

复习考试内容

一、语音

1. 元音字母在单词中的读音
2. 辅音字母在单词中的读音
3. 常见字母组合的读音

二、词汇

3800 个英语单词的基本用法和相应的常用词组

三、语法

- (一) 词法：名词、冠词、代词、数词、形容词、副词、介词、动词、连词、感叹词
- (二) 句法
 1. 基本句型
 2. 句子按用途分类：陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句
 3. 句子按结构分类：简单句、并列句、复合句
- (三) 构词法：派生法、合成法、转换法

四、阅读

1. 题材：社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政经、文化
2. 体裁：记叙文、说明文、描写文、议论文、应用文

五、写作

能理解所给出的语言情景，能够运用相关的语言知识完成所规定的写作任务

六、题型

1. 语音：5 题，总分 5 分
2. 语法与词汇：15 题，总分 15 分
3. 完形填空：15 题，总分 30 分
4. 阅读理解：20 题，总分 60 分
5. 补全对话：5 题，总分 15 分
6. 短文写作：1 题，总分 25 分

2016 年成人高考专升本英语预测试卷（一）

I . Phonetics

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined 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. revolution | B. question | C. mention | D. position |
| 2.A. world | B. worth | C. worse | D. worn |
| 3.A. wind | B. kind | C. find | D. mind |
| 4.A. relative | B. delay | C. connect | D. chest |
| 5.A. now | B. knowledge | C. bow | D. allow |
| 6.A. said | B. laid | C. gain | D. pain |
| 7.A. leave | B. scream | C. head | D. lead |
| 8.A. popular | B. large | C. remarkable | D. dark |
| 9.A. fault | B. daughter | C. cause | D. laugh |
| 10.A. crew | B. new | C. few | D. dew |

II . Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 40 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.

11. What beautiful weather, _____?
- A. is it B. isn't it C. won't it D. will it
12. The silk feels _____.
A. soft B. softly C. softness D. softly
13. Two nuclear power stations _____ in the past ten years.
A. are built B. have been built C. would be built D. are building
14. They kept on _____ till they got to the foot of the hill.
A. to run B. running C. running D. run
15. The sea is very rough today.
Yes, I've never seen _____ before.
A. such rough sea B. such a rough sea C. so rough sea D. that rough sea
16. _____ as he is, he can't understand the English film.
A. A student of English B. Though a student of English
C. Student of English D. Being a student of English
17. The old in the country _____ taken good care of.
A. have B. has C. is D. are
18. Not a single mistake _____ in the test.
A. he made B. did he make C. he has made D. made he
19. _____ my surprise, I got a high grade in this test.
A. For B. To C. To be D. On

20. You may not go out _____ your work is done.
A. before B. until C. where D. as
21. Would you mind _____ a photo of you?
A. me take B. to take C. my taking D. me to take
22. The lady treats the boy well as if he _____ her own son.
A. is B. was C. were D. would be
23. _____ round the city, we were impressed by the city's new look.
A. Taken B. Taking C. To be taken D. Being taken
24. He had a pain _____ his back.
A. on B. with C. in D. onto
25. The city _____ I was born is on the new railway line.
A. which B. that C. on which D. where
26. I had _____ that I would always remember it.
A. so a good experience B. such a good experience
C. so good an experience D. such good an experience
27. _____ give us help is welcome.
A. Who ever B. Whoever C. No matter who D. Those who
28. After running for nearly half an hour, I was _____.
A. out of place B. out of control C. out of breath D. out of practice
29. The town is about _____ ride from here. You ought to start right away.
A. two hour B. two hour's C. two hours' D. two-hours
30. You had better _____ a jacket, because it is cold outside.
A. take on B. to take on C. put on D. to put on
31. If you will do that, please take me into _____.
A. think B. thinking C. thought D. account
32. My pen has _____ ink.
A. run out of B. a few C. run away D. no little
33. There are, of course, bad teachers as well as _____.
A. good one B. some good C. good ones D. those good
34. "_____ haste, the less speed" is good advice he often gives us.
A. More B. The more C. The morer D. Morer
35. You do look _____. You are not at all like a person who has been ill in bed for years.
A. good B. well C. sad D. disappointed
36. Since the road is wet this morning, last night _____.
A. it must be raining B. it must rain
C. it must have rained D. it must have been rained
37. I _____ here two years ago.
A. moved to B. have moved C. have moved to D. moved
38. He is _____ strong a man _____ he can lift ten stones like this one.
A. such...so B. so...that C. such a ...that D. so a ...for
39. It _____ they who lent me the television.
A. was B. is C. were D. are
40. A famous Canadian doctor expressed the value of hobbies by saying, "_____ man is really happy without a hobby."

- A. Not B. Without C. No D. None
41. ---- Hello, may I speak to Dr. Bush?
---- _____.
- A. Yes, I'm Bush B. Yes, it's me C. Here is Bush D. Speaking
42. Many things _____ impossible in the past are common today.
- A. to consider B. being considered C. considering D. considered
43. My parents wanted _____ me.
- A. make a scientist B. to make a scientist
C. make a scientist of D. to make a scientist of
44. He has a bad habit of _____ others when they are speaking.
- A. involving B. investigating C. interfering D. interrupting
45. I like that new watch very much, but I can't _____ it.
- A. cost B. offer C. pay D. spend
46. Tom arrived at the office and discovered that he had _____ his door key.
- A. lent B. borrowed C. lost D. no
47. The beautiful scene left a deep _____ on the foreign visitors.
- A. thought B. idea C. thinking D. impression
48. The room is a little small; _____ it is so hot.
- A. in addition B. in addition to C. additional D. adding
49. I wish I _____ her address yesterday.
- A. know B. had known C. would known D. knew
50. The four travelers _____ I shared the room were pleasant people.
- A. who B. whom C. from whom D. with whom

III. Cloze

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

Passage 1

Robert Edwards was blinded in a traffic accident. He was also a little deaf 51 old age. Last week, he was taking a walk near his home when a thunderstorm came. He hid 52 the storm under a big tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked 53 the ground and woke up some 20 minutes 54, lying face down in water in water below a tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke; his legs felt 55 and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he 56 her for the first time in nine years. Doctors 57 that he had regained his sight and hearing obviously from the flash of lightning, but they were unable to explain that. The only 58 explanation offered by one doctor was that, 59 Edwards lost his sight as a result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by 60 trauma.

