

# ENGLISH

## 英语模拟试题及答案解析

### ENGLISH MODEL TESTS & KEYS

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# 专升本

# 考前冲刺

刘鑫 李望国 何绍菊 编

• 专升本命题研究组 •

全真模拟 紧扣 2002 年 6 月修订的最新考试大纲

答案解析 名校教授为你考前指点迷津

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### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语模拟试题及答案解析/刘鑫主编;李望国,何绍菊副主编.—广州:华南理工大学出版社,2003.2

(专升本考前冲刺)

ISBN 7-5623-1900-6

I. 英… II. ①刘…②李…③何… III. 英语-成人教育:高等教育-习题-升学参考资料 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 005703 号

总发行:华南理工大学出版社(广州五山华南理工大学 17 号楼,邮编 510640)

发行部电话:020-87113487 87111048 (传真)

E-mail: scut202@scut.edu.cn

<http://www2.scut.edu.cn/press>

责任编辑:黄玲

印刷者:中山市新华印刷厂有限公司

开本:787×960 1/16 印张:18.5 字数:475 千

版次:2003 年 2 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

印数:1~15 000 册

定价(全套):30.00 元

(政治和英语共 2 册)

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## 编 者 的 话

2002年6月由教育部考试中心修订的专升本英语考试新大纲具有如下特点:

1. 词汇 数量相对灵活。不像旧大纲那样只将常用英语词组限制在500个左右,而是解释为“相应的常用词组”。
2. 语法 要求更高、更细、更具体。在总体要求上,将“冠词的习惯用法”、“过去完成进行时”和“同位语从句”等也一并列入了考试范围,并将旧大纲中“小数的用法”具体到了“小数的读法”。
3. 阅读理解 范围更广,题材、体裁更加灵活多样。题材包括了“社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济”等各个方面,体裁也包括了记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。
4. 短文写作 更突出灵活性与综合知识能力。要求考生能“写出80字左右的短文”,内容包括“日常生活、一般常识和私人信件”等,在体裁方面要求“以记叙文为主”。
5. 试卷结构 更科学、更具体。容易题的分量明显降低,而中等难度题的分量明显增加。新的样题分5个部分,共81个小题。其中词汇与语法部分只有40个小题,占40分,取消了原来的15个辨错题。阅读理解部分有20个小题,4篇文章,占60分,比原来多1篇文章,从而增加了阅读量。

基于以上大纲的变动,编者从实际出发,特别针对学生现阶段的实际英语水平,以考试为目的,以新大纲为蓝本,以帮助学生在有限的时间内进行有针对性的复习为基准编写了这10套全真模拟试题。

每套题后均附有参考答案和答案解析,试题的编写突出了以下特点:

1. 语音题的词汇全部从教育部考试中心编写的《复习考试大纲》词汇表中选出;
2. 词汇题全部符合教育部考试中心编写的《复习考试大纲》所规定的词汇范围;
3. 完形填空题的难易度紧扣新大纲的要求;
4. 阅读理解的难易度符合新大纲的要求;
5. 短文写作做到每套题一练,让考生接触各种题材与体裁;
6. 着重突出语言在实际中的应用,以帮助學生达到学以致用语言学习目的。

