks

16.—Nice to see you.I \_\_\_\_\_ you for a long time.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ in Berlin.I’ve just got back.

A.didn’t see, am    B.wasn’t seeing, am  
C.hadn’t see, have been                                D.haven’t seen, was

17.The \_\_\_\_\_ garden looks very beautiful.  
A.newly build    B.new build    C.newly built    D.newly building

18.\_\_\_\_\_ would you solve the problem if this method failed?  
A.What else    B.How else    C.How little    D.How else

19.\_\_\_\_\_ do you change the cell for your watch?  
A.How many    B.How often    C.How little    D.How soon

20.The book is \_\_\_\_\_ to be put into that envelope.You need a bigger one.  
A.big enough    B.too big    C.very big    D.so big

得分	评卷人

### **III.Cloze ( 20 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

Football is the most popular sport in the fall in the United States. The game originated as a (an) 21 sport more than seventy-five years ago. It is still played by almost every college and university in the country, and the football stadiums of some of the largest universities 22 as many as 80,000 people. The game is not the same as European football. There are eleven players in each team, and 23 in padded uniforms because the game is rough and injuries are likely to occur. The 24 of the game is to carry or throw from one person to another the ball across the opponent's goal, or scoring line. He 25 has not attended a large college football game has missed one of the most colorful as-

pects of American college life. 26 the two halves of the game, the playing field if taken over by the bands (乐队) of the rival institutions, 27 take turns doing intricate marches and executing interesting formations. The student spectators are led in cheering for their team by trained, uniformed student cheerleaders, 28 are pretty girls. Outstanding high school football players are usually encouraged to come to a college and university 29 offers of scholarships and free room and board. Football is so popular and the urge to win is so keen, that many colleges actively 30 outstanding players for their student body. Attendance at football games is so large that it is not unheard of for a college or university to finance its entire athletic program from ticket sales.

- |                      |                |                |                |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ( )21.A.outdoor      | B.worldwide    | C.college      | D.unpopular    |
| ( )22.A.sit          | B.seat         | C.are sat      | D.are seated   |
| ( )23.A.dressed      | B.are dressed  | C.wear         | D.are worn     |
| ( )24.A.object       | B.purpose      | C.result       | D.procedure    |
| ( )25.A.perhaps      | B.probably     | C.who          | D.may          |
| ( )26.A.During       | B.As for       | C.Between      | D.At           |
| ( )27.A.and          | B./            | C.which        | D.they         |
| ( )28.A.many of them | B.many of whom | C.each of them | D.each of whom |
| ( )29.A.by           | B.and          | C.with         | D.for          |
| ( )30.A.demand       | B.ask          | C.press        | D.seek         |

得分	评卷人

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

**Directions:** There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

##### Passage One

Early this year, Captain Startup was flying an aeroplane over New Zealand. There was a television camera crew on board. Suddenly, out in the night sky, a bright sphere came into view. Everyone on board saw it and everyone thought, "UFO"—Unidentified Flying Object. Many people believe that a UFO is a visiting craft from outer space. The camera crew went into action and started filming. That week people all over the world saw the film of this mysterious light on their television screens. Someone described the object as "a shining ping-pong ball". What was it? Was it a spaceship full of visitors from another planet? The Captain and the film crew believed it was. Other observers had many different explanations. Some say it was Venus. Some say it was just a trick of light. The people on the aeroplane were not the only ones who saw the "UFO". An air traffic controller also saw it on his radar screen. When a reporter asked him if he believed in UFOs, he said, "I don't know what they are, but I've got an open mind on them." Like many scientists, he thought that a flock of birds caused dots on his radar screen when the UFO appeared.

Most astronomers now believe that what these people saw was almost certainly the planet Venus. At that time of year it is very bright and easy to see. And from a moving aeroplane it can appear to be moving fast. So far there is no proof that UFOs or spaceships from other planets do exist.

## Passage Two

The flying fox is not a fox at all. It is an extra large bat that has got a fox's head, and that feeds on fruit instead of insects. Like all bats, flying foxes hang themselves by their toes when it rests, and travel in great crowds when out flying. A group will live in one spot for years. Sometimes several hundreds of them occupy (占据) a single tree. As they return to the tree toward sunrise, they quarrel among themselves and fight for the best places until long after daylight.

Flying foxes have babies once a year, giving birth to only one at a time. At first the mother has to carry the baby on her breast wherever she goes. Later she leaves it hanging up, and brings back food for it to eat. Sometimes a baby falls down to the ground and squeaks (尖叫) for help. Then the older ones swoop (俯冲) down and try to pick it up. If they fail to do so, it will die. Often hundreds of dead baby bats can be found lying on the ground at the foot of a tree.

39. Flying foxes have fights \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.to occupy the best resting places
- C.to protect their homes from outsiders

- B.only when it is dark
- D.when there is not enough food

40. How do flying foxes care for the young ones?

- A.They only care for their own babies.
- C.They help when a baby bat is in danger.
- D.They often leave home and forget their young.

- B.They share the feeding of their young.

### Passage Three

A college education is an investment in the future. But it can be a costly investment. The College Board estimates that the costs at four-year public college in the United States increased ten percent this past school year. That was less than the thirteen percent increase the year before, but still much higher than the inflation rate. Public colleges and universities still cost a lot less than private ones.

Financial aid often helps. But financial advisers tell parents to start college savings plans when their child is still very young.

All fifty states and the District of Columbia offer what are called five-twenty-nine plans. These plans are named after the part of the federal tax law that created them 1996. States use private investment companies to operate most programs.

Every state has its own rules governing five-twenty-nine plans. Some of the plans are free of state taxes. And all are free of federal taxes. However, the government could start to tax withdrawals in 2011 if Congress does not change the law.

Five-twenty-nine plans include investment accounts that increase or decrease in value with the investments they contain. Families must decide how aggressively they want to put money into stocks, bonds or other investments.

Another kind of five-twenty-nine plans begin to pay for their child's education long before their child starts college. This kind of savings program is called a prepaid tuition plan. The money goes into an account to pay for an education at a public college or university in the family's home state.

41. Financial aid can help parents support their children's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) business plans      B) traveling abroad      C) future life      D) college education

42. Five-twenty-nine plans are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) financial aids for families      B) governed by every state
- C) tax laws created in 1996      D) plans offered by private investment companies

43. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) Five-twenty-nine plans are free of state taxes.
- B) Five-twenty-nine plans include risky investment accounts.
- C) Five-twenty-nine plans are named after the part of the federal tax law.
- D) Five-twenty-nine plans are free of federal taxes.

44. A prepaid tuition plan \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) allows parents to open a bank account in advance
- B) allows children to go to college at an early age
- C) can save parents a big sum of money
- D) allows parents to pay for their children's education before starting college

45. From the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) parents' education investment is free of federal taxes in America  
B) public schools are more popular than private ones in U. S. A.  
C) all the families in U. S. A. put money into stocks, bonds or other investments  
D) every state has its own state laws in U. S. A.

#### Passage Four

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies and other creatures learn to do things because certain acts lead to "rewards"; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological "drives" as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to "reward" the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children's responses in situations where no milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement "switched on" a display of lights-and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result. For instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek's light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would "smile and bubble" when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them, it was the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

46. According to the author, babies learn to do things which \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are directly related to pleasure                      B. will meet their physical needs  
C. will bring them a feeling of success              D. will satisfy their curiosity
47. Papusek noticed in his studies that baby \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. would make learned responses when it saw the milk  
B. would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink  
C. would continue the simple movements without being given milk  
D. would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink
48. In Papusek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have the lights turned on                          B. be rewarded with milk  
C. please their parents                                D. be praised
49. The babies would "smile and bubble" at the lights because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the lights were directly related to some basic "drives"  
B. the sight of the lights was interesting

- C.they need not turn back to watch the lights
  - D.they succeeded in “switching on” the lights
50. According to Papousek, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.a basic human desire to understand and control the world
  - B.the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
  - C.their strong desire to solve complex problems
  - D.a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

### Passage Five

Most of the world has stopped the spread of the polio(小儿麻痹症) virus. But the disease is now increasing in some places. The World Health Organization says it may not be able to meet its goal to end polio in 2005.

The W. H. O. says more than one thousand children have been infected in 2005. That is more than two times the number as compared to the same period in 2004.

Polio began to spread in 2003 when immunization(免疫接种) campaigns were stopped for a year in northern Nigeria. As a result, the virus returned to a number of African countries that were free of polio. There are several hundred new cases in Yemen.

Children under age three suffer more than half of all cases of polio. The virus is spread through water and human waste. The virus enters the mouth and invades the nervous system. The W. H. O. says most people who are infected never show signs of polio. But they can spread the virus for several weeks.

The W. H. O. says one out of two hundred infections leads to paralysis that never goes away. Usually the victims lose the ability to move their legs. Some lose control of their breathing muscles and die.

People who recover from polio can suffer additional muscle weakness and other disorders years later. Doctors call it post-polio syndrome(综合征).

There are no cures for polio, but it can be prevented. Indonesia has plans for national immunization campaigns on August thirtieth and September twenty-seventh. The goal is to vaccinate more than twenty-four million children under age five.

51. Why did the polio virus spread to a number of African countries again?
- A) Because immunization campaigns were stopped for a year in northern Nigeria.
  - B) Because the W. H. O. did not help the African countries.
  - C) Because people didn't take the virus seriously.
  - D) Because people were ignorant of the virus.
52. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A) The polio disease is now decreasing in some places.
  - B) Only in 2005 can we end polio.
  - C) Most people in the world are suffering from the polio disease.
  - D) About five hundred children were infected with polio in 2004.
53. We can infer(推断)from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) children under age three are more easily affected with polio
  - B) the virus is rarely spread through water and human waste
  - C) no one died of polio disease
  - D) there are some cures for polio

54. What is the writer's attitude towards polio disease?  
 A) Disappointed.      B) Negative.      C) Positive.      D) Objective.
55. What is the passage mainly about?  
 A) Polio returns to Africa.      B) Polio can be prevented.  
 C) Polio does harm to the whole world.      D) The W. H. O. fears polio.

得分	评卷人

#### V. Daily Conversation ( 10 points)

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

- |                    |                     |   |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| A.That's right.    | B.No problem.       | C.No,I had an appointment at that time. |
| D.At the theatre.  | E.It's a good idea. | F.Thanks, Paul.                         |
| G.It's a pleasure. | H.Wait a minute.    |   |

56.Brad: It's 12 o'clock now.Shall we have something to eat?

Williams:\_\_\_\_\_

57.Mike: Could you return this CD to John when you meet him on Wednesday at the Student Union meeting?

Tom:\_\_\_\_\_

58.Bush: Did you watch the eight o'clock news program last night?

Bill:\_\_\_\_\_

59.Officer: Is your baggage only these two bags, madam?

Passenger:\_\_\_\_\_

60.Tim: Thank you very much for your help.

Sam:\_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人

#### VI. Writing ( 25 points)

**Directions:**

This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a E-mail according to the following information in Chinese. Remember to write the Notice on the Composition Sheet.

说明:假定你是 Hongxia Trading Company 的雇员王东,给客户 Mr.Baker 发一封电子邮件。内容如下:

1. 欢迎他来福州;
2. 告诉他已在东方宾馆为他预定了房间;
3. 告诉他从国际机场到达东方宾馆大约 20 公里左右,可以乘坐出租车或机场大巴;
4. 建议他第二天来你的办公室洽谈业务;
5. 如需帮助,请电话联系。

*Words for Reference*

机场大巴 shuttle bus

An E-mail 电子邮件

# 全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

## 英语全真模拟试卷(三)

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 ANSWER SHEET I .

