



成人高考 考前模拟卷

ADULT THE UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAM

■ 教研组 编

成人高考-专升本《英语》考前模拟卷

第 I 卷（选择题，共 125 分）

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letters 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. chin | B. bite | C. alive | D. side |
| 2. A. gate | B. hate | C. made | D. staff |
| 3. A. either | B. eight | C. neither | D. height |
| 4. A. child | B. character | C. church | D. chicken |
| 5. A. trouble | B. soul | C. double | D. enough |

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 committee is totally opposed _____ any changes being made in the plans.
- A. of
B. on
C. to
D. against
7. Let' s think of a situation _____ this idiom can be used.
- A. where
B. which
C. that
D. what
8. Frankly speaking , I' d rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
- A. didn' t do
B. haven' t done
C. don' t do
D. have done
9. Thoughts are expressed _____ words.

A. by all means

B. by no means

C. by the way

D. by means of

10. Our journey was slow because the train stopped _____ at different villages.

A. suddenly

B. gradually

C. continuously

D. continually

11. My mobile phone isn' t in my bag. Where _____ I have put it?

A. can

B. must

C. should

D. would

12. A thief broke _____ when I was leaving for my office.

A. in

B. up

C. out

D. off

13. He is nervous _____ he moved about the room all the time.

A. such; that

B. that; that

C. so; that

D. so; as

14. Go back to your room and leave me _____

A. alone

B. lonely

C. along

D. Almost

15. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came _____ view.
- A. from
B. in
C. before
D. into
16. We forgot to bring our tickets , but please let us enter , _____?
- A. do you
B. will you
C. can we
D. shall we
17. She was so _____ in her job that she didn' t hear anybody knocking at the door.
- A. attracted
B. absorbed
C. drawn
D. concentrated
18. 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
19. The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.
- A. count on
B. count in
C. count up
D. count out
20. It' s already 5 0' clock now. Don' t you think it' s about time _____?

- A. we are going home
- B. we go home
- C. we went home
- D. we can go home

III. Cloze

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.

Scientists who study the brain have found out a great deal about how we learn. They have 21 that babies learn much more from the sights and sounds around them than we 22 before. You can help your baby by taking advantage of her hunger to learn.

From the 23 beginning, babies try to imitate the 24 they hear us make. They "read" the 25 on our faces and our movements. That is 26 it is so important to talk, sing and smile to your child. Hearing you talk is your baby's first 27 toward becoming a reader, because it 28 her to love language and to learn words.

As your child grows older, 29 talking with her. Ask her about the things she does. Ask about the events and people in the story you 30 together. Let her know you are carefully 31 what she says. By keeping her in 32 and listening, you are 33 encouraging your child to think she speaks. 34 , you are showing that you respect her knowledge and her ability to 35 learning.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. discovered | B. heard | C. watched | D. written |
| 22. A. did | B. hoped | C. studied | D. thought |
| 23. A. very | B. suitable | C. right | D. early |
| 24. A. efforts | B. faces | C. sounds | D. stories |
| 25. A. colors | B. eyes | C. lines | D. looks |
| 26. A. how | B. why | C. when | D. what |
| 27. A. way | B. time | C. step | D. set |
| 28. A. allows | B. helps | C. moves | D. persuades |
| 29. A. continue | B. remember | C. start | D. try |
| 30. A. change | B. read | C. record | D. tell |
| 31. A. accepting | B. enjoying | C. carrying out | D. listening to |
| 32. A. talking | B. singing | C. smiling | D. playing |
| 33. A. then | B. already | C. even | D. also |

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 34. A. However | B. Besides | C. Otherwise | D. Again |
| 35. A. begin | B. depend on | C. keep | D. turn to |

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

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 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 r. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life 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 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.

36. 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

37. 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. mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes

D. your luck

38. 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

39. The author most probably is_____.

A. teacher

B. psychologist

C. philosopher

D. doctor

Passage Two

Tom had once worked in a city office in London, but now he is out of work. He had a large family to support, so he often found himself in difficulty. He often visited Mr. White on Sundays, told him about his troubles, and asked for two or three pounds.

Mr. White, a man with a kind heart, found it difficult to refuse the money, though he himself was poor. Tom had already received more than thirty pounds from Mr. White, but he always seemed to be in need of some more.

One day, after telling Mr. White a long story of his troubles, Tom asked for five pounds.

