



红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·自学、公共考试



★ **技术点详解** ★

# 全国各类专升本英语考试 全真模拟试卷



常春藤英语教学研究中心 编



世界图书出版公司

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模拟试卷系列·自学、公共考试

**技术点详解**

# 全国各类专升本英语 考试全真模拟试卷

(全国高等教育自学考试英语一)

常春藤英语教学研究中心 编

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· 红蓝英语模拟试卷系列 ·

**技术点详解全国各类专升本英语考试全真模拟试卷**

常春藤英语教学研究中心编

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# 出版前言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,推出体现海外英语学习全新理念的色彩助记外语读物以来,在中国英语图书市场一炮打响,红蓝自测英语速记词汇表二十多个品种常销不衰,双向记忆的红蓝色彩助记卡获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,在这个基础上充分发挥和海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,潜心研究了中考、高考、大学四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、公共英语等中国内地各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求,邀请了中国境内众多英语专业强手加盟,不失时机地编写了有技术点详解的各类英语考试模拟试卷,编写了有色彩助记又有鲜活例句的英语词汇精编。根据读者要求,现对有听力部分的模拟试卷全部配上了音带,常春藤红蓝英语畅销的各类词汇、试卷的品种目前已近百个,“红蓝英语”在外语图书市场中已经成为一个知名品牌。

现在呈现在读者面前的是“红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·自学、公共考试”专辑,内容有全国自学考试非英语专业专科、全国自学考试非英语专业本科、全国自学考试英语专业专科、全国各类专升本英语考试、全国各类成人高考英语考试、全国公共英语(PETS)一级、全国公共英语(PETS)二级、全国公共英语(PETS)三级、全国公共英语(PETS)四级共9个品种。与前一辑面对在校、留学的各类英语考试相比,它是面向社会的,面向自学成材的年青人和中年人的,他们有的已经踏上了工作岗位,有的正待业,他们更需要在英语领域中取得资质。本辑全真模拟试题比现有同类全真题和模拟题,在答题技术点详解方面有更深一层的拓展,并一一作了醒目的归纳,如:逻辑推理法、区分词意法、词组辨析法、逐项排除法、直接定位法、总体推断法……另外,阅读部分的试题同样吸收了海外最新的英语精采时文,会使众多的考生眼前一亮。

《技术点详解全国各类专升本英语考试全真模拟试卷》根据教育部2003年起调整修订和补充的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》(简称新《大

纲》)编写。按新《大纲》编写的英语全真模拟试卷,着重体现了考查考生的基本素质,注重考查考生对基础知识的把握和分析问题、解决问题的实际能力的要求。专科起点升本科的有英语、政治、大学语文、艺术概论、高等数学(一)、高等数学(二)、民法、教育理论、生态学基础和医学综合 10 个科目,本书包含的英语模拟试卷适合报考不同学科专业的专科起点升本科的考生复习迎考使用,适用期限为 2003 年至 2004 年。

由于时间仓促,难免有疏漏和不当之处,感谢读者指正,待修订再版时进一步完善。

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# 全真模拟试卷

## 全国各类专升本英语考试

### 全真模拟试卷(一)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

#### 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 the Answer Sheet. (在以下的每组单词中,有 4 个划线字母或字母组,分别标为 A, B, C 和 D。比较划线部分并找出发音与其他 3 个不同的单词,并在答题纸上标出相应的字母。)

