

普通高等教育专升本招生考试辅导丛书

大学英语考前冲刺

普通高等教育专升本招生考试命题研究中心 编

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前言

《大学英语考前冲刺》一书的作者,均为多年来从事大学英语教学工作和参加专升本考前资料编写及实际辅导的、具有丰富经验的一线教师。该书作者对专升本大学英语考试大纲及考题进行过专门分析和研究,熟悉专升本大纲要求,对考试内容及常考点胸中有数。在此基础上,该书作者严格按照最新《普通高校在校生专升本大学英语考试大纲》内容及要求编写了《大学英语考前冲刺》。该书中大部分材料在本省高职高专专升本考前辅导中使用多年,实践效果明显。这是因为该专升本考前辅导材料切合实际,难易程度与《普通高校在校生专升本大学英语考试大纲》要求相吻合,重点、考点突出,解析明了、透彻,举一反三。这些材料能真正达到为学生服务的目的。

本书具有以下特点:

1. 篇幅及难易度适当、试题质量可靠、稳定性好、内容全面、重点突出、解析透彻、编排系统、层次清楚、易于学习和记忆。
2. 阅读材料覆盖面广,涵盖了大纲要求的题材和体裁。
3. 自测练习题语言规范、地道。

在专升本考试中取得好成绩是广大考生的最大的心愿。我们有理由相信,广大考生的这一心愿一定会实现。

该书不仅是广大专升本学生在考前必备,同时也是同一层次学生学习英语时理想的参考书。

祝广大考生取得好成绩,顺利升入自己理想的高等学府,实现继续深造的梦想。

由于时间仓促,书中难免出现错误,欢迎读者批评指正。

普通高等教育专升本招生考试命题研究中心

2006年2月

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第一部分

一、2006 年陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试

大学英语科介绍

I. 考试范围

在校生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。重点考查语言应用能力。

II. 考试内容与要求

一、词汇与语法结构

领会式掌握 4200 单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 2500),以及 500 个常用动词短语和词组,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。

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

要求考生在规定的时间内读完 4 篇文章,总字数在 1000~1100 之间,速度在 70WPM 以上,理解准确率在 70%以上。

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。

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

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. 考试形式及考卷结构

考试采用闭卷笔答。试卷满分为 150 分;考试时间为 150 分钟。

使用分卷。分卷包括试题和答题纸,考生必须将答案写在答题纸上,写在试题上的答案无效。

大学英语试题共分五大部分:

一、词汇与语法

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、完型填空

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要写出 120~150 词的作文;英语专业学生要写出 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	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的 5 个句子,英语专业学生为一篇汉语短文。

二、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 12 页。满分为 150 分。考试时间为 150 分钟。
2. 分为试卷与答题纸,考生必须用蓝(黑)色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔将答案写在答题纸上,写在试卷上的答案无效。
3. 答卷前将密封线内项目填写清楚。

试 卷

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 schedule, _____ was something we had not expected.
A. that B. this C. it D. which

12. Bob tried in vain to trick his little brother _____ some money from their mother's purse.
A. to steal B. to stealing C. into steal D. into stealing
13. I was _____ to find his article on such an _____ topic so _____.
A. surprised, excited, bored B. surprising, exciting, boring
C. surprised, exciting, boring D. surprising, excited, bored
14. It was in 1777 _____ Vermont, threatened with invasion, declared itself an independent commonwealth.
A. when B. that C. in which D. which
15. _____ a professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Edward Charles Pickering established the first physics laboratory in the United States.
A. While B. Being C. Although D. He was
16. He didn't _____ and so he failed the examination.
A. work enough hard B. work hard enough
C. hard work enough D. hard enough work
17. The two boys had so _____ in common that they soon became good friends.
A. little B. few C. much D. many
18. As fuel prices rose, bus companies raised their fares and _____.
A. so did the airlines B. nor did the airlines
C. so the airlines did D. nor the airlines did
19. _____ mainly for the invention of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell devoted his life to helping the deaf.
A. He is remembered B. To remember
C. While remembering D. Though remembered
20. If Dorothy had not been badly hurt in a car accident, _____ in last month's marathon race.
A. she would participate B. she might participate
C. she would have participated D. she must have participated
21. If you undertake this project you are bound to _____ many difficulties.
A. encounter B. face with C. overcome D. handle
22. I suddenly realized that he was trying to _____ quarrelling with me.
A. consider B. enjoy C. avoid D. prevent
23. The three hours I spent in the school library _____ my old passion for reading.
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. discouraged B. embarrassed
 C. disappointed D. delighted
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 out 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. the moment B. as soon as C. once D. since
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 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, 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 actions

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 emulates(仿效) 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 having become mockery
 - C. the lawyer who shrugs his shoulders the way the judge does
 - D. the fact 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(说服力). 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 (战术) 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 color. If they can sense color differences then perhaps we, too, are affected by color 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 color 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
C. The Practical Use of Color
D. Color and Feelings

III. Cloze Test (20 分)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Trees are useful to man 61 three very important ways; they provide him 62 wood and other products; they help to check soil erosion and they help to 63 drought and floods.

64, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the 65 of these services is the most important. In his eagerness to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large 66, only to find that 67 them he has lost the best friends he had.

Two 68 years ago a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build

warships, 69 to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire, but without its trees, its soil became hard and poor. When the empire 70 to pieces, the home country found itself faced by floods and starvation.

71 a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade the villager to see this. The villager wants wood to cook his food 72; and he can earn money by making charcoal or selling wood to the townsman. He is usually too lazy or too 73 to plant and look after new trees. So, 74 the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that the villagers' sons and grandsons have 75 trees. The results are even more serious; for where there are trees their roots break the soil up—allowing the rain to sink in—and also bind the soil, thus preventing 76 washed away easily; but where there are no trees, the rain falls on 77 ground and flows away on the surface, causing floods and carrying away 78 it the rich top-soil, in which crops grow so well. When all the top-soil is 79, nothing remains 80 worthless desert.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 61. A. with | B. at | C. in | D. through |
| 62. A. of | B. for | C. with | D. as |
| 63. A. prevent | B. stop | C. forbid | D. deny |
| 64. A. Generally | B. Fortunately | C. Unfortunately | D. Probably |
| 65. A. trees | B. uses | C. products | D. third |
| 66. A. numbers | B. members | C. amounts | D. accounts |
| 67. A. with | B. for | C. without | D. to |
| 68. A. thousand | B. thousands | C. thousand of | D. thousands of |
| 69. A. where | B. which are | C. with which | D. which they are |
| 70. A. failed | B. felt | C. fell | D. filled |
| 71. A. Even | B. Even where | C. Even then | D. Even now |
| 72. A. on | B. below | C. with | D. over |
| 73. A. clever | B. active | C. careless | D. patient |
| 74. A. although | B. once | C. until | D. unless |
| 75. A. a few | B. fewer | C. little | D. less |
| 76. A. it | B. its | C. it's being | D. its being |
| 77. A. hard | B. soft | C. deep | D. high |
| 78. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. behind |
| 79. A. going | B. gone | C. to go | D. to be going |
| 80. A. only | B. simply | C. merely | D. but |

IV. Translation(20 分)

Section A: (非英语专业学生做)

Directions: In this part of the test, there are five items which you have to translate into Chinese. Each item consists of one or two sentences. These sentences are all underlined and taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Reading Comprehension part. You are allowed 20 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

81. (Para. 4, Passage 1)

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.

82. (Para. 3 , Passage 2)

In every case, the influential person may not consciously notice the imitation, but he will feel comfortable in its presence.

83. (Para. 7, Passage 2)

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.

84. (Para. 2, Passage 3)

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.

85. (Para. 2, Passage 4)

Experiments have shown that colors, partly because of their physiological associations, also have a direct psychological effect.

Section B: (英语专业学生做)

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage in Chinese. Read it carefully and put it into English.

历史证明,只有坚持《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则,坚持和平共处五项原则和国际关系准则,各国才能和睦相处、共同发展,世界和平才能得到维护和促进。为了维护中国和世界人民的根本利益,中国始终坚持独立自主的和平外交政策,主持公道、伸张正义,为政治解决国际问题做出了独特的贡献。作为联合国常任理事国,中国将一如既往,维护安理会的权威,为维护正义,坚持《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则,为维护世界和平与稳定进行不懈努力。

V. Writing (20 分)

Directions: In this part, you are to write a short composition of about 120 to 150 words (non-English majors) or 150 to 180 words (English majors) based on the idea given below.

On Learning Abroad

- 1. 有人认为出国留学是个人发展的最佳选择。
- 2. 也有人坚持在国内也能实现自己的理想。
- 3. 我的看法。

2006 年陕西省普通高等学校在校生专升本招生考试(样题)

大学英语答题纸

注意事项：

- 1. 答卷前,考生务必将密封线内的项目填写清楚。
- 2. 考生必须用蓝(黑)色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔将答案写在答题纸上,写在试卷上的答案无效。
- 3. 交卷时必须将试卷同答题纸一并交回。

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分	总分人
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I . Vocabulary and Structure (40 分)

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II . Reading Comprehension (50 分)

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得 分	评卷人

III . Cloze Test(20 分)

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