

NEW

English

高等院校
“高职高专升本科”

英语考试模拟试题集锦

曹玉泉 王丽雅 主编

南开大学出版社

最新

NEW

English



责任编辑：刘 晓 封面设计：傅希光

ISBN 7-310-02575-X



9 787310 025756 >

ISBN 7-310-02575-X / H-559 定价:33.00元

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南开大学出版社
天津

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高等院校“高职高专升本科”英语考试模拟试题集锦 /
曹玉泉, 王丽雅主编. —天津: 南开大学出版社, 2006. 7
ISBN 7-310-02575-X

I. 高... II. 曹... III. 英语—高等学校: 技术学
校—习题—升学参考资料 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 069587 号

版权所有 侵权必究

南开大学出版社出版发行

出版人: 肖占鹏

地址: 天津市南开区卫津路 94 号 邮政编码: 300071

营销部电话: (022)23508339 23500755

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*

河北昌黎太阳红彩色印刷有限责任公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

2006 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 20.375 印张 515 千字

定价: 33.00 元

如遇图书印装质量问题, 请与本社营销部联系调换, 电话: (022)23507125

前 言

《高等院校“高职高专升本科”英语考试模拟试题集锦》是针对现行高等院校“高职高专升本科”英语考试而编写的一本实用性较强的考前复习读物。本书适用于高等院校“高职高专升本科英语考试考纲”所规定的高等职业学校、高等专科学校、本科二级技术学院预备升本科的学生。本书特点如下:

1. 针对性强。共收入 20 套模拟试题。每套试题包括六个部分: Part I Grammar & Vocabulary, Part II Cloze Test, Part III Reading Comprehension, Part IV Translation (En-Ch), Part V Translation (Ch-En), Part VI Writing。

2. 实用性强。试题内容丰富, 贴切实用, 有助于检验、牢固掌握和灵活运用所学知识。

3. 本书主要根据高等院校“高职高专升本科”英语考试真题的题型、难易程度、附注的参考资料等方面而编写。

4. 为了便于学生自学, 本书所有试题均配有解析和答案。

本书按照“高职高专升本科英语考试考纲”编写, 是针对天津市高职院校学生升本科的教师辅导和学生考前复习所作的一种尝试, 希望读者和同行多提宝贵意见。

编 者

2006 年 3 月

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I 试题部分

Test 1

本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分，共 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷 （选择题），3 大题，共 85 分

注意事项：

1. 答第一卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目用 2B 铅笔涂写在答题卡上，并将本人考试专用条形码贴在条形码处。
2. 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，不能答在试卷上。
3. 考试结束，监考人将本试卷和答题卡一并收回。

Part I Grammar & Vocabulary (35 points)

Directions: There are 35 sentences, each with a blank. Under each sentence, there are A, B, C, D four choices. Read the sentence and the choices carefully and then choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. He _____ his textbooks when he left school and never reopened them.
A) put back B) put aside C) put down D) put off
2. The way to learn a language is to practise _____ it as often as possible.
A) speaking B) to speak C) speak D) spoken
3. _____ she was living in New York that she met her husband Tom.
A) Just when B) When C) As D) It was while
4. Millions of people are _____ in health by the polluted environments.
A) affect B) effect C) affected D) effected
5. My car is broken, so it is completely _____.
A) used B) useful C) useless D) using
6. He is a good-natured man, but there is a limit to his _____.
A) patient B) patience C) impatient D) impatience
7. We were surprised because it was the first time they _____ us to lunch.
A) invite B) invited C) have invited D) had invited
8. Television _____ a strong _____ children.

- A) is...influence on B) has...influence on
C) is...influence to D) has...influence to
9. When he came back after graduation, he found his hometown completely _____.
A) changed B) changing C) to change D) to be changed
10. _____ noticed that the sun came out.
A) I've just B) I could usually C) I could D) I would
11. He may act tough, but _____ he is a kind person.
A) from nature B) by nature C) through nature D) out nature
12. I hope you will keep me _____ of how you are getting on with your study.
A) inform B) informing C) informed D) to informe
13. Those days people throughout the world were looking forward to the day of victory with great _____.
A) eager B) eagerness C) eagerly D) eagery
14. _____ that there are no further questions, we'll end the meeting here.
A) Unless B) If C) Provided D) As long as
15. I wonder how long ago this school _____.
A) has begun B) begins C) had begun D) began
16. That complicated scheme _____ a simple plan.
A) evolve from B) evolve into C) evolved from D) evolved into
17. _____ by the police, the kidnappers had no choice but to surrender.
A) Surrounded B) To be surrounded
C) Surrounding D) Having surrounded
18. Soon the sportsman _____ to the changeable weather of the city.
A) adopted B) adjusted C) adapted D) advise
19. Having waited in the waiting room for two hours, he became _____.
A) patient B) impatient C) patience D) impatience
20. Did you smell something _____?
A) burns B) burning C) burn D) burnt
21. We must be aware that reading is a _____ tool of learning in higher education.
A) basic B) basis C) base D) basics
22. _____ the island, I noticed row upon row of newly built houses.
A) Approach B) Approached C) Approaching D) Having approached
23. Weather _____, we'll have a picnic tomorrow.
A) permit B) permitting C) permitted D) being permitted
24. The experiment _____ his theory.
A) confirm B) confirmed C) correspond D) corresponded
25. A dark cloud is a _____ of rain.
A) mark B) signal C) sign D) symbol
26. With such a short time _____ it doesn't seem likely that we will finish the job.

