



普通高校专升本

大学英语

专升本考试命题研究组 编

真题

西北工业大学出版社

大学英语分项突破

专升本考试命题研究组 编

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【内容简介】本书紧扣普通高校专升本英语考试大纲,介绍了英语考试的考点,语法词汇,考题类型及其评分标准。全书分为四部分:第一部分主要是英语考试的复习方法及题型介绍;第二部分按专升本英语考试各题型分别给以精解,是本书的精华;第三部分是近年陕西省普通高校在校生专升本英语试题;第四部分为附录,给出2005年公布的陕西省普通高校在校学生专升本考试大学英语科说明。

本书紧扣大纲,内容全、新,利于考生复习、掌握。

本书可作为普通高校专升本考试辅导教程和学生应试复习使用。

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前言

专升本考试是国家为有志于进一步深造并提高自己的广大高等职业院校学生(统招生)所设立的一种具有高度科学性和严密性的考核体系。和其他各种形式的成人高考(本科)形式相比较,该考试只针对各高职院校的在校生,具有高度的正规性。通过专升本考试毕业的本科生基本上享受各高校正式本科生的所有待遇。在社会对人才学力层次要求越来越高的今天,专升本考试已成为广大高职学生进入更高学府,实现本科梦想的首选途径,其对于广大高职学生扩展就业空间,实现自身价值有着巨大的积极作用,被考生们称为“人生的第二次高考”。

根据最新的《专升本考试大纲》,专升本考试中的专业课考核已下放至各高职院校,由考生所在学校自主命题,自主阅卷。最终录取只取决于两门统考课《大学英语》、《大学语文》(文科)或《大学英语》、《高等数学》(理科)的成绩。这就使专升本考试的焦点立即集中到考生普遍感到薄弱的英语课程上。针对目前各高职院校考生的英语实际,我们组织了有多年辅导经验,既了解学生基础,又能准确把握专升本考试英语命题重点和难点的资深教师编写了这本辅导教程,以期为帮助广大考生实现梦想尽微薄之力。

本书以普通高校专升本考试英语试题的总体设计为框架,把决定考生应试能力和语言发展的知识、能力、思维和速度四项要素贯穿于全书的构思之中,注重提高考生的应试能力,针对性、实用性强是本书的根本出发点,在编写过程中,我们既考虑到广大高职学生的实际薄弱点,又针对其学习方法中的误区,结合历届专升本英语考试考生答题情况分析,教会学生如何掌握复习方法和答题方法,在夯实基础的基础上着重对重点、难点进行复习。本书主要特点有:

分项点拨,逐项突破:目前各高职院校的考前辅导均采用套题式突击法,这是严重脱离学生实际的仓促之策。没有坚固、扎实的基础知识,这种强迫性练习无异于拔苗助长、缘木求鱼。因此,本书根据考试题型,采用词、句、篇循序渐进的结构,逐项分析,以求各个突破。

选题严谨,直击实考:本书完全打破了目前各高职院校辅导材料各自为政、相互封闭的弊端,各部分习题的选用均经过了对历年来真题及各高校资料的去粗取精。依据近年来专升本英语考试英语命题的变化趋势,所有习题在知识范围和难度系数上都最近距离地接近于正式考试,完全可以作为考生自检自测的可靠参照标准。

重点突出,全面兼顾:根据对历年专升本英语考试的试卷分析,对绝大部分的考生而言,专升本英语考试的最大难点在于语法、写作和翻译三项。故而本书在各考核项目兼顾的基础上对以上难点予以突出。

语法:专升本英语考试对考生的英语语法基础做出了一定的要求,主要体现在单项选择上。根据历年来考生语法知识普遍较弱的现状,本教程以近年来专升本英语命题的敏感点为基础,基于“必需”和“够用”原则,对必考语法知识以精练、易懂的语言进行了详尽诠释,并在每项语法后附若干专项练习供考生巩固。还附了 550 个综合训练帮助考生综合分析、操练提高。需要指出的是,语法讲解部分均去粗取精,采用精选例句,对应试具有高度的针对性。考生们一定能收到事半功倍的效果。

写作:从英语句子的基本构成入手,通过练习帮助考生熟悉各种句式的扩展与演变。并特别编选了近年来英语考试写作部分各种体裁的热点话题多篇供考生参考。还专门为英语专业学生设计了一些个性化命题。