- |                   |                            |                 |                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1.A. <u>lift</u>  | B. <u>light</u>            | C. <u>high</u>  | D. <u>flight</u> |
| 2.A. <u>fear</u>  | B. <u>hear</u>             | C. <u>heart</u> | D. <u>dear</u>   |
| 3.A. <u>case</u>  | B. <u>fast</u>             | C. <u>last</u>  | D. <u>past</u>   |
| 4.A. <u>wide</u>  | B. <u>width</u>            | C. <u>kite</u>  | D. <u>site</u>   |
| 5.A. <u>guard</u> | B. <u>knowle<u>dge</u></u> | C. <u>egg</u>   | D. <u>big</u>    |

得分	评卷人

### II .Vocabulary and Structure ( 15 points )

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

- 6.—Cars moved very slowly in the 1920's.  
—Yes, but they \_\_\_\_\_ move more quickly than in 1910.  
A.were to                    B.did                    C.will                    D.can
- 7.She felt \_\_\_\_\_ to have to give in to such a man.  
A.shameless                B.shameful                C.shame                D.ashamed
- 8.All students \_\_\_\_\_ a loud laugh when professor Henry Mitchel told them the joke.  
A.let off                    B.let down                C.let out                D.let up
- 9.Braille, the universally accepted \_\_\_\_\_ of writing used by blind persons, consists of sixty-three characters.  
A.catalog                    B.system                    C.pattern                D.scheme
- 10.They are considering \_\_\_\_\_ before the prices go up.  
A.of buying the house                    B.with buying the house  
C.buying the house                        D.to buy the house
- 11.Of the two toys, the child chose \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.the less expensive one                B.one most expensive

得分	评卷人

### **III.Cloze ( 20 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

The appeal of the world of work is first its freedom. The child is compelled to go to school; he is 21 of authority. As he grows up, he sees what it is to be free of school and to be able to choose his job and change it if he doesn't like it. The boys and girls, 22 he has long observed, revisit school utterly changed and apparently mature. Suddenly teachers seem as out of date as his parents and the authority of school a ridiculous thing. At the moment the adult world may appear 23 the school world that the desire to enter it cannot be satisfied by exercises in school books. This may not be the 24 but it is a necessary part of growing up, for every man and woman must come sooner or later to the point of saying "Really, I've had enough of being taught; I must 25". Some young people come to this decision sooner than they ought. Yet in a way this is not a bad frame of mind to be in 26 leaving school. At work, the young man makes one of the first great acceptances of life—he accepts the discipline of the material or the process he is working with. He sees the point of it and in doing so 27 life. The work process constitutes a reality in some sense superior to that of school, and this is why he so often longs to get to grips with it. Nothing done in school imposes its will in 28 the same way; if the maths master is ill one can get on with something else. But even the boy delivering

papers, 29 the driver taking out his bus, discovers that one cannot put it off because there is snow on the ground, or the foreman (工头) is easily annoyed, or he himself 30 that morning.

- |         |   |   |
|---------|---|---|
| ( ) 21. | A.under the thumb<br>C.subject to the palm                  | B.below the hands<br>D.in the fingers               |
| ( ) 22. | A.that      B.whom  | C.which      D.what                                 |
| ( ) 23. | A.so much more real than<br>C.so much more actual than      | B.so much realer than<br>D.so far more in fact than |
| ( ) 24. | A.wiser attitude<br>C.wiser of attitudes                    | B.most wise attitude<br>D.wisest of attitudes       |
| ( ) 25. | A.do a real work<br>C.make a proper work                    | B.make a real job<br>D.do a proper job              |
| ( ) 26. | A.at the      B.in  | C.in      D.for the                                 |
| ( ) 27. | A.puts himself to agree with<br>C.goes to an agreement with | B.makes terms to<br>D.comes to terms with           |
| ( ) 28. | A.rather      B.enough                                      | C.even      D.quite                                 |
| ( ) 29. | A.like      B.as  | C.similar than      D.the same that                 |
| ( ) 30. | A.is in a bad mood<br>C.has the bad humour                  | B.has the bad temper<br>D.has lost his mood         |

得分	评卷人

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

**Directions:** There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

##### Passage One

Some of the earliest diamonds known came from India. In the eighteenth century they were found in Brazil, and in 1866, huge deposits were found near Kimberley in South Africa. Though evidence of extensive diamond deposits has recently been found on Siberia, the continent of Africa still produces nearly all the world's supply of these stones.

The most valuable diamonds are large, individual crystals of pure carbon. Less perfect forms are clusters(群) of tiny crystals. Until diamonds are cut and polished, they do not sparkle like those you see on a ring—they just look like small, blue-grey stones.

In a rather crude form, the cutting and polishing of precious stones was an art known to the Ancient Egyptians, and in the Middle Ages it became widespread in north-west Europe. However, a revolutionary change in the methods of cutting and polishing was made in 1476 when Ludwig Van Berquen of Bruges in Belgium invented the use of a swiftly revolving wheel with its edge faced with fine diamond powder.

Diamond itself is the only material hard enough to cut and polish—though recently, high-intensity light beams called lasers have been developed which can bore holes in them.

The trade in diamonds is not only in the valuable jewel stones but also in the industrial dia-

monds. Zaire produces 70% of such stones. They are fixed into the rock drills used in mining and civil engineering. Diamond-faced tools are used for cutting and drilling glass and fine porcelain(瓷料), and for dentists' drills. They are used in watches and other finely balanced instruments. Perhaps you own some diamonds without knowing it—in your wrist watch!

31. Most of the world's diamonds come from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Egypt              B) Africa              C) Europe              D) South America
32. Jewel diamonds are made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) small grey-blue stones              B) fine powder  
C) clusters of crystals              D) large, individual crystals
33. The art of cutting and polishing precious stones remained crude until \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the sixteenth century              B) the fifteenth century  
C) the fourteenth century              D) the Middle Ages
34. Zaire produces \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 70% of precious stones sold              B) 70% of jewel diamonds sold  
C) 70% of industrial diamonds sold              D) 70% of all diamonds sold
35. Industrial diamonds are used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) for cutting and drilling hard materials              B) mainly in watches  
C) mainly for dentists' drills              D) for a wide range of purposes

### Passage Two

In only two decades Asian Americans have become the fastest growing the U.S. minority. As their children began moving up through the nation's schools, it became clear that a new class of academic achievers was emerging. Their achievements are reflected in the nation's best universities, where mathematics, science and engineering departments have taken on a decidedly Asian character. This special liking for mathematics and science is partly explained by the fact that Asian-American students who began their educations abroad arrived in the U.S. with a solid grounding in mathematics but little or no knowledge of English. They are also influenced by the promise of a good job after college. Asians feel they will be judged more objectively. And the return on the investment in education is more immediate in something like engineering than with an arts degree.

Most Asian-American students owe their success to the influence of parents who are determined that their children take full advantage of what the American educational system has to offer. An effective measure of parental attention is homework. Asian parents spend more time with their children than American parents do, and it helps. Many researchers also believe there is something in Asian culture that breeds success, such as ideals that stress family values and emphasize education.

Both explanations for academic success worry Asian Americans because of fears that they feed a typical racial image. Many can remember when Chinese, Japanese and Filipino immigrants were the victims of social isolation. Indeed, it was not until 1952 that laws were laid down giving all Asian immigrants the right to citizenship.

36. While making tremendous achievements at college, Asian-American students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. feel they are mistreated because of limited knowledge of English  
B. are afraid that their academic successes bear a strong Asian character  
C. still worry about unfair treatment in society

- D.generally feel it a shame to have to depend on their parents
- 37.What are the major factors that determine the success of Asian Americans?
- A.A solid foundation in basic mathematics and Asian culture
  - B.Hard work and intelligence
  - C.Hard help and a limited knowledge of English
  - D.Asian culture and the American educational system
- 38.Few Asian-American students major in human sciences mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.their English is not good enough
  - B.they are afraid they might meet with unfair judgment in these areas
  - C.there is a wide difference between Asian and Western cultures
  - D.they know little about American culture and society
- 39.Why do the two “explanations” (Line 1 , Para.3) worry Asian Americans?
- A.They are afraid that they would again be isolated from American society in general
  - B.People would think that Asian students rely on their parents for success
  - C.Asian Americans would be a threat to other minorities
  - D.American academic achievements have taken on too strong an Asian character
- 40.The author’s tone in this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.sympathetic
  - B.doubtful
  - C.critical
  - D.objective

### Passage Three

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child’s acquisition (学会) of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child’s own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality (道德). Also, parents should realize that “example is better than precept”. If they are not sincere and do not practise what they preach (说教), their children may grow confused, and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents’ principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

41. Eagerly watching the child’s acquisition of new skills \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) should be avoided
  - B) is universal among parents
  - C) sets up dangerous states of worry in the child
  - D) will make him lose interest in learning new things

42. In the process of children's learning new skills parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read  
B) should not expect too much of them  
C) should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own  
D) should create as many learning opportunities as possible
43. The second paragraph mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) parents should be strict with their children  
B) parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community  
C) parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone  
D) parents vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation
44. The word "precept" (Line 3, Para. 3) probably means "\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) idea                  B) punishment                  C) behavior                  D) instruction
45. In moral matters, parents should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) observe the rules themselves  
B) be aware of the marked difference between adults and children  
C) forbid things which have no foundation in morality  
D) consistently ensure the security of their children

#### Passage Four

When I began reading *Catch-22*, I thought it was a farcical satire on life in the United States Army Air Force. Later I believed that Mr. Heller's target was modern war and all those who are responsible for waging it. Still later it seemed that he was attacking social organization and anyone who derives power from it. But by the end of the book it had become plain to me that it is—no other phrase will do—the human condition itself which is the object of Mr. Heller's outraged fury and disgust.

A reviewer must always keep an anxious eye on the state of his currency. If he announces too many masterpieces he risks inflation (though it is sometimes forgotten by some of us that the cowardice of perpetual crabbing (挑剔) receives its own kind of punishment). It does not seem many weeks since I was proclaiming that Malcolm Lowry's *Under the Volcano* is one of the great English novels of the century; and not long before that I was urging that attention should be paid to the magnificent and neglected talent of William Gerhardi.

But at the risk of inflation I cannot help writing that *Catch-22* is the greatest satirical work in English since *Erewhon*. For the fact is that all my successive interpretations of this book now seem to have been accurate, even if the earlier ones were also incomplete. The book has an immense and devastating (讽刺的) theme, but this theme is illustrated, as it should be, by means of an observed reality.

I am not suggesting that *Catch-22* is a realistic account of life in the war-time Air Force of America or any other country. The method of satire is to inflate (放大) reality so that all its partially concealed blemishes (缺点) turn into monstrous and apparent deformations. The effect of good satire is to make us laugh with horror. And this means that social and personal evils which are being satirized must have been there, and must be felt by the reader to be there even while he is laughing at the results of the satirist's inflating imagination.

46. The passage seems to be from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a review of a film                  B. a book about the U.S. Air Force  
C. an essay on satire                  D. a review of a book

47. The writer suggests that Catch-22 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a very great English novel      B. an accurate portrayal of life in wartime  
C. an excellent piece of satire      D. the work of a neglected author
48. The underlined part “keep an anxious eye on the state of his currency” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take care not to be over-critical in his writing  
B. watch carefully to see that nobody else takes his job  
C. be careful to ensure that his comments retain their value  
D. be sure that his salary keeps pace with inflation
49. Why does the writer say “at the risk of inflation”?  
A. Because he feels that he might be exaggerating  
B. Because he has recently praised more works than usual  
C. Because he finds it hard to be objective  
D. Because he feels he may not praise the work sufficiently
50. The writer suggests that good satire \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. focuses on the horrors at the human condition  
B. has little or no connection with reality  
C. distorts reality so that it becomes unrecognizable  
D. must be seen to be rooted in reality

### Passage Five

With the invention and development of television, entertainment has grown much more visual in character and its demanding less and less use of the imagination, considered by many to be man’s greatest faculty; but its greatest inadequacy lies in its inability to exercise just those creative powers in men which are called upon and developed in the pursuit of a worthwhile hobby. This lack is not serious while a man is still fully employed in this day-to-day work which itself often gives him opportunities to create rather with their hands or with their minds. At this time he seeks only some form of relaxation in his leisure. There comes a time, however, when he must retire from his occupation on account of age, and it is then that these shallower pastimes, useful enough as a form of relaxation, might cease to satisfy the hitherto (迄今) active man. Today, many elderly people are finding this to be true, and seem constantly to be suffering from a sense of frustration after retirement, which reveals itself in a short temper and slow degeneration (衰退) of health, the two most common symptoms.

