

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试

专科起点升本科

英语全真模拟试卷(二)

(考试时间 120 分钟)

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	
题 分	5	15	30	60	15	25	核分人	
得 分							复查人	

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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>b</u> ottle | B. <u>b</u> old | C. <u>c</u> ollege | D. <u>c</u> rossing |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> usy | B. <u>c</u> ut | C. <u>h</u> ut | D. <u>b</u> rush |
| 3. A. <u>d</u> evelop | B. <u>r</u> ecieve | C. <u>p</u> retend | D. <u>f</u> riend |
| 4. A. <u>r</u> ain | B. <u>n</u> ail | C. <u>s</u> aid | D. <u>s</u> ail |
| 5. A. <u>f</u> ive | B. <u>m</u> ile | C. <u>b</u> lind | D. <u>w</u> indy |

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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.

- When he opened the can, it _____ a bad smell.
A. gave away B. gave in C. gave up D. gave off
- I _____ an answer to my letter within a few day.
A. expect B. hope C. wait D. look forward
- When he _____ he wants to be a scientist.
A. ages B. grows C. grows up D. increases
- If you _____ in taking this attitude, we'll have to ask you to leave.
A. persist B. insist C. resist D. pursue

10. His pictures were _____ in an important art exhibition.
A. hanged B. hang C. hung D. being hanged
11. _____ had Jane reached school when the bell rang.
A. No sooner B. Hardly C. Only D. Hard
12. I prefer swimming _____ skating.
A. to B. more than C. over D. better than
13. _____ me a favor and turn the radio down while I am on the phone, will you?
A. Give B. Do C. Offer D. Lend
14. The number of primary schools _____ doubling in the past 50 years.
A. are B. were C. is D. has been
15. I have a letter from my uncle. Do you object _____ it?
A. to my reading B. from my reading C. that I read D. to read
16. _____ is not known what they discussed at the meeting.
A. That B. He C. This D. It
17. Those foreign guests think that the Chinese people are very _____.
A. friends B. friend C. friendful D. friendly
18. Ginger became _____ in science when she was a little girl.
A. interests B. interested C. interesting D. interest
19. We've _____ sugar. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.
A. run out of B. run away with C. run down D. run off
20. We were _____ for half an hour in the traffic and so we arrived late.
A. put back B. broken down C. held up D. kept off

得分	评卷人	复查人

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.

An English learner quickly learns the word "quiz". For after 21 several lessons, the teacher will probably give you some questions to see 22 you have grasped them or not. This kind of investigation is called "quiz".

But do you know how the word "quiz" came into 23 ? It seems strange that the word originated 24 betting.

The story 25 in Dublin in the 18th century. One day, some people bet with Daly, the manager of the theatre. They didn't believe that Daly 26 invent a new English word within 24 hours. But Daly accepted the challenge 27. That night he thought hard, and suddenly 28 an idea. He found several children and gave 29 some tips. Then he asked them to write the word "quiz" on the blank walls with chalk all 30 the city. Next day, the inhabitants of Dublin saw the word "quiz" 31. They couldn't help 32; what does it mean? Soon after, the people in Dublin called every mysterious thing or uncertainty 33 "quiz". 34 time went on, it acquired the meaning of examina-

tion or question 35 it has today.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 21. A. being finished | B. having been finished |
| C. having finished | D. finished |
| 22. A. that | B. what |
| C. if | D. which |
| 23. A. being | B. be |
| C. been | D. was |
| 24. A. of | B. from |
| C. to | D. as |
| 25. A. told | B. started |
| C. happened | D. hold |
| 26. A. could | B. must |
| C. ought to | D. likely |
| 27. A. difficulty | B. readily |
| C. with easiness | D. fastly |
| 28. A. took | B. thought |
| C. got | D. arrived |
| 29. A. him | B. them |
| C. they | D. her |
| 30. A. from | B. on |
| C. around | D. in |
| 31. A. everywhere | B. anywhere |
| C. nowhere | D. somewhere |
| 32. A. talk | B. think |
| C. speak | D. asking |
| 33. A. since | B. with |
| C. as | D. like |
| 34. A. Because | B. Since |
| C. When | D. As |
| 35. A. which | B. like |
| C. just like | D. as |

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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 one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Thomas Edison was awarded more patents on inventions than any other American. When he died in 1931, Americans wondered how they could best show their respect for him.

One suggestion was that the nation observe a minute or two of total blackout. All electric power would be shut off at homes, in streets or factories.

Perhaps this suggested plan made Americans realize fully what Edison and his inventions meant to them. Electric power was so important to the country. Shutting it off for even a short time would have led to complete confusion. A blackout was out of the question.

On the day of Edison's funeral, many people silently dimmed the lights. In this way they honored the man who had done more than anyone else to put the great force of electricity at his country people's fingertips.

