

成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试

英语

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. stage B. passage C. percentage D. village
 () 2. A. pension B. extension C. collision D. dimension
 () 3. A. move B. joke C. hope D. zone
 () 4. A. wealthy B. athlete C. beneath D. southern
 () 5. A. phrase B. loose C. expose D. accuse

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 relationship between parents and their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.
 A. haver B. having C. to have D. has
- () 7. Only by telling the truth _____ win the trust and support of your friends.
 A. you can B. can you C. you did D. did you
- () 8. These apple trees, _____ I planted three years ago, have not borne any fruit.
 A. that B. what C. which D. when
- () 9. Don't remind me of that awful day; I _____ such a fool of myself.
 A. made B. make C. will make D. am making
- () 10. My daughter is quite well now _____ a slight headache.
 A. beside B. besides C. but for D. except for
- () 11. She is treated _____ better than I was.
 A. much B. little C. many D. more
- () 12. If it had not rained yesterday, they _____ work on time.
 A. will finish B. will have finished
 C. would finish D. would have finished
- () 13. They are studying the Solar System's _____ planet, Saturn, and its moons.
 A. two largest B. largest two C. second largest D. largest second
- () 14. I'd like to go with you; _____, my hands are full at the moment.
 A. however B. whatever C. whenever D. wherever
- () 15. He entered the office hurriedly, _____ the door open.
 A. leaving B. left C. leave D. to leave

- ()16. He had to quit the job _____ his ill health.
A. as B. as for C. because D. because of
- ()17. She needs more friends of her own _____.
A. year B. age C. period D. stage
- ()18. _____, the training will help you become better at what you do.
A. In the season B. In the period
C. In the long run D. In the long range
- ()19. **Sea levels are** _____ to rise between 7 and 23 inches by the end of 21 century.
A. inspected B. suspected C. expected D. detected
- ()20. Smoking and drinking may _____ heart disease and cancer.
A. result from B. lead to C. come from D. get to

III. Close(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.

The Nobel Prizes are awards that are given each year for special things that people or groups of people have achieved. They are awarded in six _____ 21 _____: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics.

The prizes come from _____ 22 _____ that was created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel. He wanted to use some of his money to help make the world a _____ 23 _____ place to live in.

Many organizations, chosen by Alfred Nobel himself, _____ 24 _____ who receives the prizes. Each award _____ 25 _____ a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money. Prizes can only be given to _____ 26 _____ of all races, countries and religions. Only the Peace Prize can _____ 27 _____ be given to a group.

The first Nobel Prizes were handed out _____ 28 _____ December 10, 1901-five years after Alfred Nobel's death. Nobel was a chemist, engineer and inventor _____ 29 _____ most famous invention, dynamite (炸药), made him a _____ 30 _____ man. Although he gave the world such a _____ 31 _____ weapon. Nobel was always against wars and _____ 32 _____. He therefore left a lot of money that was to go to those who did a lot for the peace of _____ 33 _____.

Officials at first handed out only five prizes a year. The prize for economics was first awarded in 1969. In some _____ 34 _____ prizes were not awarded because there were no _____ 35 _____ candidates.

All prizes are presented in Stockholm, Sweden, with the exception of the Peace Prize, which is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

- ()21. A. parts B. areas C. regions D. classes
- ()22. A. a bond B. a fund C. a scholarship D. an investment
- ()23. A. cleaner B. richer C. better D. larger
- ()24. A. declarer B. conclude C. determine D. announce
- ()25. A. makes up B. focuses on C. refers to D. consists of
- ()26. A. organizations B. singlesr C. institutions D. individuals

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| ()27. A.yet | B.also | C.still | D.ever |
| ()28. A.on | B.in | C.at | D.by |
| ()29. A.who | B.that | C.whose | D.whom |
| ()30. A.humorous | B.rich | C.serious | D.smart |
| ()31. A.strange | B.mysterious | C.magic | D.deadly |
| ()32. A.violence | B.hatred | C.confusion | D.jealousy |
| ()33. A.races | B.regions | C.mind | D.mankind |
| ()34. A.years | B.year | C.time | D.times |
| ()35. A.valuable | B.invaluable | C.worthy | D.worthwhile |

