

最新全国成人高考全真模拟试卷精选 (附参考答案)

最新版

专科起点升本科

英语·教育理论·高等数学(二)

全国成人高考命题研究组 编审

华夏出版社

最新全国成人高考全真模拟试卷精选
(附参考答案)

(专科起点升本科)

英语·教育理论·高等数学(二)

全国成人高考命题研究组 编审

华夏出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新全国成人高考全真模拟试卷精选. 英语·教育理论·高等数学(二)/杨海燕等编著. —北京:华夏出版社, 2001. 7

ISBN 7-5080-2490-7

I. 最… II. 杨… III. ①英语—成人教育:高等教育—入学考试—试题②教育理论—成人教育:高等教育—入学考试—试题③高等数学—成人教育:高等教育—入学考试—试题 IV. G723.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 034654 号

华夏出版社出版发行

(北京东直门外香河园北里 4 号 邮编:100028)

新华书店经销

北京金华彩印厂印刷

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 10 印张 254 千字

2001 年 7 月第 1 版 2001 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

本册定价:15.00 元

本版图书凡印刷、装订错误,可及时向我社发行部调换

前 言

“忽如一夜春风来，千树万树梨花开。”每年九月间，数十万名手持“本科生入学考试录取通知书”的新生，在经历了人生中最难忘的一段拼搏后，来到各名牌大学，开始了新的人生旅程！

在这些天之骄子中，有为数众多的考生，选择过这套《最新全国成人高考（专升本）招生考试全真模拟试卷》作为他们主要的考试复习资料并因此而获得成功。该套试卷由有专门研究的高等学校的专家、教授精心编写。其中部分教授是国家成人高考命题组成员。他们同时具有丰富的辅导经验，对命题有惊人的把握，所编资料以高命中率而闻名！

今年本套试卷严格遵循教育部最新颁布的2002年《全国各类成人高等学校（专升本）招生复习考试大纲》的精神，同时，王刚、张贤华、李宗利、王素珍、葛仁福、王秀芳、严淡如、吉玉泉、孟宪浦老师结合多年的教学经验和考试经验来进行编写。每套试卷的题型题量、难易程度、分值比例、评分标准完全按照新大纲的要求精心设计和编写。使考生通过模拟训练，及时查漏补缺，提高应试能力。

本丛书特点在于：它绝非一般的模拟试卷，而是由著名专家、教授根据考试最新动态和精神，开会共同研讨对策，对2002年专升本考试作出精确预测，并呕心沥血，最终形成这套“高含金量”的试卷！权威而又准确的预测是本丛书的最大特色！2001年读过此丛书的考生都纷纷给本中心来电话，称他们在进入考场后有太多的“似曾相识”、“早已做过此题”的感觉！

该套试卷涵盖政治、英语、大学语文、教育理论、高等数学（一）、高等数学（二）、民法、艺术概论等科目。

“不经历风雨，怎么见彩虹，没有人能随随便便成功……”歌词铿锵，掷地有声！立志于考本的同学，我们深信，只要你们认真通读本书，掌握答题思路与分析方法的要领，严格完成全部习题，并融会贯通，举一反三，一定会取得考试的成功，进而改变你人生的轨迹，从胜利走向胜利！

全国成人高考命题研究组

2001年7月

目 录

英 语

| | |
|--|----|
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试卷(一) | 2 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试题(一) | |
| 参考答案 | 11 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试卷(二) | 12 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试题(二) | |
| 参考答案 | 22 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试卷(三) | 23 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试题(三) | |
| 参考答案 | 33 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试卷(四) | 34 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试题(四) | |
| 参考答案 | 43 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试卷(五) | 44 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科英语全真模拟试题(五) | |
| 参考答案 | 53 |

教育理论

| | |
|--|----|
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试卷(一) | 56 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试题(一) | |
| 参考答案 | 62 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试卷(二) | 65 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试题(二) | |
| 参考答案 | 71 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试卷(三) | 74 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试题(三) | |
| 参考答案 | 80 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试卷(四) | 83 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试题(四) | |

| | |
|--|----|
| 参考答案 | 89 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试卷(五) | 92 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科教育理论全真模拟试题(五) | |
| 参考答案 | 97 |