Mr. White had heard this sort of thing before , but he listened patiently to the end. Then he said , "I understand your difficulties , Tom. I' d like to help you. But I' m not going to give you five pounds this time. I' ll lend you the money , and you can pay me off next time you see me. " Tom took the money , but he never appeared again.

40. Tom was now in difficulties because he _____.

- A. worked in a city office and was poorly paid
- B. was poorly paid and had a large family to support
- C. was poorly paid and always spent money carelessly
- D. was out of work and had a large family to support

41. Altogether Tom received _____from Mr. White.

- A. at least thirty-five pounds
- B. exactly thirty-five pounds
- C. less than thirty pounds
- D. five pounds

42. Every time Tom went to Mr. White , he would _____ •

- A. directly ask for some money
- B. give some reasons before asking for money
- C. give reasons and then borrow five pounds
- D. ask for money before explaining his troubles

43. Mr. White decided to lend , not to give Tom five pounds in order 。 _____

- A. encourage him to come again
- B. get all his money back
- C. get rid of him
- D. thank him for his stories

Passage Three

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 cent, 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.

44. 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.

45. 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

46. In Europe , the umbrella was first used against the rain _____

- A. in China
- B. in ancient Egypt

- C. in Rome
- D. in Greece

47. 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

Passage Four

Mr. Smith was a wealthy industrialist , but he was not satisfied with life. He did not sleep well and his food did not agree with him. This situation lasted for some time. Finally , after several sleepless nights , he decided to consult his doctor. The doctor advised a change of surroundings. "Go abroad , " he said. "But I' m not good at foreign language , " said Mr. Smith. "It doesn' t matter , " said the doctor. "It won' t hurt you to talk a little less. Go on a voyage. Take plenty of exercise. Try to reduce your weight. Avoid rich food. "

Mr. Smith went to Switzerland. He did not know French or German , and had to communicate through gestures. He attended a physical training course. The instructor made him bend his knees , swing his arms , stretch his neck and shake his head rapidly. He had to lie on the ground and raise his right and left legs alternately. After a time his muscles grew hard and firm. He forgot the financial crisis and the importance of raising the level of production. He even began to notice individual trees and individual birds.

Finally he returned home. But unfortunately his improvement was only temporary. Soon he was a normal businessman again , worried about his property , his profits , his savings , his advancement in a technological society , and things in general.

48. Mr. Smith went to see his doctor because he_____

- A. had little to eat
- B. was seriously ill
- C. had to sleep
- D. didn' t feel well
- D. handshakes

49. In the second paragraph , the word "gestures" means _____ .

- A. body movements
- B. simple words
- C. pens or pencils

50. When he traveled abroad , Mr. Smith _____

- B. forgot all about his business
- D. shook his head all the time
- A. learned boxing
- C. raised the level of production

51. In the last paragraph , the word "temporary" means _____

- A. lasting for a short time
- B. not deep
- C unimportant
- D. developing very slowly

Passage Five

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 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,every 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.

52.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

53. 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 0' clock
- D. Mrs. Peters was going to clean the house

54. "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

55. 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

V. Daily Conversation

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. I' ll say I did
- B. Wonderful
- C. Yes , it was
- D. That' s a good idea
- E. You' d better buy some fruit and sandwiches
- F. What kind of fruit do you like
- G. How about 6 0' clock in the morning
- H. I' ll be there

Jane: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?

Michael: 56 _____. But where shall we go?

Jane: What about going to the Western Hill? It' s quite cool there.

Michael: 57 _____. Shall we invite John and his girlfriend to go with us?

Jane: OK. And we can ask them to prepare some drinks.

Michael , What should I do then?

Jane: 58 _____.

Michael 59 ____ ?

Jane: I like oranges , watermelons , grapes , and bananas.

Michael , When shall we start off?

Jane: 60 ____? We can get there in an hour and a half.

Michael: OK. I' ll call John and tell him about our plan.

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题, 共 25 分)

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. 你是刘玲 (Liu Ling) , 写一封给晓东 (Xiao Dong) 的道歉信, 讲明道歉的原因、解决问题的办法, 以弥补因晓东来拜访而自己不在家给他带来的沮丧。

成人高考-专升本《英语》考前模拟卷答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】A
2. 【答案】D
3. 【答案】B
4. 【答案】B
5. 【答案】B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