51. The writer criticizes visual retirement because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it doesn’t require men’s creative powers  
B) it cannot improve our intelligence and skill  
C) it leads men to slow degeneration in health  
D) it requires men’s creative powers
52. What is regarded as men’s greatest faculty (能力, 官能)?  
A) Entertainment.      B) Character.      C) Hobbies.      D) Imagination.
53. While fully employed, men look for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) visual entertainment that requires imagination in their leisure  
B) opportunities to create either with their hands or with their minds in their leisure  
C) something that will help them relax in their leisure  
D) creative hobbies in their leisure

54. The elderly people find \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) that shallower pastimes can no longer satisfy them
- B) it unnecessary to cultivate creative hobbies in their younger days
- C) retirement unnecessary
- D) relaxation most suitable for their age

55. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) hobbies are more important to the youth than to the elderly people
- B) we should develop worthwhile hobbies when we are young
- C) in ancient time entertainment was more visual in character
- D) hobbies are not important in the health of modern men

得分	评卷人

#### V. Daily Conversation (10 points)

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

- |                                  |                                    |                       |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A.Just follow me, please.        | B.Why don't you buy a new car?     | C.Great idea.         |
| D.Help yourself.                 | E.I'd like to.                     | F.That's a good idea. |
| G.Why don't you call for a taxi? | H.Can you recommend anyone for me? |                       |

56. Frank: Can you show me to my room?

Man: Sure.\_\_\_\_\_

57. Ray: Could you lend me the hammer, Tim?

Tim:\_\_\_\_\_

58. Jack: How can I get to work without a car?

Mary:\_\_\_\_\_

59. Pan:\_\_\_\_\_

Jen: I'd like to, but now I have some financial problem.

60. Jim: I'd like to get a babysitter for this Saturday night.\_\_\_\_\_

Pan: My girlfriend seems to be the right person, and she likes children.

得分	评卷人

#### VI. Writing (25 points)

**说明:假定你是 JKM 公司的 Thomas Black, 刚从巴黎(Paris)出差回来, 请给在巴黎的 Jane Costa 小姐写一封感谢信。**

写信日期:2008 年 12 月 21 日

内容:

1. 感谢她在巴黎期间的热情接待;
2. 告诉她巴黎给你留下了美好的印象, 你非常喜欢法国的……, 参观工厂和学校后学到了很多……;
3. 期待再次与她见面。

**注意:必须包括对收信人的称谓、写信日期、发信人的签名等基本格式。**

# 全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

## 英语全真模拟试卷(四)

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 ANSWER SHEET I .

- |                     |                   |                       |                      |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1.A.sh <u>in</u> e  | B.i <u>r</u> on   | C.li <u>n</u> e       | D.in <u>k</u>        |
| 2.A.pen <u>sion</u> | B.miss <u>ion</u> | C.proc <u>essi</u> on | D.occa <u>si</u> on  |
| 3.A.tou <u>ch</u>   | B.punc <u>h</u>   | C.arch                | D.te <u>ch</u> nique |
| 4.A.fo <u>ot</u>    | B.boot            | C.bloo <u>d</u>       | D.shoo <u>t</u>      |
| 5.A. <u>o</u> ne    | B.son             | C.alon <u>e</u>       | D.front              |

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 ANSWER SHEET I .

- 6.The signal made by the watchman could mean nothing \_\_\_\_\_ than a halt to the advance.  
A.more                    B.better                    C.rather                    D.other
- 7.In 1890 there were many American cities and towns where part of a day ' s school instruction was conducted in languages \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A.more than              B.except                    C.other than              D.except for
- 8.The speaker \_\_\_\_\_ the various factors leading to the present economic crisis.  
A.went after            B.went for                    C.went into                    D.went on
- 9.Dark glasses serve to \_\_\_\_\_ eyes from the glare of the sun.  
A.save                    B.shield                    C.shelter                    D.defend
- 10.Don ' t \_\_\_\_\_ that guy ,he wants to play the game,too.  
A.leave                    B.leave off                C.leave out                    D.leave alone

11. \_\_\_\_\_ haste, \_\_\_\_\_ speed.  
 A. More, less                            B. Much, little  
 C. The more, the less                 D. The much, the little
12. He is not a soldier \_\_\_\_\_ a sailor.  
 A. but                                    B. but for                            C. besides                            D. except
13. "Was it real so?" "Why, I saw it \_\_\_\_\_ my own eyes."  
 A. in                                    B. through                            C. with                                    D. by
14. \_\_\_\_\_ information it is! Just put it into the computer.  
 A. How useful an                    B. What useful                    C. How useful                            D. What a useful
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ to work by bus but now I go to work on foot.  
 A. used to going                    B. used to go                            C. am used to going            D. am used to go
16. Don't smoke until the plane \_\_\_\_\_ off.  
 A. takes                                    B. took                                    C. has taken                            D. had taken
17. Had he come earlier, he \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.  
 A. would meet                            B. shall meet                            C. shall have met                    D. would have meet
18. The questions \_\_\_\_\_ in English.  
 A. answer                                    B. must answer                            C. must be answered                    D. can answer
19. She didn't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. where she gets the book                    B. where would she get the book  
 C. where getting the book                            D. where to get the book
20. She didn't like \_\_\_\_\_ at the poor man.  
 A. he shouted                                    B. his shouting                            C. him to shout                            D. that he should shout

得分	评卷人

### III. Cloze (20 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

A pet is an animal that 21 in your house. Over half the families in North America own pets. The most popular 22 are dogs, fish and birds. Rabbits, hamsters and turtles are also popular. Even some unpopular animals such as frogs, mice and snakes are pets.

People first 23 to keep pets about 12,000 years ago. The first pet was a dog. The dog did not become a pet because people 24 it was cute. It became a pet because it was useful. People used the dog for many things. The dog warned people 25 danger so wild animals didn't attack people. It also ate leftover food. Later, dogs helped people take care 26 cows and sheep on farms.

Cats did not 27 pets for a long time. When the Egyptians first started to grow grain, mice ate

it. The Egyptians were 28 to tame cats.

Today, people keep many 29 of pets. Animals such as canaries, parrots, mice and hamsters live in cages. They need people to bring them food and water and to keep their cages clean. Other animals, such as dogs and cats, need food and water, but they can take care of themselves 30. They are good pets for people because they don't need much care.

- |            |             |                |                |                  |
|------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| (    ) 21. | A.lives     | B.stays        | C.sleeps       | D.plays          |
| (    ) 22. | A.houses    | B.dogs         | C.pets         | D.families       |
| (    ) 23. | A.begin     | B.started      | C.know         | D.hope           |
| (    ) 24. | A.studied   | B.bought       | C.taught       | D.thought        |
| (    ) 25. | A.about     | B.of           | C.on           | D.for            |
| (    ) 26. | A.with      | B.for          | C.in           | D.of             |
| (    ) 27. | A.become    | B.grow         | C.turn         | D.change         |
| (    ) 28. | A.first     | B.firstly      | C.at the first | D.the first      |
| (    ) 29. | A.sort      | B.type         | C.kinds        | D.groups         |
| (    ) 30. | A.many ways | B.in many ways | C.a better way | D.plenty of ways |

得分	评卷人

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

**Directions:** There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

Most Americans don't like to get advice from members of their family. When they need advice, they don't usually ask people they know. Instead many Americans write letters to newspapers and magazines which give advice on many different subjects, including family problems, sex, the use of language, health, cooking, child care, clothes, and how to buy a house or a car.

Most newspapers regularly print letters from readers with problems. Along with the letters there are answers written by people who are supposed to know how to solve such problems. Some of these writers are doctors; others are lawyers or educators. But two of the most famous writers of advice are women without special training for these kinds of work. One of them answers letters addressed to "Dear Abby". The other is addressed as "Dear Ann Landers". Experience is their preparation for giving advice.

There is one writer who hasn't lived long enough to have much experience. She is a girl named Angel Cavaliere, who started writing advice for newspaper readers at the age of ten. Her advice to young readers now appears regularly in the Philadelphia Bulletin in a column called DEAR ANGEL.

31. What are most Americans usually do if they need advice?

- A) They usually ask their family members for it.
- B) They often ask their friends for it.

- C) They usually write to a newspaper or magazine.  
D) They often write to their friends at newspaper.
32. According to passage, what is NOT included in the problems?  
A) How to solve the problem with Father.      B) How to use English.  
C) Where to go for a picnic.      D) How to take care of a young baby.
33. Who will answer the readers' questions?  
A) Doctors.      B) Lawyers or educators.  
C) Dear Abby or Dear Ann Landers.  
D) People who are supposed to know how to solve such problems.
34. According to the passage, two of the most famous writers of advice are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Dear Abby and Dear Angel      B) Dear Ann Landers and Dear Angel  
C) male writers      D) female writers
35. Which is NOT true according to the passage?  
A) Dear Angel is ten years old now.      B) Dear Angel is a girl.  
C) Dear Angel gives advice to young readers.  
D) Dear Angel does not have much experience.

### **Passage Two**

Some years ago industries had more freedom than they have now, and they did not need to be as careful as they must today. They did not need to worry a lot about the safety of the new products that they developed. They did not have to pay much attention to the health and safety of the people who worked for them. Often new products were dangerous for the people who used them; often conditions in the work place had very bad effects on the health of the workers.

Of course sometimes there were real disasters which attracted the attention of governments and which showed need for changes. Also scientists who were doing research into the health of workers sometimes produced information which governments could not ignore. At such times, there were inquiries into the causes of the disaster or the problems. New safety rules were often introduced as a result of these inquiries; however, the new rule; came too late to protect the people who died or who became seriously ill.

Today many governments have special departments which protect customers and workers. In the U.S., for example, there is a department which tests new airplanes and gives warnings about possible problems. It also makes the rules that aircraft producers must follow. Another department controls the foods and drugs that companies sell. A third department looks at the places where people work, and then reports any companies that are breaking laws which protect the health and safety of workers. Of course, new government departments and new laws cannot prevent every accident or illness, but they are having some good results. Our work places are safer and cleaner than before. The planes and cars which we use for travel are better. Producers are thinking more about the safety and health of the people who buy and use their products.

- 36.The main topic of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.conditions in the work place                      B.the freedom of industries in the past  
C.changes in industrial production  
D.the safety and health of workers and customers
- 37.It can be inferred from the passage that in the past.\_\_\_\_\_  
A.workers often got ill because of the poor working conditions  
B.companies were free to put out any products they wanted to  
C.many people were killed by the dangerous products  
D.industries were not as careful in management as they are today
- 38.It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.governments and companies had different opinions about the safety of products  
B.governments paid little attention to the safety of products  
C.government officials often did not listen to scientists  
D.in the past no safety laws were introduced by governments
- 39.Some years ago safety rules \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.were put forward due to scientists' recommendations  
B.came into being as a result of the workers' demand  
C.were introduced because quite a number of people were killed or seriously injured  
D.were effective enough to protect workers and customers
- 40.The special departments protect customers and workers in many ways except by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.testing new products                              B.designing new products  
C.controlling the sale of product                D.inspecting work places

### Passage Three

On July 16, 1960, Jane Goodall, a 26-year-old former secretary from England, began to study the behaviour of chimpanzees in the wild. Until that time, scientists had mostly observed and studied chimpanzees(黑猩猩) in laboratories and zoos. Few scientists had gone to study chimpanzees in the remote areas of Africa where the chimps live. When scientists had studied the chimpanzees in the wild, they hadn't spent long periods of time observing them. Jane Goodall planned to watch chimpanzees in Africa over a ten-year period and see exactly how they behaved. She was not a professional scientist when she started out. Her book, *In the Shadow of Man*, tells how she began her project and what she discovered.