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

At first glance, there hardly seems to be any comparison between Ravenna and Rome, but back in the 5th century, it was Ravenna that served as capital of the Western Roman Empire. In this city, Roman rulers built monuments which are famous, then and now, for their sweeping mosaics (镶嵌图案). Seven of Ravenna's eight buildings from the 5th and 6th centuries are spectacularly decorated with examples of this ancient art. "in the past, many people couldn't read or write." says tour guide and Ravenna native Silvia Giogoli. "Mosaics were a way to explain the religion and the political situation to the people."

Visitors to Ravenna can look at pieces of art by ancient artists, listen to musicians, and learn to make their own masterpieces.

Travel Tips

When to Go: June—October; weather is pleasant in April and May but historic sites can get crowded with school groups.

Where to Stay: Walk through historic district sites from Albergo Cappello and stay at a modern Hotel Centrale Byron.

How to Get Around: Take the train from Bologna, and then walk, bike, or use taxis within the city.

Where to Eat or Drink: Housed in a former movie theater, two-story Ristorante Cinema Alexander blends 1940s Hollywood flavor with homemade Emilia Romagna courses and attentive service (helpful in translating the menu). For fresh seafood, try Osteria L' Accigua and Da Buco.

What to Buy: Watch the next generation of Emilia Romagna mosaic artists create contemporary and traditional pieces in local studios where modern artists use the same methods as their Byzantine forefathers.

What to Read Before you Go: *Ravenna in Late Antiquity*, by Deborah Mauskopf Deliyannis (2010), provides a wide-ranging look at the city's art, architecture, and history.

- ()36. In ancient times, mosaics were used to _____.
 A. display artistic achievements B. compete with Roman paintings
 C. explain religion and politics D. teach reading and writing
- ()37. Lots of schoolchildren visit historic sites such as Ravenna in _____.
 A. May B. June C. September D. October
- ()38. If you want to try fresh seafood, you should go to _____.
 A. Emilia Romagna B. Hotel Centrale Byron
 C. Ristorante Cinema Alexander D. Osteria L'Accigua and Da Buco
- ()39. Why is *Ravenna in Late Antiquity* recommended in this passage?
 A. Because it was written by a famous writer.
 B. Because tourists get to learn a lot about the city from it.
 C. Because tourists can get valuable tips for buying art pieces.
 D. Because it provides useful information about the city's weather.

Passage Two

When you pat your pet dog, he wags (摆来摆去) his tail. That is his way of saying that he loves you. And, if you pay attention, you will see that he uses his tail to say so many things. Every movement of the tail means a different thing. If the dog is wagging its tail, it is a sign of friendliness; if his tail is straight, it means he is getting ready for a fight; and if his tail is tucked (塞) behind his legs, it means he is giving up the fight.

Unlike dogs, cats' tail language is not so expressive. When a cat feels threatened, he puffs himself up to appear big and his tail shakes with tension. And when he is displeased with something, he lashes out (甩动) his tail.

The tail language of dogs and cats has a little story behind it. Earlier, when dogs and cats had not become friends with human beings, they were predators. They used to hunt other animals for their food. When dogs went out hunting with their friends, tail language came handy. When they were close to each other, dogs could use facial expressions to talk. But, for long-distance communication, they used their tails. Unlike dogs, cats liked to hunt alone. So, they did not need to use tail language too often. As a result, their vocabulary in tail language is much smaller than that of dogs'.

- ()40. What does it mean when a dog's tail is straight?
 A. It has a lot to say to you. B. It wants to stop fighting.
 C. It is going to fight. D. It likes to be patted.
- ()41. A cat tries to appear big when it is _____.
 A. facing a danger B. unhappy
 C. ready to hunt D. hungry
- ()42. Which of the following does the author intend to say?
 A. Dogs and cats are not good friends
 B. Dogs are much friendlier than cats.