高等数学(二)

| | |
|---|-----|
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试卷(一) | 102 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试题(一) | |
| 参考答案 | 106 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试卷(二) | 108 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试题(二) | |
| 参考答案 | 112 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试卷(三) | 114 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试题(三) | |
| 参考答案 | 118 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试卷(四) | 120 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试题(四) | |
| 参考答案 | 124 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试卷(五) | 126 |
| 全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试专科起点升本科高数(二)全真模拟试题(五) | |
| 参考答案 | 130 |

附录

| | |
|---|-----|
| 2001 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试非师范类公共课英语试卷 | 132 |
| 2001 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试非师范类公共课英语试题 | |
| 参考答案及评分标准 | 140 |
| 2001 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试非师范类公共课教育理论试卷 | 141 |
| 2001 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试非师范类公共课教育理论题 | |
| 参考答案及评分标准 | 144 |
| 2001 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试非师范类公共课高数(二)试卷 | 147 |
| 2001 年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试非师范类公共课高数(二)试题 | |
| 参考答案及评分标准 | 150 |

英 语

全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试

专科起点升本科

英语全真模拟试卷(一)

| 题 号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 | 总分 | 统分人签字 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|----|-------|
| 分 数 | | | | | | | |

| 得分 | 评卷人 |
|----|-----|
| | |

I .Phonetics(10 points)

Directions:

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined 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.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>force</u> | B. <u>horse</u> | C. <u>north</u> | D. <u>world</u> |
| 2. A. <u>arm</u> | B. <u>party</u> | C. <u>warm</u> | D. <u>farther</u> |
| 3. A. <u>great</u> | B. <u>league</u> | C. <u>peace</u> | D. <u>neat</u> |
| 4. A. <u>group</u> | B. <u>you</u> | C. <u>route</u> | D. <u>though</u> |
| 5. A. <u>could</u> | B. <u>fought</u> | C. <u>would</u> | D. <u>should</u> |
| 6. A. <u>Italy</u> | B. <u>Italian</u> | C. <u>black</u> | D. <u>catch</u> |
| 7. A. <u>look</u> | B. <u>foot</u> | C. <u>food</u> | D. <u>good</u> |
| 8. A. <u>chose</u> | B. <u>lost</u> | C. <u>go</u> | D. <u>coat</u> |
| 9. A. <u>theory</u> | B. <u>through</u> | C. <u>birth</u> | D. <u>there</u> |
| 10. A. <u>when</u> | B. <u>what</u> | C. <u>where</u> | D. <u>who</u> |

| 得分 | 评卷人 |
|----|-----|
| | |

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.

11. Mary and Jane are twin sisters. They look exactly _____.
A. like B. same
C. alike D. same ones
12. As a poor fresh student , he had to do a part-time job _____ money.
A. owing to B. because of
C. on account of D. for the sake of
13. Too much drinking would _____ his health.
A. do harm for B. do harmful to
C. do harm to D. do harmful for
14. The days _____ you could travel without a passport are a thing of the past.
A. in which B. on which
C. of which D. at which
15. He insists that he _____ innocent.
A. is B. be
C. should be D. were
16. The teacher said , "Stop _____". So we stopped _____.
A. to talk . . . to read B. talking . . . to read
C. talking . . . reading D. talking . . . read
17. Could I have some milk , some orange juice , and some eggs _____?
A. instead of B. in addition
C. as well D. so much
18. _____ after his death that he was recognized as a great composer.
A. It was not until B. It is until
C. It was until D. Not until
19. Our classroom is _____ in the school building.
A. bigger than any other one B. bigger than all
C. the biggest of all the others D. the biggest of any one
20. It was Thomas Alua Edison who _____ the electric lamp.
A. discovered B. invented
C. innovated D. found
21. I'd like you _____ to see him.
A. go B. going
C. to go D. have gone
22. Your coat _____ his .
A. like B. likes
C. is like D. will look like
23. Either you or I _____ meet him at the airport.
A. are to B. is to
C. am to D. were to
24. Each has an apple , _____ ?