翻译(英—汉):基于句法分析,使考生掌握增词、减词、分译、合译等多种翻译方法,流畅地处理各种英文句式。

梯级开发,层架推进:本书各项练习均按照难易程度梯级编排,以利于考生由浅入深,逐步提高。

知识奠基,技巧并重:大量实践表明,许多考生在专升本英语考试中成绩不佳并不是由自身的知识欠缺造成。由于答题方法不当所导致的答案错误、时间不足等例子比比皆是。科学、恰当的解题技巧可以帮助考生在短时间内确定正确选项,并另辟蹊径参悟疑难,从而极大提高答题效率与答题效果。本书用了大量篇幅在这一方面进行了有益探索,希望对广大考生有所启迪。

升本宝典,四级基石:本书所有习题在词汇、结构等方面都接近于正规的大学英语三级水平(即专升本考试英语科目大纲要求),可以帮助考生为突破大学英语四级考试打好基础。

本书可作为各高职院校辅导、备考专升本考试之用,亦可作为各高等学校学生备考大学英语四级考试的基础资料,也适用于各类成考和自考生参加本科阶段英语考试时使用。

祝广大考生梦想成真!

编 者

2005年6月

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大学英语考试复习方法

专升本英语考试与大学英语四级的区别

英语四级考试是目前各本科院校对在校学生普遍采取的一种英语能力测试,它考查的是学生的英语综合素质,即在考核中对学生的听、说、读、写、译能力都有涵盖,其评分依据是以学生的各项语言技能的均衡发展为基础,对考生每一项技能的得分都有最低要求,因而考生要想在四级考试中取得成功,便绝不能放弃听、说技能的培养,否则即使其在读写上的表现再好,得分再高,并不能获得成功。因为其最终成绩是一种换算分(非原始分)。

相对照而言,专升本英语考试是四级考试的基础阶段,从考试大纲要求来看,专升本英语考试处于大学英语教学的三级层次。其对考生在词汇、短语方面的要求仅限于教材的前三册。也就是说,考生只要熟练掌握大学英语教材的前三册所涉及的词汇和语言点是完全可以在考试中取得成功的。在实际操作中,考虑各高职院校考生的英语实际,根据历年来专升本英语试题的命题特点,我们认为当前的专升本英语考试与标准的大学英语三级尚有一些距离。另外,更重要的是专升本英语考试不涉及对广大考生普遍较弱的听、说能力的考查,其最终依据是总积分,即原始分。考生完全可以在应试中以己之长补己之短,大胆取舍。但最好在平时复习中,注重对自己弱项的学习,尽可能全面发展,以期取得优异成绩。因此,只要有坚强的意志和充分的信心,绝大部分考生都应该能够获得成功。

下面,我们把四级考试和专升本英语考试的相同题型进一步加以具体比较。

1. 多项选择

(1) 四级考试在多项选择题型上经历了从语法、词汇混合考查向较单纯词汇考查的转变。但应当看到,四级考试并不是完全摒弃了语法知识,而是将其变得更隐性一些,对于许多词汇选择题的意思的正确把握离不开对相关语法知识的正确掌握。就考核方式而言,四级试题要求考生新掌握的词汇量为 4 200,其中包括高中阶段以前学过的 1 800 个复式词汇及 800 常用短语。各选项之间具有较强的干扰性、混淆性,有些甚至只是一些地道、得体的用法,仅从词义上很难把握。而且句子结构较为复杂。据统计,四级英语多项选择每题平均词汇数为 17~25 个。

例 1. The same factors push wages and prices up together, the one _____ the other.

A. emphasizing B. reinforcing C. multiplying D. increasing

2. Operations which left patients _____ and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable.

A. exhausted B. abandoned C. injured D. deserted

3. American football and baseball are becoming known to the British public through

televised _____ from the United States.

A. transfer B. deliveries C. transportations D. transmissions

4. In Disneyland, every year, some 800,000 plants are replaced because Disney refused to _____ signs asking his "guests" not to step on it.

A. put down B. put out C. put up D. put off

解析:

1. B. 本题实质是辨析 4 个动词的词义。emphasize 强调;reinforce 增强、强化;multiply 增多,繁殖;increase 增加、增多。根据题意答案为 B。

2. A. 词汇辨析题。exhausted 筋疲力尽的;abandoned 被抛弃的;injured 受伤的;deserted 被抛弃的。根据题意 A 为正确答案。

3. D. 本题要求辨析 4 个名词的词义。transfer 转移、移动;delivery 送货;transportation 运输;transmission 转播、播送。根据题意 D 为正确答案

4. C. 短语辨析题。put down 放下,写下;put out 扑灭;put up 建造、搭起;put off 推迟、推后。根据题意 C 为正确答案。

(2)专升本英语试题中的多项选择题总体表现为语法与词汇 1:1 的模式。就词汇部分而言,专升本考试要求考生掌握的词汇量为 4 000 个,掌握复式单词 1 800 以及 500 常用短语动词和词组。词汇选择表现出典型的简易性,句子结构简单,各选项之间意义差别明显,而且出现较多的惯用法。考生一般只要理解各选项的基本意思,熟悉一些基本短语或词组,一般均可顺利解答。专升本英语试题中的多项选择题每题平均词汇数为 12~18 个。

例 1. The company aimed at _____ their new models in the market.

