

依据贵州省普通高等教育专升本考试大纲编写

# 贵州省 普通高校专升本考试 冲刺模拟卷及历年真题专家详解 英语

贵州省普通高校专升本考试命题研究中心 组编

李建晓 张艳丽 刘立红 主编

本书亮点

(红宝书)

- 紧扣考试大纲
- 模拟卷及历年真题汇编
- 线上增值试题



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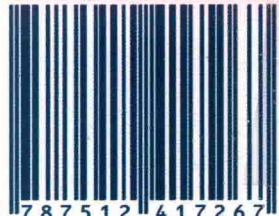
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## 内 容 简 介

本套专升本考试辅导书按照《贵州省普通高等教育专升本招生考试大纲》编写,包括大学语文、高等数学和英语三部分,并单独成册。

本书为英语分册,内容包括八套冲刺模拟卷及参考答案与解析、三套历年真题汇编及参考答案与解析。

本书主要供参加普通高等教育专升本考试的考生使用。

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### 英 语

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# 前 言

近年来,随着越来越多的考生加入到专升本的行列,相应的考试书籍需求量越来越大。为了满足广大考生复习备考的需求,使其复习更具有针对性、时效性,顺利通过普通高等教育专升本招生考试,我们严格遵循《贵州省普通高等教育专升本招生考试大纲》,在认真研究分析历年考试试题的基础上,组织具有丰富教学辅导经验的一线名师,精心策划并编写了本套辅导书——《普通高校专升本考试冲刺模拟卷及历年真题专家详解》,包括大学语文、高等数学和英语三部分,并单独成册。

本书为英语分册。编者通过对考试大纲的认真研读和对历年考试真题命题方向的详细分析,针对考生复习的特点,精心编写了八套冲刺模拟卷并给出答案与解析;同时将历年考试的真题汇编成三套试卷并给出答案与解析,供考生对考前复习的效果进行自检。另外,编者还编写了两套电子版的押题冲刺试卷,并附答案与解析,读者可通过扫描封面上的二维码获取。书中的考题,在知识点上,覆盖重点、难点及常考点,详略得当,贴近真实考试试题,难易适中。

愿考生们通过本套书的复习,能大大提高自己的应考能力,顺利通过专升本考试。

编 者

2018年7月

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第一部分  
冲刺模拟卷



## 冲刺模拟卷(一)

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	总 分
题 分						
得 分						

得分	评卷人

### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (每小题 1 分, 共 40 分)

**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.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary is enough for me.  
A. Such one    B. One such    C. Such a one    D. One such a
2. In order to finish the task in time we must agree \_\_\_\_\_ a plan of action.  
A. with    B. on    C. to    D. in
3. By the next week, the winners \_\_\_\_\_ their awards.  
A. will have receive    B. will be received  
C. will have received    D. will have been receiving
4. George is delighted \_\_\_\_\_ his new secretary because she works very hard.  
A. to    B. with    C. of    D. at
5. The young man still denies \_\_\_\_\_ the fire behind the store.  
A. to start    B. to starting  
C. having started    D. having been started
6. You're always late. You \_\_\_\_\_ late three times this week.  
A. are being    B. were    C. had been    D. have been
7. — Are you supposed to take off our shoes before we enter?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shouldn't    B. needn't    C. mustn't    D. can't
8. Mother warned the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the guard dog once more.  
A. not to touch    B. to not touch  
C. is going to be    D. would be
9. There're so many kinds of CD players on sale that I can't make up my mind \_\_\_\_\_

to buy.

A. what      B. which      C. how      D. where

10. \_\_\_\_\_ by the noise in the night, the girl did not dare to sleep in her room.

A. Frighten      B. Frightening      C. Frightened      D. To frighten

11. China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ country in Asia.

A. any      B. anyone      C. any other      D. any other else

12. Linda suggested \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it until we found out more facts.

A. not to say      B. not say      C. not saying      D. to say not

13. Bob was made \_\_\_\_\_ his father's car for two weeks as a punishment.

A. to wash      B. wash      C. washed      D. washing

14. If it rains, we won't go, but the sky \_\_\_\_\_ perfectly clear at the moment.

A. is      B. will be      C. was      D. had been

15. \_\_\_\_\_ as he is, he is not proud.