36. People decided to honor Edison when _____.

- A. he made the first electric light
- B. electric power was 100 years old
- C. the country realized electricity's importance
- D. he died in 1931

37. The suggested plan was to _____.
A. turn off the lights in factories and schools
B. observe a few minutes of total silence
C. dim all electric lights
D. shut off all electricity for a short time
38. Americans fully realized what Edison's inventions meant when they _____.
A. heard of his death
B. heard of the plan to honor him
C. first used electric power
D. tried to carry out the plan
39. The plan was never carried out because _____.
A. not everyone wanted to honor Edison
B. it was too difficult
C. electric power was too important to the country
D. it honored only one of Edison's inventions

Passage Two

Life really should be one long journey of joy for children born with a world of wealth at their feet. Internationally famous child doctor Robert Coles is the world's top expert on the influence of money on children. He has written a well-known book on the subject, "The Privileged Ones" and his research show that too much money in the family can cause as many problems as too little. "Obviously there are certain advantages to being rich," says the 53-year-old doctor, "such as better health, education and future work prospects. But most important is the equality of family life. Money can't buy love."

It can buy a lot of other things, however, and that's where the trouble starts. Rich kids have so much to choose from that they often become confused. Over-indulgence by their parents can make them spoilt. They tend to travel more than other children, from home to home and country to country, which causes feelings of restlessness.

"But privileged children do have a better sense of their positions in the world," adds Mr. Coles, "and they are more self-assured." The rich children inherit the property from their parents and enjoy a high income. So money will never be one of their problems. "However, they will have a sense of isolation," warns Dr. Coles, "and they could suffer from the hardship of not being able to deal with the everyday world because they will never really be given the chance. Everything they have achieved is because of an accident of birth. There can be no tremendous inner satisfaction about that."

Today's wealthy parents perhaps realize their riches can be more of a heavy load than a happiness to their children. So the first thing for them to consider is to ensure that their families are as rich in love as they are in money.

40. In his book *The Privileged Ones*, Dr. Coles implies that _____.
A. there are fewer problems in the rich family than the poor family
B. rich children live a life of separation from the world
C. rich children enjoy more love than poor children
D. the equality of rich children's family life may not be high
41. In the doctor's view, _____.
A. there are both advantages and disadvantages to being rich
B. travelling a lot will be beneficial to children

- C. rich children usually have little confidence in themselves
D. rich kids are often short of money because of their life of luxury
42. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. Rich children usually lead a life of happiness.
B. Rich children have earned what they have.
C. Rich children tend to feel isolated.
D. Rich children are hardly given too many material things.
43. According to this passage, _____.
A. life is really a long journey of joy for rich children
B. the rich children feel greatly satisfied with the property they inherit from their parents
C. it is more important for wealthy parents to make sure that their families are rich in love as well as in money
D. today all the wealthy parents are sure of the problems their money can bring

Passage Three

Movies are the most popular form of entertainment for millions of Americans. They go to the movies to escape their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own. They may choose to see a particular film because they like the actors or because they have heard the film has a good story. But the main reason why people go to the movies is to escape. Sitting in a dark seater, watching the images on the screen, they enter another world that is real to them. They become involved in the lives of the characters in the movie, and for two hours, they forget about their own problems. They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic and beautiful than in real life.

The biggest "dream factories" are in Hollywood, the capital of the film industry. Each year, Hollywood studios make hundreds of movies that are shown all over the world. American movies are popular because they tell stories and they are well-made. They provide the public with heroes who do things the average person would like to do but often can't. People have to cope with many problems and much trouble in real life, so they feel encouraged when they see the good guys win in the movies.

44. The Americans go to the movies mainly because they want _____.
A. to enjoy a good story
B. to experience an exciting life
C. to see the actors and actresses
D. to escape their daily life
45. Which of the following is people's normal responses to the movies they watch?
A. They feel that everything in the screen is familiar to them.
B. They try to turn their dreams into reality.
C. They become so involved that they forget their own problems.
D. They are touched by the life stories of the people in the stories.
46. It is obvious that real life is _____.
A. less romantic than that in the movies
B. more romantic than that in the movies
C. as romantic as that in the movies

- D. filled with romantic stories
47. The American movies are popular because _____.
A. they are well-made and the stories are interesting
B. the characters in the movies are free to do whatever they like
C. the heroes have to cope with many problems and frustrations
D. good guys in the movies always win in the end

Passage Four

Someday in the future we may not need to have money in our pockets. Is life easier when people don't need to carry any coins or currency at all? Is money heavy to carry? Is it safe to carry money? Maybe in the future each of us will have only one small plastic credit card. We will use it to buy all the things we now buy with money. We will not need money to pay for things.

Of course we may still have some of the same problems with cards that we now have with money. Sometimes we lose money. Maybe we will lose the card. People steal money. Maybe someone will take the card. Someone may even make a card that looks like our card. Since we can't buy anything without our card, the credit card may be no better than currency.