A. forcing B. spreading C. promoting D. advancing

2. The police are _____ the records of all those involved in the crime.

A. looking into B. looking up C. looking for D. looking after

3. I thought it would be wise to _____ the south.

A. make up B. make for C. make out D. make up for

4. The events described in the book are _____ and didn't take place in life.

A. imaginative B. imaginable C. imaginary D. image

解析:

1. C. 词义辨析题。force 强迫;spread 扩散、传播;promote 促销、宣传,晋升、提升;advance 前进、进展。根据题意 C 为正确答案。

2. A. 短语辨析题。look into 调查;look up 查找,抬头;look for 寻找;look after 照看、照料。根据题意 A 为正确答案。

3. B. 短语辨析题。make up 化装,和解,组成;make for 走向、前往;make out 辨认,理解,开出,列出;make up for 弥补。根据题意 B 为正确答案。

4. C. 词义辨析题。imaginative 富有想像力的;imaginable 可以想像的;imaginary 想像出来的、不真实的;image(名词)形象。根据题意 C 为正确答案。

2. 阅读理解

(1)四级考试要求考生在规定时间内读完 4 篇文章,总词数在 1 300~1 500 个之间,速度

在 110wpm 以上,准确率在 75%以上,考核方式繁杂,有事实细节、判断词汇和短语意义、推理判断、归纳主旨大意、总结观点态度等多种题型。每篇文章中各种题型一般均有体现,要求考生具有较高的词汇量和推理归纳能力。文章题材广泛(包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普知识等,并要求考生掌握一定的背景应用知识),体裁多样(包括议论文、说明文和叙述文等),句子结构复杂,复句较多。考生读完后一般应能够做到掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;了解说明主旨和大意的事实及细节;既能理解字面意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的推理和判断;既理解单句意义,也理解上下文逻辑关系。

例. Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipments. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts(文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you had values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer: technical genius and sensitive humanist(人文学者) all in one.

Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal-arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to reconcile(协调) engineering with liberal-arts courses in college.

The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal-arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

1. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he _____.
 A. wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality
 B. intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist
 C. wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal-arts courses in college
 D. intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals
2. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts,

- engineering students can _____.
- A. balance engineering and the liberal arts B. receive guidance in their careers
C. become noble idealists D. broaden their horizons
3. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected _____.
A. to have an excellent academic record
B. to be wise and mature
C. to be imaginative with a value system to guide him
D. to be a technical genius with a wide vision
4. The author's experience shows that he was _____.
A. creative B. ambitious C. unrealistic D. irrational
5. The word "they" in "together they threaten to confuse." (Line 3, para 5) refers to _____.
A. engineering and the liberal-arts B. reality and noble ideals
C. flexibility and a value system D. practicality and rationality

解析:

1. B. 此问题从第二和第三段中可获得解答。“I was going to be a complete engineer; technical genius and sensitive humanist all in one”(我将成为一个知识全面的工程师:集有才能的技术人员和敏感的人文学者于一身)。也就是 B 项的内容。

2. D. 根据第二段第四句“I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interaction with people who weren't studying science or engineering”(我想通过与非理工科的学生相互交流,打开我的眼界,开阔我的视野),这也就是选项 D. broaden their horizons 的内容。

3. D. 通读整篇文章可以知道,作者心目中成功的工程科的学生应该接受通才教育,因为这种教育对社会有很大的适应性,而且能为人一生提供一个价值体系。另外还应与非理工科的学生交流以扩大视野,最终做到集技术专家和敏感的人文学者于一身。故 D 项是答案。

