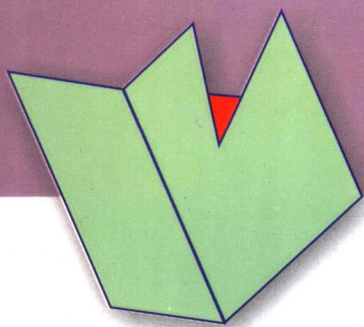


陕西省考试管理中心 编

2006

陕西省普通高等教育 专升本招生考试说明

SHAANXISHENG PUTONG GAODENG JIOYU
ZHUANSHENGBEN ZHAOSHENG KAOSHI SHUOMING



■ 大学英语

■ 高等数学

■ 大学语文



西北大学出版社
NORTHWEST UNIVERSITY PRESS

2006 年陕西省普通高等教育 专升本招生考试说明

大学英语 高等数学 大学语文

陕西省考试管理中心编

西北大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2006 年陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试说明/陕西省考试管理中心编. —西安: 西北大学出版社, 2006. 1

ISBN 7-5604-1673-X

I. 2… II. 陕… III. 高等教育—入学考试—说明—陕西省—2006 IV. G642.474

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 016301 号

2006 年陕西省普通高等教育

专升本招生考试说明

陕西省考试管理中心编

西北大学出版社出版发行

(西北大学校内 邮编 710069 电话 88303593)

新华书店经销 陕西天一考试印务公司印刷

787×1092 毫米 1/16 开本 13.5 印张 298 千字

2006 年 2 月第 1 版 2006 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5604-1673-X/G · 228 定价: 20.00 元

前 言

陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试是优秀专科生升入本科学习的选拔性考试(简称专升本)。实行“专升本”考试,有利于调动学生学习的积极性,促进专科教育的发展,提高专科层次的教育教学质量,是建立高等教育教学互通式立交桥的有益探索。

为了加强对“专升本”考试的管理,省招生委员会办公室印发了2006年《陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生工作实施办法》。规定了2006年“专升本”招生考试的报考对象,要求报考者在校期间,未受过任何处分,无考试作弊现象,且成绩合格,德、智、体、美全面发展;报考者必须参加生源学校组织的专业课考试,成绩达标。

近年来,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,若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。依照考试管理要求,实施考试必须提前制定并公布考试大纲。因此,我们组织有关专家、教授,编写了《2006年陕西省普通高等教育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。今年,专升本考试采用分卷形式。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,错误或疏漏在所难免,谨请专家及读者不吝赐教,以便修改完善,使其更好地为考生服务。

编 者

2006年1月

目 录

大学英语

I. 考试范围	(1)
II. 考试内容与要求	(1)
III. 考试形式及试卷结构	(2)
IV. 2006 年陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试 大学英语样题、答题纸、答案及评分参考	(3)
附录 1	
i. 词汇表	(20)
ii. 常用词组和固定搭配	(50)
iii. 常考语法结构难点讲解	(77)
附录 2	
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试题及答案 ...	(108)

高等数学

I. 考试范围	(124)
II. 考试内容与要求	(124)
III. 考试形式及试卷结构	(129)
IV. 2006 年陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试 高等数学样题、答题纸、答案及评分参考	(130)
附录	
2005 年陕西省普通高等学校在校生专升本招生考试高等数学试题及答案	(144)

大学语文

I. 考试范围	(153)
II. 考试要求	(153)
III. 考试内容	(153)
IV. 考试形式及试卷结构	(172)
V. 2006 年陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试	
大学语文样题、答题纸、答案及评分参考	(173)
附录 1	
中国文学史概述	(185)
附录 2	
2005 年陕西省普通高等学校在校生专升本招生考试大学语文试题及答案 ...	(198)

2006 年陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试

大学英语科说明

I. 考试范围

在校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. 领会式掌握词汇 4200 单词,(其中复用式掌握的单词为 2500),以及 500 个常用短语和词组,并具有按照构词法(如派生、转化、合成等)识别生词的能力。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、虚拟语气等语法形式。

二、阅读理解

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做出推论。

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文章内容的基础上,对每一个填空选择一个最佳答案,填空的词项包括虚词和实词。

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阅读理解文章中指定的句子,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,理解正确,译文达意通顺。

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词的短文或书信。英语专业考生在30分钟内写出150~180词的短文或书信。表达要连贯、切题,无重大语言错误。

Ⅲ. 考试形式及试卷结构

1. 考试采用闭卷笔答。试卷满分为150分。考试时间为150分钟。
2. 试卷采用分卷形式。分卷包括试题和答题纸两部分,考生必须将答案写在答题纸上,写在试题上的答案无效。

大学英语试题共有五大部分:

一、词汇和语法结构

该部分共40个小题,满分为40分,词汇和语法各约占50%。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200~300词的短文,其中有20个空,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