As Goodall said in 1973, "I had no qualifications at all. I was just somebody with a love of animals." Her love of animals drew her to Africa where she met Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey. Leakey was a world-famous scientist who was studying how prehistoric people lived. Since chimpanzees are humans' closest living relatives, Leakey thought prehistoric people might have lived in the same ways that chimps live today. Leakey told Goodall that studying chimps might give clues about the way that early people lived.

Leakey asked Goodall to study the chimps on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Africa. The chimps were very shy and the country was very difficult to travel through. Goodall took on the difficult job of finding and watching the chimpanzees.

41. According to the passage, before she began to study the behavior of chimps, Jane \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) worked in an office
- B) worked in a factory
- C) lived in the wild
- D) observed and studied animals

42. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Scientists usually observed and studied chimps in laboratories and zoos.
- B) Some scientists went to study the chimps in the far away areas of Africa.
- C) Scientists spent quite a long period of time observing chimps in the wild.
- D) Scientists spent rather a short period of time studying chimps in the wild.

43. Jane Goodall wanted to study chimpanzees \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) because her book, In the Shadow of Man, made her to start
- B) because she had no qualifications at all
- C) because she loved animals
- D) because Dr. Leakey wanted her to help him

44. Dr. Leakey studied chimpanzees in Africa because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) he thought that they were the best friends of humans'
- B) he believed that prehistoric people might live a life similar to the life chimps lived now
- C) he loved the animals
- D) the chimpanzees were very shy

45. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) Dr. Leakey studied chimps because he began to love animals
- B) after she met Dr. Leakey, Jane began to study the way that early people lived while observing chimpanzees
- C) the country was very difficult to travel through
- D) Jane worked with Dr. Leakey because she loved him

#### Passage Four

Why is there no risk to the customer when a bank prints the customer's name to his cheques?

When anyone opens a current account at a bank, he is lending the bank money, repayment of which he may demand at any time, either in cash or by drawing a check in favor of another person. Primarily, the bank-customer relationship is that of debtor and creditor—who is which depending on whether the customer's account is in credit or overdrawn. But, in addition to that basically simple concept, the bank and its customer owe a large number of obligations to one another. Many of these obligations can give rise to problems and complications but a bank customer, unlike, say, a buyer of goods, cannot complain that the law is loaded against him.

The bank must obey its customer's instructions, and not those of anyone else. When, for exam-

ple, a customer first opens an account, he instructs the bank to debit (把……记入借方) his account only in respect of checks drawn by himself. He gives the bank specimens of his signature, and there is a very firm rule that the bank has no right or authority to pay out a customer's money on a check on which its customer's signature has been forged. It makes no difference that the forgery may have been a very skillful one; the bank must recognize its customer's signature. For this reason there is no risk to the customer in the practice, adopted day banks, of printing the customer's name on his checks. If this facilitates forgery, it is the bank which will lose, not the customer.

46. When you have a bank account, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.must always be in credit
- B.can't draw any money if you're overdrawn
- C.can draw money without notice
- D.can't pay money to anyone else

47. One of the obligations a bank has to a customer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.is that it can't take instructions from other people
- B.is that it can avoid complications and problems
- C.it must pay money to the customer even if he is seriously overdrawn
- D.it must print the customer's signature

48. The underlined part "the law is loaded against him" in the second paragraph is most likely to mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.the law is not of his interest
- B.the law is unfavorable to him
- C.the law is not in favor of him
- D.the law is not in his honor

49. If someone forged your signature and drew money from your account \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.the bank would always pay money to the forger
- B.the bank wouldn't lose any money
- C.you wouldn't lose any money
- D.you wouldn't lose your money

50. Which of these statements is true?

- A.Banks always lose money when they print customer's names on cheques.
- B.Banks never print the names of customers on cheques.
- C.It's easy to forge a signature on a cheque which prints a customer's name.
- D.It doesn't matter to a customer if the bank prints customer's names on cheques.

### Passage Five

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time; If corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the differences between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people. In the same way, children learn to do all the other things without being taught—to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle. They compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in

school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher.

Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer to that problem is, whether or not this is a good way of saying or doing this.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, and marks. Let us throw them all out, let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn and how to measure their own understanding, and how to know what they know or do not know. Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learned at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

51. What does the author think is the best way for children to learn things?

- A) By copying what other people do.
- B) By making mistakes and having them corrected.
- C) By listening to explanations from skilled people.
- D) By asking a great many questions.

52. What does the author think teachers do which they should not do?

- A) They give children correct answers.
- B) They point out children's mistakes to them.
- C) They allow children to mark their own work.
- D) They encourage children to copy from one another.

53. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) not really important skills
- B) more important than other skills
- C) basically different from learning adult skills
- D) basically the same as learning other skills

54. Exams, grades and marks should be abolished because children's progress should be estimated only by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) educated persons
- B) the children themselves
- C) teachers
- D) parents

55. The author fears that children will grow up into adults who are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) too independent of others

- B) too critical of themselves
- C) unable to think for themselves
- D) unable to use basic skills

得分	评卷人

#### V.Daily Conversation ( 10 points)

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

- |                                  |  |               |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|
| A.I'll call you when it's ready. | B.Nice and bright, not too cold.         | C.Forget it.  |
| D.Have a seat.                   | E.What are you going to do this evening? | F.It's empty. |
| G.Can you stay for some tea?     | H.See you on Monday.                     |               |

56.Tom: What was the weather yesterday?

Bill: \_\_\_\_\_

57.Jack: \_\_\_\_\_

Tom: I'm going to play cards.

58.Dave: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

Man: \_\_\_\_\_ But it shouldn't take longer than a week.

59.Jen: \_\_\_\_\_

Sue: I'd like to, but I have to buy some sandwiches before the children get home from school.

60.Tom: Hi, Kate.Mind if I join you?

Kate: Not at all.\_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人

#### VI.Writing ( 25 points)

**Directions :**

**This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter according to the following information given in Chinese below.**

外语系打算举行一次茶话会(tea party), 庆祝程教授从事英语教学30周年(anniversary). 茶话会定于下周五即6月20日7时举行。请你写信邀请Brown教授参加, 并以愉快的心情盼望他的光临。

# 2019 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试真题

## 英 语

### 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.land              | B.lamb           | C.father   | D.ladder        |
| 2. A.challen <u>ge</u> | B.cheap          | C.choose   | D.character     |
| 3. A.sweat             | B.please         | C.beat     | D.meat          |
| 4. A.rescue            | B.leagu <u>e</u> | C.pursue   | D.arg <u>ue</u> |
| 5. A.action            | B.section        | C.solution | D.question      |

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. There \_\_\_\_\_ no one to help me at this moment, I need to handle the work all by myself.  
A.be            B.being            C.to be            D.been
7. Mary took a part-time job last summer, but her parents were unhappy about \_\_\_\_\_ she did.  
A.these        B.which        C.that        D.what
8. I did not do well on the writing exam, for the topic to write on was unfamiliar \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A.to        B.for        C.with        D.about
9. I can hardly distinguish the two girls, since they look quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.like        B.unlike        C.alike        D.likely
10. You'd better speak loudly at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ everyone can hear you.  
A.except that    B.such that    C.in that    D.so that
11. Peter would \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home watching TV than go shopping with his mom.  
A.rather    B.quite    C.better    D.still

12. By the time you return in two years, your hometown will \_\_\_\_\_ a new look.  
 A.have taken on                            B.take on  
 C.have been taken on                    D.be taken on
13. Please make sure that your name is entered in the \_\_\_\_\_ space when you fill out this form.  
 A.vacant                                B.bare                            C.blank                            D.empty
14. Reading aloud every day can be one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ ways to improve your spoken English.  
 A.evident                                B.effective                    C.favorite                            D.favorable
15. If Peter had told his teacher about his difficulty in math homework, she \_\_\_\_\_ him before the exam.  
 A.helps                                    B.will help  
 C.would have helped                    D.would help
16. \_\_\_\_\_ all the difficulties, the researcher continued her research.  
 A.In case of                            B.In spite of                    C.Because of                            D.Instead of
17. The organizers of the conference have arranged hotel rooms for those students \_\_\_\_\_ from out of town.  
 A.to come                                B.come                            C.coming                            D.to have come
18. The job applicant was worried about the interview \_\_\_\_\_ he was well prepared.  
 A.if                                        B.because                        C.when                                    D.though
19. It was suggested that this hardworking girl \_\_\_\_\_ an example for other students.  
 A.be set                                    B.will be set                    C.could be set                    D.had been set
20. Since computers were introduced, they \_\_\_\_\_ to be useful tools for people weak in math.  
 A.had proved                            B.have proved                    C.will prove                            D.are proving

得 分	评卷人

### III.Cloze (30 points)

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

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

There are programs \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ to break into people’s online accounts. These programs are \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ of trying every word in the English dictionary and the dictionaries \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ many for-

eign languages, in their effort to break into an account. 31 can even search words backward. Some will try 32 words or words that are followed by numbers, 33 school222. These programs can test millions of passwords in a few minutes. So, you are advised to be careful about 34 passwords so that they will be hard to break. You are also advised not to make them 35 hard to remember. Meanwhile, you need to change them once in a while.

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

得 分	评卷人

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

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

##### Passage One

Sound sleep occurs when one's internal clock is regulated. Circadian rhythms (生理节奏) can become compromised quite easily. Many people with sleep troubles tend to vary bedtimes. To avoid this common problem, sleep sufferers should go to bed and wake up at the same time every day. To help improve circadian rhythms, sufferers should enjoy 15 minutes of sun exposure the first thing in the morning.

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

Stress can have a bad effect on the body and the ability to sleep. A daily exercise routine can help lower the body ' s stress naturally. One can also manage stress by writing diaries. Writing diaries can

help people express their anxieties, plan for the future and improve sleep. Other ways to lower stress include deep breathing exercises and progressive muscle relaxation.

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

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

36. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How to get a sound sleep.
- B. How to lower body stress.
- C. How to regulate internal clocks.
- D. How to manage anxieties.

37. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following may lead to insomnia?

- A. Reading a book for relaxation before bedtime.
- B. Lowering lights one hour before bedtime.
- C. Drinking some warm milk before bedtime.
- D. Listening to rock music before bedtime.

38. What can be done to reduce stress?

- A. Doing exercise every day.
- B. Making plans for the future.
- C. Writing about your sleep patterns.
- D. Learning to hold your breath.

39. What is the perfect condition for sleep?

- A. A quiet room with flashing lights.
- B. A bright room with white curtains.
- C. A cool room with comfortable pillows.
- D. A dark room with electronic devices.

## Passage Two

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

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

Can anything be done to help these children? Yes. They can go to see a speech therapist—a person who's specially trained to work out what's wrong and who knows how to teach language to children. This is what happened to Tom. The speech therapist played some games with him and heard how he talked. She made a recording of his speech, and chatted to his mom and dad about his background. They'd taken Tom to see a doctor, but the doctor hadn't found anything wrong with him. He seemed

perfectly normal in every way—except he just wasn't talking.

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

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

40. How did the author introduce the topic of this passage?

- A.By describing grammar errors made by kids.
- B.By sharing experiences of speech therapists.
- C.By using Tom's case as an example.
- D.By stating his personal views to readers.

