

专升本



京装备802 Z 0172907 5

全国英语统考 模拟试题

集注

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中央民族大学出版社

CF40/05

前 言

在专升本入学考试中,英语为全国统考课程,也是考生感到难以掌握的一门课程。随着《大纲》的不断修订,对英语所作的要求也越来越高。现在使用的新大纲与修订前相比较,修订前要求掌握的词汇及短语总量为 $1700+800=2500$ (个);修订后的新大纲规定要掌握的词汇及短语总量为 $3000+500=3500$ (个),总量掌握要求增加了 1000 个,而且语法部分要求得更加具体。从阅读方面看,旧《大纲》要求考生能以 25~30 词/分钟的速度阅读略低于所学课文的各种题材和体裁的各种文字材料;新《大纲》要求考生以 40~45 词/分钟的速度,阅读一般性题材及生词不超过 2% 的中等难度的文字材料,阅读要求每分钟提高了 15 词,可见考生面临着更大的挑战。

为了帮助广大考生迎考,笔者在研习新《大纲》基础上编写了 20 套全真模拟试题,力求覆盖《大纲》要求的各个语法点,特别是新《大纲》中增补的词汇、语法等内容,取材广泛,内容新颖,且重点难点部分复现率高。每套题目除提供标准答案外,还提供了详细的注释,帮助考生理解消化题目。考生在训练时也可把答题纸裁下,严格按考生须知部分填涂或书写,以便收到全真的模拟训练效果。

考生在做题目时不要为做题而做题,要通过做题目了解自己的不足,而且要通过一道题目去掌握一类题目,举一反三,以收到事半功倍的效果。对于做错题目可在题目前做个标记,每隔一段时间重做一遍,直到全会为止。

作者相信只要考生认真练习,持之以恒,肯定会取得优良的成绩,希望本书能助广大考生一臂之力,顺利通过考试,继续深造。

作 者

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全真模拟试题 1

Part 1. 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. wear B. wealth C. weapon D. weather
2. A. rob B. rock C. rocket D. rose
3. A. risk B. river C. rise D. ring
4. A. rice B. rich C. ride D. right
5. A. reach B. read C. reason D. ready
6. A. pure B. purpose C. purse D. purchase
7. A. nature B. apple C. family D. natural
8. A. notice B. devote C. stone D. drop
9. A. technical B. moustache C. stomach D. character
10. A. means B. laps C. indoors D. theirs

Part I. Vocabulary and Structure (55 points)

Section A. Multiple Choice

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. _____ I haven't read the book, I know very little about it.
A. Before B. After C. As D. Although

12. You saw the film last week, _____?
A. didn't you B. did you
C. were you D. didn't it
13. The number of the people who are out of work _____ increasing.
A. are being B. is being
C. are D. is
14. What is the _____ for a hotel room like this?
A. money B. charge C. fee D. payment
15. _____ turn yellow in autumn.
A. Leafs B. Leafes C. Leaf D. Leaves
16. My parents bought me a _____ mountain bike for my birthday.
A. ten-speeds B. ten-speed
C. ten-speeds' D. ten-speed's
17. It _____ every day nearly for a month since July.
A. rained B. rains C. has rained D. is raining
18. It is too late to go to the railway station; _____, it's raining heavily.
A. because B. but C. besides D. although
19. This is the most exciting film I have _____ seen.
A. never B. ever C. already D. yet
20. Mr Green, _____ house we just passed, is a musician.
A. who B. that C. which D. whose
21. There is no doubt _____ he can do it all by himself.
A. that B. if C. what D. whether
22. Mrs Brown let her children _____ in the garden yesterday afternoon.
A. to play B. play C. played D. playing