- |                                |                                       |                              |                                      |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> alf             | B. <u>t</u> alk                       | C. <u>ch</u> alk             | D. <u>w</u> alk                      |
| 2. A. <u>o</u> ur              | B. <u>ou</u> r                        | C. <u>h</u> our              | D. <u>fl</u> our                     |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> atch            | B. <u>p</u> iano                      | C. <u>h</u> appy             | D. <u>w</u> ant                      |
| 4. A. <u>e</u> xpert           | B. <u>e</u> xcellent                  | C. <u>e</u> xercise          | D. <u>e</u> xcuse                    |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> bse <u>n</u> ce | B. <u>d</u> e <u>b</u> t              | C. <u>u</u> mb <u>r</u> ella | D. <u>o</u> bserve                   |
| 6. A. <u>t</u> otal            | B. <u>n</u> ote                       | C. <u>t</u> oday             | D. <u>o</u> cean                     |
| 7. A. <u>s</u> uit             | B. <u>j</u> uice                      | C. <u>f</u> ruit             | D. <u>c</u> ruise                    |
| 8. A. <u>p</u> le <u>s</u> e   | B. <u>p</u> le <u>a</u> s <u>u</u> re | C. <u>m</u> e <u>a</u> nt    | D. <u>m</u> e <u>a</u> s <u>u</u> re |
| 9. A. <u>d</u> ou <u>b</u> t   | B. <u>d</u> ou <u>b</u> le            | C. <u>m</u> ou <u>th</u>     | D. <u>cl</u> ou <u>d</u>             |
| 10. A. <u>u</u> nited          | B. <u>u</u> niversity                 | C. <u>u</u> sual             | D. <u>u</u> mbrella                  |

#### 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 the Answer Sheet. (这一部分有 40 个不完整的句子,每个句子都有 A, B, C 和 D 4 个选项,选择最合适的答案填充句子,并在答题纸上标出相应的字母。)

11. Standing on the seashore, we could just see the ship on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. distance      B. vision      C. horizon      D. view
12. It is difficult to get \_\_\_\_\_ the implication between the lines.  
A. at      B. to      C. into      D. over



13. I have such a bad cold that I have lost all \_\_\_\_\_ of smell.  
A. degree                      B. sense                      C. feel                      D. scent
14. I'm afraid you have no \_\_\_\_\_ but to come along with us.  
A. possibility                      B. permission                      C. choice                      D. selection
15. He is so careless that he has lost three \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. keyes                      B. keies                      C. keys                      D. key
16. She took a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in this trip.  
A. photo                      B. photos                      C. photoes                      D. photoses
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ room was flooded with warm, golden sunshine.  
A. whole                      B. all                      C. overall                      D. complete
18. \_\_\_\_\_ out of the taxi he was seized by two men.  
A. In his stepping                      B. To step  
C. When his stepping                      D. On his stepping
19. It was \_\_\_\_\_ he heard of the victory of the Chinese revolution.  
A. stephen that                      B. by Stephen that  
C. from Stephen that                      D. with Stephen
20. "I can't see the blackboard very well." Perhaps you need \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to examine your eyes                      B. to have your eyes examined  
C. to have examined your eyes                      D. to be examined your eyes
21. The sound of the drums was \_\_\_\_\_ even from a distance.  
A. distinctive                      B. distinct                      C. distinguished                      D. obvious
22. Please turn \_\_\_\_\_ the switch as soon as the water boils.  
A. down                      B. off                      C. on                      D. up
23. Although she tried to \_\_\_\_\_ her disappointment at losing the contest, it was apparent that she had hoped to win.  
A. confide                      B. concede                      C. condemn                      D. conceal
24. I do not \_\_\_\_\_ to be clever, but I am not stupid.  
A. deny                      B. confess                      C. claim                      D. admit
25. He doesn't work hard; \_\_\_\_\_ he's incapable of hard work.  
A. so                      B. but                      C. hence                      D. in fact
26. It is very difficult to keep the trains running \_\_\_\_\_ time in winter.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at a                      D. at the
27. The great use of a school education is \_\_\_\_\_ to teach you things \_\_\_\_\_ teach you the art of learning.  
A. as much ... as                      B. much as ... as  
C. not so much ... as to                      D. much more ... as
28. It's high time somebody \_\_\_\_\_ his tongue.  
A. holding                      B. holds                      C. held                      D. hold
29. \_\_\_\_\_, he failed to pass the exam.  
A. As he was clever                      B. Clever was he  
C. As was he clever                      D. Clever as he was
30. Even though she hadn't seen it for many years, the woman \_\_\_\_\_ her son's handwriting.