- 6 【答案】C

【解析】句意:委员会完全反对对计划作任何变动。be opposed to 构成固定搭配,意为“反对”。

- 7 【答案】A

【解析】句意:咱们来想一个能够应用这个成语的语境。where 引导定语从句且在从句中作地点状语,符合题意。

- 8 【答案】A

【解析】句意:坦率地说,我宁愿你现在对此事什么也不做。would rather 引导的从句中应用虚拟语气,且此处表示与现在事实相反的虚拟语气,故用一般过去时。故选 A。

- 9 【答案】D

【解析】考查词汇辨析。句意:思想是通过语言来表达的。by all means 尽一切办法,务必;by no means 并没有;by the way 顺便说一下;by means of 凭借。

- 10 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词辨析。中,that 引导的从句中应使用虚拟语气,即“should+应试指导”句意:我们旅行速度比较慢,因为动词原形其中 should 可省略,故选

- 11 【答案】A

【解析】我的手机不在包里,我可能把它放在哪里了呢?can 表可能性,符合题意 must 与完成式连用,表示推测,不用于疑问句 should would 的完成式不符合句意

- 12 【答案】A

【解析】句意:我正要动身去办公室的时候,一个窃贼突然闯了进来。break in 打断,突然闯入;break 叩打碎,拆散;break out(战争、灾难、瘟疫)突然爆发;break off 折断,中断。

- 13 【答案】C

【解析】非常紧张,以至于他在房间里徘徊不停。so...that 意为“如此……以至于”,so 后接形容词、副词等。而 such...由 at 也意为“如此……以至于但 such 后应接名词。

- 14 【答案】A

【解析】句意:回你的房 司去,让我一人待一会儿。leave sb. alone 表示“别打扰某人,让某人待着叫孤单的,孤独的; along most 几乎。

15 【答案】D

16 【答案】B

【解析】我们忘了带票,让我们进去,好吗? let us 表示“请求反意疑问句是 will You won' t you; let' 表示建议,反意疑问句是 shall we.

17 【答案】B

【解析】句意:她工作如此专心以至于没有听到有人敲门。be absorbed in 为固定搭配,意为 专心致志做某事 A、C、D 三项均与句子构不成搭配。

18 【答案】A

【解析】句意:处理复杂问题的传统方法是将其分解成更容易处理的小问题。approach to 固定搭配。在这里是介词,后面应跟动名词。

19 【答案】A

20 【答案】C

【解析】考查 it is time(that) 从句的用法.句意:现在已经 点钟了,你不认为我们该回家了吗?在这一句型中,从句中的动词需要用过去时,故 C 项正确。

III. Cloze

21 【答案】A

【解析】前一句提到科学家们发现了大量的关于我们如何学习的情况。此句进一步介绍他们发现的婴儿的学习情况,故选 discover 发现。

22 【答案】D

【解析】此句意为:他们发现婴儿从……学到的东西要远远多于我们原来所认为(thought) 。其他三项都不符合句意,故选 D

23 【答案】A

【解析】beginning 强虽调式,意为“从一开始故选

24 【答案】C

【解析】由后面的 hear 可知,婴儿模仿的应该是他们所听到的声音。故选 C

25 【答案】D

【解析】根据上下文可知,这里应该说:婴儿模仿我们发出的声音, ‘读’我们脸 (looks on our faces) ”。

26 【答案】B

【解析】此处应为 why 引出的表语从句。全句意为:那就是为什么跟你的孩子说话、唱歌、微笑是很重要的。故选 B

27 【答案】C

【解析】听你说话是你的孩子成为“读者”的第一步。step 步骤，一步。way 方法；time ;set 装置，均不合句意。故选 C

28 【答案】B

【解析】句意：……因为这帮助（help）她去 喜欢语言，学习单词。allow 允许 ;move 移动感；persuade 劝说，均与句意不符。故选 B

29 【答案】A

【解析】句意为：当你的孩子长大一些了，要继续跟她说话。前文已提到要跟你的孩子说话，所以 continue 继续，符合句意。其他几个动词虽然都可以接动词的-ing 形式，但不符合本句的意思。故选 A

30 【答案】B

【解析】根据上下文，可以判断此处应选 read。……the story you read together 意为“你们一起读的故事中的（事情和人物）”。故选 B

31 【答案】D

【解析】accept 接受 ;enjoy 喜爱不符合句意。listen to what she says 她所说的事，符合题意，故选 D

32 【答案】A

【解析】本段都是在讲述让孩子听他人说话和自己说话，所以 talking 符合句意。

33 【答案】D

【解析】此处意为：通过让孩子不停地说话，聆听他人说话，你也是在鼓励你的孩子在说话时进行思考。

34 【答案】B

【解析】besides 除……之外，还……，符合句子是意。however 尽管如此；otherwise 否则；again 又，均不符合句意。

35 【答案】C

【解析】keep learning 继续学习。begin 开始；depend on 依靠 ;turn to 转向，均不符合句意。 故选 C。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36 【答案】C

