

2005年陕西省普通高等学校 在校生专升本招生考试说明

陕西省考试管理中心 编



西北大学出版社

2005 年陕西省普通高等学校 在校生专升本招生考试说明

大学英语 高等数学 大学语文

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前 言

陕西省普通高等学校在校生专升本招生考试(简称专升本),是优秀专科生升入本科学习的选拔性考试。实行“专升本”考试,有利于调动学生学习的积极性,提高教育教学质量,促进专科教育的发展,是教育教学改革的有益探索。

为了加强对“专升本”考试的管理,省招生委员会办公室1月5日印发了2005年《陕西省高等学校在校生专升本招生工作实施办法》。规定了2005年“专升本”招生考试的对象是2005年普通高职(专科)应届毕业生和2004年两年制普通高职(专科)应届毕业生;而且报考者在校期间,应未受过任何处分,无考试作弊现象,成绩合格,德、智、体、美全面发展;要求报考者要参加生源学校组织的专业课考试,并且成绩合格。

这几年,我省普通高校专科层次招生数量较大,专业门类多,各校专科生使用的教材也很不一致,要统一命题考试,如果没有统一的考试大纲或考试说明,对命题、考试及考生复习备考都会带来影响。同时,按照考试管理要求,实施考试必须制定并公布考试大纲。因此,我们组织有关专家、教授,编写了《2005年陕西省普通高等学校在校生专升本招生考试说明》(以下简称《考试说明》)。根据有关文件的规定,由省考试管理中心统一命题的科目为3科,即《大学英语》(所有专业学生均考)、《高等数学》(理工农医类学生均考)、《大学语文》(文史、外语、艺术、体育类学生均考)。针对在校生使用教材不同等情况,《考试说明》对考试范围、考试要求、考试内容、考试形式及试卷结构做了具体的规定和说明,特别强调了要加强对考生分析问题、解决问题能力的考查,并附有样题、答案及评分参考。命题将根据选拔性考试的要求,严格按照《考试说明》执行。

{ 由于编写时间仓促,《考试说明》有不少地方还不尽如人意,错误疏漏在所难免,谨请专家及读者不吝赐教,以便修改加以完善,使其更好地为考生服务。

编 者
2005年1月

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2005 年陕西省普通高等学校在校生专升本招生考试

大学英语科说明

I. 考试范围

在校生专升本大学英语考试是根据国家教育部对高职高专层次的教学要求,以及我省各高校高职高专大学生使用的大学英语教材覆盖的主要内容为依据命题。重点考察语言应用能力。

II. 考试内容与要求

一、词汇和语法结构

1. 掌握词汇 4000,掌握复用式单词 2000,以及 500 个常用短语动词和词组、基本的构词法——转化、合成、派生。要求考生在一定的语境条件下,能掌握同义词、词的搭配、词义的转换等。

2. 掌握各种主从复合句、时态、倒装、虚拟等语法形式。

二、阅读

1. 要求考生在规定的时间内阅读完 4 篇文章,总词数在 1000 到 1100 左右,速度在 70WPM 以上,理解准确率在 70%以上。

2. 要求考生能掌握所读文章主题或大意,了解支持主题和大意的事实和细节;能根据上下文判断和猜测给定生词的意思;能根据句与句之间的逻辑关系判断作者隐含的意思,或得出结论。

3. 选择的阅读文章题材和体裁广泛多样。题材包括新闻报道、科普常识、人物传记、社会、文化、教育等内容,生词量不超过 3%。体裁包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

三、完型填空

完型填空部分主要测试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。填空的词项包括结构词和实词。

四、翻译

翻译部分主要测试学生基本的双语互译能力和书面表达能力。要求非英语专业的学生能翻译难度低于课文的英语文章,理解正确,译文达意通顺,译速每小时 300 英语词。要求英语专业的学生能将内容熟悉的汉语译成英语,译文达意通顺,无重大语言错误,译速每小时 250 汉字。

五、写作

短文写作主要测试学生运用英语书面表达思想的能力。要求非英语专业考生在 30 分钟内写出一篇 120~150 词的短文、短信或便条。英语专业考生在 30 分钟内写出 150~180 词的短文、短信或便条。表达意思清楚,无重大语言错误。