- A. recounted      B. recommended      C. reconciled      D. recognized
31. The state keeps the roads \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in good repair      B. under repair      C. in good form      D. in condition
32. Most students in our school are actively \_\_\_\_\_ the mass sports activities.  
A. participating in      B. taking part  
C. participating      D. joining
33. I hope to go tomorrow; \_\_\_\_\_ event I shall go before Saturday.  
A. in either      B. in any      C. in that      D. for any
34. \_\_\_\_\_ he's been learning English for a year, he speaks it very well.  
A. Considering      B. The moment      C. The time      D. Even if
35. Modern statesmen are often faced with the same problems \_\_\_\_\_ defeated the ancient Romans.  
A. what      B. which      C. such      D. as
36. \_\_\_\_\_ for many years, the novelist suddenly became famous.  
A. Having ignore him      B. Having been ignored  
C. To have been ignored      D. To be ignored
37. A suitcase with shirt, trousers and shoes \_\_\_\_\_ stolen from the car.  
A. have been      B. has      C. was      D. are
38. They left at nine, so they \_\_\_\_\_ by now.  
A. may arrive      B. must arrive  
C. should arrive      D. should have arrived
39. There isn't much milk \_\_\_\_\_ is left in the bottle.  
A. what      B. whatever      C. which      D. that
40. Send the note to \_\_\_\_\_ is in the office.  
A. whoever      B. whomever      C. whichever      D. no matter who
41. \_\_\_\_\_ finished when someone rose to refute his points.  
A. Hardly he had      B. Had he hardly      C. He hardly had      D. Hardly had he
42. I usually listen to the weather \_\_\_\_\_, though I have little faith in it.  
A. warning      B. prediction      C. announcement      D. forecast
43. He is the manager of the company. He's \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. charged      B. taken charge      C. in the charge of      D. in charge of
44. He loves doing some reading at home \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.  
A. than to go      B. more than going      C. than going      D. rather than to go
45. You'll never finish that job unless you forget everything else and get \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A. through      B. over      C. down      D. along
46. He supplies \_\_\_\_\_ food and clothing.  
A. them for      B. with them      C. them with      D. for them
47. The teacher warned that anyone who was caught \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. being cheated      B. cheating      C. to cheat      D. to be cheating
48. The man had many \_\_\_\_\_ enemies.  
A. deadly      B. dead      C. death      D. deathly
49. The children looked wonderfully \_\_\_\_\_ with their bright eyes and glowing cheeks.

- A. health                      B. healthy                      C. healthily                      D. healthfully

50. Those people \_\_\_\_\_ a general understanding of the present situation.

- A. lack                      B. lack of                      C. are lacking of                      D. are in lack

### III. Close (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 the Answer Sheet. (在下面段落的每一个空格,都在后面给出了4个选项,分别标记为A, B, C和D。选择最恰当的答案,并在题纸上标出相应的字母)

Brazil's population growth rate had 51 from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990, and Brazilian women now have only 2.7 children on 52, Martine says this figure may have 53 still further since 1990, an achievement that makes it the 54 of many other Third World countries.

Martine puts it down to, 55 other things, soap operas(通俗电视连续剧) and installment(分期付款) plans introduced in the 1970s. 56 played an important, although indirect, 57 in lowering the birth rate. Brazil is one of the world's biggest 58 of soap operas. Globo, Brazil's most popular television network, shows three hours of soaps six nights a week, 59 three others show at least one hour a night. Most soaps are based on 60 characters living the high life in big cities.

