

陕西省高等学校

专升本

大学英语

模拟试题

◎ 陈进封 冯伟年 李建利 主编



Don't Worry
about Your English!

陕西省高等学校专升本大学英语 模拟试题

主 编： 陈进封 冯伟年 李建利

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前 言

为了满足参加2006年专升本考试考生的需求,根据陕西省专升本考试的最新考试大纲和题型,我们组织编写了《陕西省高等学校专升本大学考试模拟试题》系列丛书。目前已经出版的有英语和语文两个分册。

本丛书针对性强,解析详尽。书中的试题严格按照考试试卷的结构和题型编写,让参赛者得以体验真实的临赛状态。针对每一道模拟试题,书后都设有详细的考点与知识点解析。并且对相关的知识点与考点对比分析,让学生能够举一反三,不仅积累考试经验,同时也得到应试技巧和基础知识的全面提高。这使得本书既服务于考试,又不局限于考试,不仅是优秀的考试辅导资料,还可以作为平时的训练用书,对全面提高学生的英语素质大有裨益。

本书包含两大部分——模拟试题部分和答案解析部分,其中试题部分包含七套全真模拟试题和两套专家预测试题以及考试样题一套。相信在复习冲刺的最后阶段,本书一定能够助广大考生的一臂之力,最后祝各位考生在考试中考出好的成绩!

本书在编写过程中得到了西北大学、西北工业大学、西安翻译学院、咸阳师范学院、西安工业学院、西安思源学院、欧亚学院、西京学院、西安交通大学、西安外国语学院、长安大学、西安电子科技大学、陕西科技大学等多所大专院校的支持,多位专家教授对本书的内容进行了审订,提出了许多宝贵意见,特此表示感谢!

编者

2006年2月



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陕西省高等学校专升本大学英语模拟试题(一)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
得分						

注意事项:

1. 满分为 150 分, 考试时间为 150 分钟。试卷 I 的选择题请将答案标在答题纸上; 试卷 II 的题目用钢笔或圆珠笔直接写在试卷上。
2. 答题前将密封线内的项目写清楚。

试卷 I

I. Vocabulary and Structure (40 分)

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

1. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.
A. are permitted freshmen B. freshmen are permitted
C. permitted are freshmen D. are freshmen permitted
2. When I am tired I frequently make silly arithmetical _____.
A. follies B. mistakes
C. faults D. defects
3. In 1895, August Lindbergh, a man of pioneering instincts and liberal sympathies, came to America to _____ new opportunity and greater freedom.
A. seek B. search
C. explore D. survey
4. _____ yesterday, I would have asked him not to do that.
A. Had he come B. Provided he came
C. If he came D. Has he come
5. _____, the man would not give in.
A. Though had been failed B. Though having been failed
C. Though failed D. Though being failed
6. The teacher held that this was _____ for the beginners of the computer.
A. a too difficult book B. too a difficult book
C. a difficult too book D. too difficult a book

7. We discuss the matter _____ tea and cakes.
A. over B. with
C. by D. at
8. Tom was so obviously sorry for his mistake that we _____ him.
A. forgave B. pardoned
C. excused D. forgot
9. —You ought to have gone to see your sister yesterday.
—Yes, I _____.
A. should B. should do
C. ought to D. should have
10. I didn't hear _____ because there was too much noise where I was sitting.
A. what did he say B. what he said
C. what was he saying D. what for him to say
11. The main road through Little Bury was blocked for three hours today after an accident _____ two lorries.
A. containing B. connection
C. involving D. combining
12. You are always _____ fault with what I do.
A. thinking B. seeing
C. discovering D. finding
13. We can't hear you clearly, you'd better _____ your voice.
A. raise B. arise
C. rise D. arouse
14. I had not expected Rose to come and see me, but I had hoped _____.
A. that she could have phoned me B. her to phone
C. her calling D. that she call me
15. He had nothing but the _____ of the mill to support him.
A. benefits B. interests
C. advantages D. profits
16. A dog was _____ by a bus and killed.
A. run over B. taken over
C. felled down D. tripped up
17. Parents are liable _____ the faults of their children.
A. for B. to
C. at D. on
18. It is necessary that the students _____ more exercises to do.
A. have B. can have
C. must have D. will have