- A. has he
C. does he
- B. doesn't he
D. don't they
25. Sports, _____ perhaps you don't like very much, may make you strong.
A. that
C. it
B. which
D. and
26. We should look _____ the matter before we reach a conclusion.
A. into
C. to
B. for
D. at
27. Hospital doctors don't go out very often as their work _____ all their time.
A. takes away
C. takes over
B. takes in
D. takes up
28. He is _____ to speak the truth.
A. too much of a coward
C. so much a coward
B. too much a coward
D. so much of a coward
29. It's strange that you _____ like that at the meeting.
A. should speak
C. should have spoken
B. spoke
D. speak
30. He _____ when the bus came to a sudden stop.
A. was almost hurt
C. was hurt himself
B. was to hurt himself
D. was hurting himself
31. Mary likes _____ very much, but she didn't go _____ last Sunday.
A. to swim... swimming
C. to swim... to swim
B. swimming... to swim
D. swimming... swimming
32. More _____, less speed.
A. hurry
C. quickness
B. rush
D. haste
33. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain doesn't seem high at all.
A. When compared
C. While comparing
B. Compare
D. Comparing
34. The fact _____ money orders can usually be easily cashed has made them a popular form of payment.
A. of
C. that
B. is that
D. which is
35. He is working very hard to _____ the lost time in the past 10 years.
A. make of
C. make up
B. make up for
D. make out
36. If a child is absent _____ school for long periods, he should be given extra work.
A. at
C. from
B. in
D. out of
37. Neither of your proposals _____.

- A. make sense B. are practical
C. makes sense D. make senses
38. It is obvious that there are at least two vitamins. _____ is soluble in fat; _____ is soluble in water.
A. The one; the other B. One; the other
C. One, another D. One; the another
39. It's a good _____ to eat with the mouth closed.
A. custom B. habit
C. way D. style
40. You ought not to _____ him the news that day.
A. tell B. be telling
C. have told D. be told
41. He attempted _____ to set up a company of his own.
A. with vain B. on own
C. in vain D. of vain
42. "I slipped on the stairs. I think my arm is broken."
"Oh! I _____."
A. don't hope B. hope not so
C. do not hope D. hope not
43. I _____ how to drive a car a few years ago. But I forget now because I have not had this chance for many years.
A. did really B. have really learn
C. really learn D. did learn
44. This university consists of 8 colleges, _____ this is the biggest.
A. where B. that
C. of which D. in which
45. _____ knowledge is wealth is a fact people accept generally.
A. That B. Which
C. What D. Once
46. The colleagues were all worried about her because no one was aware _____ she left home.
A. the reason B. that
C. of why D. why that
47. Ruth always _____ things _____ with his parents before she wants to make an important decision.
A. tells... of B. says... over
C. talks... over D. states... on
48. She _____ down and soon fell asleep.
A. lied B. laid
C. lain D. lay
49. I don't mind their coming late to the lecture, but I _____ their coming late to the lecture.

A. objected

B. objected to

C. was objected

D. was objected to

50. Lao Wang _____ silent at the meeting.

A. was remaining

B. is remaining

C. remained

D. had been remained

| | |
|----|-----|
| 得分 | 评卷人 |
| | |

III. Cloze (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.

Nearly everyone enjoys chicken, and the most famous name in chicken is Kentucky Fried Chicken. Mr. Sanders, the man who started this 51 was not always very rich. At one time, he 52 a small gas station next to a highway. Many truck drivers 53 there to get gas and take a rest. Mr. Sanders realized they were often 54, so he began serving sandwiches and coffee. 55 the sandwiches he made tasted good and didn't 56 too much, more and more 57 came to eat at his place. 58 Mr. Sanders began to serve Fried Chicken. People 59 it very much, and his new business grew rapidly. Not long after, 60, another highway was built, and many drivers no longer went to Mr. Sander's restaurant. So he had to close it. Then he traveled around the country, trying to sell his idea of opening Fried Chicken restaurants. He succeeded. By 1967, there were almost 5000 Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants. And now, wherever you go in the US, you will see one. If you like chicken, I'm sure, you will enjoy eating Kentucky Fried Chicken.