41. What can be inferred from the passage about "language delay"?

- A.It can be prevented by doctors.
- B.It is seldom found among children.
- C.It can be improved with certain help.
- D.It may result from hearing problems.

42. What did the speech therapist do to help Tom?

- A.She told others that Tom was normal in every way.
- B.She asked Tom to play with some other children.
- C.She made some recordings of his parents' speech.
- D.She taught Tom new sentences in a patient way.

43. What is the best title for the passage?

- A.What Can Doctors Do with Language Delay?
- B.What Can Be Done about Kids with Language Delay?
- C.How Can Language Delay Be Easily Detected?
- D.How Can Parents Prevent Kids from Language Delay?

### **Passage Three**

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

Later that night, her daughter attempted suicide.

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

As human beings, our only real method of connection is through real communication. Studies show that only 7% of communication is based on writing and speaking. The majority of 93% is based on body language. Indeed, it's only when we can hear a tone of voice or look into someone's eyes that we're a-

ble to know when “I’m fine” doesn’t mean they’re fine at all.

This is where social media gets risky.

With modern technology, anyone can hide behind the text, the e-mail, or the Facebook post, projecting any image they want and creating a false image of their choosing. They can be whoever they want to be. And without the ability to receive body language, their audiences are none the wiser.

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

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

44. Why does social media get risky according to the author?

- A.The users’ social connection is lost.
- B.The users’ messages may be ignored.
- C.The users’ real emotion may be hidden.
- D.The users’ voices can hardly be heard.

45. What phenomenon does the underlined word “paradox” (Paragraph 7) reflect?

- A.People can be both happy and unhappy.
- B.People can be both connected and disconnected.
- C.People can end up being both wise and stupid.
- D.People can form both true and false impressions.

46. What is true about today’s communication through social media?

- A.It causes more health risks.
- B.It gives little communication context.
- C.It leads to better relationships.
- D.It improves the quality of interaction.

47. What is the best title for the passage?

- A.Social Media and Its Function
- B.Social Media and Its Abuses
- C.Social Media and Its Future
- D.Social Media and Its Risks

#### Passage Four

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

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

For an experiment, Alan asked him to “waste” his time for five minutes during one of their sessions together. What the engineer ended up doing was relaxing, sitting quietly and daydreaming. When

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

48. What did “doing nothing” mean to the space engineer at first?

- A. Outdoor activities.
- B. A waste of time.
- C. Few daily schedules.
- D. More family hours.

49. What made the engineer reject relaxing?

- A. Social reasons.
- B. Family reasons.
- C. Emotional reasons.
- D. Physical reasons.

50. What happened after the engineer learned “doing nothing”?

- A. He was not as busy as before.
- B. He began to enjoy each activity more.
- C. He started to do more of everything.
- D. He did not have as much fun as before.

51. What can be inferred from the passage about “doing nothing”?

- A. It makes people enjoy more indoor activities.
- B. It enables you to have more work time.
- C. It serves to improve family relationship.
- D. It helps you do things more efficiently.

### Passage Five

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

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

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

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

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

52. What is true about Socrates?

- A.Socrates solved the problems of Western philosophy.
- B.Socrates tried to find answers to his questions.
- C.Socrates forced his enemies to accept his ideas.
- D.Socrates cared about the meaning of life.

53. What is the most important task of philosophy according to Socrates?

- A.Understanding our true self.
- B.Examining some basic concepts.
- C.Challenging the views of enemies.
- D.Giving explanations for arguments.

54. What is the passage mainly about?

- A.Socrates' beliefs of philosophy.
- B.Socrates' outlook on death.
- C.Socrates' influence on youths.
- D.Socrates' questions about universe.

55. What is the tone of the passage?

- A.Humorous.
- B.Bitter.
- C.Sympathetic.
- D.Objective.

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#### V.Daily Conversation (15 points)

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

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

Receptionist : Good morning!

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

Receptionist : Okay. Have you ever been here before?

Mr.Smith : NO. 57

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

Mr.Smith : 58

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

Mr. Smith : 59 Thank you very much.

Receptionist : 60 Have a good time!

## 第Ⅱ卷(非选择题,共25分)

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### VI. Writing (25 points)

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

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

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# 2020 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试真题

## 英 语

### 第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

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#### 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. <u>shout</u> | B. <u>cloud</u> | C. <u>mouse</u> | D. <u>tough</u> |
| 2.A. <u>fear</u>  | B. <u>bear</u>  | C. <u>wear</u>  | D. <u>pear</u>  |
| 3.A. <u>post</u>  | B. <u>cost</u>  | C. <u>most</u>  | D. <u>host</u>  |
| 4.A. <u>chase</u> | B. <u>base</u>  | C. <u>ease</u>  | D. <u>case</u>  |
| 5.A. <u>scale</u> | B. <u>scene</u> | C. <u>score</u> | D. <u>scale</u> |

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#### 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.Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ his meal when his friend Tim called him to eat out together.  
A.had finished      B.has finished      C.finished      D.finishes
- 7.Cultural exchange plays an important role \_\_\_\_\_ promoting relation between the two countries.  
A.in      B.on      C.at      D.to
- 8.The two teachers taught him 30 years ago, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them can recognize him now.  
A.either      B.none      C.each      D.neither
- 9.The education committee \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal without giving him any reason.  
A.turned up      B.turned down      C.turned out      D.turned in
- 10.He \_\_\_\_\_ late into the night, but now he goes to bed early due to health reasons.  
A.used to work      B.used to working  
C.is used to working      D.is used to work
- 11.Modern science and technology has shortened the distance between people and brought us \_\_\_\_\_ closer.  
A.most      B.much      C.too      D.very

- 12.The news \_\_\_\_\_ the general manager had been arrested shocked everyone.  
 A.which                    B.how                    C.that                    D.why
- 13.Researchers are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ what's wrong with their experiments.  
 A.pull out                B.call out                C.take out                D.figure out
- 14.My computer broke down yesterday.I'll have it \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible.  
 A.fixing                   B.fixed                    C.fix                      D.to fix
- 15.The question I am going to raise today is in \_\_\_\_\_ with yesterday's discussion.  
 A.connection             B.company                C.contrast                D.contact
- 16.I still remember the house \_\_\_\_\_ we lived when we arrived in Seattle in 2010.  
 A.when                    B.that                    C.which                    D.where
- 17.\_\_\_\_\_,the issue doesn't seem to be difficult at all.  
 A.With my view            B.From my view  
 C.For my view             D.In my view
- 18.I couldn't go to the meeting because I had to \_\_\_\_\_ my brother after his accident.  
 A.take after                B.look after              C.look over                D.take over
- 19.Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the car accident if he hadn't drunk alcohol before driving.  
 A.would avoid             B.avoided  
 C.would have avoided    D.will avoid
- 20.Whenever I was free,I would chat with John,Helen and a few \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
 A.the other                B.another                C.other                    D. others

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### 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.**

Teachers are some of the most important professionals in the world.They are responsible 21 preparing future generations to become productive and honest citizens.who will 22 to society for the whole of their adult life.

Obviously,the most common reason 23 teachers decide to teach is the ability to make a difference.There are many professions that give people the ability to have a(n) 24 impact on the world and change people's lives,25 few professions have a direct impact on 26 a better society as teachers do.People tend to 27 their teachers for years after they finish school,for good teachers can 28 their students to become something that they 29 thought they could be,or to work 30 a field that they thought they did not 31.

Teachers are also important because they provide 32 for their students.In certain low-income areas 33 some students may not have both of their parents 34,teachers can provide an important influence that helps their students make the right 35,even when they are not in the classroom.Generally,teachers' impact on students can last all through their life.

- 21.A.of                    B.in                    C.for                    D.to
- 22.A.attribute            B.contribute        C.substitute            D.distribute

- |                |               |              |              |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 23.A.what      | B.why         | C.which      | D.how        |
| 24.A.firm      | B.positive    | C.definite   | D.absolute   |
| 25.A.or        | B.but         | C.so         | D.and        |
| 26.A.creating  | B.discovering | C.inventing  | D.designing  |
| 27.A.remind    | B.remember    | C.reflect    | D.review     |
| 28.A.inspire   | B.force       | C.order      | D.demand     |
| 29.A.never     | B.rather      | C.ever       | D.still      |
| 30.A.in        | B.on          | C.as         | D.at         |
| 31.A.act       | B.fit         | C.ask        | D.sit        |
| 32.A.requests  | B.commands    | C.guidance   | D.reference  |
| 33.A.when      | B.where       | C.what       | D.which      |
| 34.A.away      | B.ahead       | C.along      | D.around     |
| 35.A.decisions | B.revisions   | C.correction | D.connection |

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#### IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

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

##### Passage One

Music is part of the structure of our society; it sits at the heart of human experience and enriches (丰富) so many lives. Why, then, is it not central to our education system? This is a question I recently put forward to an all-party group on music education.

I am 20 years old and began playing the piano at the Barracudas Band in Barrow-in-Furness, aged seven. The funding for the centre has now been cut. I took part in the primary tuition project, aged 11. The funding for that has also been cut now. It is a common problem across the country.

Music is not an add-on, a “soft” subject or a luxury—it is absolutely essential to our existence. Every child deserves the opportunity to experience its benefits. Until music is held in the same regard as the “core” subjects of our curriculum, our society will be worse off. We need joy, empathy (共情) and hope on this planet more than ever, and taking away children’s opportunity to develop musical skills is to set ourselves up for a fall. Despite the many brilliant programs and projects to encourage young musicians (“Every Child a Musician,” “Awards for Young Musicians,” to name but a few), we are reaching a crisis point. We are in danger of destroying creativity, innovation (创新) and expression. Learning an instrument can help develop so many fundamental life skills. It promotes discipline, empathy, determination and cooperation as well as providing a sense of community and worth.

Music has changed my life. It is a huge part of who I am. I have learned so much about the world through music and the inspiring figures I have met through it. I feel I have a duty to help ensure that others can benefit from its magic. Let us make it available to every single child.

36. Why did the author raise the question on music education?

- A. The funding for music education has been cut.

- B.The band the author joined in has broken up.  
C.The project the author was in no longer exists.  
D.The tuition fee for music training has risen.

37.What does the author think of the role of music?  
A.It is important for dealing with social crises.  
B.It may offer children future job opportunities.  
C.It is fundamental to the growth of a child.  
D.It can help children learn core subjects.

38.What is the theme of the passage?  
A.Music education should be available to every child.  
B.Music training programs should be provided free.  
C.Music should be placed at the top of the curriculum.  
D.Music should be made popular across the country.

39.What is the author's attitude towards music?  
A.Positive. B.Critical  
C.Doubtful. D.Indifferent

## Passage Two

In 2011, a dog owner named Robert uploaded a video titled “Guilty!” to YouTube. He had come home finding his two dogs near an empty bag of cat treats. The first dog behaved calmly. But the second dog, Denver, sat shaking in a corner, her eyes looking down, which made Robert believe it was she who had done it. Seeing her “apparent admission of guilt,” he yelled at her, “You did this!” Denver beat her tail nervously. “You know the routine. In the kennel (狗窝)! ” Following the command, the dog shut herself in.

The video quickly gathered a flood of comments. Since then, “dog shaming” has become popular on the internet, as owners around the world posted beside notes shots of their trembling pets in which the dogs seemed to admit bad behavior. For instance. “I ate an extra large pizza,” admits a chocolate Lab. Human enthusiasm for guilty dogs seemed growing.