- C. Dogs and cats are usually good pets.
 D. Dogs use tail language more than cats.
- () 43. In the last paragraph, the underlined word “predators” refers to _____.
 A. animals that follow and obey other animals
 B. animals that kill and eat other animals
 C. animals that live in the wild
 D. animals kept by people

Passage Three

Like any teenagers, the face of *One Teen Story* is changing fast. Just a year old, the monthly magazine of short fiction for young people is getting a new editor-in-chief: Patrick Ryan, 47, the associate editor of *Granta* from 2009 to 2013. He left the London-based literary journal last month.

Editing *One Teen Story*- the younger sibling (姊妹篇) of *One Story* magazine-will offer Ryan a chance to reach a whole new audience. “It’s really the only magazine for young adult short fiction,” he says from his office in New York. “It’s tremendously exciting that there are younger people out there who have subscriptions and look forward to getting these stories once a month. That form is usually only presented when it’s forced upon them in schools.”

Designed for readers 14 and up, *One Teen Story* publishes nine issues a year. Like its sibling magazine, it doesn’t carry photographs or advertising. It’s just exactly what it says: one story per issue.

Ryan says young people are “looking for engaging reads about people whom they can identify with. It’s not about having a message or positive spin (说教). It always starts on a character level, and it has to have an interesting story. If you look at the ‘Twilight’ characters and the ‘Harry Potter’ characters, they feel very contemporary.”

Ryan also sees the magazine as a way to encourage talented authors. “I would love to make *One Teen Story* the first publication for writers who then go on and keep at this business. I just really love the idea that this magazine would be the starting point for somebody – would be the push to make a talented writer feel that it was worth keeping at this.”

- () 44. Who is Patrick Ryan?
 A. He is the editor-in-chief of *Granta*.
 B. He is the editor-in-chief of *One Story*.
 C. He is the editor-in-chief of “Twilight”.
 D. He is the editor-in-chief of *One Teen Story*
- () 45. What is *One Teen Story*?
 A. It is a story magazine for teenagers. B. It is a London-based literary journal.
 C. It is a column of a newspaper. D. It is a magazine of science fiction
- () 46. According to Ryan, what attracts young readers most?
 A. Photographs and illustration.

- B. Chances and practices in business.
 C. Characters and stories close to their life.
 D. Political teachings and moral messages.
- ()47. In the last paragraph, the underlined phrase “this business” means _____.
 A. reading stories. B. writing stories
 C. editing magazines D. making money

Passage Four

Couples are restricting the size of their families in the UK because of cash worries brought on by the financial crisis and the subsequent decline. We're now up to nearly 3.7 million families where there is an only child, a rise from about 3.3 million in 2005. That means nearly half of all parents have only one child.

Financial worries aren't the only driver. The trend towards later motherhood has been mentioned as a cause, as have soaring costs of raising a child, which have been calculated as \$222,500 from birth to 21 years of age. This is an increase of nearly 40% in 10 years.

The increasing availability of IVF (试管婴儿) is also a factor and an interesting one. Couples who might have remained childless in the past now invest in IVF and get pregnant. And because of the cost they stop after one child.

It may not be a bad thing; there are outstanding examples of talented only children. Some argue that being an only child promoted their success. These include actors Natalie Portman and Al Pacino, golfer Tiger Woods and even Queen Victoria. A study from the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex also showed that the fewer brothers and sisters a child has, the happier they are. It seems fighting for parental attention and affection—which sometimes descends into physical fights—is more stressful than any adult had previously thought. And it's not compensated (弥补) by having a playmate.