- 3 •

30. We came to the station so late we _____ had time to catch the train.
A. almost B. nearly
C. hardly D. simply
31. Jack knows how to repair a car, _____ how to drive it.
A. much less
B. much more
C. no more than
D. still less
32. It is not until he failed in the test _____ he realized he should work hard.
A. when B. before
C. that D. after
33. It is high time that such a practice _____ an end to.
A. is put B. be put
C. were put D. must be put
34. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____ himself.
A. injure B. had injured
C. injured D. would injure
35. The population of the world is growing at a dangerous _____.
A. pace B. measure
C. progress D. rate
36. Space exploration to the distant planets has been made _____ with the rapid development of modern technology.
A. possible B. to be possible
C. it possible D. being possible
37. The new government report on agricultural production is a very interesting _____.
A. edition B. volume
C. copy D. publication
38. On hearing the news that their son was killed in the car accident, the parents _____.
A. broke out B. broke off
C. broke down D. broke through
39. _____, that step is not safe!
A. Look around B. Look out
C. Look up D. Look down
40. Thus the dialogue will help the student to use English directly without _____ his mother tongue.
A. keeping to B. referring to
C. adding to D. pointing to

II. Reading Comprehension (50 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 four 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.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

One day a few years ago a very funny thing happened to a neighbor of mine. He is a teacher at one of London's big medical schools. He had finished his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia to give a lecture.

He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he had put Rupert, the skeleton to be used in his lecture, in a large, brown suitcase. At the airport desk, (81) he suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and went over to the shop.

When he got back he discovered that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert.

41. Who wrote the story?

- A. Rupert's teacher.
- B. The neighbor's teacher.
- C. A medical schoolteacher.
- D. The teacher's neighbor.

42. Why did the teacher put a skeleton in his suitcase?

- A. He needed it for the summer term in London.
- B. He needed it for the lecture he was going to give.
- C. He wanted to take it to Russia for medical research.
- D. He wanted to take it home as he had finished his teaching.

43. What happened at the airport?

- A. The skeleton went missing.
- B. The skeleton was stolen.
- C. The teacher forgot his suitcase.
- D. The teacher took the wrong suitcase.

44. Which of the following best tells the teacher's feeling about the incident?

- A. He is very angry.
- B. He thinks it rather funny.
- C. He feels helpless without Rupert.
- D. He feels good without Rupert.

45. Which of the following might have happened afterwards?

- A. The teacher got back the suitcase but not Rupert.
- B. The teacher got back neither the suitcase nor Rupert.
- C. The teacher got back Rupert but not the suitcase.
- D. The teacher got back both the suitcase and Rupert.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

(82) There are three kinds of goals: short-term, medium-range and long-term goals. Short-range goals are those that usually deal with current activities, which we can apply on a daily basis. Such goals can be achieved in a week or less, or two weeks, or possible months. It should be remembered that just as a building is no stronger than its foundation, our long-term goals cannot amount to very much without the achievement of solid short-term goals. Upon completing our short-term goals, we should date the occasion and then add new short-term goals that will build on those that have been completed.

The intermediate goals bulked (延伸) on the foundation of the short-range goals. They might deal with just one term of school or the entire school year, or they could even extend for several years. Any time you move a step at a time, you should never allow yourself to become discouraged or overwhelmed. As you complete each step, you will enforce the belief in your ability to grow and succeed. And as your list of completion dates grow, your motivation and desire will increase.

(83) Long-range goals may be related to our dreams of the future. They might cover five years or more. Life is not a static (静止的) thing. We should never allow a long-term goal to limit us or our course of action.