规定作文题目,提示可以是英文或中文。

要求非英语专业学生写出120~150词的作文;英语专业学生写出150~180词的作文。

试卷题号、内容、题量、分值

题 号	内 容	题 量	分 值
I	词汇和语法结构	40	40
II	阅读理解	20	50
III	完型填空	20	20
IV	翻译	5/1 *	20
V	作文	1	20
合计			150

* 非英语专业学生为选自阅读理解部分的5个句子,英语专业学生为一篇汉语短文。

IV. 2006 年陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试(样题)

大学英语

注意事项:

1. 全卷共 页。满分为 150 分。考试时间为 150 分钟。
2. 试卷采用分卷形式,分卷包括试题和答题纸两部分。考生必须用钢笔或圆珠笔将答案写在答题纸上,写在试题上的答案无效。

I. Vocabulary and Structure (40 分)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. Don't _____ to let me know if there is anything I can do for you.
A. reject B. prevent C. hesitate D. refuse
2. Let's hang up some paintings on these _____ walls.
A. bare B. empty C. blank D. free
3. At the conference he expressed some personal views which later brought him into _____ with the Party leadership.
A. action B. crisis C. conflict D. power
4. They have developed techniques which are _____ to those used in most factories.
A. more talented B. better C. greater D. superior
5. Man must stop _____ the earth's atmosphere.
A. filling B. emitting C. polluting D. wasting
6. No one has yet succeeded in explaining the _____ of how life began.
A. problem B. cause C. puzzle D. logic
7. Unfortunately, very few sheep _____ the severe winter last year.
A. survived B. endured C. spent D. remained alive
8. They discussed the problem three or four times, but could come to no _____.
A. end B. conclusion C. result D. judgment
9. Well, let's put our heads together and find _____ to the problem.
A. an answer B. a way C. a solution D. a method
10. The old couple decided to move out of town to a quiet _____, where they had spent several years immediately after their marriage.
A. space B. suburb C. neighborhood D. area
11. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the plan ten days ahead of

- A. brought about B. brought over
C. brought forth D. brought back
24. Thousands of people _____ to see the parade.
A. turned off B. turned out
C. turned up D. turned over
25. The real trouble _____ their lack of confidence in their abilities.
A. lies in B. lies on C. results in D. leads to
26. Recently the newspapers have reported several _____ on the boundaries of Israel and Jordan.
A. accidents B. incidents C. events D. happenings
27. The actual cost of the building was much higher than our original _____.
A. consideration B. judgment
C. estimate D. plan
28. Henry looked very much _____ when he was caught cheating in the biology exam.
A. discouraging B. embarrassed
C. disappointing D. pleasing
29. At the beginning of this semester, our history professor _____ a list of books for us to read.
A. passed on B. fished out C. handed in D. made out
30. Here are some toys. You can _____ one or two for your little son as a birthday gift from me.
A. single out B. pick out C. take off D. work out
31. I am afraid I won't have any influence over my 18-year-old daughter _____ her mind is made up.
A. at the moment B. in order that C. once D. because
32. The team really looks good tonight because the coach had them _____ every night this week.
A. practice B. to practice C. practiced D. practicing
33. Excuse me, but it is time to have your temperature _____.
A. taking B. to take C. take D. taken
34. Jane's dress is similar in design _____ her sister's.
A. with B. like C. to D. as
35. _____ it is you've found, you must give it back to the person it belongs to.
A. That B. What C. Whatever D. However
36. Consumers should do _____ than simply complain about the poor quality of goods.
A. much less B. some more C. far less D. far more

37. Beth _____ California in 1981 and _____ in Texas ever since.
 A. left... worked B. has left... has worked
 C. left... has worked D. has left... worked
38. Frank had worked for two years to be a carpenter, but found his progress _____.
 A. discouraging and unsatisfied B. discouraging and dissatisfied
 C. discouraged and dissatisfied D. unsatisfactory and discouraging
39. There was more than _____ rain and snow last year, so some parts of the country have been flooded this spring.
 A. extra B. efficient C. effective D. adequate
40. It was not a serious accident; the car needs only some _____ repairs.
 A. major B. secondary C. minor D. primary

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 write your answer in capital letter on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Human wants seem endless. When a starving man gets a meal, he begins to think about an overcoat; when an executive gets a new sports car, visions of country clubs and pleasure boats dance into view.

The many wants of mankind might be regarded as making up several levels. When there is money enough to satisfy one level of wants, another level appears.

The first and most basic level of wants involves food. Once this want is satisfied, a second level of wants appears: clothing and some sort of shelter. By the end of World War II these wants were satisfied for a great majority of Americans. Then a third level appeared. It included such items as automobiles and new houses.