- A) leave B) leaving C) leaves D) left
27. The police succeeded in catching the _____ they were searching for within 48 hours.
A) crime B) criminal C) commit D) commitment
28. Not only cars but also new-type trucks _____ with air conditioning.
A) equip B) equipped C) are equipped D) was equipped
29. He is not so _____ as you might suppose.
A) ignore B) ignorant C) ignorance D) ignored
30. The trading company requires that payment _____ on time.
A) is made B) was made C) make D) be made
31. Only one baby _____ the big fire.
A) saved B) was saved C) survived D) was survived
32. A list of the semester's composition assignments _____ to the students.
A) has given B) have given
C) has been given D) have been given
33. The shape of Italy on a map has often been compared _____ a long Wellington boot.
A) as B) to C) with D) against
34. Throughout history man has had to accept the fact _____ all living things must die.
A) that B) which C) in which D) of which
35. _____ at the launching position a lift took him up to the rocket, which was 65 feet above the ground.
A) While arriving B) Having arrived C) When he arrived D) On his arrival

Part II Cloze Test (10 points)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read the passage carefully and choose the one that fits right into the passage.

One of the advantages of taking notes is that it forces you to pay closer attention to the class lecture. If you listen 36 to a professor who is talking on and on for an hour or so, your mind will often 37 and your attention will lessen. You are sitting in class and listening, but that 38 you are doing; 39, when you listen actively you have to pay more careful and 40 attention to what 41. This is because you are trying to 42 what you hear into an 43, shortened written form. As a foreign student, you may find 44 very difficult to listen and write notes 45 at the same time. It is difficult 46, but you will learn how to do 47 with practice. You 48 afraid you will forget what you are listening to 49 you are listening and writing at the same time, but the studies of researchers 50 the value of note-taking in 51 lecture material have shown that learners remember 52 reproduced in some note form much better than lecture information they have listened to 53 down in note form. So doing two things at the same time is better than doing one thing 54. We do not say it is 55; we say it is better.

36. A) carefully B) passively C) attentively D) permanently

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 37.A) wonder | B) widen | C) wander | D) concentrate |
| 38.A) may be what | B) may be that | C) must be what | D) may be all |
| 39.A) moreover | B) consequently | C) furthermore | D) however |
| 40.A) constant | B) temporary | C) regular | D) continual |
| 41.A) he said | B) was said | C) is being said | D) had been said |
| 42.A) transform | B) transmit | C) transfer | D) transport |
| 43.A) understanding | B) understandable | C) understood | D) underlined |
| 44.A) some | B) that | C) any which | D) it |
| 45.A) in a written form | B) in a particular form | C) in English | D) in general |
| 46.A) after all | B) at first | C) maybe | D) may be though |
| 47.A) so | B) note | C) such | D) listening |
| 48.A) have been | B) are now | C) may be | D) are to be |
| 49.A) even though | B) though | C) as if | D) because |
| 50.A) with | B) on | C) deal with | D) concerning with |
| 51.A) learning | B) scanning | C) listening to | D) understanding |
| 52.A) information that have | B) information they have | | |
| C) information that has | D) information that was | | |
| 53.A) but did not take | B) but do not take | C) what did not take | D) what was not taken |
| 54.A) for a time | B) for some time | C) at a time | D) in time |
| 55.A) good | B) easier | C) more difficult | D) efficient |

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions for comprehension. Read the passages carefully and make the choice from A, B, C and D.

Passage One

We develop our impressions of other countries and their people through books, movies, television, magazines, fellow students, and friends. But is there really any substitute for first-hand experience?

Come, spend a summer studying in the USA, and get to know people and a land which are incredibly rich in their variety. You may end up on an urban campus or a rural one, at a small school or a large one, in a cool climate or a warm one, in San Francisco or St. Louis. But whatever your experience, it will be first-hand, personal, alive, and unforgettable!

If you spend a summer studying in the USA, you'll have advantages which the tourist never will. Not only will you learn the subject matter of your choice, but you'll gain an understanding of the American educational system as well. You'll experience the culture of the people and the dynamics of your physical environment. But above all, as a student you'll have a chance to meet Americans. Get to know them, communicate, exchange ideas and opinions, and hopefully form friendships which will endure beyond the length of your stay in the USA.

The following articles will help you in deciding which summer program to choose, what to

bring, and how to adjust to the life in the USA. But the first and most important decision is one which you can make right now. Why not say, "This summer, I'll be studying in the USA!"