A. Success      B. Successful      C. Successfully      D. Succeed

16. Mary is nearly thirty-three. Her parents think it's time she \_\_\_\_\_ married.

A. would get      B. gets      C. get      D. got

17. — Do you think we are going to miss the train?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I don't suppose it.      B. I expect not.  
C. I hope not.      D. I don't believe it.

18. Well, we don't have any alcohol. So we just use petrol \_\_\_\_\_.

A. then      B. in change      C. instead of      D. instead

19. — Mr. Smith looks sad today.

— He is sad. Yesterday a fire broke out in his house and his dog got \_\_\_\_\_.

A. burned      B. to burn      C. burning      D. to be burnt

20. \_\_\_\_\_ we shall raise ducks or geese remains to be decided.

A. If      B. Whether      C. What      D. That

21. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately; but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. for a moment      B. in a moment  
C. for the moment      D. at the moment

22. Well, let's put our heads together and find a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem.

A. measure      B. way      C. solution      D. method

23. \_\_\_\_\_, he is not a very bright pupil.

A. As far as his intelligence is concerned  
B. As far his intelligence is concerned  
C. So his intelligence is concerned  
D. As far as his intelligence are concerned

24. We forgot to bring our tickets, but please let us enter, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. do you      B. will you      C. can we      D. shall we
25. The university \_\_\_\_\_ four colleges and five academies.  
A. is made of      B. is composed of  
C. is consisted of      D. composed of
26. \_\_\_\_\_ parents say and do has a life-long effect on their children.  
A. What      B. That      C. Which      D. As
27. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield \_\_\_\_\_ any military threat.  
A. up      B. to      C. in      D. at
28. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios \_\_\_\_\_ after 11 o'clock at night.  
A. were not played      B. not to play  
C. not be played      D. did not play
29. — My room gets very cold at night.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So is mine      B. So does mine  
C. So mine is      D. So mine does
30. Young adults \_\_\_\_\_ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.  
A. other than      B. more than      C. less than      D. rather than
31. The traditional approach \_\_\_\_\_ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.  
A. to dealing      B. in dealing      C. dealing      D. to deal
32. Let's think of a situation \_\_\_\_\_ this idiom can be used.  
A. where      B. which      C. that      D. what
33. There is no specific rule \_\_\_\_\_ what we should wear to a dinner party.  
A. because of      B. as to      C. as of      D. but for
34. Go back to your room and leave me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone      B. lonely      C. along      D. almost
35. Make a note of it \_\_\_\_\_ you should forget it.  
A. so      B. to      C. how      D. lest
36. Every evening after dinner, if not \_\_\_\_\_ from work, I will spend some time walking my dog.  
A. being tired      B. tiring      C. tired      D. to be tired
37. Most Americans would prefer to keep their problems \_\_\_\_\_ themselves, and solve their problems \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.  
A. to; by      B. by; to      C. for; to      D. in; on
38. When he \_\_\_\_\_ the door, he found his keys were nowhere.  
A. would open      B. opened  
C. had opened      D. was to open

39. I can \_\_\_\_\_ be a teacher. I'm not a very patient person.  
 A. seldom      B. ever      C. never      D. always
40. At the age of 29, Dave was a worker, \_\_\_\_\_ in a small apartment near Boston and \_\_\_\_\_ what to do about his future.  
 A. living; wondering      B. lived; wondering  
 C. lived; wondered      D. living; wondered

得分	评卷人

**Part II Reading Comprehension (每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)**

**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 the Answer Sheet.*

**Passage 1**

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:**

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?" "When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?" When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen closely we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a lucky dog." That's being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the "dog" puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

41. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how to interpret what people say

