

全国各类成人高考
专科起点升本科

高教最新版

英语 应试模拟

宁 洪 主编



高等教育出版社

HIGHER
EDUCATION
PRESS

全国各类成人高考专科起点升本科

英 语

应 试 模 拟

宁 洪 主 编
贾 虹 副 主 编

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出版前言

2002年,教育部高校学生司和教育部考试中心重新修订颁布了《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》,其中专科起点升本科的复习考试大纲将全国统考科目调整为政治、英语、教育理论、大学语文、艺术概论、民法、高等数学(一)、高等数学(二)、生态学基础、医学综合等十科。

为了满足广大考生复习备考的需求,我们组织长期从事成人高考复习辅导的专家、教授,前大纲编写修订和考试命题研究人员,编写了上述十门课程的复习考试辅导教材。

本套书是与辅导教材配套的复习备考强化冲刺阶段用书。书中的模拟试卷严格按照考试大纲中规定的试卷内容比例、试卷题型比例、试卷难易比例编制,按考试科目独立编写成册,每册包含10套左右试卷,同时根据不同科目的特点,编写了“解题指导”等内容。

本套书的作者为“专升本”复习辅导教材的原班人马,对成人高考的教学与辅导均有深入研究,对成人高考的命题思路也多有了解。相信本套书的问世,将会对各类成人高考“专升本”考生检验自己的复习效果,进行考前“实战演练”提供更多帮助。

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2002年6月

编写说明

本书以教育部 2002 年颁布的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》为依据。该考试大纲对成人高考各类题型作出解释,给出必考内容和范围,其中包括语法知识考点和词汇表。2002 年的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》的变化为:原标准样卷中的第五部分(汉译英)被取消,以“第五部分:短文写作”取代。

《全国各类成人高考英语应试模拟》为全国各类成人高考“专升本”全真模拟英语试卷的延展,后者已经针对以上变化进行了修订。为加强考生对新大纲内容和考点变化的理解,使考生充分了解考试题型及难度,又编写了此套《全国各类成人高考应试模拟》。

本书由宁洪(南开大学外语学院,主编),贾虹(天津大学外语学院,副主编),吴士民(南开大学外语学院,部分审阅),臧树林(南开大学外语学院,参编)等编写。

本书可作为全国各类成人高考专科起点升本科的广大考生的复习考试参考书,也可供其他英语爱好者作为衡量自身英语水平、提高英语应试能力的参考读物。

由于我们水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者斧正。

编者

2002 年 7 月

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模拟试卷(一)

I. Phonetics (10 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>meat</u> | B. <u>leap</u> | C. <u>ahead</u> | D. <u>speak</u> |
| 2. A. <u>snatch</u> | B. <u>catch</u> | C. <u>match</u> | D. <u>watch</u> |
| 3. A. <u>cost</u> | B. <u>hope</u> | C. <u>lost</u> | D. <u>mop</u> |
| 4. A. <u>blood</u> | B. <u>book</u> | C. <u>look</u> | D. <u>good</u> |
| 5. A. <u>drought</u> | B. <u>thought</u> | C. <u>ought</u> | D. <u>fought</u> |
| 6. A. <u>trust</u> | B. <u>computer</u> | C. <u>fun</u> | D. <u>hut</u> |
| 7. A. <u>ballet</u> | B. <u>forget</u> | C. <u>met</u> | D. <u>net</u> |
| 8. A. <u>color</u> | B. <u>dove</u> | C. <u>mother</u> | D. <u>crop</u> |
| 9. A. <u>cousin</u> | B. <u>cough</u> | C. <u>touch</u> | D. <u>rough</u> |
| 10. A. <u>month</u> | B. <u>Monday</u> | C. <u>monster</u> | D. <u>money</u> |

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 I.

11. I _____ my work by this time yesterday evening.
A. did B. would do C. had done D. was doing
12. He _____ back and he left a note for you.
A. came B. has been C. will be D. is being
13. It _____ nearly every day here this month.
A. rains B. is raining C. has rained D. has been rained
14. Mary _____ in bed all day because she had a fever.
A. lay B. has laid C. has lain D. laid
15. Would you mind _____ alone at home tonight, Tom?
A. leaving B. being left C. to leave D. to be left
16. Some warm-blooded animals _____ hibernate.
A. need not B. does not need C. not need D. do not need

