

全真试题 ● 答案解析

江苏专转本考试大作战

最新版
2009-2016

大学英语

历年真题及解析

主编：同方教育



东南大学出版社
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

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• 南京 •

内容提要

系统地分析考试大纲和研究“历年专转本英语真题”、揭示考试命题规律和未来命题方向是同方教育英语教学研究组自成立以来始终不变的工作重心。随着真题研究的不断深入、真题数量的不断累加、考生需求的不断变化,英语教学研究组发现有必要对历年专转本英语真题解析及复习思路进行重新定义和思考。

本书是在英语教学研究组老师们对历年专转本英语考试进行研究及其对考生辅导多年的基础上精心编写而成,力求为考生提供最前沿、最全面、最权威的英语专转本复习指南。

通过对江苏省 2008—2016 年的专转本英语考试真题进行详细解析,本书对英语考试的各项知识点的基本概念、框架都做了详细的分析,让考生能了解并掌握考试大纲所要求的知识点,强化专转本考试带有方向性的内容。同时,对考试重点、难点也做了预测。

本书可作为专转本英语备考复习的必备用书,适用于所有阶段。在初期阶段可以让考生了解考试真题的形式、要求,明确复习方向和目标。在中期学习和后期冲刺阶段,该书可以帮助考生不断巩固所学的知识,完善知识框架,掌握最新考试动向。此外,附赠单册中还包含了教研组老师精心挑选的专转本英语考试中反复出现的高频词汇以及核心短语,可让考生做到有的放矢,提高学习效率。

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丛书前言

随着社会的需求和市场竞争的日趋激烈,学历的门槛直接影响到学生的就业和未来的发展空间。作为广大高职和高专院校的在校生,就读于学习氛围更加浓厚、育人环境更为优良的本科高校,已成为他们当中大多数人心中的梦想和目标。而江苏“专转本”考试就为广大高职和高专院校的在校生提供了一个步入本科高校学习的途径。江苏“专转本”考试发展至今已有多年历史,因其选拔严格、学历过硬,被社会及广大考生誉为“第二次高考”。

为了帮助广大考生顺利通过江苏“专转本”考试,我们特组织专家、学者按各科最新大纲和考试要求编写了考试复习系列配套辅导教材——《江苏专转本考试大作战》丛书。本套辅导教材现包括《大学英语历年真题及解析》、《计算机基础历年真题及解析》、《大学语文历年真题分类精解》和《高等数学历年真题及解析》共计4册。其中每本书还附赠了一本小册子,小册子中的内容都是和考试相关的重要内容。

应邀参加教材编写工作的专家、学者,来自南京大学、东南大学、南京师范大学、南京航空航天大学、南京理工大学等多所省内著名重点大学。他们均长期从事江苏“专转本”考试的辅导工作,有着丰富的教学经验,熟悉考试大纲及考试重点、难点内容,熟悉命题要求和命题规律,深知考生的疑难与困惑。丛书作者把他们的教学经验进行了深化总结,并结合考生的实际情况加以细化、归纳和总结,整理成书,奉献给广大考生,旨在提高考生的考试通过率。

组织出版一套丛书,要求高、费力大,是一项系统工程。由于时间仓促,书中难免存在一些不足之处,我们诚恳地希望专家学者以及广大考生们为这套丛书通信息、出主意、提建议,当然也欢迎给以批判与匡正。请联系:025—86402828。

最后,再一次的衷心祝愿各位考生身体健康,学习进步,转本成功!

同方教育
二零一六年八月

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历年真题
(2009~2016)

江苏省 2009 年普通高校专转本统一考试

英语 试题(非英语类专业)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分为试题卷、答题卷和答题卡三部分。试题卷分为第 I 卷(客观题)和第 II 卷(主观题)两部分,第 I 卷第 1 页至第 10 页;第 II 卷第 11 页至第 12 页,有两大题;共 12 页,共五大题,全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 作答题,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号准确清楚地填写在试题卷、答题卡和答题卷的指定位置,并认真核对。
3. 作答第 I 卷时,考生须用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上填涂答案;作答第 II 卷时,考生须用蓝、黑色钢笔或圆珠笔将答案答在答题卷上,否则无效。
4. 考试结束时,考生须将第 I 卷、第 II 卷和答题卡、答题卷一并交回。

第 I 卷(共 100 分)

Part I Reading Comprehension (共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Young Koreans are beginning to do it alone when it comes to finding a partner, though matchmaking is still the most common way for boys to meet girls.