编 者

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# Model Test 1

## I . Phonetics (10 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>a</u> bility  | B. <u>a</u> bsent    | C. <u>a</u> bsolute  | D. <u>a</u> lphabet       |
| 2. A. de <u>a</u> re   | B. de <u>f</u> inite | C. de <u>f</u> end   | D. de <u>p</u> osit       |
| 3. A. f <u>i</u> nance | B. f <u>i</u> nd     | C. fl <u>i</u> ght   | D. <u>i</u> mpor <u>t</u> |
| 4. A. po <u>p</u> ular | B. po <u>s</u> sible | C. co <u>m</u> plex  | D. o <u>p</u> en          |
| 5. A. <u>u</u> pset    | B. <u>u</u> sage     | C. <u>u</u> sually   | D. <u>u</u> niform        |
| 6. A. <u>b</u> ear     | B. be <u>a</u> rd    | C. de <u>a</u> r     | D. fe <u>a</u> r          |
| 7. A. pi <u>ll</u> ow  | B. anyho <u>w</u>    | C. bo <u>r</u> row   | D. fo <u>ll</u> ow        |
| 8. A. fo <u>o</u> d    | B. fo <u>o</u> lish  | C. go <u>o</u> se    | D. lo <u>o</u> k          |
| 9. A. po <u>u</u> nd   | B. ro <u>u</u> gh    | C. so <u>u</u> thern | D. to <u>u</u> gh         |
| 10. A. to <u>r</u> ch  | B. wo <u>r</u> ship  | C. sto <u>r</u> m    | D. po <u>r</u> table      |

## II . Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

**Directions:** There are 40 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**.

11. "\_\_\_\_\_, is your name Robinson?"



27. I will give my book to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to read it.  
A. who B. whom C. whose D. whoever
28. The eyes of this cat \_\_\_\_\_ green light at night.  
A. gives in B. gives off C. gives up D. gives away
29. Her article is better than \_\_\_\_\_ in her class.  
A. anyone else's B. anyone's else C. anyone's else's D. anyone else
30. The little girl couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the temptation of ice cream, so she asked her to buy one for her.  
A. persist B. insist C. resist D. consist
31. We didn't go out last night. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema but we decided to stay at home.  
A. must have gone B. might have gone C. could have gone D. need have gone
32. I admire artists, although I am \_\_\_\_\_ but an artistic person.  
A. everything B. something C. anything D. nothing
33. I am grateful to him for that advice, \_\_\_\_\_ I owe all my success.  
A. to which B. from which C. at which D. in which
34. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ upon the poor students in your class.  
A. look after B. look up C. look out D. look down
35. Out \_\_\_\_\_, leaving a disappointed mother behind.  
A. she rushed B. did she rush C. rushed she D. was she rushed
36. Her boss told her yesterday that her salary will be \_\_\_\_\_ from this month.  
A. rised B. arised C. raised D. gone up
37. She felt very \_\_\_\_\_ when she saw me on trade fair yesterday.  
A. surprised B. surprising C. being surprised D. being surprising
38. When in Rome, do \_\_\_\_\_ Romans do.  
A. like B. as C. so D. alike
39. She devoted all her life \_\_\_\_\_ teaching.  
A. from B. as C. on D. to
40. After hearing this funny story, she can't help \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. laughing B. laughed C. to laugh D. being laughed
41. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a bird, I would go wherever I want.  
A. am B. had C. were D. had been
42. People always say that eating too much at a time is bad \_\_\_\_\_ one's health.  
A. to B. for C. with D. on
43. He is very interested \_\_\_\_\_ playing games on computer.  
A. to B. in C. with D. for



44. If I had a portable computer, I \_\_\_\_\_ it to you yesterday.  
A. would lend      B. lent      C. had lent      D. would have lent
45. All \_\_\_\_\_ I want is peace and quiet.  
A. what      B. which      C. who      D. that
46. Please \_\_\_\_\_ my best wishes to Donald.  
A. say      B. express      C. convey      D. explain
47. Petrol is manufactured from the \_\_\_\_\_ oil we take out of the ground.  
A. crude      B. rough      C. original      D. raw
48. I didn't hear the phone. I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.  
A. should have been      B. must be      C. must have been      D. should be
49. The football player had studied economics in university for \_\_\_\_\_ of roughly six years.  
A. a decade      B. a period      C. an age      D. a time
50. They tried in vain \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
A. to keep in touch to      B. to keep in touch with  
C. keeping in touch with      D. keeping in touch to

### 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**.

There was a time when parents who wanted an 51 present for their children would buy a typewriter, a globe or an encyclopedia. Now those items seem 52 old-fashioned; this Christmas, there were a lot of personal computers under the tree. Convinced that computers are the key 53 success, parents are also frantically insisting that children 54 using them in school—as early as possible.