51. A. business

B. action

C. life

D. search

52. A. owns

B. has owned

C. would own

D. owned

53. A. passed

B. reached

C. stopped

D. left

54. A. late

B. hungry

C. tired

D. sick

55. A. Although

B. If

C. As

D. Once

56. A. need

B. pay

C. spend

D. cost

57. A. passengers

B. drivers

C. often

D. likely

58. A. Then

B. So

C. But

D. For

59. A. ate

B. liked

C. tried

D. drank

60. A. thus

B. therefore

C. however

D. also

| | |
|----|-----|
| 得分 | 评卷人 |
| | |

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 one best answer

and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Many years ago, children wore clothes that were the same as the clothes worn by adults, except that they were smaller. People believed that children were just "small adults", and expected them to dress and act like adults.

But now people know much more about children. In both body and mind, children are different from adults because they are at a different stage of development. As far as the body is concerned, it is obvious. A baby of six months can sit up, but not run, and so on. But the development of the mind is not so obvious. A small child, for example, does not understand the difference between the present and the future. So if the child asks for an apple and the parent says, "No, not now, you can have one after lunch." The child often cries. Some mothers think the child is being difficult, but perhaps he is just being different; he does not understand the idea of the future, and for him "not now" means "never". So naturally, the child cries.

61. People used to believe that _____.
A. children should wear adult's
B. children were the same as adults, except that they were smaller
C. children acted like adults
D. children were adults in small clothes
62. According to the writer, adults and children differ _____.
A. in the body
B. in the mind
C. in the clothes
D. in the body and the mind
63. Why does a child cry when his mother tells him to have an apple after lunch? _____.
A. Because he is being difficult
B. Because he understands what "not now" really means
C. Because he understands he will never have it
D. Because he knows his mother is cheating him
64. Which of the following statements is true? _____.
A. Many adults don't talk clearly to their children
B. The development of a child's mind is as obvious as that of his body
C. Now there are no children who act like children
D. A small child can not understand the difference between the present and future
65. In this passage, the writer tells us _____.
A. the difference between children and adults
B. the different stages of the development of children
C. how to dress children
D. the slow development of the mind of a child

Passage 2

The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean in the world. Only the Pacific and the Atlantic are larg-

er. More than one-fifth of all the world's water supply is in the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean touches four different continents. To the south is Antarctica and to the east is Australia. Africa lies to the west and Asia lies to the north. There are several important islands in the Indian Ocean. These include Madagascar, the largest one, which is near Africa, and Sri Lanka, which is near India. There is also a group of islands called the Seychelles near the African coast.

The Indian Ocean is extremely important to the countries in southeast Asia. Strong winds from the Indian Ocean bring warm weather, and heavy rains are necessary for growing food.

66. We may conclude that _____.

- A. India is larger than Antarctica
- B. the Indian Ocean is to the east of Australia
- C. Madagascar is larger than Sri Lanka
- D. the Indian Ocean is larger than the Atlantic

67. Sri Lanka lies near _____.

- A. Madagascar
- B. Africa
- C. the African coast
- D. India

68. Of all the oceans in the world, the Indian Ocean contains more than _____.

- A. 5 percent of the world's water
- B. 15 percent of the world's water
- C. 20 percent of the world's water
- D. 50 percent of the world's water

69. Which of the following statements is true? _____.

- A. The Indian Ocean comes before the Pacific and the Atlantic in size
- B. The Indian Ocean is surrounded by four countries
- C. Sri Lanka is the largest island in the Indian Ocean
- D. Strong winds from the Indian Ocean bring heavy rains to the countries in southeast Asia

70. The word "supply" in the third sentence means _____.

- A. liquid or wet
- B. bigger or large
- C. store or saving
- D. amount or quantity

Passage 3

A stamp is just a piece with a picture and some words printed on one side and some glue on the other side. What makes one of these bits of paper worth any money at all? What makes a ten-fen stamp worth ten fen?

When you buy a stamp, you also buy service from the post office. You get the letter sent by post. After the stamp has done its work, the post office says it is worthless. You must buy a new one for each letter you send.

But people often pay money for stamps that have already been used. Stamp collectors have fun just trying to collect as many different kinds as possible. Certain kinds are hard to find. To get one of these uncommon stamps, some collectors are willing to pay a great deal of money. They think it is worth something, and that gives it value. If you collect stamps because they are especially beautiful or tell an inter-

esting story or show all kinds of animals, then those are the ones that have value to you.