4. C. 通读全文可知,作者的经历表示他是“不切实际的”(unrealistic)。其他 3 个选项 A. creative 创造性的;B. ambitious 有抱负的;D. irrational 非理性的,均不是答案。

5. A. 看一下含有这个词的句子和上下文: The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and liberal-arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse(真正阻碍我成为一个成功的学生的是,理工科和文科的融合并不像我在中学想像的那样容易。分开时,它们以不同的方式塑造人;合在一起时,它们就混淆不清了)。所以,这个句中的 they 和前面的 they 一样都是指上句中的 engineering and liberal-arts,故 A 项正确。

(事实细节题 2,归纳总结题 3)

(2)专升本考试要求考生规定时间内读完 4 篇文章,总词数在 1 000~1 100 左右,速度在 70wpm 以上,准确率在 75%以上。考核方式单一,一般均表现为事实细节和归纳推理题,每篇文章的基本事实题(考生一般均能较容易地从原文中找到相关句子)占 3~4 个,其他题型为 1~2 个。文章题材接近日常生活,对考生相关背景知识要求不高,考生需要具备一定的基础词

汇量即可。

例. When buying a house, you must be sure to have it checked for termites (白蚁). A termite is much like an ant in its communal habits, although physically the two insects are distinct.

Like those of ants, termite colonies consist of different classes, each with its own particular job. The most perfectly formed termites, both male and female, make up the reproductive class. They have eyes, hard body walls. And fully developed wings. A pair of reproductive termites founds the colony. When new reproductive termites develop, they leave to form another colony, they use their wings only this one time and then break them off.

The worker termites are small, blind, and wingless, with soft bodies. They make up the majority of the colony and do all the work. Soldiers are also wingless and blind but are larger than the workers and have maybe “large” heads and strong jaws and legs. They defend the colony and are cared for by the workers.

The male and female of the reproductive class remain inside a closed-in cell where the female lays thousands of eggs. The workers place the eggs and care for them.

1. According to the passage, ants and termites _____.
 A. are the same
 B. have similar communal habits
 C. are large insects
 D. have nothing to do with each other
2. Which of the following are characterizes if the soldier termites?
 A. Very small, strong legs.
 B Strong jaws, and wings.
 C. Wingless, strong legs.
 D. Wings and hard body walls.
3. How many classes of termites are mentioned in the passage? _____.
 A. One
 B. Two
 C. Three
 D. Four
4. What is the job of reproductive termites?
 A. Defending the cell.
 B. Caring for the cell.
 C. Laying eggs in the cell.
 D. Cleaning the cell.
5. You must be sure to have the house checked for termites before you buy it? Probably because _____.
 A. termites could damage the house to certain degree
 B. you do not want to buy termites
 C. termites will kill people
 D. termites are strange insects

解析:

1. B. 细节题。文章第一节第二句陈述了白蚁和蚂蚁在日常习惯上的不同。所以 B 为正确答案。

2. C. 细节题。文章第三段最后一句话阐明了白蚁士兵没有翅膀、瞎眼,但却比工蚁要强大的特征。所以 C 为正确答案。

3. C. 细节推理。全文共讲述了公蚁与母蚁,工蚁,白蚁士兵共三类白蚁。所以 C 为正确答案。

4. C. 细节题。文章最后一段清晰地说明了再生白蚁的功能。

5. A. 推理题。文章开头第一句就说出了当买房子的时候,必须检查一下有没有白蚁。很明显,白蚁对建筑有危害。故 A 为正确答案。

(事实细节题 4, 归纳推理题 1)

3. 完型填空

(1) 完型填空题主要考查考生综合运用语言的能力,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上,对每一个填空选择一个最佳答案,能根据上下文弥补缺损信息,填空词包括结构词和实词。

四级考试完型填空对考生综合运用英语知识的要求较高。其主要表现在同义词选择较多,干扰性强。词组、语法隐于较复杂的句子结构中,往往需要一定的词汇量及句法知识才能分辨。

例. For the past two years, I have been working on students' evaluation of classroom teaching. I have kept a record of informal conversations 1 some 300 students from at 2 twenty-one colleges and universities. The students were generally 3 and direct in their comments 4 how course work could be better 5. Most of their remarks were kindly 6 with tolerance rather than bitterness- and frequently were softened by the 7 that the students were speaking 8 some, not all, instructors. Nevertheless, 9 the following suggestions and comments indicate, students feel 10 with things-as they are in the classroom.

Professors should be 11 from reading lecture notes. "It makes their 12 monotonous(单调的)."