Ⅲ. 考试形式及试卷结构

考试采用闭卷笔答。试卷满分为 150 分;考试时间为 150 分钟。

试卷分卷 I 和卷 II。卷 I 为客观题,要求考生把答案写在答题纸上;卷 II 为主观题,考生直接把答案写在试卷上。

大学英语试题共有五大部分:

一、词汇和语法

该部分共 40 个小题,满分为 40 分,词汇和语法各占 20 分。要求考生从每小题所给四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

二、阅读理解

该部分包括 4 篇短文。每篇文章后有 5 个小题;共 20 个小题,满分为 50 分。

三、完形填空

该部分为一篇 200 到 300 词的短文,漏掉 20 个词,共 20 个小题,满分为 20 分。

四、翻译

①将英语句子译成汉语(非英语专业学生做),该部分 5 个英语句子选自阅读理解的 4 篇文章,考生在翻译时可参阅上下文。满分为 20 分。

②将一篇汉语短文译成英语(英语专业学生做)。满分为 20 分。

五、作文

满分为 20 分。规定作文题目,提示可以是英文,也可以是中文。

要求非英语专业学生的作文要写出 120~150 词;英语专业学生的作文要写出 150~180 词。

试卷题号、内容、题量、分值

题 号	内 容	题 量	分 值
I	词汇和语法	40	40
II	阅读理解	20	50
III	完形填空	20	20
IV	翻译	5	20
V	作文	1	20
合计			150

IV. 2005 年陕西省普通高等学校在校生专升本招生考试 (样题)

大学 英 语

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	总 分	总分人
得 分							

注意事项：

1. 全卷共 页。满分为 150 分。考试时间为 150 分钟。
2. 分试卷 I 和试卷 II。卷 I 为客观题,考生必须用钢笔或圆珠笔把答案写在答题纸上;卷 II 为主观题,考生直接把答案写在试卷上。
3. 答卷前将密封线内项目填写清楚。

答 题 纸

题 号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
II	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	55	56	57	58	59	60								
III	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
	75	76	77	78	79	80								

试 卷 I

得 分	评卷人

I . Vocabulary and Structure (40 分)

- The professor needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.
A. count in B. count up C. count on D. count out
- I am not sure whether I can get any profit from the business, so I can't make a (n) _____ decision about what to do next.
A. exact B. defined C. sure D. definite
- Because of the cold weather, they _____ through the night in the camp.
A. kept the burning fire B. kept the fire burning
C. kept the fire burnt D. kept burning the fire
- Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are _____ in stores.
A. ready B. available C. probable D. approachable
- Many people are reported _____ in the natural disaster.
A. being killed B. to be killed
C. to have killed D. to have been killed
- If the whole surgery _____ beforehand carefully, there would have been a better result.
A. was planned B. has been planned
C. had been planned D. were planned
- Jane has said little so far, responding only briefly when _____.
A. spoken B. speaking to C. speaking D. spoken to
- _____ to finish quickly.
A. Not every worker want B. No every workers want
C. Not every worker wants D. No every worker wants
- The photos on the wall _____ grandma of those happy, old days when a large family lived together.
A. recall B. retain C. remember D. remind
- You'd better tell me beforehand if _____ go with me.
A. you'll rather not B. you won't rather
C. you'd rather not D. you'd rather not to

11. We all hope he'll soon _____ his disappointment and be happy again.
A. get through B. get away C. get up D. get down
12. The problem of environment protection has been studied _____.
A. extremely B. intensively C. originally D. violently
13. All games _____ because of the rainstorm, many students could do nothing but study in the classroom.
A. were canceled B. having been canceled
C. had been canceled D. have been canceled
14. "Did you buy anything at the clothing store?"
"Yes, I bought three _____ shirts for just \$120."
A. fifty-dollar B. fifties-dollar
C. fifty-dollars D. fifties-dollars
15. By the time you get back, great changes _____ in this area.
A. will take place B. will be taken place
C. are going to take place D. will have taken place
16. The boy _____ now for the light in his room is still on.
A. must study B. must be studying
C. must have studied D. would study
17. _____ she was living in Paris that she met her husband Terry.
A. Just when B. It was while
C. Soon after D. During the time when
18. Technical schools prepare their students for the application of practical skills they learn in class _____ their work.
A. to B. in C. for D. of
19. His written English was first-class, and he had a(n) _____ vocabulary for a sophomore.
A. intimate B. initial C. inevitable D. incredible
20. After the company _____ the problem of unfair competition, its sales figures dropped to a record low.
A. look into B. ran into C. come into D. put into
21. John isn't a diligent student, for it is the third time he has been late, _____?
A. wasn't it B. hasn't it C. isn't it D. hasn't he
22. He told me _____ afraid because I had done nothing wrong.
A. to be not B. not to be C. not being D. being not
23. Last year, the production rate _____ by 20 percent.
A. rose B. raised C. arose D. aroused