【解析】由第二段第二句及第三段首句可知，有时人们所说的话掩饰了其真实含义，而且言不由衷。

37 【答案】B

【解析】本句中的 it 指的就是上句提到的 bit of envy

38 【答案】D

39 【答案】B

【解析】通过了解文章的意思，我们揣摩看出作者分析了交际过程的心理因素，并从心理学角度提出建议，以使人们少犯错误。由此可知，作者可能是个心理学家。

40 【答案】D

【解析】文章第一段前两句指出，汤姆身处困境，因为他失业了，还得养活一大家人。

41 【答案】A

【解析】文章第二段第二句指出，汤姆从怀特先生那儿总共得到 30 多英镑，再加上后来的 5 英镑，至少 35 英镑。

42 【答案】B

【解析】文章第三段第一句指出，一天汤姆的才能缺乏信心。lie in 在于；result in, lead to 又像过去一样讲自己有多么困难，然后又要求得到 5 英镑。由此可知，每次汤姆来要钱都要我些 借口。

43 【答案】C

【解析】文章倒数第二段中，怀特先生对汤姆说，他可以借给汤姆些钱，但是下次来要钱时必须将钱还上。结果是，汤姆再也没有来要钱。ABD 三项都可排除，由此可知，怀特先生这样做是为了摆脱掉汤姆。

44 【答案】C

【解析】文章最后一段指出，18 世纪的雨伞除了重量有所减轻之外，形状的变化并不大。

45 【答案】C

【解析】文章第三段指出，雨伞曾经是荣耀、权威和权势的象征，这在今天看来是很奇怪的。

46 【答案】C

【解析】文章第四段第三句指出，据说，欧洲首先使用雨伞挡雨的是古罗马人。

47 【答案】C

【解析】通观全文，作者讲述了首先使用雨伞的国家和地区，接着讲述了雨伞的用途和形状随时代的变化而变化，因此，选项 C(雨伞的发展)应为文章的中心思想。

48 【答案】D

【解析】文章第一段讲到，史密斯先生睡不封觉，吃不好饭，接着又连续几天失眠，然后才去看一医生。项符合题意，故选 D

49 【答案】A

【解析】文章第二段第二句讲到，史密斯先生不懂法语和德语，必须通过 “gestures” 才能与人交流。由此得知 gestures 的意思应为 body movements

50 【答案】B

【解析】文章第二段讲述了史密斯先生参加了身体锻炼项目，其间他忘掉了企业的所有烦恼 (He forgot the financial crisis and the importance of raising the level of production)

51 【答案】A

【解析】文章最后一段讲到，史密斯先生回家后，又开始为他企业的事务而担忧，所以他在国外身体状况的好转只是 temporary。由此可知 temporary 意思应是 lasting for a short time

52. 【答案】D

【解析】文章第一段第五句指出，Mrs. Peters 省了一些钱，父母在她生日时给了她一笔钱。因此，两项钱加在一起，才能买一台钢琴。

53. 【答案】B

【解析】文章第三段第一句指出，几个月后，商店里说有一个人当天上午十点将来给钢琴调音。只有 B 符合题意。

54. 【答案】B

【解析】根据上下文可知，此句中 “it” 指前一句所做的事情，即 clean everything carefully。

55. 【答案】B

【解析】文中讲到，彼得斯夫人精心打扫房间，是因为当陌生人来访时，如果房间很脏、很乱，她会感到很难堪的。而当钢琴调音师到来时，她才知道这是一位盲人，根本看不到房间是否干净。

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56 【答案】B

57 【答案】D

58 【答案】E

59 【答案】F

60 【答案】G

VI. Writing

61 【参考范文】

Dear Xiao Dong ,

I am very sorry that I was out when you came to see me yesterday afternoon. The fact is that I had an engagement with some friends , and I was ignorant of your visit. Not until nine o' clock in the evening did I come back. You must have been disappointed by my absence.

I hope you will not leave the city this week. I all call you on Friday afternoon at five o'clock. As this is the first time you come to Beijing , I will take you to some places that may interest you.

Please wait for me in your hotel at the appointed time.

Yours truly ,

Liu Ling

成人 高 考

考 前 模 拟 卷