17. Welcome to my birthday party, but you needn't _____ any present.
A. bring B. bringing C. brought D. have brought
18. I should _____ him up to tell him the information.
A. call B. calling C. called D. have called
19. He _____ a cold last week.
A. had caught B. caught C. has caught D. has had
20. _____ he come, what _____ you say to him?
A. If, will B. Should, would C. When, would D. Would, do
21. Why hasn't he come? _____ on time, we will have to put off the trip.
A. If he doesn't come B. If he won't come
C. If he shouldn't come D. If he hadn't come
22. She sat there with nothing _____ except play with her cat.
A. to do B. doing C. done D. to be done
23. I haven't seen him for quite a long time, but his parents _____ him sometimes.
A. still saw B. still see C. have still seen D. has still seen
24. Tell me since when he _____ in your school.
A. taught B. has taught C. teaches D. had taught
25. When we _____ the museum is not decided.
A. visited B. visit C. will visit D. visiting
26. He still didn't know what _____ while he was away from home.
A. happened B. was happened C. had happened D. would happen
27. The children would play happily while their mother _____.
A. had left B. was leaving C. was out D. had been out
28. I _____ for her since two hours ago.
A. have waited B. waited C. had waited D. was waiting
29. It _____ when we had breakfast.
A. has rained B. is raining C. rains D. was raining
30. _____ you _____ to the 6:30 news?
A. Did, listen B. Have, listened C. Had, listened D. Were, listening
31. They _____ for five years.
A. have been married B. got married
C. have got married D. are married
32. _____ her, he has spent so much money.
A. Marry B. To marry C. To have married D. Marrying
33. —How about going for a swim this Sunday?
—_____ very much.
A. I'll like it B. I'd like C. I'll like to D. I'd like to
34. I am sorry not _____ it to you soon.
A. mailed B. mailing C. to have mailed D. have mailed

35. I am glad _____ by him yesterday.
 A. not to been seen B. to not have seen
 C. not to have been seen D. to not be seen
36. I really don't know _____.
 A. to swim B. how about to swim
 C. how to swim D. what to swim
37. He _____ him to tell me who the boy was.
 A. remembered B. got C. forgot D. had
38. He is too young _____ the army now.
 A. to join B. joining C. not to join D. joined
39. The woman is only too happy to see you. This sentence means that _____.
 A. the woman is too happy to see you
 B. the woman is so happy that she can't see you
 C. the woman is not happy enough to see you
 D. the woman is very happy to see you
40. The Party _____ you to work harder at your lessons.
 A. hopes. B. longs C. expects D. insists on
41. I have a baby _____.
 A. to be taken care of B. take care of me
 C. take care of D. to take care of
42. The soldier had him _____ with his back to his father.
 A. stood B. stands C. stand D. to stand
43. It is very kind _____.
 A. of you to help me B. for you to help me
 C. to you to help me D. you to help me
44. It is impossible _____ before lunch.
 A. of us to get there B. for us to get there
 C. to you to get there D. you to get there
45. Will you permit an old pupil _____ you?
 A. shake hands with B. shaking hands with
 C. shaken hands with D. to shake hands with
46. The duties of the secretary are to receive visitors, _____.
 A. opening the mail, she types letters
 B. to open the mail and typing letters
 C. to open the mail and to type letters
 D. to open the mail and they type the letters
47. —What did you hear last night?
 —I seemed _____ someone knock at the door.
 A. hear B. to have heard C. to hear D. having heard

48. —Have I passed the exam?

—I regret _____ you that you have failed. Try again.

- A. telling B. having told C. to have told D. to tell

49. They made a decision _____ showing the film until next week.

- A. putting off B. to put up C. putting up D. to put off

50. I happened _____ with Jane excitedly when John called me up.

- A. to talk B. to speak C. to be saying D. to be talking

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 ANSWER SHEET I.

Parents and teenagers often disagree about the amount of freedom and responsibility that young people are to have. The teenager often wants to be 51 to choose his own friends, select his own courses in school, plan for his own vocational 52, and earn and spend his own money, and generally 53 his own life in a more independent fashion than many parents are able to 54.

Most problems between teenagers and their parents yield best to (导致) joint planning and decision making. Within any particular family 55 are avoided and problems are solved when all of the persons take 56 in the situation, 57 in working it out. 58 parents and young people learn how to get 59 well with each other and develop skills in understanding and 60 understood, even the most difficult problems are relieved.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 51. A. free | B. likely | C. able | D. curious |
| 52. A. school | B. chance | C. future | D. result |
| 53. A. aim | B. live | C. charge | D. serve |
| 54. A. supply | B. afford | C. award | D. allow |
| 55. A. disagreements | B. disadvantages | C. displays | D. discussions |
| 56. A. pride | B. interest | C. look | D. care |
| 57. A. believe | B. focus | C. keep | D. share |
| 58. A. Furthermore | B. Or | C. Hence | D. However |
| 59. A. along | B. through | C. down | D. up |
| 60. A. if | B. when | C. being | D. also |

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 ANSWER SHEET I.