46. Our long-term goals mean a lot _____.
 A. if we complete our short-range goals
 B. if we cannot reach solid short-term goals
 C. if we write down the dates
 D. if we put forward some plans
47. New short-term goals are built upon _____.
 A. two years
 B. long-term goals
 C. current activities
 D. the goals that have been completed
48. When we complete each step of our goals, _____.
 A. we will win final success
 B. we are overwhelmed
 C. we should build up confidence of success
 D. we should strong desire for setting new goals
49. Once our goals are drawn up, _____.
 A. we should stick to them until we complete them
 B. we may change our goals as we have new ideas and opportunities
 C. we had better wait for the exciting news of success
 D. we have made great decision

50. It is implied but not stated in the passage that _____.

- A. those who have long-term goals will succeed
- B. writing down the dates may discourage you
- C. the goal is only a guide for us to reach our destination
- D. everyone should have a goal

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

(84) O. Henry was a pen name used by an American writer of short stories. His real name was William Sydney Porter. He was born in North Carolina in 1862, and as a young boy he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know. When he was about 20 years old, O. Henry went to Texas, where he tried different jobs. He first worked on a newspaper, and then had a job in a bank. When some money went missing from the bank, O. Henry was believed to have stolen it. Because of that, he was sent to prison. During the three years in prison, he learned to write short stories. After he got out of prison, he went to New York and continued writing. He wrote mostly about New York and the life of the poor there. People liked his stories because simple as the tales were, they would finish with a sudden change at the end, to the reader's surprise.

51. In which order did O. Henry do the following things?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Lived in New York | b. Worked in a bank |
| c. Traveled to Texas | d. Was put in prison |
| e. Had a newspaper job | f. Learned to write stories |
| A. e, c, f, b, d, a | B. c, e, b, d, f, a |
| C. e, b, d, c, a, f | D. c, b, e, d, a, f |

52. People enjoyed reading O. Henry's stories because _____.

- A. they had surprise endings
- B. they were easy to understand
- C. they showed his love for poor
- D. they were about New York City

53. O. Henry went to prison because _____.

- A. people thought he had stolen money from the newspaper
- B. he broke the law by not using his own name
- C. he wanted to write stories about prisoners
- D. people thought he had taken money that was not his

54. What do we know about O. Henry before he began writing?

- A. He was well-educated.
- B. He was not serious about his work.
- C. He was devoted to the poor.
- D. He was very good at learning.

55. Where did O. Henry get most material for his short stories?

- A. His life inside the prison.
- B. The Newspaper articles he wrote.
- C. The city and people of New York.
- D. His exciting early life as a boy.

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

The man of Many Secrets—Harry Houdini was one of the greatest American entertainers in the theater this century. He was a man famous for his escapes from prison cells, from wooden boxes floating in rivers, from locked tanks full of water. He appeared in theaters all over Europe and America. Crowds came to see the great Houdini and his “magic” tricks. Of course, his secret was not magic, or supernatural powers. It was simply strength. He had ability to move his toes as well as he moved his fingers. (85) He could move his body into almost any position he wanted. Houdini started working in the entertainment world when he was 17, in 1891. He and his York club, they called themselves the Houdini brothers. When Harry married in 1894, he and his wife Bess worked together as magician and assistant, but for a long time they were not successful. Then Harry performed his first prison escape, in Chicago in 1898. Harry persuaded a detective to let him try to escape from the prison, and he invited the local newspaperman to watch.

It was the publicity that came from this that started Harry Houdini’s success. Harry had finger strained to escape from handcuffs (手铐) and toes trained to escape from ankle chains, but his biggest secret was how he unlocked the prison doors. Every time he went into the prison cell, Bess gave him a kiss for good luck and a small skeleton key, which is a key that fits many locks passed quickly from her mouth to his.

Harry used these prison escapes to build his fame. He arranged to escape from the local jail of every town he visited. In the afternoon, the people of the town would read about it in their local newspapers, and in the evening every seat in the local theater would be full. What was the result? World-wide fame, and a name remembered today.