- |                  |              |             |               |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 51. A. risen     | B. dropped   | C. dropping | D. rising     |
| 52. A. average   | B. earth     | C. watch    | D. accordance |
| 53. A. fallen    | B. increased | C. produced | D. found      |
| 54. A. model     | B. hatred    | C. pride    | D. envy       |
| 55. A. during    | B. of        | C. among    | D. in         |
| 56. A. All       | B. Each      | C. Both     | D. Some       |
| 57. A. trick     | B. role      | C. value    | D. use        |
| 58. A. producers | B. consumers | C. payers   | D. buyers     |
| 59. A. When      | B. while     | C. As       | D. That       |
| 60. A. poor      | B. strong    | C. wealthy  | D. weak       |

### 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 the Answer Sheet. (在这一部分中有4篇短文。每篇各有5个问题。每个问题都有分别标有A, B, C和D的可选答案。选出正确的答案,并在答题纸上标出相应的标号)

#### Passage 1

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do — especially in a tight job marked. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

"Resumes arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name

correctly. Once I see a mistake. I eliminate the candidate," Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the trees," says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break. But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

61. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
  - B. because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
  - C. because they failed to give a detailed description of their background in their applications
  - D. because they eliminate their names from the applicants' list themselves
62. The word "perfectionists" (Para. 3, Line 1) refers to those who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. demand others to get everything absolutely right
  - B. know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
  - C. pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
  - D. are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
63. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader?
  - A. Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.
  - B. Don't forget details when drawing pictures.
  - C. Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
  - D. Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
64. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
  - B. failure is the mother of success
  - C. adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
  - D. keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
65. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Don't Be a Perfectionist
  - B. Importance of Adjustments
  - C. Details and Major Objectives
  - D. Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Passage 2

Rhythm in literature is a more or less regular occurrence of certain elements of writing: a word, a phrase, an idea, a pause, a sound or a grammatical construction. We are also accustomed to this recurrence in the alternate heavy and light beats in music. Our love for rhythm seems to be innate: witness the responses of a small child to lively music. Children love to beat on toy drums or empty boxes. They stamp their feet and chant nursery rhymes or nonsense syllables, not unlike primitive dancers. As children grow older, they are taught to restrain their responses to rhythm, but our love of rhythm remains. We live in rhythm for in fact we are governed by rhythms.

Physiologically, we are rhythmical. We must eat, sleep, breathe and play regularly to maintain good health. Emotionally we are rhythmical; too, for psychologists say that all of us feel alternate periods of relative depression and exhilaration. Intellectually we are also rhythmical, for we must have periods of relaxation following periods of concentration. In naturally follows then that rhythm, a fundamental aspect of our lives, must be a part of any good literary work—whether poetry or prose.

66. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- rhythmic patterns in literature are helpful to physicians and psychologists
  - rhythmic patterns in literature are among the natural manifestations of rhythm in all facts of life
  - rhythmic tends to be more accentuated in music than in poetry
  - rhythmic tends to be more regular in literature than in other facets of life
67. Rhythm is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a regular occurrence of an action or response
  - a special kind of music
  - a kind of emotional disorder
  - a stage in the development of young children
68. An adult's reaction to rhythm in music would probably be \_\_\_\_\_.
- uninhibited
  - indifferent
  - restrained
  - responsible
69. It can be inferred that conscious thought plays the most significant part in creating \_\_\_\_\_.
- physiological rhythms
  - emotional rhythms
  - psychological rhythms
  - literary rhythms
70. The next paragraph would probably discuss \_\_\_\_\_.
- how to write poetry
  - how to understand rhythm in music
  - the kinds of rhythm found in planning our lives
  - the importance of rhythm in planning our lives

Passage 3

How do we get more young people to increase their consumption of iron-rich foods? Many nutritionists are advocating the fortification (增强) of a number of foods. (3) This may help, but I contend (争论) that we should also intensify our efforts in nutrition education among our

young people. I simply do not buy the argument that it's utile(有益的) to try to change eating habits. Once an intelligent person—and this include adolescents—understands the need for a healthy diet, I think he or she will act accordingly. As for specific actions I suggest that blood hemoglobin(血红蛋白) should be checked as a routine part of a youngster's yearly physical examination. It should contain at least 11 grams per milliliters of blood for a girl and at least 12 grams for a boy. Of it is any lower, the physician probably will prescribe an easily absorbed iron supplement(补充).