If they are going to read, why not 13 out copies of the lecture? Then we 14 need to go to class. Professors should 15 repeating in lectures material that is in the textbook. "16 we've read the material, we want to 17 it or hear it elaborated on, 18 repeated." "A lot of students hate to buy a 19 text that the professor has written 20 to have his lectures repeated it."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. involving | B. counting | C. covering | D. figuring |
| 2. A. best | B. least | C. length | D. large |
| 3. A. reserved | B. hard-working | C. polite | D. frank |
| 4. A. over | B. at | C. on | D. of |
| 5. A. presented | B. submitted | C. described | D. written |
| 6. A. received | B. addressed | C. made | D. taken |
| 7. A. occasion | B. truth | C. case | D. fact |
| 8. A. on | B. about | C. at | D. with |
| 9. A. though | B. as | C. whether | D. if |
| 10. A. dissatisfied | B. unsatisfactory | C. satisfied | D. satisfactory |
| 11. A. interfered | B. interrupted | C. discouraged | D. disturbed |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| 12. A. voices | B. sounds | C. pronunciation | D. gestures |
| 13. A. hold | B. leave | C. drop | D. give |
| 14. A. couldn't | B. wouldn't | C. mustn't | D. shouldn't |
| 15. A. refuse | B. prohibit | C. prevent | D. avoid |
| 16. A. Once | B. Until | C. However | D. Unless |
| 17. A. remember | B. argue | C. discuss | D. keep |
| 18. A. yet | B. not | C. and | D. or |
| 19. A. desired | B. revised | C. required | D. deserved |
| 20. A. about | B. how | C. but | D. only |

解析:

1. A. 根据句意“涉及大约 300 名学生”,只有 involving 符合句意。
2. B. 搭配题。at least 意为“至少”,符合上下文的意思“至少 20 所院校”。而其他 3 个选项与 at 构成的词组,都不符合本篇文意。at best 最好,at length 最后,at large 逍遥自在地。
3. D. 根据 and 后面形容词 direct(直截了当的)分析,前面与之并列的词应为 frank(直率的)。
4. C. 搭配题。comments 后面要搭配介词 on,表示“对……的批评,评论”。
5. A. 选项中 4 个动词只有 present 可以与 course work 搭配,present course work 意为“讲授课程”。
6. C. 选项中 4 个动词只有 made 可以与 remarks 搭配,make remarks 意为“讲话”。
7. C. 结构题。根据句意“他们很多话(在)……情况下讲的委婉”,by the case 是“由于(在)……情况下”。
8. B. 搭配题。speak about somebody 意为“谈及某人”。
9. B. 根据句子结构分析,空白处应填入一个关系代词,引导非限制性定语从句,只有 as 才可以。
10. A. 搭配题。be dissatisfied with,“对……不满意”。unsatisfactory 常有主动意义,在此上下文中不合适。
11. C. discourage sb. from doing sth. “阻止某人干某事”。professors should be discouraged from reading lecture notes 意为“应该劝说教授们不要照本宣科”。
12. A. 根据上题分析,“照本宣科”自然使用“声音”单调。voice 是嗓子发出的声音,sound 指任何可以听到的声音。故 A 项是答案。
13. D. 搭配题。give out 意为“分发”。
14. D. 语法题。可以与下句 professors should...对比。况且,这是表示将来实现可能性较小的虚拟语气,应使用“should+动词原形”。
15. D. 语法题。avoid 后面需接动名词。
16. A. 分析这句直接引语的结构可知,主句与从句之间有因果关系,所以选 once(一旦)。
17. C. 根据学习过程,读过材料之后,要对其内容进行讨论或听对它的详细讲解。故此处要选 discuss,不能选 remember,不理解就死记不是正确的学习方法。
18. B. 根据前面的内容以及此句的意思,repeated 之前应填入 not 与前面 want to

discuss it or hear it elaborated on 形成对照。

19. C. 这里 required text, 指“学生必备的课本”。a required course 为“必修课”。

20. D. 语法结构题。only to do sth. 意为“只是为了……”, 常表示一种令人失望的结果或与期待不符。

(结构题 5, 语法题 3, 其余基本均为词义题, 其中 2 题可通过对比做出)

(2) 专升本考试完型填空的浅显性表现在词组搭配多, 兼有语法。前后对应、对比多。据有关统计, 在专升本考试中仅通过上述两种方法就可做出准确率高达 70~80% 的选择。

例. American 1 are similar to other cities 2 the world. In every country, cities reflect the values of the 3. Cities contain the very best parts of a 4. They also 5 the very 6 parts of a society: violent crime, racial conflict, and poverty. American cities are 7, 8 American society is changing.