Professional matchmakers can make thousands of American dollars by introducing suitable marriage partners to each other, but parents also play a role in the process during which young Koreans meet.

In Confucius Korea, where marriage is regarded as more of a business contract than a sacred thing, the scene of the first meeting is repeated hundreds of times a day in coffee shops in the main hotels around Seoul.

The business of continuing the family lineage(血统) and keeping the bloodline pure is

often too important to be left to romance and chance encounters.

Often, the girl will work out a system of secret signals with her mother, from which her parents can tell if she is interested.

For example, if the girl orders a coffee it might mean that she wants her parents to leave her alone with the boy, while a milk shows that she wants them to stay.

Sometimes the matchmaking is not always so formal, with the introduction being made by friends.

But whether through friends or families, there is hardly a Korean man in the country who has not gone through this process—sometimes six or seven times.

- () 1. The word “matchmaking” in the passage means _____.
A. a very formal ritual(仪式) attended by boys and girls
B. introducing boys and girls to know each other for the purpose of marriage
C. producing matches to make a fire or light a cigarette
D. arranging games between men and women
- () 2. The fact that the first meeting is repeated again and again in coffee shops in the main hotels suggests that _____.
A. Koreans like drinking coffee in coffee shops very much
B. men and women want to meet as many times as possible
C. they are busy with communicating with different people
D. marriage is seen as a business contract instead of something sacred
- () 3. Why does the matching still exist in Korea?
A. Because most people want to keep the bloodlines pure and chance encounters romantic.
B. Because most people try to avoid romance and keep the bloodlines pure.
C. Because most people regard marriage as continuing family lineage and romance.
D. Because most people try to break family lineage and bloodlines.
- () 4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. Almost every man or woman in Korea has to go through the matchmaking.
B. From the signal the boy's parents know whether their son is interested in the girl or not.
C. At present young Koreans no longer need matchmaking to help them find partners.
D. Only a girl and a boy will appear in the first arranged meeting.
- () 5. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the practice of matchmaking in Korea
B. the importance of a business contract
C. the work of professional matchmakers
D. the first meeting between men and women

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

In the university Jim was a fast-tracker. He made good grades with little effort, and his classmates thought of him “most likely to succeed”. After graduation, he joined a large company and at first did well. However, he switched to several smaller companies where the same pattern developed time and again: well-liked, regarded as a fast-tracker. People wonder why he isn’t doing better.

Then there was Tom who was always regarded as “average”. However, he set his goals high, then found a way to achieve his goal. Today he owns a million-dollar company.

Researchers have found that school performance is little related to job performance. Qualities like “steady and dependable” and “practical and organized” are more important.

“You don’t need talent to succeed”, insist some experts. “All you need is a big pot of glue(胶水). You put some on your chair, you sit down, and you stick to every project until you’ve done the best you can do.” Average achievers stay glued to their chairs and postpone pleasure so they can receive future benefits. Many fast-trackers, on the other hand, expect too much too soon. When rewards don’t materialize instantly, they may become disappointed and unhappy.

- () 6. A fast-tracker in this passage refers to a person who _____.
 A. feels happy with everything
 B. makes others disappointed and unhappy
 C. is an excellent student
 D. learns new things quickly
- () 7. According to the passage, which of the following is true about a fast-tracker?
 A. He is very talented in his work.
 B. He is not likely to get rich.
 C. He may not stick to his work.
 D. He is dependable and practical.
- () 8. The word “materialize” in the last paragraph means “_____”.
 A. matter B. appear C. match D. attract
- () 9. It is implied in the passage that _____.
 A. one has no pleasure until he succeeds
 B. glue can help one focus on one’s work
 C. success has nothing to do with special talent
 D. success is closely related to patience and steadiness
- () 10. A proper title for the passage can be _____.
 A. The Magic of Glue
 B. The Way to Success
 C. Why Talented People Often Succeed Quickly
 D. How Average Achievers Do Better than Others

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

From good reading we can derive pleasure, companionship, experience, and instruction. A good book may absorb our attention so completely that for the time being we forget our surroundings and even our identity. Reading good books is one of the greatest pleasures in life. It increases our contentment when we are cheerful, and lessens our troubles when we are sad. Whatever may be our main purpose in reading, our contact with good books should never fail to give us enjoyment and satisfaction.