The problem for school is that when it comes to computers, parents don't always know best. Many schools are yielding to parental impatience and are purchasing hardware without 55 in their educational planning. So they can say, "OK, we've moved into the computer age." Teachers found themselves 56 in the middle of the problem—between parent pressure and wise educational decisions.

Educators do not even agree 57 how computers should be used. A lot of money is going for computerized educational materials that research has shown can be taught just as well

with pencil and paper. Even those who believe that all children should have access 58 computers, warn of potential dangers to the very young.

The temptation remains strong largely because young children adapt so well to computers. First graders have been seen willing to work for two hours 59 math skills. Some have an attention span of 20 minutes. Not every school can afford to go into computing, and that creates yet another problem: a division 60 the haves and the have-nots. Very few parents are agitating for computer instruction in poor school districts, where there may be barely enough money to pay the reading teacher.

- |                    |                |               |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. educational | B. educator    | C. education  | D. educating    |
| 52. A. hopeful     | B. hopeless    | C. hopelessly | D. hopefully    |
| 53. A. to          | B. in          | C. with       | D. for          |
| 54. A. teach       | B. be taught   | C. teaching   | D. being taught |
| 55. A. sound       | B. voice       | C. noise      | D. music        |
| 56. A. catch       | B. being catch | C. caught     | D. catching     |
| 57. A. on          | B. with        | C. to         | D. for          |
| 58. A. to          | B. on          | C. for        | D. with         |
| 59. A. for         | B. on          | C. in         | D. with         |
| 60. A. from        | B. to          | C. of         | D. between      |

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

**Directions:** *There are four 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

During a visit to China in 1995, Chares Zhang was struck by the enormous potential of information technology. At that time, the country had practically no internet connections and phone lines were in such short supply that people had to wait several months to have them installed at home. “It was a virtual void,” he recalls. So Zhang, who had lived for more than nine years in the U.S., left his comfortable career as a consultant to the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to go home and start an internet business. Three years

and lots of market research and venture capital requests later, he is a chief executive officer of Sohu.com, one of the most popular Chinese-language internet search engines on the mainland.

Sohu is a user-friendly search engine designed specially to locate and catalogue Chinese-language information on the World Wide Web. In 1997, Zhang persuaded the director of MIT's Media Laboratory, Nicholas Negroponte, and a group of colleagues to put together \$ 225,000 in seed money to set up Internet Technologies China, the precursor to Sohu. A year later, big names like Intel, Dow Jones, and Hang Lung Group and International Data Group were impressed enough to invest \$ 2.2 million to launch the Sohu search engine. Since going live in February of 1998, Sohu—which now employs over 100 people—has averaged nearly 120,000 hits and 600,000 page views a day. The service has attracted advertising from multi-nationals like Microsoft, Ericsson and Nokia as well as domestic Chinese computer firms, travel agencies and consumer products makers. Zhang expects to bring in over \$ 1 million in revenues this year.

Zhang hopes Sohu's breakthrough will inspire more start-up ventures. "A few success stories can inspire college graduates," he says. "For the industry to snowball, you need a core." To make sure Sohu remains part of that core, Zhang plans to add more servers and expand bandwidth to accommodate ever-increasing traffic.

61. When Charles Zhang visited China in 1995, he was greatly impressed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the great amount of Chinese population  
B. Chinese culture  
C. the development of IT  
D. the big market of IT
62. Before he started an Internet business, Charles Zhang had a comfortable career as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
B. an assistant to the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
C. a chief executive of the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
D. a consultant to the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology
63. Sohu is designed to locate and catalogue on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the World War Two  
B. the World Wide Word  
C. the World Wide Work  
D. the World Wide Web

64. Sohu.com was founded \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in 1997                      B. in 1998                      C. in 1996                      D. in 1995
65. Which of the following is **NOT** true?  
A. Zhang persuaded Nicholas Negroponte and his colleagues to set up “Sohu”.  
B. The precursor to Sohu is International Data Group.  
C. \$ 2.2 million is invested to launch the Sohu search engine.  
D. Sohu’s service has attracted advertising abroad from both abroad and domestic markets.