Adolescents—and everyone else—should cut out highly processed foods and drinks, which may be low in iron and other nutrients. Read the labels for iron content. Especially make sure that all bakery products are made with enriched flour or other variety to the weekly menu.

Finally, even when you are trying to lose weight, always eat a sensible, well-balanced diet made up of a variety of fresh or very lightly processed foods. This way, you stand a good chance of getting not only enough iron, but also adequate amounts of all the other essential nutrients.

71. The author recommends that young people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. check blood hemoglobin yearly
  - B. be on a strictly vegetarian diet
  - C. lose weight
  - D. do some more studies on hemoglobin
72. What kind of bakery products do young people have to eat?
  - A. Bread made with good vegetable oil.
  - B. Bread made with wheat.
  - C. Bread made with enriched flour.
  - D. Bread containing less calories.
73. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the importance of diet
  - B. the need of iron
  - C. adolescents' eating habits
  - D. blood hemoglobin
74. When the author says that we should intensify our efforts in nutrition education among our young people, he means that we \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. should force young people to eat well-balanced meals
  - B. should tell young people to eat liver, chicken, beef or veal
  - C. should teach adolescents about nutrition in home economics class
  - D. should try to change eating habits to get enough iron and other essential nutrients
75. The author says that the appropriate way to lose weight is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to cut out highly processed foods and kinds
  - B. to eat a variety of fresh or very lightly processed foods
  - C. to eat vegetables and eggs
  - D. to eat foods recommended by a physician

#### Passage 4

According to the best historical and archeological evidence, it is estimated that it took about 800 thousand to one million years for the earth's population to reach the 250 million total which existed at the end of the first century after Christ. For some time after that, disease, famine and war kept the population down to a fraction of 1per cent a year so that more than 15 centuries passed before the population reached 500 million. But in the next 250 years up to 1850, the population of the world shot up to the 1 billion mark and today it had reached 5 bil-

lion. It is predicted by United Nations investigations that in the next 35 years the population of the world will double, reaching almost 7 billion by the year 2000.

When experts are asked what is the most effective measure which over population poses, they reply that at least three measures can be considered:

- 1) Increasing sources and supply of food for underdeveloped countries;
- 2) Increasing the industrialization of underdeveloped countries;
- 3) Regulating births and conceptions.

The experts add, however, that none of the proposed measures can be effective by itself, that all must be combined into an integrated program. They also agree that without some regulation of conceptions and births, any other measures are doomed to failure.

76. Our information about the population of the earth before the first century after Chris comes mainly from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. estimates based on current population growth  
 B. references in literature and mythology  
 C. estimates based on previous population growth  
 D. written records and cultural remains
77. The population of the world doubled between the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1850 and today  
 B. 100 and the year 1400  
 C. 100 and the year 1600  
 D. 1 and the year 1000
78. By the year 2000, the earth's population will probably exceed its present population by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1 billion  
 B. 3 billion  
 C. 2 billion  
 D. 7 billion
79. Population growth was most restricted in the period from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1850 A.D. to the present  
 B. 1600 A.D. to 1850 A.D.  
 C. 100 B.C. to 100 A.D.  
 D. 100 A.D. to 1600 A.D.
80. Which of the following would be most likely to discover "archaeological evidence"?  
 A. An explorer  
 B. A physician  
 C. An architect  
 D. A physicist

## V. Writing (20 points)

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

81. 请以学生会的名义将以下提示内容写成书面通知。

提示:你校学生会将为来访的美国朋友举办一个晚会,并欢迎大家参加。要点如下:

宗旨:欢迎来访的美国朋友

组织者:学生会

时间:8月15日(星期六)晚7:30

地点:主楼屋顶花园

活动内容:音乐、跳舞、唱歌、游戏、交换小礼品(请包装好、签名并在包装外面写上几个祝愿词)