Passage One

Americans spend a lot of money in their daily lives. Working people spend money on transportation to and from work and on various expenses throughout the day. Americans enjoy shopping and buy many things that they need and want. They spend a lot of money on entertainment. They buy sports equipment, to do sporting events and do many things that cost money. However, many Americans don't pay cash or write checks for these things. More and more, they pay for things with credit cards (信用卡).

Credit cards are small, rectangular plastic cards. Banks give these cards to their customers. When the customer buys something at a store, he shows his card at the store. This authorizes (委托) the store to charge (记入) the bank account for the customer's purchase. The bank collects all the charges for each customer. Then once a month the bank requires the customer to pay all the charges for that month. The bank does not force the customer to pay the full amount. It asks the customer to pay for the charges in several payments over a period of time. However, the bank requires the customer to pay interest on the unpaid of the charges.

In this way the bank allows customers to buy things they cannot afford at one time. People can use the card to buy what they want and pay for it over a period of time. They also do not need to carry a lot of money.

61. How do Americans pay for what they buy? They _____.
A. either pay cash or write checks
B. are allowed to use credit cards
C. pay cash, write checks or use credit cards
D. neither pay cash nor use credit cards
62. What is a credit card? It's a _____.
A. kind of money Americans are interested in
B. special type of check used by Americans to buy what they need
C. small rectangular plastic card used for money
D. dollar made of paper
63. What are some of the advantages in using credit cards? People _____.
A. can get what they want and need when they have no money
B. can get things at a store they cannot afford at one time
C. don't need to carry a lot of money
D. B and C
64. How often does the bank require its customer to pay all the charges?
A. Once a month.
B. Over a long period of time.
C. The sooner, the better.
D. The moment he has plenty of money.

65. Who are allowed to use credit cards in the United States?
- A. Those who are authorized to spend money.
 - B. Those who can make regular payments.
 - C. Those who can afford to pay interest on the unpaid of the charges.
 - D. Those who are very rich.

Passage Two

Women's fashions tend to change more rapidly than men's. In the early 1900's all women wore their skirts down to the ankle. Today, skirt length varies from floor-length to ten inches above the knee. Women's shoes have also gone through all sorts of changes in the last seventy years. For example, boots for women were very common at the beginning of this century. Then, for years, they were not considered fashionable. Today they are back in style again in all colors, lengths and materials. In fact, today's women can wear all types of clothes—even T-shirts and shorts on almost any occasion. While there are some rapid changes in women's clothing which remained pretty much the same until a couple of years ago, most men still wear the traditional suit, jacket, shirt and tie although there have been more changes about their clothing in color, pattern and variety than in the past.

66. Nowadays women wear _____.
A. longer skirts than those women used to wear at the beginning of this century
B. both longer skirts and short skirts
C. shorter skirts
D. the same as in the early 1900's
67. Today, women think that long boots are _____.
A. fashionable
B. unfashionable
C. more fit than short ones
D. acceptable
68. When today's women attend the party, they wear _____.
A. formal dress
B. skirts and boots
C. anything they like to
D. long skirts and short boots
69. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. Great changes have taken place in men's clothing recently.
B. Men's clothing has not changed much.
C. Men's fashion changed as rapidly as women's.
D. Men never wear jackets and ties at all.
70. Men's clothes are more colorful than _____.

- A. women's
- B. they used to be
- C. traditional shirts
- D. ties

Passage Three

A young man from a village called Nawalapitiya married a young woman from Maliyuwa nearby village. They lived with the man's big family—his parents, his brothers, their wives and children. The family kept an elephant, in which the young woman soon took a great interest. Every day she fed it with fruit and sugar.

Three months later the woman went back to her parents' home, having quarreled with her husband. Soon the elephant refused to eat and work. It appeared to be ill and heart-broken. One morning after several weeks the animal disappeared from the house.

It went to the woman's home. On seeing her, the elephant waved its trunk and touched her with it. The young woman was so moved by the act of the animal that she returned to her husband's home.