With a good book in hand we need never be lonely. Whether the characters portrayed are taken from real life or are purely imaginary, they may become our companions and friends. In the pages of books we can walk with the wise and the good of all lands and all times. The people we meet in books may delight us either because they resemble human friends whom we hold dear or because they represent unfamiliar types whom we are glad to welcome as new acquaintances. Our human friends sometimes may bore us, but friends we make in books need never weary us with their company. By turning the pages we can dismiss them without any fear of hurting their feelings. When human friends desert us, good books are always ready to give us friendship, sympathy and encouragement.

One of the most valuable gifts bestowed by books is experience. Few of us travel far from home or have a wide range of experiences, but all of us can lead varied lives through the pages of books. Whether we wish to escape from the seemingly dull realities of everyday life or whether we long to visit some far-off place, a book will help us when nothing else can. To travel by book we need no bank account to pay for our way, no airship or ocean liner or streamlined train to transport us, no passport to enter the land of our heart's desire. Through books we may get the thrill of hazardous adventure without danger. We can climb lofty mountains or cross the scorching sands of the desert, all without hardship. Indeed, through books the whole world is ours for the asking. The possibilities of our literary experiences are almost unlimited. The beauties of nature, the enjoyment of music, the treasures of art, the triumphs of architecture, the marvels of engineering, are all open to the wonder and enjoyment of those who read.

- () 11. The main idea in the first paragraph is _____.
A. pleasure can only be derived from reading good books
B. a good book may distract our attention
C. people can read good books in different ways
D. enjoyment and satisfaction can be derived from reading good books
- () 12. The main reason that people like their acquaintances in books is _____.
A. they are like human friends exactly
B. they never bore us in comparison with our human friends
C. they never hurt our feelings
D. they give human beings friendship, sympathy and encouragement

- ()13. We forget our surroundings and even our identity because _____.
A. the reading environment is very good
B. the book is extremely interesting and attractive
C. we are alone and no one interrupts us
D. we are asked to return the book the second day
- ()14. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. All of us can lead varied lives through the pages of books.
B. We can travel by book free of charge to our heart's content.
C. We should rely on reading to escape from the seemingly dull realities of everyday life.
D. Valuable experiences can be obtained from reading good books.
- ()15. "The whole world is ours for the asking" implies that _____.
A. the world is more accessible in books than in reality
B. the world is easy to travel around as long as we walk
C. the world belongs to us whenever we ask
D. round-world trips can be made by everyone

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Drunken driving—sometimes called America's socially accepted form of murder—has become a national epidemic. Every hour of every day about three Americans on average are killed by drunken drivers, adding up to an incredible 250,000 over the past decade.

Heavy drinking used to be an acceptable part of the American macho(男子汉) image and judges were lenient in most courts, but the drunken slaughter has recently caused so many well-publicized tragedies, especially involving young children, that public opinion is no longer so tolerant.

Twenty states have raised the legal drinking age to 21, reversing a trend in the 1960s to reduce it to 18. After New Jersey lowered it to 18, the number of people killed by 18-20-year-old drivers more than doubled, so the state recently upped it back to 21.

Reformers, however, fear raising the drinking age will have little effect unless accompanied by educational programs to help young people to develop "responsible attitudes" about drinking and teach them to resist peer pressure to drink.

Though new laws have led to increased arrests and tests and, in many areas already, to a marked decline in fatalities, some states are also penalizing bars for serving customers too many drinks. A tavern(酒栈) in Massachusetts was fined for serving six or more brandies to a customer who was "obviously intoxicated" and later drove off the road, killing a nine-year-old boy.

As the fatalities continue to occur daily in every state, some Americans are even beginning to speak well of the 13 years of national prohibition of alcohol that began in

1919, which President Hoover called the “noble experiment”. They forget that legal prohibition didn’t stop drinking, but encouraged political corruption and organized crime. As with the booming drug trade, there is no easy solution.