56. According to the passage, our impressions of other countries and their people are usually developed _____.

- A) through first-hand experience
- B) in the very countries
- C) through friendships with people
- D) through various sources of experience

57. This passage suggests that you _____.

- A) become a permanent student in the USA
- B) take up a summer course in the USA
- C) go to enjoy a tourist's life in the USA
- D) spend a summer visiting in the USA

58. If you go to the USA, you'll be able to make friends with those _____.

- A) outside the place where you study
- B) outside the United States
- C) who will ask you to stay longer in the USA
- D) who will continue to keep in touch with you after you return to your own country

59. The articles following this passage would probably be _____.

- A) articles about how to obtain first-hand experience
- B) advertisements of different schools
- C) articles about important decisions
- D) introductions to summer school courses

60. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

- A) If you are a tourist you will never have advantages in the USA.
- B) The first-hand experience will help you understand the culture in the USA.
- C) Do not hesitate to say "This summer I'll be studying in the USA."
- D) You can make a good decision after you read all the articles.

Passage Two

Do we need laws that prevent us from running risks with our lives? If so, then perhaps laws are needed prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks. Both products have been known to kill people. The hazards of drinking too much alcohol are as bad as or worse than the hazards of smoking too many cigarettes. All right then, let's pass a law closing the liquor stores and the bars in this country. Let's put an end once and for all to the ruinous disease from which as many as 10 million Americans currently suffer alcoholism.

But wait. We've already tried that. For 13 years, between 1920 and 1933 there were no liquor stores anywhere in the United States. They were shut down abolished by an amendment (修正案) to the Constitution (to 18th) and by a law of Congress (the Volstead Act). After January 20, 1920, there was supposed to be no more manufacturing, selling, or transporting of "intoxicating liquors."

Without any more liquor, people could not drink it. And if they did not drink it, how could they get drunk? There would be no more dangers to the public welfare from drunkenness and alcoholism. It was all very logical. And yet prohibition of liquor, beer, and wine did not work. Why?

Because, law or no law, millions of people still liked to drink alcohol. And they were willing to take risks to get it. They were not about to change their tastes and habits just because of a change in the law. And gangs of liquor smugglers made it easy to buy an illegal drink. They smuggled millions of gallons of the outlawed beverages across the Canadian and Mexican borders. Crime and drunkenness were both supposed to decline as a result of prohibition. Instead people drank more alcohol than ever — often poisonous alcohol.

On December 5th, 1933 they repealed (撤销) prohibition by ratifying (批准) the 21st Amendment to the Constitution.

61. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic reason for the proposal of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act?

- A) There would be no further danger to the public from alcoholism.
- B) There would be a rise in the cost of alcoholic beverages.
- C) Without liquor, people would not drink.
- D) People would not become drunk or create a public nuisance.

62. During prohibition, illegal alcohol was _____.

- A) sold openly
- B) no longer a temptation
- C) a major factor in the passage of the Volstead Act
- D) brought across the Mexican and Canadian borders

63. During prohibition, people _____.

- A) lived in fear of the law
- B) were willing to risk arrest for the pleasure of liquor
- C) recklessly endangered their communities
- D) were respectful of the legal sanctions placed on them

64. When enacting the prohibition laws, government officials assumed that _____.

- A) every American would buy alcohol illegally
- B) all criminal activities would cease
- C) patrols of the Canadian border would halt the sale of alcohol
- D) the social threat from drunkenness would decline

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

- A) the Congress was wise to repeal prohibition
- B) the Prohibition Era was characterized by a decrease in crime and drunkenness
- C) during Prohibition, Americans stopped drinking
- D) laws should be passed to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages

Passage Three

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each

course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to position in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous number of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activities. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

66. Normally a student would at least attend _____ classes each week.

- A) 36 B) 12 C) 20 D) 15

67. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed _____.

- A) to live in a different university
B) to take a particular course in a different university
C) to live at home and drive to classes
D) to get two degrees from two different universities

68. American university students are usually under pressure of work because _____.

- A) their academic performance will affect their future careers
B) they are heavily involved in student affairs
C) they have to observe university discipline
D) they want to run for positions of authority

69. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because _____.

- A) they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study
B) they will then be able to stay longer in the university
C) such positions help them get better jobs
D) such positions are usually well paid

70. The student organizations seem to be effective in _____.

- A) dealing with the academic affairs of the university
B) ensuring that the students observe university regulations
C) evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court
D) keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

Passage Four

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot." That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues (自言自语) as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam (鼓起干劲) and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before petting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

71. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____.

- A) he is a lazy person
- B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
- C) he is not sure when his energy is low
- D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening

72. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?

- A) Unawareness of energy cycles.
- B) Familiar monologues.
- C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.
- D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.

73. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should _____.

- A) change his energy cycle
- B) get up earlier than usual
- C) overcome his laziness
- D) go to bed earlier

74. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will _____.

- A) help to keep your energy for the day's work
- B) help you to control your temper early in the day
- C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work