71. The writer wrote the story in order to _____.
 - A. show that elephants are very clever
 - B. tell how a woman trained a wild animal
 - C. show that women care more for animals than men do
 - D. tell how an animal reunited a husband and wife
72. The woman left her new home _____.
 - A. to visit her own parents in Maliyuwa
 - B. to see if the elephant would follow her
 - C. because she was angry with her husband
 - D. because she was tired of the large family
73. After the young woman left her husband's home, the elephant _____.
 - A. returned to the forest
 - B. was sad because it missed her
 - C. went to look for a new home
 - D. was sick because nobody fed it
74. The young wife went back to her husband because _____.
 - A. she knew he had sent the animal to her
 - B. the elephant had come to look for her
 - C. her parents persuaded her to
 - D. she missed her new home
75. The best title for the passage is _____.
 - A. The Elephant and the Wife
 - B. Elephant and Men

- C. An Elephant
- D. The Elephant and A young Woman

Passage Four

Florence Nightingale was born in a rich family. When she was young she took lessons in music and drawing, and read great books. She also traveled a great deal with her mother and father.

As a child she felt that visiting sick people was both a duty and a pleasure. She enjoyed helping them.

At last her mind was made up, "I'm going to be a nurse." she decided.

"Nursing isn't the right work for a lady," her father told her.

"Then I will make it so," she smiled. And she went to learn nursing in Germany and France. When she returned to England Florence started a nursing home for women.

During the Crimean War in 1854, she went with a group of thirty-eight nurses to the front hospitals. What they saw there was terrible.

Dirt and death were everywhere to be seen—and smelled. The officer there did not want any woman to tell him how to run a hospital, either. But the brave nurses went to work.

Florence used her own money and some from friends to buy clothes, beds, medicines and food for the men. Her only pay was in smile from the lips of dying soldiers. But they were more than enough for this kind of woman.

After war she returned to England and was honored for her services by Queen Victoria. But Florence said that her work had just begun. She raised money to build the Nightingale Home for Nurses in London. She also wrote a book on public health, which was printed in several countries.

Florence Nightingale died at the age of ninety, still trying to serve others through her work as a nurse. Indeed, it is because of her that we honor nurses today.

- 76. When she was a child Florence _____.
 - A. loved to travel very much
 - B. knew what her duty in life was
 - C. loved to help the sick people
 - D. was most interested in music and drawing
- 77. What made Florence determined to become a nurse?
 - A. Her father's support
 - B. Her desire to help the sick.
 - C. Her education in Germany and France.
 - D. Her knowledge from reading great books
- 78. During the Crimean War in 1854, Florence served in the front hospital where _____.
 - A. she earned a little money
 - B. work was very difficult
 - C. few soldiers died because of her work

- D. she didn't have enough food and clothes
79. Why was Florence honored by Queen Victoria?
- A. She built the Nightingale Home for nurses.
- B. She wrote a book on public health.
- C. She worked as a nurse all her life.
- D. She did a great deal of work during the Crimean war.
80. The passage can be best described as _____.
- A. the life story of a famous woman
- B. a description of the nursing work
- C. an example of successful education
- D. the history of nursing in England

V. Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a letter of about 80 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly on ANSWER SHEET II.

81. 你是张浩,想加入一个俱乐部以便闲暇时间过得更愉快。写一封信给俱乐部经理介绍你的爱好和兴趣。

解 题 指 导

I. Phonetics

此部分只作一般原则介绍,不就各题进行详细讲解。原因是,每个人在英语单词声音信号的掌握上差距甚大,即便是掌握了一般的发音规则,也很难去应付错综复杂的英文单词读音变化。因此,在掌握一般规律时,务必注意一些常用英文单词的正确发音。有些人在当初认知某些英文单词时,已经掌握了某些单词的正确发音,因而在做此项时,几乎不需多加思索。一般来讲,一旦出现读音难以辨认的单词,应考虑:1. 基本读音规则;2. 一些不符合读音规则的单词读音。以上内容在《全国各类成人高考复习考试辅导教材》(宁洪主编,高等教育出版社2002年9月版)的第一部分即语音部分中,已有详尽的论述。考生应注意在考前仔细阅读该部分,并认真做好所给出的25组语音应试自测精选练习。

以下为该书第一部分语音部分的节选,供参考。

考生在做这部分考题时必须注意三点:1. 单词读音要准确;2. 掌握好基本读音规则;3. 较为熟练地掌握一些不符合读音规则的单词读音。

在英语的基本读音规则和不规则读音方面考生应注意下列几个方面:

1. 开音节

1) 以元音字母结尾的音节,如“she”和“no”。

2) 元音字母 + 辅音字母(r除外) + 不发音的“e”结尾的音节,如“make”。

2. 闭音节

以一个或几个辅音字母(r除外)结尾,而又只包含一个元音字母的音节,如“sit”和“back”。

3. 词的重读

在双音节或多音节词中,有一个音节重读,其他音节轻读或弱读。

4. 元音字母在重读音节中的读音

英语中的“a, e, i, o, u”元音字母在重读开音节里按其字母名称(音名)读音,在重读闭音节里读短元音,其读音如下表所示:

元音字母	字母读音	在重读开音节中的读音	在重读闭音节中的读音
a	[ei]	[ei] face, late	[æ] cap, sad
e	[i:]	[i:] he, be	[e] get, let
i	[ai]	[ai] I, like	[i] fit, is
o	[əu]	[əu] no, go	[ə] got, lot
u	[ju:]	[ju:] mute, tune	[ʌ] us, cup

5. 名词复数词尾-s(或-es)的读音

名词复数的构成方法一般在名词末尾加-s 或-es,读音规则如下表所示:

情 况	读 法	例 词
在[p] [t] [k] [f] 等清辅音后	[s]	cups, hats, cakes, roofs
在[s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ]等辅音后	[iz]	glasses, faces, roses, brushes, matches, bridges
在其他情况下	[z]	beds, days, cities, knives

6. 动词词尾-s(或-es)的读音

一般现在时当主语是第三人称单数时,一般在动词词尾加-s(或-es),其规则和名词复数构成方法一样,词尾加-s(或-es)的读音规则也一样,即:

情 况	读 法	例 词
在[p] [t] [k] [f] 等清辅音后	[s]	helps, hates, asks, laughs
在[s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ]等辅音后	[iz]	faces, rises, wishes, watches, urges
在其他情况下	[z]	plans, cries, shows

7. 词尾-ed 的读音规则

规则动词的过去式构成一般在动词原形末尾加-ed。读音规则如下表所示:

情 况	读 法	例 词
在清辅音([t]除外)后	[t]	hoped, looked
在浊辅音([d]除外) 及元音后	[d]	opened, hurried
在[t], [d]后	[ɪd]	shouted, needed

8. 一些易念错的单词读音

- 1) a [ei] able, major, behave, capable, bathe, nature, fatal, change, tale, Canadian
 [æ] accent, accurate, access, capacity, classical, manager, gradual, grand, flat, natural, planet, apparent, passage
 [e] any, many
 [ɑ:] branch, basket, bath, cast, chance, advance, dance, answer, glance, master, rather, staff, task, class, after
 [ɔ] wander, wash, watch, quality, quantity, swallow, what
 [ə] ability, accept, accuse, instant, majority, capable
 [ɔ:] water
 [i] orange, palace, courage, manage
- 2) al [ɔ:l] although, salt
 [æ:l] altitude
 [ɑ:] behalf, calm
 [ɔ:] chalk, talk, walk
- 3) ar [ɔ:] award, reward, quarter
 [eə] scarce
 [ɑ:] alarm, star, march, argue
 [ə] sugar, calendar, singular
- 4) au [ɔ:] audience, author, fault, launch, laundry
 [ɑ:] aunt
- 5) -augh [ɔ:] daughter, taught, caught
 [ɑ:f] laugh
- 6) b [/] bomb, comb
- 7) c [k] politics, physics, economics, picnic, plastic, curtain, correct, crash
 [s] cycle, circle, cell, century, certain, association
 [ʃ] appreciate, associate
- 8) ch [tʃ] achieve, merchant, China, child, choice
 [ʃ] machine
 [k] ache, character, chemistry, echo, mechanic, stomach, scholar, Christmas
- 9) e [i:] senior, sequence, genius, fever, medium, preview, equal
 [e] medicine, echo, edge, editor, effort, else, ever, empire, gentle, employee, personnel exit, engine, envelope, entrance, emphasis, empty, evidence, execute, essay, elephant
 [i] peculiar, prepare, preserve, edition, effect, exist, equip, emerge, enclose, elect, engage, endure, encourage, enjoy, enough, escape, example, extent
- 10) ea [e] ahead, bread, breakfast, instead, breath, death, deaf, peasant, feather, health, jealous pleasure, threat, sweat, spread, steady, weapon, weather, heaven
 [i:] breathe, deal, meal, feature, heat, league, east