## Passage Two

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions, the bases for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past experiences, which are brought into the present by memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep information available for later use. It includes not only “remembering” things like arithmetic or historical facts but also involves any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is involved when a rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to swing a baseball bat.

Memory exists not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage capacity of a computer with that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 10,000 “words” —ready for instant use. An average U.S. teenager probably recognizes the meaning of about 100,000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total amount of information which the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of faces and places that the teenager can recognize on sight.

The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person’s memory is in terms of words and combinations of words.

66. Which of the following is true ?  
A. Without memory, we would live better and happier.  
B. Memory is the ability to remember the meanings of thousands of everyday things.  
C. The roots of our habits and skills and the bases for our decisions can only be found in our present experiences.

- D. Memory is the capacity to reserve information available for later use.
67. Which of the following is not mentioned in this passage?
- A. Memory includes “remembering” arithmetic things.
  - B. Memory includes “remembering” historical facts.
  - C. Memory includes “remembering” any change in animal behavior.
  - D. Memory includes “remembering” rat’s giving up eating grain.
68. Which of the following is not mentioned in this passage?
- A. Memory exists in humans and animals.
  - B. Memory exists in every physical objects and machines.
  - C. Memory exists in computers.
  - D. Memory exists in teenagers.
69. The phrase “on sight” in the last sentence of the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at once            B. in advance            C. occasionally            D. previously
70. Which of the following will be the topic of this passage ?
- A. What would life be like without memory ?
  - B. How different is a person’s memory from computer’s ?
  - C. What is the function of memory ?
  - D. How important is memory to life ?

### Passage Three

Intel has lowered the prices of its desktop Pentium II and Pentium III processors dramatically, with cuts of more than 40 percent to the Pentium III line.

Last week’s cuts should make an almost immediate impact in systems pricing, according to Intel, as they were provided to Intel’s OEM partners some time ago.

More than simply making PCs based on the existing chips more affordable, however, the price cuts could be a sign that new products are closer than expected.

“In September and October there’s going to be a slew of new introductions in terms of platforms and processors, and so they’re going to start clearing the way for those,” said Roger Kay, an analyst at International Data Corp. , in Framingham, Mass.

“Compaq, in particular, has been caught in the past with excess inventory during technology transitions,” Kay said.

It should be of no surprise, then, that Compaq was the first vendor to prices last week, cutting those on most of its Desktop computers by as much as 11 percent.

The largest Intel price cut is to the 500-MHz Pentium III processor, which fell from

\$ 423 to \$ 251. Other Pentium III chips prices also dropped significantly, with the 550-MHz Pentium III price dropped from \$ 230 to \$ 183, a 20 percent decrease.

The price of the new 600-MHz Pentium III, \$ 669, was not reduced.

Prices on Intel's Pentium III processors have also been reduced, though not as substantially as the Pentium III chips. The 450-MHz Pentium II was reduced from \$ 230 to \$ 183, a 20 percent savings for OEMs. The 400-MHz Pentium II will now be priced at \$ 163, down 6 percent from \$ 173.