71. When you post a letter, you must buy _____.
A. a ten-fen stamp B. a new stamp
C. a twenty-fen stamp D. a stamp worth 10 fen or more
72. The post office says the stamp is useless when _____.
A. you buy it B. you write a letter
C. put a letter into a postbox D. it has a postmark on it
73. When some of the stamps are difficult to find, _____.
A. nobody will try to get them
B. they can become very valuable
C. everybody would like to buy them
D. they will be worthless
74. Which of the following statements is not true? _____.
A. Some stamps have a flower or animal on one side
B. Along with a picture on one side, there are also some words
C. Some used stamps can be worth a lot of money
D. A stamp, when used, is worth more than a new one
75. Which of the following statements is true? _____.
A. Grown-ups like new stamps while young boys like used ones
B. There are hundreds of kinds of stamps in the world
C. Sometimes stamp collectors are willing to pay thousands of yuan or more for a used stamp
D. A post-office worker does not want to buy any used stamps

Passage 4

Which of your two hands do you use much better? Very few of us can use both of our hands equally well. Most of us are right-handed. Only about five people out of a hundred are left-handed. Newborn babies can grasp objects with either of their hands, but in about two years they usually prefer to use their right hands.

Scientists don't know why this happens. They used to think that we inherited (继承) this tendency from our animal ancestors (祖先), but this may not be true. Monkeys are our closest relatives in the animal world. Scientists have found that monkeys prefer to use one of their hands more than the other, but it can be either hand. There are as many right-handed monkeys as there are left-handed ones. Next time you visit the zoo, watch the monkeys carefully. You'll see that some of them will prefer to swing from their right hands, and others will use their left hands. But most human beings use their right hands better, and this makes life difficult for those who prefer to use their left hands.

76. Most of us use our right hands _____ the left ones.
A. as well as B. not so well as
C. much better than D. more better than
77. Right-handed people are about _____ of the total of the human beings.
A. 95% B. 90%

C. 10%

D. 5%

78. The number of right-handed monkey is _____ the left-handed ones.

A. greater than that of

B. smaller than that of

C. as much as that of

D. equal to that of

79. Which of the following is true? _____.

A. When a child is two years old, he prefers to use both of his hands to grasp objects

B. Scientists have given the reason for this tendency

C. A monkey can use both of his hands equally well

D. Those who prefer to use their left hands live a difficult life

80. The best title of the passage is _____.

A. Newborn babies can use both hands well

B. Most human beings use their right hands better

C. Few human beings use their left hands

D. We live in a right-handed world

| | |
|----|-----|
| 得分 | 评卷人 |
| | |

V. Translation (20 points)

Directions:

There are five sentences in Chinese in this part. Put them into English.

81. 我最怀念的是我们共同度过的那段愉快的几小时。

82. 我宁可看球赛也不愿看电影。

83. 只要周五之前归还, 你可以借我的自行车。

84. 最后他们在那个问题上取得了一致意见。

85. 他不是疯了就是醉了。

全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试

专科起点升本科

英语全真模拟试卷(一)参考答案

I.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B | 6. A |
| 7. C | 8. B | 9. D | 10. D | | |

II.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. C | 14. A | 15. B | 16. B |
| 17. C | 18. A | 19. A | 20. B | 21. C | 22. C |
| 23. C | 24. B | 25. B | 26. A | 27. D | 28. A |
| 29. C | 30. A | 31. B | 32. D | 33. A | 34. C |
| 35. B | 36. C | 37. C | 38. B | 39. B | 40. C |
| 41. C | 42. D | 43. D | 44. C | 45. A | 46. D |
| 47. C | 48. D | 49. B | 50. C | | |

III.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 51. A | 52. D | 53. C | 54. B | 55. C | 56. D |
| 57. B | 58. A | 59. B | 60. C | | |

IV.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 61. B | 62. D | 63. C | 64. D | 65. A | 66. C |
| 67. D | 68. C | 69. D | 70. D | 71. B | 72. D |
| 73. B | 74. D | 75. C | 76. C | 77. A | 78. D |
| 79. D | 80. D | | | | |

V.

81. What I miss most badly is the happy hours we spent together.
82. I prefer watching the ball game to seeing the movie.
83. You may borrow my bike as long as you return it before Friday.
84. In the end they reached an agreement to the question.
85. He is either mad or drunk.