23. She always buys _____ her little son whenever she travels to new cities.
A. anything nice for B. anything nice to
C. something nice for D. nice something to
24. I'll return you that book when _____ it.
A. I'll find B. I find
C. I found D. I'm finding
25. He arrived for work _____ that the boss sent him home again.
A. so late B. too late C. very late D. much late
26. You'd rather stay at home today, _____?
A. aren't you B. hadn't you
C. wouldn't you D. won't you
27. He looked forward to _____ her letter.
A. receive B. have received
C. receiving D. be receiving
28. If _____ you were coming, I'd have cooked something delicious.
A. I'll know B. I've known
C. I'd known D. I'd have known
29. Was Columbus the first man _____ the new world?
A. to discover B. discover
C. discovered D. who discovers
30. It's no good _____ to play with us now. He is very busy.
A. if you ask him B. to ask him
C. that you ask him D. asking him
31. Are you allowed _____ in this room?
A. to smoke B. smoking
C. smoke D. do smoke

32. The picture _____ has some hills and flowers is the one I like best.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where
33. That's the only thing _____ I can do now.
A. what B. that C. which D. for that
34. When water _____, it will be changed into vapour.
A. is heated B. has heated
C. will be heated D. will heat
35. The year _____ twelve months.
A. has divided in B. is divided by
C. is divided into D. divides into
36. The Smiths _____ in London for ten years before they moved to Paris.
A. lived B. had lived
C. has lived D. will live
37. Jane _____ some newspaper at seven yesterday evening.
A. is reading B. was reading
C. read D. will read
38. The teacher asked me _____ I sat so still.
A. why B. where C. how D. which
39. The teacher told the boy _____ again.
A. don't go there B. didn't go there
C. to not go there D. not to go there
40. The little girl can dress _____ when she gets up every day.
A. she B. her C. hers D. herself
41. There are a lot of _____ in that factory.
A. woman workers B. woman's workers
C. women's workers D. women workers
42. It is worth _____ the plan again.

- A. revising B. revise C. to revise D. revising to
43. It was _____ that she couldn't finish it by herself.
A. such a difficult work B. so difficult work
C. such difficult work D. so difficult a work
44. I found many people _____ in the meeting room when I got there hurriedly.
A. seat B. seating C. to seat D. seated
45. The boy was _____ that his uncle couldn't come to his birthday party.
A. disappointing B. disappoint
C. disappointed D. disappointedly
46. Don't you see _____ towards us?
A. he run B. him ran
C. him running D. he running
47. It's very kind _____ help me.
A. that you B. of you to
C. from you to D. by you to
48. You should do your homework tonight instead of _____ TV.
A. watching B. to watch
C. your watch D. you watching
49. I can't help _____ anxious about my father's health.
A. to feel B. feeling C. feel D. to be feeling
50. He prefers driving _____ cycling.
A. than B. that C. for D. to

Section B. Mistake Spotting

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that needs correction and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

51. That is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great Amer-
A B C
ican writer.
D
52. They arrived home very wet, as they had walked all the way
A B C
under the rain.
D
53. He often tells stories that people laugh. He is a popular man
A B C
among his friends.
D
54. To travel from England to Scotland you needn't a passport,
A B
 but you should bring your ID card with you if you travel
C
by air.
D
55. It is suggested that the experiment is made under low tem-
A C
perature and pressure.
D
56. She practises playing piano quite regularly than I do, because
A B
 she wants to join the competition to be held next week.
C D
57. The old lady carrying a basketful of eggs was run down by a
A B C
taxi when crossed the street.
D
58. Her uncle's support made it is possible for her to realize
A B C
 the dream of going to college.
D
59. It isn't quite certainly that he will be present at the meet-
A B C

ing, for he didn't promise to come.
D

60. When I asked him whom he was invited, he refused to tell
A B C
me, and changed the subject instead.
D

61. It was difficult to hear what did he say because there was
A B
too much noise where I was sitting.
C D

62. You have been in trouble for speeding on several occasions
A B
already. If you are caught again, you will risk being deprived
C
from your driving licence.
D

63. If we do not take measures to protect the world's wild life,
A B
many species of birds and animals are likely to die complete-
C D
ly.

