

绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试专升本英语

全真模拟(二)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共125分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or 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. <u>h</u> onest | B. g <u>h</u> ost | C. v <u>e</u> hicle | D. <u>h</u> otel |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> ail | B. p <u>o</u> rt <u>r</u> ait | C. <u>r</u> ain | D. <u>m</u> ain |
| 3. A. <u>e</u> xercise | B. b <u>o</u> x | C. <u>e</u> xact | D. m <u>i</u> x |
| 4. A. <u>v</u> iew | B. <u>f</u> lew | C. <u>f</u> ew | D. <u>n</u> ew |
| 5. A. <u>w</u> ea <u>p</u> on | B. <u>w</u> hole | C. <u>w</u> ater | D. <u>w</u> onder |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

Directions: There are 15 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.

6. The real trouble _____ their lack of confidence in their faculty.
A. lies in B. results in C. leads to D. brings about
7. Well, let's put our heads together and find a(n) _____ to the problem.
A. measure B. way C. solution D. method
8. It's bad policy for developing countries to sacrifice environmental protection to _____ economic growth.
A. discourage B. weaken C. promote D. create
9. He did it _____ gratitude for everything she had done for him.

- A. with B. in C. with regard to D. out of
10. Stop making so much noise, for you are _____ me in my studies.
A. attracting B. disturbing C. contracting D. contacting
11. If only the committee _____ the regulations(规章) and put them into effect as soon as possible.
A. approve B. will approve C. can approve D. would approve
12. He claimed that he would be a _____ in the presidential election, and would win the election at last.
A. voter B. candidate C. partner D. comrade
13. He is quite thoughtless, for very seldom can he _____ other people's troubles.
A. agree with B. interfere with C. identify with D. rest with
14. Let's think of a situation _____ this idiom can be used.
A. where B. which C. that D. what
15. We wouldn't lose heart even if we _____ again.
A. would fail B. failed C. had failed D. fail
16. The general strike is a means of _____ the total authority of the government.
A. informing B. recommending C. challenging D. transforming
17. Thoughts are expressed _____ words.
A. by all means B. by no means C. by the way D. by means of
18. I got caught in the rain and my suit _____.
A. has been ruined B. had been ruined C. has ruined D. had ruined
19. The ship _____ from behind the fog.
A. drove B. emerged C. passed D. turned
20. I'd rather marry a man who had a(n) _____ of humour than one who was very attractive.
A. capability B. sight C. knowledge D. sense

得 分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices 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.

I once went to a town in the north of England on business.

It was about 7:30 in the evening when I reached the hotel. The manageress, a strict old lady of about 60, showed me to my room. When I asked her what time dinner was, she said there was only one sitting at 6:30, and I had 21 it.

"Never mind," I said. "I'm not very hungry. I'll just have a drink in the bar(酒吧) and a sandwich."

"Bar!" she 22 her voice. "This is a respectable hotel, young man. If you want beer, you must go somewhere else." She spoke 23 a glass of beer was a dangerous drug.

I went to a bar and had some beer and sandwiches and then went to the cinema. At about 11:30 I 24. Everything was in darkness. I knocked at the door, but nothing happened. The 25 sound

was the church clock opposite, which suddenly struck the half-hour with such force that it made me jump. 26 a window opened upstairs. The old lady 27 and asked me what was going on. I explained who I was and she let me 28 after ten minutes' wait. She was in her nightdress. She told me seriously that guests were 29 to be back in the hotel by 11 o'clock.

I went to bed but could not sleep. Every quarter of an hour the church clock struck and at midnight the whole hotel shook with the noise. Just before dawn, I finally 30.

When I arrived at breakfast, everyone else had nearly 31 and there was not enough coffee to go round.

"Did you 32 well, young man?" the old lady asked.

"33, I don't think I could go through another night in that room," I replied. "I hardly slept at all."