But according to a researcher at Barnard College, what we consider to be a dog's guilty look is no sign of guilt at all. In a 2009 study, the researcher had owners forbid their dogs from eating an attractive treat and then asked the owners to leave the room. While each owner was gone, the researcher either removed the treat or fed it to the dog. When the owners returned, they were told—regardless of the truth—that their dogs either had or had not eaten it. If owners thought their dogs had done something wrong, blames followed, and guilty looks quickly emerged. Yet dogs who hadn't eaten the treat were more likely to appear guilty than dogs who had—so long as their owners scolded them. Far from signaling regret, one group of researchers wrote in a 2012 paper, the guilty look of dogs is very likely a means to show obedience (顺从) to their owners.

- 40.What did Robert want to show with his video on YouTube?

A.Dogs' conflict with other pets. B.Dogs' naughty behaviors.  
C.Dogs' trust in their owners. D.Dogs' apparent guilty looks.

41.How did people react to Robert's video?

A.They started to share dog-shaming photos.

- B.They began to blame their own dogs.
  - C.They began to read stories about dogs.
  - D.They started to show sympathy for his dog.
- 42.What does “a chocolate Lab” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A.A scientist.
  - B.A dog.
  - C.A researcher.
  - D.A cat.
- 43.Why do dogs wear a guilty look according to the researchers?
- A.To attract their owners’ attention.
  - B.To deceive their owners.
  - C.To beg their owners for treats.
  - D.To show obedience to their owners.

### Passage Three

In the race to the moon.who came in first?

You might say the answer is Neil Armstrong,Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins, the crew of Apollo 11.or you could represent for the crew of Apollo 10, which reached the moon in May 1969 and then headed back to Earth without landing.

But there is a much stranger answer to this question,depending on how much you care about humans and what your definition(定义)of reaching the moon might be.Before any people arrived at the moon,other animals had got there first.And unlike the dogs and monkeys that were made famous in early space shots and Earth orbits,the first creatures to reach the moon were a pair of tortoises,*Discovery*’s Amy Shira Teitel reminded us.

The Soviet spacecraft(航天器)sent the animals around the moon—although not into its orbit—during a mission in the middle of September,1968.The unmanned(无人驾驶的)craft then returned to Earth and dashed into the Indian Ocean.after which the Russians recovered the craft.

A month later,Soviet scientists revealed that the spacecraft had been a tiny ship,carrying the tortoises。wine flies,meal worms,plants,seeds,bacteria, and other living matter.

The tortoises,as history records,lost about 10 percent of their body weight,but had a healthy appetite when they returned to Earth.In the following checkups comparing the animals to“stay-at-home turtles used as a test control,”most things seemed normal,aside from some vaguely explained minor problems with the liver.

What this all means is that,as Teitel explained,“The first living beings to see an Earthrise from the Moon were Russian tortoises.However.as far as I can tell, the animals were not named.”

- 44.According to the passage,which of the following reached the moon first?
- A.A pair of tortoises.
  - B.American astronauts.
  - C.Russian astronauts.
  - D.Dogs and monkeys.
- 45.What happened to the Soviet spacecraft?
- A.It was wrecked during the mission.
  - B.It was recovered after its return to Earth.
  - C.It stayed in the moon’s orbit.
  - D.It disappeared in the outer space.
- 46.What was the biggest change in the tortoises in Paragraph 6 ?
- A.They showed abnormal behaviors.
  - B.They had serious liver problems.
  - C.They lost their appetite for food.
  - D.They had obviously lost weight.
- 47.What do Teitel’ s words in the last paragraph imply?
- A.The tortoises were fond of seeing Earthrise.
  - B.The tortoises were not given due credit for their experience.

- C.The tortoises were not named after the Soviet spacecraft.
- D.The tortoises were famous all over the world.

#### **Passage Four**

Vegans try to live, as much as possible, in a way that avoids exploiting and being cruel to animals. This means following a plant-based diet. Vegans do not eat animals or animal-based products like meat, fish, seafood, eggs, honey and dairy products such as cheese. For many vegans, living a committed vegan lifestyle means not wearing clothes made from animal skins and avoiding any products which have been tested on animals.

Vegans argue that suffering is caused in the production of these foods. For example, they say that, on some dairy farms, male calves(小牛) are killed because they are too expensive to keep. and cows are killed when they get older and produce less milk. As for honey, vegans say that bees make honey for bee, not for humans, and that bees' health can suffer when humans take the honey from them. Vegans believe that the products they use and consume should be free from not just cruelty but any exploitation of animals.

The main reason for going vegan is probably that they believe animals and all other sentient(有感知能力的) beings should have the right to life and freedom. However, there are other reasons. Vegans argue that the production of meat and other animal products is very bad for the environment. They point out that a huge quantity of water is needed to grow grain to feed animals in the meat industry. The enormous amount of grain which the meat industry needs often leads to forests being cut down and habitats(栖息地) being lost. In contrast, much lower quantities of grain and water are needed to sustain a vegan diet. In addition, many vegans say that all the nutritious elements our bodies need are contained in a carefully planned vegan diet and that this type of diet helps prevent some diseases.

48.What is a vegan in this passage?

- A.A person who likes to grow vegetables.
- B.A person who is fond of eating meat.
- C.A person who keeps a plant-based diet.
- D.A person who stays away from animals.

49.Which of the following could be found in a vegan's diet?

- A.Eggs.
- B.Honey.
- C.Milk.
- D.Potatoes.

50.What belief do vegans hold?

- A.Animals can help improve the environment.
- B.Animals have the right to life and freedom.
- C.Animal products lead to the rise of grain output.
- D.Animal products are far more nutritious.

51.What does the author want to imply in this passage?

- A.Going vegan consumes more water and grain.
- B.Going vegan enables people to live a healthier life.
- C.Going vegan helps to develop meat industry.
- D.Going vegan has been a lifestyle for the majorities.

#### **Passage Five**

There are many interesting news items in BP's(英国石油公司) annual Energy Outlook just published. But perhaps the most astonishing suggestion in the report is the idea that cutting back on plastic use could make matters worse. This might be what you would expect BP to say. After all, as one of

the world's biggest oil companies, it makes a lot of money from selling products in plastic. But let's look at the thinking behind BP's argument.

If the current opposing idea about the use of plastic continues, there could be a worldwide ban on single-use plastics by 2040. But the document argues that switching plastic for other materials will have a bigger cost in terms of energy and carbon emissions(排放). That sounds like the law of unintended (非故意的) consequences in action. When plastic bags are measured against paper or cotton substitutes, a BBC analysis found there wasn't a great deal of difference in their environmental impact. Paper bags require fewer reuses to make them more environmentally friendly than single-use plastic bags, which means customers have to replace paper bags more frequently.

Environmentalists, though, are not entirely convinced. They think that BP is stressing the problem of banning plastic for its own interest. "While it's true that it takes less energy to produce and transport plastic than glass, a glass bottle can be reused dozens of times and is recyclable. Plus, materials like glass when they escape collection don't go on polluting our oceans and rivers for hundreds of years," said Louise Edge, from Greenpeace UK.

Steps to encourage recycling are being taken. The UK, for example, will introduce a new tax on the manufacture and import of plastic packaging in 2022. There are also lots of developments taking place with alternative materials. These may be the final defense against the unintended consequences of plastic bans.

52. What is astonishing about BP's annual report?

- A. BP has earned a lot of money by selling plastic products.
- B. Cutting back on plastic use may bring more problems.
- C. BP has become one of the world's biggest oil companies.
- D. Cutting back on plastic use may affect product quality.

53. Which of the following could be banned worldwide by 2040?

- A. Second-hand cotton bags.
- B. Reusable paper bags.
- C. Single-use plastic bags.
- D. Recyclable glass bottles.

54. According to environmentalists, what causes BP to oppose banning plastics?

- A. Its consideration of its own interest.
- B. Its worry about the loss of consumers.
- C. Its desire to influence world economy.
- D. Its concern about the environment.

55. What measure is being taken by the UK to cut back on the use of plastics?

- A. Forbidding the import of plastic bags.
- B. Banning the manufacture of plastic bags.
- C. Taxing on the use of plastic bags.
- D. Developing alternative materials to plastic.

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#### V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

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

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A.How about your presentation? | B.He needs it for tomorrow's presentation. |
| C.I think so.                  | D.Where are you heading?                   |
| E.You are welcome.             | F.No problem!                              |
| G.What can I do for you?       | H.No, thanks!                              |

Alice: Hi, Sam! It's nice to see you here.

Sam: Hi, Alice!

Alice: 56

Sam: To my dorm.

Alice: Great! Could you take this book to Peter?

Sam: 57 Does Peter know what it is for?

Alice: Yes. 58

Sam: 59 Are you well prepared for it?

Alice: 60 See you tomorrow!

Sam: See you!

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#### VI. Writing (25 points)

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

61. 你(Li Yuan)收到美国朋友 Thomas 的 e-mail, 他提及要来中国留学的想法。请给他回一封 e-mail, 内容包括:

- 欢迎他来中国留学;
- 推荐一所学校;
- 介绍该学校所在的城市;
- 表达为他提供帮助的意愿。

# 2021 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试真题

## 英 语

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. <u>cake</u>            | B. <u>gas</u>           | C. <u>bag</u>             | D. <u>tax</u>                 |
| 2.A.tough <u>gh</u>         | B.laugh <u>gh</u>       | C.though <u>gh</u>        | D.cough <u>gh</u>             |
| 3.A.pupil <u>pil</u>        | B.music <u>mu</u> sic   | C.huge <u>hu</u> ge       | D.lucky <u>lu</u> cky         |
| 4.A.gesture <u>gestur</u> e | B.mature <u>matu</u> re | C.mixture <u>mixtu</u> re | D.structure <u>struktur</u> e |
| 5.A.le <u>ader</u>          | B.ple <u>asure</u>      | C.le <u>ather</u>         | D.me <u>asure</u>             |

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### 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.—Did you find the film boring?

—Not at all . It was \_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| A.terrific | B.bitter    |
| C.horrible | D.miserable |

7.By the time he retires , Carl \_\_\_\_\_ president for 15 years at the university .

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| A.would be | B.will have been |
| C.will be  | D.has been       |

8.The pipe in the kitchen is broken . We should have it \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible .

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| A.to be repaired | B.repaired  |
| C.to repair      | D.repairing |

9.Every time I met her , she would show her concern \_\_\_\_\_ me and my family .

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| A.against | B.on  |
| C.from    | D.for |



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### 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.

As children move towards adulthood(成年), they become taller, stronger, and more independent. At some point in adulthood, 21, a slow decline begins. Their hair often 22 gray, their skin wrinkles, and their muscles begin to 23. Their short-term memory may suffer, and they often 24 part of their vision or hearing.

Scientists are not 25 sure what causes the effects of aging. The body might have a time 26 which would determine how long the cells can remain 27. Depending on the type of animal and its environment, animals age at different rates and live 28 different lengths of time. An animal in a good zoo—well 29 and protected from predators(捕食者)—often lives longer than the same type in the wild. 30, people who live in rich countries generally live longer than 31 in poor countries.

Several other factors also 32 how long people live and the quality of their lives. One factor is genetics(遗传). In some families, it seems that many 33 have long lives. Genetics may also determine whether people 34 certain diseases. Another factor is lifestyle. People who keep their minds 35 and often communicate with friends will feel younger and may live longer. People who keep a normal weight, exercise, and do not smoke may also age more slowly.