64. Turn out the radio and a program will come to you from
A B
broadcasting station miles and miles away.
C D

65. When the children are too young to walk that far, their
A B
mothers take turn driving them to school.
C D

Part III. Cloze Test (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.

Any 66 person who is intelligent enough to understand the situation becomes “excited” or “nervous” just before a 67 situation. Until you direct it toward a goal, this excitement is neither fear, anxiety, courage, confidence, 68 anything else other than a stepped-up (强化的) supply of emotional steam in your boiler. It is not a 69 of weakness. It is a sign of 70 strength to be used 71 you choose.

Jack Dempsey 72 get so nervous before a fight, he couldn't even shave himself. His excitement was 73 that he couldn't sit or stand still. He did not, however, interpret this excitement 74 fear. He did not decide that he should run away because of it. 75, he went forward, and used the excitement to put extra dynamite into his blows.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 66. A. common | B. general | C. average | D. normal |
| 67. A. normal | B. bad | C. correct | D. crisis |
| 68. A. or | B. and | C. nor | D. but |
| 69. A. show | B. sign | C. mark | D. point |
| 70. A. another | B. added | C. additional | D. opposite |
| 71. A. in a way | | B. in this way | |
| | C. in the way | D. in any way | |
| 72. A. is used to | | B. gets used to | |
| | C. got used to | D. used to | |
| 73. A. so | B. such | C. as | D. like |
| 74. A. as | B. like | C. with | D. for |
| 75. A. However | B. Instead | C. Therefore | D. But |

Part IV. Reading Comprehension (45 Points)

Directions: There are three 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 One

How was the first radio invented?

The actual story is one of the most fascinating in the history of science. Around the middle of the nineteenth century a British scientist, James Maxwell, made a detailed mathematical study of Faraday's ideas about magnetic fields (磁场). In the course of this study he predicted (预言) that an electric charge, oscillating (摆动) back and forth, would send out into space what he called electromagnetic waves (电磁波).

Maxwell was able to calculate the speed of such waves. Surprisingly, it turned out to be the same as that of light waves, which travel at a speed of 186,000 miles a second. Well then, said Maxwell, if the speed of this electromagnetic wave and of a light wave are the same, perhaps a light wave is a kind of electromagnetic wave. Further, if electromagnetic waves are caused by electric charges rapidly moving back and forth, perhaps light is caused in the same way by some kind of oscillating charges in a glowing object.

This theory of light as an electromagnetic wave explained the theory. One of the predictions that could be made from Maxwell's theory was that it would be possible to create new types of electromagnetic waves by making electric charges oscillate rapidly.

In 1887 the German scientist, Heinrich Hertz, actually produced electromagnetic waves with a powerful spark at one end of

a room and was able to detect them at the opposite end of the room. He had produced the first radio wave, based on Maxwell's ideas.

76. James Maxwell made a detailed mathematical study of Faraday's ideas about magnetic fields around _____.

- A. 1850s B. 1950s C. 1830s D. 1930s

77. Who predicted that an electric charge would send out electromagnetic waves?

- A. Faraday. B. James Marwell
C. Galileo. D. Edison.

78. Maxwell found out that the speed of electromagnetic waves is _____.

- A. slower than that of light waves
B. the same as that of light waves
C. faster than that of light waves
D. none of the above

79. It could be predicted according to Maxwell's theory that _____.

- A. new types of electromagnetic waves could be possibly created
B. electric waves could move rapidly back and forth
C. a light wave is a kind of electromagnetic wave
D. electromagnetic waves travel at a speed of 186,000 miles a second

80. The first radio wave was produced by _____.

- A. James Maxwell B. Faraday
C. Heinrich Hertz D. Albert Einstein

Passage Two

During the past 30 years or so, television has become a major agent of socialization(社交), often competing with parents and teachers. It occupies more of the waking hours of American children, and so it is called "a member of the family."