By 1957 or 1958 this third level of wants was fairly well satisfied. Then, in the late 1950s a fourth level of wants appeared: the "life-enriching" level. (81) While other levels involve physical satisfaction—the feeding, comfort, safety, and transportation of the human body—this level stresses mental needs for recognition, achievement, and happiness. It includes a variety of goods and services, many of which could be called "luxury" items. Among them are vacation trips, the best medical and dental care, and entertainment. Also included here are fancy foods and the latest styles in clothing.

On the fourth level, a greater percentage of consumer spending goes to services,

while on the first three levels more is spent on goods. Will consumers raise their sights to a fifth level of wants as their income increases, or will they continue to demand luxuries and personal services on the fourth level?

A fifth level probably would involve wants that can be achieved best by community action. Consumers may be spending more on taxes to pay for government action against disease, ignorance, crime, and prejudice. After filling our stomachs, our clothes closets (衣橱), our garages, our teeth, and our minds, we now may seek to ensure the health, safety, and leisure to enjoy more fully the good things on the first four levels.

41. According to the passage, man will begin to think about such needs as housing and clothing only when _____.
A. he has saved up enough money
B. he has grown dissatisfied with his simple shelter
C. he has satisfied his hunger
D. he has learned to build houses
42. It can be inferred from the passage that by the end of the World War II most Americans _____.
A. were very rich
B. lived in poverty
C. had the good things on the first three levels
D. did not own automobiles
43. All of the following EXCEPT _____ are related to "physical satisfactions".
A. a successful career B. a cozy home
C. a good service D. a family car
44. The main concern of man on the fourth level is _____.
A. the more goods the better
B. the more mental satisfaction the better
C. the more "luxury" items the better
D. the more earnings the better
45. The author is inclined to think that a fifth level _____.
A. would be little better than the fourth level
B. may be a lot more desirable than the first four
C. can be the last and most satisfying level
D. will become attainable if the government takes action

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

We are all naturally attracted to people with ideas, beliefs and interests like our own. Similarly, we feel comfortable with people with physical qualities similar to ours.

You may have noticed how people who live or work closely together come to behave

in a similar way. Unconsciously we copy those we are close to or love or admire. So a sportsman's individual way of walking with raised shoulder is imitated by an admiring fan; a pair of lovers both shake their heads in the same way; an employee finds himself duplicating his boss's habit of wagging(摇摆) a pen between his fingers while thinking.

(82)In every case, the influential person may not consciously notice the imitation, but he will feel comfortable in its presence. And if he does notice the matching of his gestures or movements, he finds it pleasing he is influencing people; they are drawn to him.

Sensitive people have been mirroring their friends and acquaintances all their lives, and winning affection and respect in this way without being aware of their methods. Now, for people who want to win agreement or trust, affection or sympathy, some psychologists recommend the deliberate use of physical mirroring.

The clever saleswoman echoes her lady customer's movements, tilting her head in the same way to judge a color match, or folding her arms a few seconds after the customer, as though consciously attracted by her. The customer feels that the saleswoman is in sympathy with her, and understands her needs—a promising relationship for a sale to take place.

The clever lawyer, trying in a law-court to influence a judge, imitates the great man's shrugging of his shoulders, the tone of his voice and the rhythm of his speech.

Of course, physical mirroring must be subtle. (83) If you blink (眨眼) every time your target blinks, or bite your bottom lip every time he does, your mirroring has become mockery (嘲笑) and you can expect trouble. So, if you can't model sympathetically, don't play the game.

46. According to the passage, "physical mirroring" (Sentence 2, Paragraph 4) means _____.

- A. the attraction to people with ideas, belief and interests like our own
- B. the comfortable feeling about people with physical qualities similar to ours
- C. the fact that people living or working closely together behave in a similar way
- D. the imitation of the gestures or movements of those we are close to, or love, or admire

47. According to the author, all of the following EXCEPT _____ are the deliberate uses of physical mirroring.

- A. a saleswoman tilts her head after her customer to judge a color match
- B. a lawyer imitates the tone of the judge's voice and the rhythm of his speech
- C. sensitive people have been mirroring their friends all their lives
- D. a naughty boy blinks every time the teacher blinks

48. Which of the following is true?

- A. Sensitive people have been mirroring their friends and acquaintances because they want to win their affection and respect
 - B. The clever saleswoman echoes her lady customer's movements because she is unconsciously attracted by her
 - C. The lawyer who imitates the judge is trying to influence him
 - D. Physical mirroring is always flattering to those who are imitated
49. Physical mirroring can cause trouble if _____.
- A. the person mirrored finds that people are drawn to him
 - B. the mirroring has become mockery
 - C. the lawyer shrugs his shoulders the way the judge does
 - D. it has been found to be deliberately used
50. The paragraph following this passage will most probably move on to _____.
- A. some ways to prevent physical mirroring from offending
 - B. the mirroring has become mockery
 - C. the lawyer shrugs his shoulders the way the judge does
 - D. it has been found to be deliberately used

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

The U. S. Army Infantry (步兵), which calls Fort Benning home, has fought in every major conflict involving the nation's military. Yet developing a program for effective infantry training came neither quickly nor easily. The first movement to shape the country's foot soldiers into a superior force came more than 200 years ago at the request of the general who became the first president of the United States.