- |               |           |             |             |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 21.A.moreover | B.besides | C.therefore | D.however   |
| 22.A.falls    | B.turns   | C.stays     | D.seems     |
| 23.A.grow     | B.develop | C.shrink    | D.fade      |
| 24.A.lose     | B.harm    | C.protect   | D.improve   |
| 25.A.simply   | B.exactly | C.purely    | D.strictly  |
| 26.A.label    | B.lack    | C.link      | D.limit     |
| 27.A.healthy  | B.bright  | C.stable    | D.secure    |
| 28.A.with     | B.on      | C.in        | D.for       |
| 29.A.clothed  | B.trained | C.behaved   | D.fed       |
| 30.A.Finally  | B.Mostly  | C.Commonly  | D.Similarly |
| 31.A.those    | B.that    | C.others    | D.some      |
| 32.A.judge    | B.form    | C.cause     | D.affect    |
| 33.A.friends  | B.members | C.races     | D.names     |
| 34.A.take     | B.make    | C.get       | D.cause     |
| 35.A.calm     | B.clever  | C.firm      | D.active    |

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#### IV. Reading Comprehension( 60 points )

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

##### Passage One

Pain is an emotional as well as physical response to injury or disease. Intense fear and anxiety are vital immediate responses that cause you to avoid sources of pain whenever possible. Sometimes, however, pain persists even when the injury or disease is no longer present. A painful feeling can become associated with constant stress, bad memories, or lasting fear.

Medicine is often essential for controlling pain in the short term, but taking painkillers(止痛药) for an extended period can lead to addiction(上瘾) or serious physical side effects, including stomach and liver diseases. Your body may also build up a tolerance to a drug so that you get less benefit from it as time goes on.

Although you should always seek medical advice if pain is severe or continues for a long time, you can also use techniques to control it. Mind-body techniques can reduce or help control pain—with no risk of side effects. Most people relax with deep, controlled breathing to reduce the tension that comes with pain. Try lying quietly in a dark room; breathe in deeply while counting to 10, hold the breath for a moment, and then exhale slowly for a count of 10. Continue this for 10–20 minutes.

Shifting your attention often reduces pain's severity(严重程度). Try turning your attention away from the painful area, focusing instead on a non-painful part of your body. Or, imagine the pain as a big ball of energy outside your body, and make it smaller in your mind. Train yourself to replace the thoughts like "I can't stop this pain." with positive ones such as "This pain is only temporary."

In this practice, you merely acknowledge the pain by actively fighting it, instead of allowing it to dominate your thoughts.

36. Which of the following is people's natural response to pain?

- A. They tend to feel worried and frightened.
- B. They want to make sure it won't last long.
- C. They prefer to forget the bad memories.
- D. They try to find out what may cause pain

37. What can be inferred about taking painkillers from Paragraph 2 ?

- A. It leads to addiction in a short period of time.
- B. It builds up the tolerance to pain.
- C. It becomes less effective over time.
- D. It cures stomach and liver diseases slowly.

38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "exhale" in Paragraph 3 ?

- A. To breathe out.
- B. To fall asleep.

- C.To turn your body. D.To get up.

39.What would be the best title for the passage?

  - A.How to Use Your Brain to Manage Pain?
  - B.What Is the Right Way to Shift Your Attention?
  - C.What Is the Correct Way to Take Medicines?
  - D.How to Eliminate Painkillers' Side Effects?

## Passage Two

Sweden is aiming for a zero-waste society. This takes the country's recycling revolution one step further—from putting rubbish in landfills(废物填埋场), to recycling to reusing.

It is early morning. Before 31-year-old Daniel Silberstein goes to his office, he has separated out his empty cartons(纸箱) into the containers in the shared basement. It is just some of the two tons of rubbish he and his fellow Swedes recycle per person each year.

“The thing about recycling is that it’s quite automatic. It’s basically a thing you naturally do.” Silberstein says.

“A big part of it is thinking about what kind of environment our daughter is going to have in the future. I am a kid of the 1990s and not recycling is kind of abnormal for us, but for my daughter’s generation it will hopefully go even further. She already thinks it’s fun to push the cartons into the recycling station when I take her there.”

The main problem today is that many used products are hard to deal with. A new movement is gaining ground that seeks to ensure everything can be reused somehow. In 2017 the Swedish government reformed the tax system so that people could get cheaper repairs on used goods, and a Swedish clothing company operates a recycling project where customers get a discount upon handing in old clothes. Meanwhile, scientists are working on finding new clothing materials that are less damaging to the environment.

For Daniel Silberstein and his daughter Charlie, the future begins at home. "Friends shouldn't throw rubbish on the ground," Charlie says, and her dad agrees: "In the future we'll look at the old style of recycling the way we look at fossil (化石) fuels and landfill sites today. It will all seem crazy."

- 40.What is the main reason for Silberstein to practice recycling?

  - A.To protect the environment.
  - B.To save more money.
  - C.To obey the local rules.
  - D.To follow his fellows.

41.What is the main problem for Sweden to build a zero-waste society?

  - A.The younger generation does not like used goods.
  - B.Rubbish is often thrown on the ground.
  - C.Many used goods are difficult to handle.
  - D.The older generation is not used to recycling.

42.Which of the following is true about Sweden's recycling revolution?

  - A.The government encourages people to store used goods.

### Passage Three

Welcome to Stratford-upon-Avon, home of the world's most famous writer, William Shakespeare (1564–1616). Stratford is famous in history for many old buildings from the Middle Ages. Our aim is to attract you to explore our lovely town following streets that Shakespeare would have known and would still recognize.

Stratford-upon-Avon has been a market town since before Shakespeare's day. It was a small river crossing until it received its legal status as a town in 1196. The original crossing was close to the site of Clopton Bridge, one of the oldest bridges in the country. After 500 years, the bridge still bears traffic, which speaks of the great skill of the original builders. Today, we still have a flourishing market, held on Fridays and Saturdays. The town is also host to many other art markets throughout the year.

The Royal Shakespeare Company ,one of the most famous acting companies in the world, is located here.The theater provides performances of Shakespeare ' s plays.It also has many performing works from across the centuries and many contemporary pieces as well.If you are lucky.you will see many a famous face wandering through the town or enjoying a drink after plays in one of our many bars.

You may enjoy a boat trip on the river or a visit to the Butterfly Farm, one of the largest of its kind in Europe, which has collections of many extraordinary insects. An enjoyable time may be had in the Brass Rubbing Center(黄铜拓印技艺中心), which promises that great skills are not required to produce an unusual souvenir of your visit. The center of the town has many small shops and galleries. We hope you enjoy your visit to our much-loved town and that you will come back again.

44. What can be inferred about Stratford-upon-Avon?

  - A. It has served as an art market since Shakespeare's day.
  - B. Its market is closed on Saturday mornings.
  - C. Its streets have remained nearly the same over the centuries.
  - D. It gained its legal status as a town in Shakespeare's day.

45. Which place should you visit if you want to observe wonderful insects?

  - A. Brass Rubbing Center.
  - B. Royal Shakespeare Company.

- 46.What is the main purpose of this passage?

  - A.To inform visitors of the places to buy souvenirs.
  - B.To associate Stratford-upon-Avon with Shakespeare.
  - C.To attract visitors to travel in Stratford-upon-Avon.

- D.To introduce the history of Stratford-upon-Avon.

47.Where is the passage most probably taken from?

A.A novel. B.A tourist guide.

C.A product catalog. D.A biography.

## **Passage Four**

My boyfriend really enjoyed canoeing(划独木舟),and it took me a while to finally persuade him to take me on a canoe trip.Despite his great skill,he was nervous about my safety and described many terrible situations that could happen.“They could also not happen.” I said.I wanted to prove that I was tough and capable of adventuring.

This would be a romantic adventure. We would row the canoe on the lake under a beautiful blue sky. I was confident it would all go according to plan.

It did not go as planned. Instead, it all went downhill. We hit a headwind (逆风). The flies were the worst. An unknown animal outside our tent in the night forced us to get up twice to scare it away. We walked through knee-deep mud; we moved around so many fallen trees that we lost the way frequently. We had an unexpected thunderstorm on our second night。 We hid in our tent from the bugs (虫子), too tired and bitten to even hold each other. When we were finally back in the car, my skin was hot and angry with bug bites, I had barely slept in 72 hours and I had an injury on my forehead from hitting it on the canoe.

Yet I realized that I wanted to do it all again. Because I swam in a lake so warm it felt like a summer pool. I ate lunch on an island with the most beautiful pine trees. I'd also never before appreciated how thunder can make the ground tremble. I know why my boyfriend loves canoeing so much. It's for the challenge, the space, and the beauty of moving forward with your own two hands in a place of natural wonder. He didn't say "I love you." He said I was a good partner. I've found something that I really like to do. That's the more important thing.

48. Why did the writer want to have a canoe trip with her boyfriend?

- A. To wait for a proposal of marriage.
  - B. To prove she was tougher than her boyfriend.
  - C. To show she had basic life skills.
  - D. To prove her ability to meet challenges.

- 49.What does the sentence “it all went downhill” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. We rolled down the hill in the wind.
  - B. Our canoe was turned upside down.
  - C. Things became worse than expected.
  - D. Things were brought under control.

50. Which of the following happened during their canoe trip?

- A. They became angry with each other.
  - B. They were wounded by a wild animal.

- C.They held each other to keep warm in the tent.  
D.They often lost their way in the forest.
- 51.What would be the best title for the passage?
- A.An Exciting Forest Adventure                   B.An Extraordinary Canoe Trip  
C.Canoeing—An Outdoor Sport                  D.A Place of Natural Wonder

### **Passage Five**

Health care experts have long drawn attention to the problems of eating too much salt. There is strong evidence that a diet high in salt can lead to raised blood pressure. Since high blood pressure is a major factor in heart disease, it makes sense to cut down on the salt people eat.

In the past, food contained very little salt, and people added it to their food at the table. Very few people add salt this way nowadays. However, the salt content of processed foods has gone up dramatically. It's now estimated that over three-quarters of the salt in the average diet comes from processed foods, eaten without our being aware of it.

Salt is added to food partly to extend shelf-life, but more often it's dropped in to make up for the flavor lost in the manufacturing process. This is especially true of ready meals and highly processed foods, but it's also true of such basic food as biscuits, soups, and even bread. Much mass-produced bread, for instance, contains so much salt—half a gram for every hundred grams of bread—that it's officially classified by the UK government as high-salt food. Salt has to be added to the bread because fast production cuts down the time for the flavor to develop. Without added salt, the bread would taste like paper.

In the UK, the government has launched a campaign to cut down on the salt people eat. The UK Food Standards Agency argues that nearly half of the UK's population eat too much salt—9.5 g a day on average. Its aim is to bring down the average to 6 g a day. The idea is to cut the salt content in 85 key food categories such as bread, meat, and cakes.

- 52.What is the main reason for reducing salt in food?
- A.To improve the flavor of food.  
B.To decrease the time for processing food.  
C.To extend the shelf-life of food.  
D.To protect people against heart diseases.

- 53.What can be inferred about people's use of salt in the past?
- A.People used salt to control blood pressure.  
B.People ate much salt in their average diet.  
C.People were clear about the harmful effect of salt.  
D.People didn't eat so much salt as we do today.

- 54.Which of the following is classified as high-salt food by the UK government?
- A.Mass-produced bread.                           B.Light-cooked meat.  
C.Sweet biscuits.                                 D.Fresh vegetables.

55.What is the passage mainly about?

- A.Salt and food flavor.  
B.Salt and people's lifestyle.  
C.Salt and food processing.  
D.Salt and people's health.

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#### V.Daily Conversation( 15 points)

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

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A.I am free on Sunday.          | B.See you then!              |
| C.Where are you planning to go? | D.No, thanks.                |
| E.I need a break!               | F.Would you like to join us? |
| G.That is a lovely place.       | H.When shall we leave?       |

Daniel: How are you doing, Linda?

Linda: To be honest, I am really tired of my work at the moment. 56

Daniel: My friends and I are planning a trip on Sunday. 57

Linda: Sure, I'd love to. 58

Daniel: The Golden Beach. We will have a picnic there. It will be fun!

Linda: I can't wait! 59

Daniel: Eight o'clock in the morning. We'll pick you up at your place.