- B. what to do when you listen to others talking
- C. how to avoid mistakes when you communicate with people
- D. Why we go wrong with people sometimes
42. According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. we fail to listen carefully when they talk
- B. people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say
- C. people usually state one thing but mean another
- D. we tend to doubt what our friends say
43. In the sentence "Maybe he doesn't see it himself" in Paragraph 2, the pronoun "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. being friendly    B. a bit of envy    C. lucky dog    D. your luck
44. When we listen to a person talking, the most important thing for us to do is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. notice the way the person is talking
- B. take a good look at the person talking
- C. mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
- D. examine the real meaning of what he says based on his manner, his tone and his posture
45. The author most probably is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. teacher    B. psychologist    C. philosopher    D. doctor

### Passage 2

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:**

There is no creature that does not need sleep or complete rest every day.

If you want to know why, just try going without sleep for a long period of time. You will discover that your mind and body would become too tired to work properly. You would become irritable and find it hard to think clearly or concentrate on your work. So sleep is quite simply the time when the cells of your body recover from the work of the day and build up supplies of energy for the next period of activity.

One of the things we all know about sleep is that we are unconscious in sleep. We do not know what is going on around us. But that doesn't mean the body stops all activity. The important organs continue to work during sleep, but most of the body functions are slowed down.

For example, our breathing becomes slower and deeper. The heart beats more slowly, and the blood pressure is lower. Our arms and legs become limp(柔软的)and muscles are at rest. It would be impossible for our body to relax to such an extent if we were awake. So sleep does for us what the most quiet rest can not do.

Your body temperature becomes lower when you are asleep, which is the reason people

go to sleep under some kind of covers. And even though you are unconscious, many of your reflexes (反射动作) still work. For instance, if someone tickles (使觉得痒) your foot, you will put it away in your sleep, or even brush a fly from your forehead. You do these things without knowing it.

46. If you don't have as much sleep as your body needs, you will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. work properly  
B. think clearly  
C. keep your attention on your work  
D. easily get angry
47. The cells of your body develop supplies of energy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. when you are asleep  
B. when you recover from your work of the day  
C. in the next period of activity  
D. when you are quiet
48. In the clause "... that we are unconscious in sleep" (Paragraph 3), the word "unconscious" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. untiring  
B. unmoved  
C. quiet  
D. not knowing what is happening around
49. Sleep helps your body to relax to such an extent \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. that any rest can reach  
B. that no rest can have the same effect  
C. that you will never need any rest  
D. that you will need the most quiet rest
50. When you are sleeping, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all of you reflexes stop working  
B. most of your reflexes stop working  
C. many of your reflexes still work  
D. all of your reflexes still work

### Passage 3

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:**

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation. But their spacesuits or the walls of their

spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage—a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of deformed (畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

51. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- it protects him against the harmful rays from space
  - it provides sufficient light for plant growth
  - it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
  - it screens off the falling meteors
52. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
  - the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming
  - radiation is avoidable in space exploration
  - astronauts in spacesuits needn't worry about radiation damage
53. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- the Apollo mission was very successful
  - protection from space radiation is no easy job
  - astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren
  - radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers
54. The harm radiation has done to the Apollo crew members \_\_\_\_\_.
- is insignificant
  - is enormous
  - seems overestimated
  - remains unknown
55. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Atmosphere and Our Environment
  - Research on Radiation
  - Effects of Space Radiation
  - Importance of Protection Against Radiation

Passage 4

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary(文字的) style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and rude.

56. The origin of language \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is a legend handed down from the past  
B. is reflected in sounds and letters  
C. dates back to the prehistoric period  
D. is a problem not yet solved
57. One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they could agree upon certain signs  
B. they could write them down  
C. they could communicate with each other  
D. they could combine them
58. What is true about words?
- A. They are used to express feelings only.  
B. They can not be written down.  
C. They are represented either by sounds or letters.  
D. They are visual letters.
59. The real power of words exists in their \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. accuracy    B. beauty    C. charm    D. representative function
60. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The importance of choosing words.