- ()48. The smaller size of UK families is mainly related to _____.
 A. financial problems B. technical problems
 C. health problems D. cultural problems
- ()49. The passage shows that IVF is _____.
 A. safer than natural pregnancy B. very popular in UK
 C. very expensive D. a risky investment
- ()50. What is a proved advantage of one-child family?
 A. Improved family life B. Higher number of sports stars.
 C. Efficient family education. D. Promotion of children's success.
- ()51. The findings of the institute at the University of Essex might mean that _____.
 A. the only children's lack of playmates causes problems
 B. the only children are much happier than others
 C. parents-children relationship is off balance

D. children have to struggle for parental love

Passage Five

About 79 million Americans have pre-diabetes (糖尿病前期). That means they have blood sugar that's higher than normal but not high enough to be diagnosed (诊断) with type 2—at least not yet. One long-term study reported by the American Diabetes Association found that 11% of people with pre-diabetes develop the full-blown disease each year. Another study shows that pre-diabetes will probably become type 2 in 10 years or less.

Yet, that process is not inevitable. Last year, scientists in Colorado found that people with pre-diabetes who lowered their blood sugar to normal levels—even briefly—were 56% less likely to reach type 2 levels.

If you have pre-diabetes, here are four steps to help prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis.

Lose 7% of your body weight. That is about 15 pounds for the persons who weigh 200. Dropping that small percentage has been shown to lower the risk of developing type 2 by close to 60%.

Exercise 30 minutes five days a week. Whether you do the 30 minutes in one shot or in three 10-minute sessions, the benefit is the same. Choose certain exercises, such as fast walking, playing tennis or lifting weights. Physical activity such as sweeping floors works, too.

Turn to your doctor. In some cases, pre-diabetes raises the risk of heart disease and stroke by 50%. Your doctor may use some medicine to control your glucose (葡萄糖) levels and keep your blood pressure in check.

Know your numbers. To see if your pre-diabetes is improving, have your blood sugar checked regularly. A fasting blood sugar of 100 to 125 mg/dl suggests pre-diabetes; 126 mg/dl or above is diabetes; and below 100 is normal. Other tests, including glucose tolerance and A1C, also are used to monitor blood sugar.

- () 52. What do we learn from the two studies mentioned in Paragraph 1?
- A. Pre-diabetes will surely become type 2 diabetes.
 - B. Pre-diabetes is likely to become diabetes within years.
 - C. Enough attention should be paid to the treatment of type 2.
 - D. Pre-diabetes is ranked No. 1 danger threatening Americans' health.
- () 53. To prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis, people with pre-diabetes should pay most attention to ____.
- A. glucose levels
 - B. exercises
 - C. heart disease
 - D. stroke
- () 54. Which of the following suggests that you have pre-diabetes?
- A. 70 mg/dl.
 - B. 90 mg/dl.
 - C. 110 mg/dl.
 - D. 130 mg/dl.
- () 55. What column of a newspaper is most likely to have this article?
- A. Technology.
 - B. Entertainment.
 - C. Education.
 - D. Health.

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. Thanks, Daddy | B. I'm proud of you |
| C. You can't believe it | D. Congratulations |
| E. What makes the day so important | F. Cheer up |
| G. It's a wonderful day | H. Is that true |

Father: How's your day at school, Costa?

Costa: 56 , Daddy! It's a day I will never forget.

Father: Oh, it is? 57 ,my son?

Costa: I have been made the chairman of the Strdents' Association.

Father: That's great. 58 !

Costa: 59 .

Father: That's really nice. You stood first in the examination and now you have won the chairmanship. 60 . my son.

Costa: Thank you ,Daddy.

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a composition of about 100—120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你(Li Yuan) 的班级即将组织一次郊游 (picnic), 请你给你的外籍 (Steve) 写封信, 内容包括:

- 邀请他参加此项活动;
- 介绍活动的具体安排和内容 (如时间、地点等);
- 告知需要做的准备 (如着装、自备午餐等);
- 希望他参加并尽快给予答复。

参考答案:

I . Phonetics(5 points,one point each)

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

II .Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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

III. Close(30 points)

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

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

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

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

56. G 57. E 58. D 59. A 60. B

VI. Writing(25 points)