24. I hope that the good weather _____ for the rest of our trip.
A. holds up B. holds down C. holds out D. holds in
25. Each person in the world has a(n) _____ personality. They are different from one another.
A. only B. sole C. unique D. one
26. With all the work on hand, he _____ to the cinema last night.
A. should go B. must have gone
C. shouldn't have gone D. might have gone
27. I am sorry to _____ your feelings.
A. have spoilt B. have destroyed C. have hurt D. have damaged
28. He is so wise a man that all the people _____.
A. look him up B. look into him C. look up to him D. look to him
29. You can write the paper _____ you like.
A. whatever B. however C. anyway D. some way
30. I don't doubt _____ she will learn a lot during her stay in China.
A. whether B. if C. that D. what
31. Though Mum is very busy, she always _____ some time every day to read to her children.
A. sets off B. sets in C. sets aside D. sets up
32. These three girls help _____ to clean the house.
A. one another B. each other
C. one and the other D. one and other
33. The teacher recommended that Jack _____ math or physics instead of English because he was quick at numbers.
A. must study B. could study C. study D. studied
34. He participated in the reconstruction of the city _____ the war was over.
A. before long B. soon after C. long after D. soon before
35. Only by making wise use of the land _____ to find a solution to the problem of hunger and famine.
A. we can be B. we will be able
C. will we be able D. can we
36. A teacher who is _____ to the needs of individual student is sure to achieve some success.
A. serious B. sensitive C. secure D. senior
37. Nobody _____ any more to say, the meeting was closed.
A. had B. has had C. having D. had had

38. When the guests were gone, she _____ the tea-things in the cupboard.
 A. put up B. put off C. put away D. put in
39. Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in an apartment for a week.
 A. twice more than B. twice as much as
 C. as much as twice D. much as twice as
40. One and a half years _____ passed.
 A. are B. were C. have D. has

得 分	评 卷 人

II . Reading Comprehension (50 分)

Directions: There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Population tends to grow at an exponential(指数的)rate. This means that they progressively double. As an example of this type of growth rate, take one penny and double it every day for one month. After the first week, you would have only 64 cent, but after the fourth week you would have over a million dollars.

This helps explain why the population has come on “all of a sudden”. It took from the beginning of human life to the year 1830 for the population of the earth to reach one billion. That repents (缓慢进行) a time span of at least two million years. Then it took from 1830 to 1930 for world population to reach 2 billion. The next billion was added by 1960, only thirty years, and in 1975 world population reached 4 billion, which is another billion people in only fifteen years.

World population is increasing at a rate of 9,000 per hour, 220,000 per day, and 80 million per year. This is not only due to higher birth rate, but to lower death rate as well. The number of births has not declined at the same rate as the number of deaths.

Some countries, such as Columbia, Thailand, Morocco, Costa Rica, and the Philippines, are doubling their populations about every twenty-one years, with a growth rate of 3.3 percent a year or more. The United States is doubling its population about every eighty-seven years, with a rate of 0.8 percent per year. (81) Every time a population doubles, the country involved needs twice as much of everything, including hospitals, schools, resources, food and medicines to care for its people. It is easy to see that

this is very difficult to achieve for the more rapidly growing countries.

41. This passage chiefly discusses _____.
A. the growth of world population
B. one type of the exponential rate
C. the population problem of more rapidly growing countries
D. the possible ways of dealing with the rapid population growth
42. According to the passage, what helps to explain why the population problem has come on “all of a sudden”?
A. The penny that doubles itself every day for one month.
B. The time span of at least two million years in human history.
C. An illustration of the exponential growth rate given by the author.
D. The large amount of money you would luckily make after the fourth week.
43. It took _____ for the world to increase its population from 1 billion to 4 billion.
A. 100 years
B. 145 years
C. 1975 years
D. over two million years
44. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. World population is increasing at a rate of 150 per minute.
B. Lower death rate also contributes to world population growth.
C. The population of Columbia has been doubling every year for 21 years.
D. The United States is usually doubling its population about every 87 years.
45. When a population doubles, the country involved needs twice as much of everything, including _____.
A. hospitals and medicines
B. schools and students
C. food and manpower resources
D. all of the above

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

Women are, on the whole, more verbal than men. They are good at language and verbal reasoning, while men tend to be skilled at tasks demanding visual-spatial (视觉的) abilities. In fact, along with aggression, these are the most commonly accepted difference between the sexes.