After World war II, city residents became richer and more prosperous. They had 9 children. They needed more 10. They moved 11 their apartments in the city to buy their own homes. They bought houses in the suburbs-areas near a city 12 people lived. These are areas 13 many offices or factories. During the 1950s the American's "dream" 14 have a house in the suburbs.

Now things are changing, the children of the people who left the cities in 1950s are now 15. They 16 their parents, want to live in the cities. Many young professionals, doctors, lawyers, and teachers are moving 17 into the city. Many are single, others are married but often without children. They prefer the city 18 the suburbs because their jobs are there, they are afraid of the fuel 19 or they just enjoy the excitement and opportunities which the 20 offers.

1. A. people

B. city

C. cities

D. towns

2. A. around

B. to

C. on

D. with

3. A. agriculture

B. industry

C. people

D. culture

4. A. people

B. country

C. town

D. society

5. A. retain

B. attain

C. obtain

D. contain

6. A. worst

B. bad

C. obtain

D. contain

7. A. changed

B. improving

C. changing

D. improved

8. A. just with

B. the same as

C. just as

D. such as

9. A. more

B. most

C. a lot

D. less

10. A. money

B. space

C. spare

D. time

11. A. away

B. out of

C. out off

D. away to

12. A. which

B. on which

C. where

D. where upon

13. A. in

B. on

C. with

D. without

14. A. is to

B. had been to

C. has been to

D. was to

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 15. A. grown up | B. grown-ups | C. retired | D. richer |
| 16. A. unlike | B. like | C. as | D. such as |
| 17. A. towards | B. through | C. toward | D. back |
| 18. A. than | B. than to | C. with | D. to |
| 19. A. supply | B. material | C. supplies | D. shortage |
| 20. A. suburbs | B. suburb | C. cities | D. city |

解析:

1. C. 参照后句, 答案为 C。
 2. A. 搭配题。around the world “全世界”。
 3. D. 城市反映的是文化价值。agriculture“农业”; industry“工业”。所以只有 D 符合题意。
 4. D. 参照后句。D 为答案。
 5. D. 参照前句, D 为答案。
 6. A. 参照前句, best 与 worst 相对应。
 7. C. 参照后句而推断。
 8. C. 搭配题。just as“正如”。此题可参照前后两句逻辑关系推知。
 9. A. 参照上下文, A 项符合题意。
 10. B. 参照上文: 孩子多需要的空间就多。
 11. B. 参照上文, 既然买了自己的房子, 肯定要从单元房搬出。故 B 为正确答案。
 12. C. 语法题。定语从句。
 13. D. 语法题。介词短语做定语。由于是郊区, 所以没有工厂。
 14. D. 语法题。具体年代中要用一般过去时。
 15. B. 复合名词。
 16. A. 参照上下文。年轻人涌向城市, 他们的父母却离开城市, 所以两代人观点是不同的。
 17. D. 搭配题。move back“返回”。
 18. D. 搭配题。prefer...to...“喜欢……而不喜欢……”。
 19. D. 文章出现了 afraid, 所以后面必须出现一种不良结果, 才符合逻辑。supply“提供”; material“原料, 材料”; shortage“短缺, 缺乏”。故 D 符合题意。
 20. D. 语法题。根据后面的 offers 可知此处应为单数可数名词, D 项符合题意。
- (结构题 3, 语法题 4, 其他为词义题, 其中约 10 题通过对比可以做出)

4. 写作

英语写作主要测试考生运用英语书面语表达思想的能力。从题材上看, 英语四级写作部分近年来倾向于较深层次的社会性话题, 要求考生对某一社会现象进行分析、阐述, 有时甚至借助图表分析。专升本考试侧重于较浅层次的日常现象, 或与学校生活有关的事件。从要求上看, 英语四级对考生在句型、选词方面提出了较高要求, 要求考生在短文中有一定数量的复合句。专升本考试在这一方面要求较低, 只要句型灵活, 基本达意即可过关。

专升本英语考试各题建议科学
用时分配及成绩预测表

类别 类别	分值 (Individual Total)	建议时间分配 (Time Allocation Proposed)	估计分值 (Estimated Score)
一、单项选择 (Multiple Choice)	40	30 mins	25~35(1×25/35)
二、阅读理解 (Reading)	50	40~45 mins	30~40(2.5×12/16)
三、完型填空 (Cloze)	20	20 mins	12~16(1×12/16)
四、翻译 (Translation)	20	15 mins	10~15(2/3×5)
五、写作 (Writing)	20	30 mins	10~16
估计总分 (Estimated Total)	87~122 注:强烈建议考生留出 10~15mins 自我检查时间		