- () 16. Drunken driving has become a serious problem in America because _____.
A. most drunken drivers drive their cars at top speed
B. most drivers regard heavy drinking as part of the American macho image
C. fatalities caused by drunken driving have been greatly increased
D. about 25,000 people on average are killed every year by drunken drivers
- () 17. Why have the public changed their opinion about drunken driving?
A. Because detailed statistics on drunken slaughter are now available.
B. Because they are no longer tolerant of the drunken slaughter.
C. Because judges usually give more severe sentences to drunken drivers.
D. Because drunken drivers are more conscious of their image.
- () 18. The statistics issued in New Jersey suggested that _____.
A. many drunken drivers were not of legal age
B. many young people were in no way qualified drivers
C. raising the legal drinking age would have little effect on the reduction of tragedies
D. raising the legal drinking age would reduce the fatalities caused by drunken drivers
- () 19. Laws recently introduced in some states have _____.
A. reduced the number of convictions
B. resulted in fewer fatalities of traffic accidents
C. prevented bars from serving drunken drivers
D. specified the amount drivers can drink
- () 20. What’s the author’s attitude towards the solution to drunken driving in the United States?
A. Ironical. B. Casual. C. Optimistic. D. Realistic.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (共 40 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 40 分)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- () 21. Keep two extra pencils _____ while taking the examination.
A. at ease B. at length C. at hand D. in turn
- () 22. The competition from experienced staff members, some of whom are higher in rank, _____ to my disadvantage.
A. works B. working C. work D. worked

- () 23. I don't know what _____ Alfred to read your letter. _____ he thought it was addressed to him.
A. made; Supposedly B. induced; Presumably
C. stimulated; Possibly D. introduced; Probably
- () 24. Never before _____ available for quick and easy access in so many different fields of study.
A. so much free information were B. were so much free information
C. has so much information been D. so much free information has been
- () 25. It's true that not having a car imposes some _____, but owning one also complicates life in many ways.
A. constructions B. introductions C. instructions D. restrictions
- () 26. Word got around _____ he had resigned his position as executive secretary of the committee.
A. what B. that C. whatever D. which
- () 27. If you invest so heavily in the stock market, you're _____ risks.
A. turning in B. heading off C. turning on D. heading for
- () 28. A further _____ into the cause of the disaster revealed that the director was partly to blame because he had not insisted on adequate precautions.
A. entry B. request C. inquiry D. conquest
- () 29. It is only in the most difficult circumstances _____ a man's abilities are fully tested.
A. when B. that C. where D. so that
- () 30. Adults tend to interpret the action of children _____ their own experience.
A. in terms of B. in the habit of
C. in words of D. in the account of
- () 31. In fact, the Iraq war was fairly _____ across the West.
A. conversational B. contradictory C. contrary D. controversial
- () 32. —You missed a golden opportunity.
—Yes, I _____ that job when it was offered.
A. must have taken B. should have taken
C. might take D. ought to take
- () 33. The use of military force faces strong opposition among key US allies where opinion polls show _____ majorities of the populations support a peaceful solution.
A. substantial B. enormous C. considerable D. overwhelming
- () 34. There is every sign that most of the Asian Americans have been _____ the nation's culture.
A. assimilated into B. involved into
C. associated with D. connected with

- () 35. Professor Wu told us that by the end of the year he _____ here for three years.
A. will have worked B. will have been working
C. would have been working D. has been working
- () 36. We cannot choose whether we will pay income tax or not, because payment of income tax is _____.
A. compulsive B. impulsive C. comprehensive D. compulsory
- () 37. You're the manager's relative, but that doesn't _____ you to a free meal in our restaurant.
A. qualify B. entitle C. adapt D. allow
- () 38. Believe it or not, Matt earns _____ his brother, who has a better position in a big company.
A. much as twice as B. as twice much as
C. twice as much as D. as much twice as
- () 39. Please keep the numbered cards in _____; don't mix them up.
A. series B. succession C. sequence D. procedure
- () 40. The whole world is now clearly aware of the _____ to which global warming has affected the earth.
A. extent B. range C. grade D. limit
- () 41. What would happen if students were _____ of books?
A. refused B. declined C. denied D. deprived
- () 42. There are two major problems linked with atomic power plants, _____ the first concerns nuclear waste.
A. of which B. of the two C. of them D. of the plants
- () 43. It seems that there is no resolution to this racial _____.
A. convention B. compromise C. conflict D. conservation
- () 44. There's no doubt that your achievement _____ your hard work.
A. contributed to B. is attributed to C. is led to D. resulted in
- () 45. Look at the terrible situation I am in now! If only I _____ your advice.
A. follow B. had followed C. would follow D. have followed
- () 46. The policeman on duty became _____ of the youth and asked him why he was standing there.
A. doubtful B. suspicious C. suspected D. hesitated
- () 47. Americans are trained to think themselves as separate individuals, _____ most Chinese consider themselves as members of a group.
A. whereas B. as C. since D. like
- () 48. It's no good _____. You just have to put up with all these.
A. complained B. complaining
C. to be complaining D. to complain