71. Which of the following is true?
- A. Intel has lowered the prices of all types of its computers.
  - B. The prices have been reduced to 40%.
  - C. In September and October, there's going to be another reduce.
  - D. Roger Kay is working for International Data Corporation as an analyst.
72. The price of the 500-MHz Pentium III is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an 11 percent decrease
  - B. a 26 percent reduction
  - C. a 20 percent reduction
  - D. a more than 40 percent decrease
73. According to the passage, the lowest price of Pentium III processors now is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. \$ 251
  - B. \$ 183
  - C. \$ 173
  - D. \$ 163
74. According to the passage, the consequence of the price cut is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. making an impact in systems pricing
  - B. making PCs based on the existing chips more affordable
  - C. clearing the way for new products
  - D. A, B and C
75. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. price cut of the Pentium II processors is less than that of Pentium III
  - B. the price of Pentium II remains the same
  - C. the 450-MHz Pentium II is cheaper than the 450-MHz Pentium III
  - D. Compaq also produces processors

### Passage Four

At most big city universities the pace, the attitude and the life-style are geared to city life. But there is a university in Manhattan that has its roots outside the city—Adelphi.

When we opened Adelphi University in Manhattan, we brought with us all the values of a traditional non-urban university.

Yet, with all our emphasis on traditional values, it has always been our tradition to offer programs which reflect the needs of today. So you'll find we've pioneered in education for adults with programs for teachers, social workers, business majors, childcare workers and others.

Adelphi University is committed to extending equal educational opportunity to all those who qualify academically.

76. Adelphi University is a traditional \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. urban city B. non-urban city  
C. urban university D. non-urban university
77. In Adelphi University, you get to know your professor because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you are a top student B. it is in Manhattan city  
C. the classes are small D. there are few professors
78. The educational environment In Adelphi University was designed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. let the students feel more comfortable  
B. have the students study harder  
C. separate the students from their families  
D. offer the students a very quiet and relaxed atmosphere to study
79. Adelphi University's programs emphasize \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. traditional values  
B. the needs of society  
C. education for young pioneers  
D. both traditional values and the needs of today
80. The passage suggests that Adelphi is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. committed to high standards of admission  
B. only interested in giving lectures to high school graduates  
C. following the law in its administration procedures  
D. a university offering equal educational opportunity to adults

## V. Writing (20 points)

**Directions:** *For this part, write a letter in about 80 words based on the following situation. Remember to write clearly on ANSWER SHEET II.*

81. 写一封信给你在澳洲的朋友 Daisy, 让她帮忙为你的同事 Ann 找份工作。  
你的信要注意书写格式。除开头句外, 共三段, 各段要这样开头——  
A colleague of mine...  
This is her background:...  
If you need any further information ...



# Key 1

## I . Phonetics (10 points)

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. D | 5. A  |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. D | 9. A | 10. B |

## II . Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

11. C 习惯用法。excuse me 常用来表示因询问而突然打断某人；而 sorry 则用来表示做了对不起别人的事时道歉；forgive me 用来表示做了对不起别人的事时直接请求原谅；Pardon 常用来表示请求别人重复刚才所说的话。
12. C 电话习惯用语。在向别人介绍自己的名字时常用“This is”再加上自己的名字。所以 This is Ann River 才是正确答案。I'm Ann River 和 That is Ann River 人们是不常用的；It's me 在非正式的场合下也可使用，但由于 Could I speak to Shemerry, please? 已向我们暗示这是正式的场合使用的客气用语。
13. D Let's go skating 是个祈使句。按照语法要求，祈使句的反意问句只能用 shall we。
14. D 这是一个强调句型，所以应用 It is until ... that 或 It was not until ... that，而原句中的 finished 和 went 两个动词已暗示了动作是发生在过去的时间。
15. D 固定搭配。turn on 的意思是“开灯”；turn off 的意思是“关灯”；turn down 的意思是“关小点儿”；turn up 的意思是“出现”。只有 turn up 用在这里句子的意思才算完整。
16. C 不同的状语从句有不同的功能。how 引导方式状语从句；when 引导时间状语从句；since 引导原因状语从句；although 引导让步状语从句。根据句末表结果的意思，前面应是原因，只有这样句子意思才完整。
17. D 考词汇。sight 的意思是“视力”；shock 的意思是“震惊”；appearance 的意思