Words are tools for communicating with other people, especially information about people. They are mainly social tools. Visual and spatial abilities are good for imagining and manipulating objects and for communicating information about them. Are these talents programmed into the brain? In some of the newest and most controversial research in neurophysiology (神经生理学), it has been suggested that when it comes to the

is working hard to help discover the answer to these two questions: 1. Can we predict earthquake? 2. Can we control earthquakes?

To answer the first question, scientists are looking very closely at the most active fault(断层) systems in the country, such as the San Andreas fault in California. A fault is break between two sections of the earth's surface. These breaks between sections are the place where earthquake occurs. Scientists look at the faults for changes that might show that an earthquake was about to occur. But it will probably be many years before we can predict earthquakes accurately. And the control of earthquakes is even farther away.

Nevertheless, there have been some interesting developments in the field of controlling earthquakes. The most interesting development concerns the Rocky Mountain Arsenal earthquakes. Here water was put into a layer of rocks 4000 meters below the surface of the ground. Shortly after this injection of water, there was a small number of earthquakes. Scientists have decided that the water which was injected into rocks works like oil on each other. When the water "oiled" the fault, the fault became slippery and the energy of an earthquake was released. Scientists are still experimenting at the site of these earthquakes. They have realized that there is a connection between injection of the water and the earthquake activity. They have suggested that it might be possible to use this knowledge to prevent very big destructive earthquakes, that is, scientists could inject some kind of fluid like water into faults and change one big earthquake into a number of small, harmless earthquakes.

51. Earthquake belts are _____.
 - A. maps that show where earthquakes are likely to occur
 - B. zones with a high probability of earthquakes
 - C. breaks between two sections of the earth's surface
 - D. the two layers of earth along a fault
52. The San Andreas fault is _____.
 - A. an active fault system
 - B. a place where earthquakes have been predicted accurately
 - C. a place where earthquakes have been controlled
 - D. the location of the Rocky Mountain
53. What did scientists learn about earthquakes at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal?
 - A. They occur at about 4000 meters below ground level.
 - B. The injection of water into earthquake faults prevents earthquakes from occurring.
 - C. They are usually caused by the oil in the faults.

- D. Harmful earthquakes can be possibly prevented by causing small harmless earthquake.
54. What can be said about the experiments at Rocky Mountain Arsenal?
- A. They have no practical value in earthquake prevention.
- B. They may have practical value in earthquake prevention.
- C. They are certain to have practical value in earthquake prevention.
- D. The article does not say anything about their practical value in earthquake prevention.
55. What is the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A. Dangers of Earthquake.
- B. Earthquake Belts and Prediction.
- C. Earthquake Prediction and Control.
- D. Earthquake Engineering in California.

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms of hunting behavior. Viewed biologically, the modern footballer is in reality a member of a hunting group. His killing weapon has turned into a harmless football and his prey into a goalmouth. If his aim is accurate and he scores a goal, he enjoys the hunter's triumph of killing his prey.

To understand how this transformation has taken place we must briefly look back at our forefathers. They spent over a million years evolving(进化)as cooperative hunters. Their very survival depended on success in the hunting field. (84) Under this pressure their whole way of life, even their bodies, became greatly changed. They became chasers, runners, jumpers, aimers, throwers and prey killers. They cooperated as skillful male group attack.

Then about ten thousand years ago, after this immensely long period of hunting their food, they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so vital(极其重要的) to their old hunting life, was put to a new use—that of controlling and domesticating(驯养) their prey. The hunt became suddenly out of date. The food was there on the farms, awaiting their needs. The risks and uncertainties of the hunt were no longer essential for survival.

(85) The skills and thirst for hunting remained, however, and demanded new outlets. Hunting for sport replaced hunting for necessity. This new activity involved all the original hunting sequences(后果), but the aim of the **operation** was no longer to avoid starvation. Instead the sportsmen set off to test their skill against prey that was no longer essential to their survival. To be sure, the kill may have been eaten, but there were