- () 49. As we are unlikely to find another hotel before dark, the _____ action is to stay here for the night.
A. senseless B. sensitive C. sensational D. sensible
- () 50. He hopes that when he comes back in five years' time all the old buildings _____ down.
A. will have been pulled B. will be pulling
C. will have pulled D. will be pulled
- () 51. It has never _____ to her that it was her son who committed such a silly mistake.
A. occurred B. happened C. arisen D. seemed
- () 52. Quite a number of NBA players have the experience of _____ from one team to another.
A. transforming B. transferring C. transplanting D. transmitting
- () 53. The atmosphere is as much a part of the earth as _____ its soils and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans.
A. is B. has C. are D. have
- () 54. Trying to _____ wild life is a job that concerns all of us.
A. deserve B. detect C. protect D. reserve
- () 55. _____, the next problem was how to make a good plan.
A. Having made the decision B. The decision having been made
C. Has the decision been made D. The decision has been made
- () 56. Steven Hawking is now confined _____ the hospital by illness.
A. in B. to C. with D. at
- () 57. The rapid development China has achieved in the last decade _____ that the future is likely to be very exciting.
A. make it clear B. it has made clear
C. it makes clear D. has made it clear
- () 58. Football players are _____ males, though there are some females.
A. most B. mostly C. much D. all
- () 59. Tom has been most helpful to us; in fact I don't know what we _____ without him.
A. have done B. will have done
C. had done D. would have done
- () 60. I don't have any _____ plan for the weekend—I was thinking of spending some time with my family or perhaps getting together with some friends.
A. confident B. conservative
C. concrete D. considerate

Part III Cloze (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the context. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

There was a time when parents who wanted an educational present for their children would buy a typewriter, a globe or an encyclopedia set. Now those 61 seem hopelessly old-fashioned; this Christmas, there were a lot of 62 computers under the tree. 63 that computers are the key to success, parents insist that children 64 taught to use them in school as early as possible.

The problem for schools is that when it 65 computers, parents do not always know best and are eagerly urging the schools to offer computer courses as soon as possible. Many schools are 66 parental impatience and are purchasing hardware hastily 67 good educational planning, saying "OK, we've moved into the computer age." Teachers 68 themselves caught in the middle of the problem between parental pressure and 69 educational decisions.

Educators do not even agree 70 how computers should be used. A lot of money is going for computerized educational materials 71 can be taught 72 with pencil and paper. Even those who believe that all children should 73 to computer warn that there are potential 74 to the very young. The temptation of the computer is so strong that young children who quickly 75 themselves to it are never aware how much time they have 76 on it.

There are some other problems. 77 every school can afford to go into computing, and there is a division 78 the haves and have-nots. Very few parents ask 79 computer instruction in poor school districts, 80 there may be barely enough money to pay the reading teacher.

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|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| () 61. A. items | B. toys | C. sets | D. series |
| () 62. A. private | B. children | C. school | D. personal |
| () 63. A. Giving | B. Providing | C. Convinced | D. Believed |
| () 64. A. was | B. be | C. are being | D. were |
| () 65. A. talks about | B. comes to | C. turns to | D. mentions to |
| () 66. A. ignoring | | B. blaming | |
| | C. yielding to | | D. turning a deaf ear to |
| () 67. A. without | B. with | C. through | D. for |
| () 68. A. rely on | B. relax | C. free | D. find |
| () 69. A. wise | B. clever | C. slow | D. enough |
| () 70. A. on | B. with | C. to | D. about |
| () 71. A. however | B. where | C. what | D. which |
| () 72. A. equally | B. in the same way | C. just as well | D. not as well |