Linda: Great! 60

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#### VI.Writing( 25 points)

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

61.学校将组织一次英语演讲比赛,打算邀请外教(John)来做评委。请你(Li Yuan)给他写一封e-mail,内容包括:

- 邀请他担任评委(judge);
- 告知他比赛安排(如:时间、地点等);
- 希望他赛后进行点评;
- 期待他能接受邀请。

# 全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

## 英语全真模拟试卷(一)参考答案

I.

1—5 D D D C C

II.

6—10 D D B C C

11—15 D D C A C

16—20 B B C D B

III.

21—25 A B C D B

26—30 A D D C C

IV.

31—35 C D D D B

36—40 D C B C C

41—45 A C D B A

46—50 B A C D A

51—55 B D A A C

V.

56—60 H D A B G

VI

Apirl 5th, 2008

Dear Mr.Wang,

I beg to apply for one week's leave of absence from the 6th to the 12th, for I'll return home to see my father, who is now seriously ill.

To support my application, I herewith submit a letter received from my brother on Apirl 4th.

I should be very much obliged if you grant my application. As regards the lessons to be missed during my absence, I will do my best to make them up as soon as I get back from home. So don't worry about me.

Yours respectfully,  
Zhao Hua

# 全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

## 英语全真模拟试卷(二)参考答案

I.

1—5 B B D C D

II.

6—10 A C D C B

11—15 D D D A B

16—20 D C D B B

III.

21—25 C B C A C

26—30 C C B A D

IV.

31-35 C C B C B

36-40 C B C A C

41-45 D B A D A

46-50 C C A D A

51-55 A D A D A

V.

56-60 E B C A G

VI

Dear Mr Baker,

Welcome to Fuzhou. I'm happy to inform you that I've reserved a room in oriental hotel for you. Its about 20 kilometers from the international airport to your hotel. You can either take a taxi or the shuttle bus. I'd like you to come to my office tomorrow and we'll hold a talk over the business. Please call me if you need any help.

Yours,

Wang Dong

Hongxia Trading Company

## 全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

### 英语全真模拟试卷(三)参考答案

I.

1—5 A C A B B

II.

6-10 B C C B C

11-15 A C B B B

16-20 D D C A B

III.

21-25 A B A D D

26-30 C D D A A

IV.

31-35 B D B D D

36-40 C A B A D

41-45 B C D D A

46-50 D C C B D

51-55 A D C A B

V.

56-60 A E G B H

VI

21<sup>st</sup> December, 2008

Dear Jane Costa,

I am Thomas Black from JKM who have been back at my company for 3 days. I am writing to thank you for your warm hospitality and help during my recent visit to Paris.

Paris is a beautiful city, I has been impressed so much since this travel. There are many delicious food and buildings in Paris. With your help, I had visited so many factories and colleges, I had learned

so much. It could be very useful in my later work.

Welcome to our JKM. I am looking forward to meeting you again.

Yours sincerely,  
Thomas Black

## 全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

### 英语全真模拟试卷(四)参考答案

I.

1—5 D D D C C

II.

6—10 D C C B C

11—15 C A C B B

16—20 C D C D B

III.

21—25 A C B D B

26—30 D A D C B

IV.

31—35 C C D D A

36—40 C D B C B

41—45 A D C B B

46—50 C A B C D

51—55 A B D B C

V.

56—60 B E A G D

VI

Dear Prof. Brown,

The Foreign Language Department is planning a tea party to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of Prof. Cheng's teaching English and of course we want you to come. It's hold on next Friday, June twentieth, at seven o'clock in YiFu Building.

We do hope you can make it, and we are looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you.

## 2019 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试真题参考答案

### I .Phonetics

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

5.【答案】D

## II .Vocabulary and Structure

6.【答案】B 考查独立主格结构。

【应试指导】句意：现在没有人能够帮我，我需要独立完成这项工作。后半句是一个完整的句子，不缺少成分，“there being+名词”在这里是独立主格结构，充当状语，故选 B。

7.【答案】D 考查宾语从句。

【应试指导】句意：玛丽上个暑假做了一份兼职，但她的父母对她所做的事情感到不快。分析句子可知，空格处缺少一个连接词来引导宾语从句。these 不能引导宾语从句，that 不可放在介词后面作引导词，再根据句意可知，这里表示“干了什么”，所以用 what，故选 D。

8.【答案】A 考查固定短语。

【应试指导】句意：我在写作考试中没考好，因为写作主题不是我熟悉的。be unfamiliar to sb. 为固定短语，意为“对……来说不熟悉”，故选 A。

9.【答案】C 考查固定短语。

【应试指导】句意：我很难分清这两个女孩，因为她们长得非常相像。look alike 意为“看起来相像”，故选 C。

10.【答案】D 考查连词。

【应试指导】句意：在会议上你最好讲大声点，以便每个人都可以听到你的声音。except that 意为“除了……以外” such that 意为“使得，结果是”，in that 意为“因为”，so that 意为“以便于，为了”，故选 D。

11.【答案】A 考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】句意：皮特宁愿待在家看电视也不愿和他妈妈一起去购物。would rather do sth. than do sth. 为固定搭配，意为“宁愿做……而不愿做……”，故选 A。

12.【答案】A 考查 by the time 的用法。

【应试指导】句意：等到两年后你回来，你的家乡会呈现一种新的风貌。by the time 引导状语从句时，从句如果用一般现在时来表示将来的动作，主句用将来完成时，且这里是主动语态，故选 A。

13.【答案】C 考查形容词辨析。

【应试指导】句意：当你填写这张表格时，请确保你的名字填在空白区。vacant 意为“空虚的”，bare 意为“赤裸的，空的”，blank 意为“空白的”，empty 意为“空的”。blank space 意为“空白区”，故选 C。

14.【答案】B 考查形容词辨析。

【应试指导】句意：每天大声朗读是提升英语口语最有效的方法之一。evident 意为“显然的”，effective 意为“有效的”，favorite 意为“最喜欢的”，favorable 意为“有利的”。结合句意，故选 B。

15.【答案】C 考查虚拟语气。

【应试指导】句意：如果皮特过去告诉他的老师他在数学作业方面的困难，她一定会在考试前帮助他。这是对过去的虚拟，从句用“if+主语+had done”形式，主句用“主语+would have done”的形式，故选 C。

16.【答案】B 考查介词短语辨析。

【应试指导】句意：尽管困难重重，研究员仍继续她的研究。in case of 意为“万一”，in spite of 意为“尽管”，because of 意为“因为”，instead of 意为“代替”。结合句意，故选 B。

17.【答案】C 考查现在分词短语作后置定语。

【应试指导】句意：会议组织人员已经为从外乡来的学生安排了酒店住房。分析句子可知，句子不缺少成分，空格后的内容作定语，修饰 students，又因为 students 和 come 之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词，故选 C。

18.【答案】D 考查连词。

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

19.【答案】A 考查虚拟语气。

【应试指导】句意：有人建议，这个勤奋的女孩应该被树立成其他学生的榜样。suggest 意为“建议”，其后的宾语从句用虚拟语气，即“主语+should+动词原形”的形式，且 should 可以省略，故选 A。

20.【答案】B 考查现在完成时。

【应试指导】句意：自电脑问世以后，它们已被证明对数学薄弱的人们来说是有用的工具。since 引导的从句中的动词为一般过去时，主句用现在完成时，故选 B。

### III.Cloze

21.【答案】D 介词辨析题。

【应试指导】空格处的句子所要表达的意思是“将密码用于邮箱、游戏网站等”，use...for 意为“用于”，故选 D。

22.【答案】A 理解判断题。

【应试指导】前一句讲到人们将密码用于很多地方，后面讲到密码很容易被他人破解，前后为转折关系，故选 A。

23.【答案】B 理解判断题。

【应试指导】空格后讲到密码很容易被他人破解，所以很多人使用的密码是不安全的，故选 B。

24.【答案】C 形容词辨析题。

【应试指导】本句句意为：事实上，大多数人使用的密码非常简单，几乎不需要花费什么力气就可以弄清楚。minor 意为“次要的，较小的”，small 意为“小的”，little 意为“很少的”，tiny 意为“微小的”，very little effort 意为“很少的努力，几乎不花费力气”，故选 C。

25.【答案】A 引导词辨析题。

【应试指导】分析句子可知，空格处引导的是一个宾语从句。空格处缺少引导宾语从句的连接词，且在句子中作主语，结合句意可知，这里问的是“最常使用的密码是什么”，故选 A。

26.【答案】B 名词辨析题。

【应试指导】根据上下文可知，这里指的是“家庭成员的出生日期”。figure 意为“人物”，member 意为“成员”，creature 意为“生物”，character 意为“性格”，故选 B。

27.【答案】D 短语辨析题。

**【应试指导】**根据上下文可知,这里指的是“还有朋友、宠物、电影明星等的名字”。as well as 意为“还有”,符合题意,故选 D。

28. 【答案】D 动词辨析题。

**【应试指导】**本句句意为:设计的这些程序可以侵入他人的在线账户。formed 意为“形成”, shaped 意为“塑造”,composed 意为“组成”,designed 意为“设计”,故选 D。

29. 【答案】B 固定搭配题。

**【应试指导】**本句句意为:这些程序能够把英语词典中的每个词都试一下。be capable of 意为“能够”,故选 B。

30. 【答案】C 介词辨析题。

**【应试指导】**本句句意为:这些程序能够把英语词典和许多其他外语词典中的每个词都试一下。of 表所属,意为“……的”,故选 C。

31. 【答案】A 理解判断题。

**【应试指导】**本句句意为:它们甚至可以反向搜索单词。分析句子可知,这里的主语指的是“programs”,所以应用 they,故选 A。

32. 【答案】C 形容词辨析题。

**【应试指导】**本句句意为:有些人会尝试组合单词或数字后紧跟单词。added 意为“增加的”, gathered 意为“聚集的”,combined 意为“组合的”, collected 意为“收集的”。结合句意,故选 C。

33. 【答案】A 短语辨析题。

**【应试指导】**空格后是对前面内容的举例说明, such as 意为“例如”,故选 A。

34. 【答案】C 词义辨析题。

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

35. 【答案】B 固定搭配题。

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

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】A

**【考情点拨】**主旨大意题。

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

37. 【答案】D

**【考情点拨】**事实细节题。

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

38. 【答案】A

**【考情点拨】**事实细节题。

**【应试指导】**文章第三段第二句提到,日常锻炼可以减少身体的压力,故选 A。

39. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

40.【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

41.【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

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

42.【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

43.【答案】B

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

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

44.【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

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

45.【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

46.【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

47.【答案】D

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

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

48.【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

49.【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

50.【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

51.【答案】D

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】从文章最后一段可知,三年后,航天工程师仍有忙碌的工作安排,但他学会了平衡工作时间与放松时间,星期一上班也不再无精打采,工作效率提高了,由此可知,“doing nothing”可以帮助人们提高做事的效率,故选D。

52.【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

53.【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

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

54.【答案】A

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

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

55.【答案】D

【考情点拨】观点态度题。

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

## V .Daily Conversation

56.【答案】D

57.【答案】B

58.【答案】H

59.【答案】A

60.【答案】E

## VI .Writing( 略 )

## 2020 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试真题参考答案

I.

1—5DABCB

II.

6—10AADBA      11—15 BCDBB      16—20DDBCC

III.

21—25CBBBB      26—30 ABAAA      31—35BCBDA

IV.

36—40ACAAD      41—45ABDAB      46—50DBCDB      51—55BBCAD

V.

56—60DFBAC

VI.

61.略

## 2021 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试真题参考答案

I.

1—5ACDAB

II.

6—10ABBDA      11—15AACDC      16—20DAADB

III.

21—25DBCAB      26—30DADDD      31—35ABCD

IV.

36—40ACAAA      41—45CDACC      46—50CBDCC      51—55BDDAD

V.

56—60EFCHB

VI.

61.略