"That's because you were 34 all night drinking!" she said angrily, putting 35 to the conversation.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. had | B. passed | C. missed | D. caught |
| 22. A. lost | B. lowered | C. dropped | D. raised |
| 23. A. even if | B. since | C. although | D. as if |
| 24. A. went to bed | | B. walked to a club | |
| | C. returned to the hotel | D. drove to a restaurant | |
| 25. A. only | B. sharp | C. sweet | D. last |
| 26. A. Firstly | B. Wonderfully | C. Unfortunately | D. Finally |
| 27. A. came out | B. got up | C. looked out | D. woke up |
| 28. A. down | B. out | C. back | D. in |
| 29. A. ordered | B. expected | C. taught | D. encouraged |
| 30. A. fell asleep | B. went to bed | C. got up | D. gave in |
| 31. A. arrived | B. done | C. finished | D. started |
| 32. A. play | B. sleep | C. eat | D. do |
| 33. A. First of all | | B. Never mind | |
| | C. To tell you the truth | D. As a result | |
| 34. A. away | B. here | C. down | D. up |
| 35. A. an end | B. a saying | C. a joke | D. a pause |

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four 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 One

The dog has always been considered man's best friend. Always noted for being particularly faithful in watching over children, he also has his place by the fireside, in the cow pasture, on the

sheep range(放牧区), and beside the hunter in forest. He is easy to train, works hard, and often performs astonishing feats. And in the frozen polar regions he was once the principal motive power, before being lately displaced by the plane and helicopter.

Because he howls or whines in the presence of impending death, the dog was once thought to have supernatural powers and believed to be capable of seeing gods and ghosts invisible to men. Actually, the basis for these beliefs lies in the hound's sensibility to people's feelings and his superior hearing ability and sense of smell, which enable him to detect signs hidden from human observation. His record of saving lives is outstanding, for he often gives warning of fire and other dangers not noticed by his master.

The dog's major contribution, however, has been to medical research. Both his diet and his structure are comparable to those of the human being, and so he has been the subject of countless demonstrations and experiments. Open-heart surgery has been made possible largely because of the dog. But his sacrifice has repaid his own species as well by safeguarding it from rabies(狂犬病), distemper, and other diseases.

36. The dog has always been noted for _____.

- A. protecting children B. assisting shepherds
C. helping hunters D. herding cattle

37. In the polar regions, the dog mainly _____.

- A. carried supplies B. provided companionship
C. tracked prey D. herded caribou(驯鹿)

38. Dogs are similar to human beings in _____.

- A. size B. structure C. temperament D. appearance

39. The article does not say whether the scientists' experiments with dogs have _____.

- A. benefited animals other than dogs B. served man
C. helped other dogs D. contributed to medical knowledge

Passage Two

Deep inside a mountain near Sweetwater in East Tennessee is a body of water known as the Lost Sea. It is listed by the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's largest underground lake. The Lost Sea is part of an extensive and historic cave system called Craighead Caverns.

The caverns have been known and used since the days of the Cherokee Indian nation. The cave expands into a series of huge rooms from a small opening on the side of the mountain. Approximately one mile from the entrance, in a room called "The Council Room", many Indian artifacts have been found. Some of the items discovered include pottery, arrowheads, weapons, and jewelry.

For many years there were persistent rumors of a large underground lake somewhere in a cave, but it was not discovered until 1905. In that year, a thirteen-year-old boy named Ben Sands crawled through a small opening three hundred feet underground. He found himself in a large cave half filled with water.

Today tourists visit the Lost Sea and ride far out onto it in glass-bottomed boats powered by electric motors. More than thirteen acres of water have been mapped out so far and still no end to the lake has been found. Even though teams of divers have tried to explore the Lost Sea, the full extent

★
★
★
★
密
封
线
内
不
要
答
题
★
★
★
★
★

of it is still unknown.

40. The Lost Sea is unique because it is _____.

- A. part of a historical cave system
- B. the biggest underground lake in the world
- C. listed in the Guinness Book of World Records
- D. the largest body of water in Tennessee

41. Who located the Lost Sea in recent times?

- A. The Cherokee Indians.
- B. Tourists.
- C. Ben Sands.
- D. Scientists.

42. What was found in "The Council Room"?

- A. A small natural opening.
- B. A large cave.
- C. Another series of rooms.
- D. Many old Indian objects.

43. It can be inferred from the passage that the Craighead Caverns presently serve as _____.

- A. an underground testing site
- B. an Indian meeting ground
- C. a tourist attraction
- D. a motor boat race course

Passage Three

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.

44. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that _____.