56. According to the passage, Houdini’s success in prison escape depends on _____.

- A. his magic tricks and inhuman powers
- B. his special tricks and skeleton key
- C. his unusual ability and skeleton key
- D. this inhuman talents and magic tricks

57. In the second paragraph, the word “this” refers to _____.

- A. the previous sentence
- B. the publicity
- C. the place, Chicago
- D. the time, 1898

58. According to the passage, how did Houdini get the key, which helped him unlock prison door?
- He took the key from his wife's mouth.
 - His wife passed it to his hand while kissing him.
 - His wife gave it to him by a magic trick.
 - He got it in his mouth through a kiss by his wife.
59. It can be inferred from the passage that Houdini became famous _____.
- when he was about 24
 - when he was about 17
 - after the year 1894
 - before the year 1898
60. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?
- Houdini used to be a famous magician in the USA.
 - Houdini was first recognized widely in Chicago.
 - Houdini entered the entertainment world together with his wife.
 - Houdini owed his great success to his small skeleton key.

III. Cloze (20 分)

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

The Red Cross is an international organization, which cares for people who are in need of help. A man in a Paris 61 who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who was 62 in an accident, and 63 in India that lost their 64 in a storm may all be 65 by the Red Cross. The Red Cross 66 in almost every country around the 67. The World Red Cross Organizations are sometimes 68 the Sun or the Red Lion. All of these organizations 69 a common aim of 70 to help people in need.

The idea of 71 an organization to help the sick and wounded during a war was 72 by Joan Dunant. In 1859, he 73 how people were 74 on a battlefield in Italy. He wanted to help all the wounded people 75 which side they were fighting for. The most important 76 of his work was an international treaty (条约). It 77 prisoners of war, the sick and wounded, and other 78 during a war.

The American Red Cross was 79 by Lara Barton in 1881. Today the Cross in the United States provides a number of 80 for the public.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 61. A. hospital | B. market | C. hotel | D. restaurant |
| 62. A. wound | B. injured | C. dangerous | D. destroyed |
| 63. A. a family | B. a child | C. families | D. the police |
| 64. A. parents | B. home | C. money | D. way |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 65. A. helped | B. served | C. saved | D. treated |
| 66. A. sets up | B. appears | C. lies | D. exists |
| 67. A. continents | B. cities | C. world | D. universe |
| 68. A. told | B. considered | C. regarded | D. called |
| 69. A. supply | B. support | C. share | D. spare |
| 70. A. insisting | B. joining | C. managing | D. trying |
| 71. A. entering | B. joining | C. forming | D. making |
| 72. A. started | B. put | C. carried | D. brought |
| 73. A. remembered | B. researched | C. observed | D. watched |
| 74. A. fighting | B. suffering | C. poor | D. ill |
| 75. A. on | B. for | C. no matter | D. about |
| 76. A. progress | B. result | C. discovery | D. experience |
| 77. A. offers | B. encourages | C. protects | D. inspires |
| 78. A. patients | B. citizens | C. prisoners | D. laborers |
| 79. A. raised | B. closed | C. set up | D. accepted |
| 80. A. information | B. services | C. wealth | D. materials |

试卷 II

IV. Translation (20 分)

Section A (非英语专业学生做)

Directions: In this part of the test, there are five items which you have to translate into Chinese. Each item consists of one or two sentences. These sentences are all underlined and taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part Two. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

81. He suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper.

82. There are three kinds of goals: short-term, medium-range and long-term goals.

83. Long-range goals may be related to our dreams of the future.

84. O. Henry was a pen name used by an American writer of short stories.

85. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

Section B (英语专业学生做)

Directions: *In this section, there is a short passage in Chinese. Read it carefully and put it into English.*

周一,美国沃尔特·迪斯尼公司宣布新建的香港迪斯尼乐园正式开幕。迪斯尼公司大胆地把奇妙王国引入中国,并希望能够在中國这个巨大的市场中分得更大的一块“蛋糕”。

一群中国传统的舞狮演员,穿着金色或红色的演出服,舞着狮子从睡美人城堡中一路走来。他们赶走邪恶的精灵,带来好运。

“中国对于我们来说是一个非常重要的发展区域,建设香港迪斯尼乐园肯定会让每一个中国人都了解我们。”乐园负责演出的高级经理罗伯特·布朗斯坦告诉记者说。

不仅是迪斯尼公司,香港政府也对乐园的成功寄予很高的期望。这是迪斯尼在中国建立的第一个主题公园,也是继日本东京迪斯尼乐园后,在亚洲建立的第二个迪斯尼乐园。