书面通知常包括标题,正文,发通知的单位及发通知的日期。

# 全国各类专升本英语考试

## 全真模拟试卷(二)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

### 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 the Answer Sheet. (在以下的每组单词中,有4个划线字母或字母组,分别标为A, B, C和D。比较划线部分并找出发音与其他3个不同的单词,并在答题纸上标出相应的字母。)

- |                |              |             |            |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. quiet    | B. chief     | C. science  | D. society |
| 2. A. poison   | B. dogs      | C. absorb   | D. choose  |
| 3. A. hear     | B. near      | C. search   | D. fear    |
| 4. A. bicycle  | B. study     | C. pretty   | D. shyly   |
| 5. A. new      | B. knew      | C. few      | D. blew    |
| 6. A. nephew   | B. newspaper | C. know     | D. think   |
| 7. A. regarded | B. mended    | C. needed   | D. danced  |
| 8. A. business | B. punish    | C. brush    | D. suffer  |
| 9. A. stare    | B. hare      | C. square   | D. are     |
| 10. A. observe | B. obey      | C. official | D. officer |

### 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 the Answer Sheet. (这一部分有40个不完整的句子,每个句子都有A, B, C和D 4个选项,选择最合适的答案填充句子,并在答题纸上标出相应的字母。)

11. I believe that you are innocent of crime and I'll stand \_\_\_\_\_ you anywhere.  
A. for                      B. out                      C. up for                      D. up to
12. We've \_\_\_\_\_ sugar. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.  
A. run short                      B. run off                      C. run out of                      D. run out
13. The fuel gas, if \_\_\_\_\_ some air, burns rapidly.  
A. involved in                      B. mixed with                      C. connected with                      D. joined in
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ killed last night if he had taken part in the surprise attack on the city.  
A. would be                      B. might be  
C. might have been                      D. should have been



15. This is the same story \_\_\_\_\_ I heard ten years ago.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. about that                      D. of which
16. \_\_\_\_\_, if he doesn't learn he knows nothing.  
A. A man is ever so clever                      B. So clever as a man ever is  
C. No matter how clever be                      D. Be a man ever so clever
17. Either of the plans \_\_\_\_\_ equally dangerous.  
A. be                      B. is                      C. are                      D. were
18. Many language teachers are \_\_\_\_\_ to talk too much.  
A. tend                      B. inclined                      C. subject                      D. likely
19. The storm is extremely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. destructive                      B. destructible                      C. destroyed                      D. destroying
20. The question is still \_\_\_\_\_ discussion.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. for                      D. under
21. \_\_\_\_\_ the snow storm, the trains stopped running.  
A. In accordance with                      B. Because of  
C. With relevance to                      D. On the basis of
22. He didn't seem to mind \_\_\_\_\_ TV while he was trying to study.  
A. them to watch                      B. that they watch  
C. their watching                      D. watching
23. \_\_\_\_\_ a good student but he also proved himself a good sportsman.  
A. He showed himself not only                      B. Not only did he show himself  
C. He showed not only himself                      D. Not only he showed himself
24. Jack and not I \_\_\_\_\_ there twice.  
A. am                      B. has been                      C. have been                      D. has left for
25. The chairman requested that the members \_\_\_\_\_ the problem more carefully.  
A. study                      B. studied                      C. would study                      D. must study
26. A survey was carried out on the death rate of new-born babies in that region \_\_\_\_\_ were surprising.  
A. as result                      B. which results  
C. the results of it                      D. the results of which
27. The government is trying to do something to \_\_\_\_\_ better understanding between the two countries.  
A. raise                      B. promote                      C. heighten                      D. increase
28. He is very \_\_\_\_\_ person because he has done a lot of good things for the local people.  
A. respectable                      B. respectful                      C. respective                      D. respecting
29. He \_\_\_\_\_ me with negligence of duty.  
A. accused                      B. blamed                      C. charged                      D. indicted
30. You \_\_\_\_\_ go now. it's getting late.  
A. had better                      B. had rather                      C. would rather                      D. would better
31. Though the long-term \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be predicted, the project has been proved by the committee.  
A. affect                      B. effort                      C. effect                      D. afford