Is there something even easier to use than credit cards? All of us have a thumbprint. No two thumbprints are the same. Maybe someday the government will keep people's thumbprints with a number. No person will have the same thumbprint or number. When we want to buy something we will put out thumbs on a machine or computer. Each store or business will have one. Everyone's thumbprint will be in the computers. It will be difficult to lose our thumbprint. It will be difficult for someone to steal it or make one like it.

48. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
A. Currency may not be more of a problem than a credit card.
B. People steal both credit cards and money.
C. The cards will be better than currency.
D. People may make cards that look like our cards.
49. According to the passage, which of the following is the best substitute for currency?
A. Computer. B. Thumbprint. C. Credit card. D. Signature.
50. Which of the following statements is true?
A. There are no problems with credit cards.
B. Some people's thumbprints are the same.
C. There are some problems now with the use of money.
D. Making credit card is too easy.
51. According to the passage, we all need _____.
A. some kind of money B. computers
C. credit cards D. some knowledge about number

Passage Five

The two most common kinds of logic or reasoning are inductive and deductive.

Inductive reasoning is mainly scientific and factual. It begins with collected data, experiments, and examples. When enough information has been collected, a statement of a principle is taken from the examples.

Deductive reasoning begins with a general principle and applies it to a specific instance or specific instances. The conclusions of deductive thinkers are more tentative than the conclusions of inductive thinkers, who arrive at a principle instead of starting from one. Deductive thinkers are accurate only to the extent that their principle is correct and only to the extent that they have applied it truly.

Both inductive thinking and deductive thinking are tested and questioned by those to whom the conclusions are presented. Of an inductive thinker, one asks whether the facts are true, whether the exceptions have been noted, whether the selection of materials is representative, whether the conclusions are truly and accurately drawn from the data, whether the conclusions are stated precisely or exaggerated. Of a deductive thinker, one asks whether the given principle is impartial truth or mere personal opinion, whether it is applied to materials relevantly, whether the conclusion is accurate according to the principle, and whether exceptions have been noted.

With good motives and bad, with honesty and with deceit, different thinkers reach different conclusions derived from the same data or from the same principle.

52. Which one of the following should an inductive thinker pay attention to?

- A. Whether the general principle is impartial truth or mere personal opinion.
- B. Whether he is honest or not.
- C. Whether the facts are true or not.
- D. Whether the general principle is applied to materials relevantly.

53. The common concern for inductive thinkers and deductive thinkers is _____.

- A. whether the exceptions have been noticed
- B. whether they are bearing good motives or not
- C. whether the conclusions are derived from the same data
- D. whether they start from the same general principle

54. Which statement among the following is true?

- A. Deductive thinking is mainly scientific and factual.
- B. The deductive thinkers will never be accurate.
- C. Both inductive thinking and deductive thinking are tested and questioned by those to whom the conclusions are presented.
- D. One will not care about whether the facts used by an inductive thinker are representative or not.

55. What's the main topic of this passage?

- A. The concept of the inductive and deductive.
- B. The difference of inductive and deductive.
- C. The different conclusion from the same principle.
- D. The inductive and deductive.

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V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. My father had just passed his fiftieth birthday. | B. Do you like any other games? |
| C. What do you think of Nanjing? | D. I certainly have. |
| E. How long have been away from their work? | F. Where did you go during the holiday? |
| G. Here comes the bus. | H. There are many places of interest. |

David: Hi, Mary. Glad to see you back to work after the two-week holiday.

Mary: Hi, David. Glad to see you, too. 56

David: I took a trip to Nanjing.

Mary: 57

David: Nanjing is an old and beautiful city in the East China. 58 By the way where did you go during the holiday?

Mary: I went back to the U. S. to see my parents. 59 Besides, I went to see my friends in New York.

David: So, you also have had an interesting holiday, haven't you?

Mary: 60 Ok. Let's get down to our business.

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VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an article in about 100-120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 人们总以为淡水是取之不尽用之不竭的,但实际上水资源是很有限的。现以 How to Solve the Problem of Water Shortage 为题,写一篇短文。

英语全真模拟试卷(二)参考答案

I. Phonetics

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. D 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. C 11. B 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. A 16. D 17. D
18. B 19. A 20. C

III. Cloze

21. C 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. C 26. A 27. B 28. C 29. B 30. C 31. A 32. D
33. C 34. D 35. D

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. D 37. D 38. B 39. C 40. D 41. A 42. C 43. C 44. D 45. C 46. A
47. A 48. A 49. B 50. C 51. A 52. C 53. A 54. C 55. D

V. Daily Conversation

56. F 57. C 58. H 59. A 60. D

VI. Writing

61. 参考范文

How to Solve the Problem of Water Shortage

Fresh water is becoming scarce in many places of the world. There are many solutions to the problem. First of all, we must take actions to fight against water pollution. Besides, we should practice birth control. Another way is to use better ways to irrigate the land. Finally we should never waste any water in our daily life.

Maybe these are not the best of only measures we can take. But it should be noted that we should take strong actions to make use of every drop of water. Only in this way can the problem be solved.