Revolutionary forces commanded by General George Washington were barely surviving as they camped at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, during the winter of 1777. (84) Washington realized that his soldiers, shivering in rags, needed better training if there were to be any hope of winning against the well-schooled British army. He sought advice from the respected Prussian (普鲁士) general, Baron Fredreich von Steuben.

Von Steuben agreed to help, but recognized the huge challenge he faced to change the loose band of rebels into a disciplined, well-organized force. As one observer at the time noted, the colonial army "was the finest body of troops he had ever seen out of step". Von Steuben's own assessment was that the Continental Army was a shame. "There was no uniformity of drill, no similarity of organization, and no teamwork of any kind", wrote Leroy Yarborough, first lieutenant (中尉) of infantry, in an unpublished 1931 history of Fort Benning. No two companies drilled alike, and they all drilled poorly.

But von Steuben was resourceful and energetic and known for his persuasiveness. He established standard drill exercises and taught them patiently, but persistently to the

troops. Once he saw progress, he chose those most skilled in military formations to demonstrate for the rest to imitate. This practice of using the best troops to model techniques and tactics become fundamental in military training, continuing long after the Revolutionary War. For his efforts, von Steuben is known as the "Father of the U. S. Infantry."

51. The first two paragraphs tell us _____.
A. how von Steuben became the general of the American infantry
B. how the revolutionary forces came to be commanded by Washington
C. how Washington set about asking von Steuben to train his soldiers
D. how poorly organized the Americans were compared to the British army
52. It can be inferred from the passage that training programs for the American infantry started at _____.
A. Valley Forge B. Fort Benning
C. Prussia D. Washington's hometown
53. The main problems with the American revolutionary forces seemed to be lack of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. standardization in training and organization
B. coordination between various units
C. strict discipline and unity
D. shame and challenge
54. The writer of the passage refers to Washington's troops as all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. revolutionary forces B. the colonial army
C. the U. S. Army infantry D. the Continental Army
55. _____ proved to be an effective training method.
A. To use the best troops as a model for other units
B. To establish rules and drill cruelly
C. To continue training without stop
D. To show what little progress there may be

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

The fact that blind people can "see" things using other parts of their bodies apart from their eyes may help us to understand our feelings about colour. If they can sense colour differences then perhaps we, too, are affected by colour unconsciously.

Manufacturers have discovered by trial and error that sugar sells badly in green wrappings, that blue foods are considered unpleasant, and that cosmetics (化妆品) should never be packaged in brown. These discoveries have grown into a whole discipline of color psychology that now finds application in everything from fashion to

interior decoration. Some of our preferences are clearly psychological. Dark blue is the colour of the night sky and therefore associated with passivity and calm, while yellow is a day color with associations of energy and incentive(刺激). For primitive man, activity during the day meant hunting and attacking, while he soon saw as red, the color of blood and rage and the heat that came with effort. And green is associated with passive defense and self-preservation. (85)Experiments have shown that colors, partly because of their physiological associations, also have a direct psychological effect. People exposed to bright red show an increase in heart beat, and blood pressure; red is exciting. Similar exposure to pure blue has exactly the opposite effect; it is a calming color. Because of its exciting connotations(涵义), red was chosen as the signal for danger, but closer analysis shows that a vivid yellow can produce a more basic state of alertness and alarm, so fire engines and ambulances in some advanced communities are now rushing around in bright yellow colors that stop the traffic dead.

56. Manufacturers found out that colour affects sales _____.
A. by experience over a long period of time
B. by experimenting with different colors
C. by trying out color on blind people
D. by developing the discipline of color psychology
57. Our preferences for certain colors are _____.
A. associated with the time of day
B. depended on our character
C. linked with our primitive ancestors
D. partly due to psychological factors
58. If people are exposed to bright red, which of the following things does NOT happen?
A. They breathe faster
B. They feel afraid
C. Their blood pressure rises
D. Their hearts beat faster
59. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Color probably has an effect on us which we are not conscious of
B. Yellow fire engines have caused many bad accidents in some advanced communities
C. People exposed to pure blue start to breathe more slowly
D. The psychology of color is of some practical use
60. Which of the following could be the most suitable title?
A. The Discipline of Color Psychology
B. Color and Its Connotations