- A. it protects him against the harmful rays from space
- B. it provides sufficient light for plant growth
- C. it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
- D. it screens off the falling meteors

45. We know from the passage that _____.

- A. exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
 - B. the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming
 - C. radiation is avoidable in space exploration
 - D. astronauts in spacesuits needn't worry about radiation damage
46. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. the Apollo mission was very successful
 B. protection from space radiation is no easy job
 C. astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren
 D. radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers
47. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 A. The Atmosphere and Our Environment
 B. Research on Radiation
 C. Effects of Space Radiation
 D. Importance of Protection Against Radiation

Passage Four

Mrs. Peters stopped playing the piano when she began to work. She had lived in a very small flat, and there had been no room for a piano. But when she married, she had a new flat which was big enough for one. So she decided to get one and her husband agreed and helped her. She saved some money, and her parents gave her a generous amount of money for her birthday. Then she went to a shop and said, "I'll choose whichever piano does not cost too much and fits into my living room."

When she had paid for the piano, the shop assistant asked her if she would like him to get it tuned(调音) every few months. Mrs. Peters agreed.

A few months later she heard from the shop that a man was coming to tune the piano at ten that morning. Now she had not cleaned the house yet, so it was dusty and untidy. Mrs. Peters hated having even the least amount of dirt, and felt ashamed whenever strange people saw her house like that. So she had to hurry to clean everything carefully. It meant a lot of effort, and it made her hot and tired, but anyhow, by the time the man arrived, everything was finished.

She opened the door, and the man was standing there with a big dog. "Good morning," the man said politely, "Will it disturb you if I bring my dog in, please? I'm blind, and he leads me wherever I go."

48. Mrs. Peters was soon able to buy a piano because _____.
 A. her parents gave her all the money for it
 B. she saved enough money for it
 C. her husband gave her the money
 D. she saved some money and her relatives gave her the rest
49. One morning, _____.
 A. a man was coming to repair her piano
 B. Mrs. Peters received a telephone call from the shop
 C. the piano was sent to her house at 10 o'clock

- D. Mrs. Peters was going to clean the house
50. "It meant a lot of effort, and it made her hot and tired". Here "it" refers to _____.
A. hating dirt
B. cleaning everything
C. waiting for the man
D. feeling ashamed of the dirty and untidy house
51. Mrs. Peters had wasted her time getting everything clean as _____.
A. the dog would dirty the house
B. the piano tuner could see nothing in the house
C. the dog disturbed Mrs. Peters
D. the piano tuner always took the dog

Passage Five

It seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun!

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, as early as the eleventh century B. C.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use: it became a symbol of honour and authority. In the Far East in ancient times the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered a symbol of power and authority. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France, and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made, in a whole variety of colours.

52. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the umbrella?
A. No one exactly knows who was the inventor of the umbrella.
B. The umbrella was first invented to be used as protection against the sun.
C. The umbrella changed much in style in the eighteenth century.
D. In Europe the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade.
53. A strange feature of the umbrella's use is that it was used as _____.
A. protection against rain
B. a shade against the sun
C. a symbol of honour and power
D. a way of women's decoration
54. In Europe, the umbrella was first used against the rain _____.
A. in China
B. in ancient Egypt
C. in Rome
D. in Greece

55. This passage talks mainly about _____.
A. how the umbrella was invented
B. why the umbrella was so popular in Europe
C. the development of the umbrella
D. who needed umbrella first

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. Yes, he does	B. Would 9:30 be convenient
C. Can I help you	D. this is my name card
E. out on business today	F. It won't be long
G. make an appointment to see him sometime next week	
H. How long will it be	

- A: Good morning! 56 ?
B: Yes, may I see your production manager, Mr. Smith, please?
A: I am sorry. Mr. Smith is 57 .
B: Well, I'd like to 58 .
A: Let me check Mr. Smith's diary. Just a moment. Yes, Mr. Smith doesn't seem to be busy on Tuesday morning and Friday afternoon.
B: Could I make an appointment for Tuesday morning?
A: 59 ?
B: Yes, that'll be fine.
A: I'll make note of that. May I have your name, please?
B: Yes, 60 . You can contact me any day.
A: OK.
B: Thank you very much! Good-bye!
A: Good-bye!

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得 分	评卷人

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a composition in English in 100 – 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 根据下面的汉语提示, 写一篇题为“Why Should We Learn English”的短文。
(1) 英语现已成为一种国际语言;
(2) 现在大多数书籍、报纸和杂志都以英文出版和印刷;
(3) 学习英语需要耐心。

★
★
★
★
密
封
线
内
不
要
答
题
★
★
★
★