School-age children watch television between seventeen and thirty hours a week. By the time the youngster graduates from high school, he or she will have spent roughly 11000 hours in school compared to more than 22 000 hours in front of television.

Children are not just watching children's programs. On the contrary, the largest part of their viewing takes place between 8 and 11 p. m. Monday through Saturday and between 7 and 11 p. m. on Sunday. However, 60% of mothers said that they placed no "restrictions"(限制) on the amount of time they permitted their children to watch television.

Teachers and parents have become increasingly concerned about the effects of television on school performance. Many teachers have reported more and more incidences(发生) of fatigue(疲劳), tension(紧张), and bad behaviors. To minimize(减小) the harmful effects of television, parents and teachers at Kimberton Farms School in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, have been following written guidelines(守则) for five years which include no television at all for children through the first grade. Children in second grade through high school are encouraged to watch no television on school nights and limit viewing to a total of three to four hours on weekends. As many parents reported, the result was obvious. Three days after they turned off the sets, the children could concentrate(集中精力) better, and were more able to follow

directions and get along with their neighbors.

Recently, the National Parent-Teacher Association has been working hard in offering advice on choosing programs, setting time limitations, and helping parents and children develop critical (批判的) attitudes.

81. Television might be considered as a member of the family because _____.
A. children spend so much time with it
B. children learn from it
C. parents emphasize its importance by watching it at night
D. children do exactly what they are told on television
82. The largest part of children's television viewing time is spent watching _____.
A. children's programs on Saturday morning
B. programs during the evening
C. game shows and children's programs
D. educational programs
83. Which of the statements is NOT mentioned in the selection?
A. It is advisable that high-school students not watch television on school nights.
B. Children in the first grade are not allowed to watch television at all.
C. College students may spend as much time as they like in watching television.
D. Preschool children spend more hours in front of television than school-age children.
84. Teachers and parents have become increasingly concerned about the effects of television because _____.
A. more and more TV sets have been turned out in recent

- years
- B. children can learn from television than from their teachers and parents
- C. television is a member of the family
- D. bad influences television has on children are strong
85. A main point of this selection is that _____.
- A. television is a better instrument of education than our public schools
- B. children watch television extensively and their viewing habits need to be controlled
- C. television has helped children improve their imaginations
- D. parents do not watch enough television

Passage Three

The world is full of variety trees, grasses, and leafy plants which cover the earth. Above, the sun shines on the earth as it turns in the ever-changing sky. This is the familiar world that we see around us every day. It is the world that story-tellers and poets write about.

This world is also the world of chemistry. In this world, one form of matter changes endlessly into another. We cannot always see it happening with the naked eye. Yet it is something which is taking place all the time. The millions of forms, alive or not, which exist on the earth are all made up of about one hundred basic chemical elements. The same elements are found everywhere. Only the combinations and the qualities differ. This may seem astonishing, but it is true. It is true not only of the earth but also of the whole universe.

86. Story-tellers and poets often write about _____.
A. trees B. the shining sun
C. leafy plants D. all of the above
87. Human beings can't always see with their naked eyes _____.
A. the sky B. the leafy plants C. the stars
D. the changes of matter from one form into another
88. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
A. In the world, one form of matter changes endlessly into another.
B. The millions of forms existing on the earth are all made up of about one hundred basic chemical elements.
C. We can find the same elements in all the forms of matter.
D. The matter is composed of chemical elements having the same qualities and combinations.
89. We are very familiar with the world of _____.
A. trees, grasses and plants
B. chemistry
C. physics
D. poets and story-tellers
90. The last sentence means _____.
A. the whole universe is composed of basic chemical elements
B. the whole universe is made up of trees and flowers
C. story-tellers are quite interested in the universe
D. people do not know much about the universe

Part V. Translation (20 Points)

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