51. A. because B. because of C. as D. since
52. A. from B. away C. against D. contrary
53. A. at B. in C. to D. on
54. A. late B. soon C. later D. after

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 55.A. dying | B. dead | C. die | D. being died |
| 56.A. saw | B. watched | C. noticed | D. examined |
| 57.A. say | B. thought over | C. made sure | D. agreed to |
| 58.A. possibly | B. possible | C. probably | D. mainly |
| 59.A. although | B. because of | C. even though | D. since |
| 60.A. others | B. other | C. another | D. one other |

Passage 2

I went there in 1948, no local planes in those days, so I made the trip by bus. It was a thousand kilometres long and it took twenty hours. I sat by a fellow about my own age, 24. He said his name was Karl Packer, but he told me 61 anything else. He disappointed me because he had so little to say. No opinions, no memories, no tales to 62. Had his home, his life, the war and so on 63 no mark at all on him? It was very puzzling. I was glad when the pillows were 64, and I could politely try to sleep. I 65 I would never meet him again. The next time I went to Fairbum was in 1974. By air, of course. The president was going to “open” the new town, 66 had taken twenty-six years to be built. I sat next to a man of about fifty, whose face was a book. I guess he had something 67 to tell me.

The face was rough, brown and lined. There were 68 of worry and of fear perhaps, two old scars. But 69 them, and stronger, I saw success and power. I guessed he was the boss of 70. Perhaps he hadn’t expected it big or hadn’t wanted it.

He had done it well, no doubt. The thing had clearly 71 him the power of decision, 72. We started to talk... The next two hours were for me the most interesting and exciting that I remembered. I did not give a quarter as good as I got. He kept me 73, open mouthed with wonder. Our plane landed at Fairbum. I 74 his hand and thanked him for making the journey so pleasant. I told him my name. “The 75 was mine,” he said, “I was Chief Engineer here at Fairbum until last year. I built the new town. Karl Parcker is the name. Haven’t we met before somewhere?

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 61. A. hardly | B. almost | C. nearly | D. mostly |
| 62. A. say | B. speak | C. tell | D. talk |
| 63. A. kept | B. stayed | C. remained | D. left |
| 64. A. set out | B. given up | C. given out | D. sent off |
| 65. A. hoped | B. considered | C. imagined | D. dreamed |
| 66. A. it | B. that | C. which | D. this |
| 67. A. good | B. bad | C. wrong | D. old |
| 68. A. lots | B. stories | C. lines | D. places |
| 69. A. on | B. above | C. over | D. in |
| 70. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 71. A. taught | B. offered | C. gave | D. showed |
| 72. A. command | B. obey | C. conclusion | D. invention |
| 73. A. still | B. busy | C. quiet | D. calm |
| 74. A. snatched | B. shook | C. siezed | D. caught |
| 75. A. thank | B. happiness | C. excitement | D. pleasure |

IV. Reading Comprehension

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

Researchers have found that REM (rapid eye movement) sleep is important to human beings. This type of sleep generally occurs four or five times during one night of sleep lasting five minutes to forty minutes for each occurrence. The deeper a person's sleep becomes, the longer the periods of rapid eye movement.

There are physical changes in the body to show that a person has changed from NREM (non-rapid eye movement) to REM sleep. Breathing becomes faster, the heart rate increases, and, as the name implies, the eyes begin to move quickly.

Accompanying these physical changes in the body is a very important characteristic of REM sleep. It is during REM sleep that a person dreams.

76. According to the passage, how often does REM sleep occur in one night?

- A. Once B. Twice C. Four or five times D. Forty times

77. The word "deeper" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. heavier. B. louder. C. stronger. D. happier.

78. Which of the following shows that a person is NOT dreaming in his sleep?

- A. His eyes begin to move. B. His breathing becomes faster.
C. His heart rate increases. D. His eyes stop moving.

79. The subject of this passage is _____.

- A. why people sleep B. the human need for REM sleep
C. the characteristic of REM sleep D. physical changes in the human body

80. Which of the following is the best title of the article?

- A. REM Sleep B. Two Types of Sleep
C. Sleepers D. What Happens to Sleepers

Passage Two

The Mother Goose Stories, so well known to children all over the world, are commonly said to have been written by a little old woman for her grandchildren. According to some people, she lived in Boston, and her real name was Elizabeth Vergoose. Her son-in-law, a printer named Thomas Fleet, was supposed to have published the famous stories and poems for small children in 1719. However, no copy of this book has ever been found, and most scholars doubt the truth of this story—and doubt, moreover, that Mother Goose was ever a real person. They point out that the name is a direct translation of the French "Mère l'Oye." In 1697 the Frenchman Charles Perrault published the first book in which this name was used. The collection contains eight tales, including "Sleeping Beauty," "Cinderella," and "Puss in Boots." But Perrault did not originate these stories; they were already quite popular in his day, and he only collected them.

81. What is supposed to have happened in 1719?

- A. Elizabeth Vergoose wrote the first Mother Goose Stories.
B. Thomas Fleet published the Mother Goose Stories.
C. The Mother Goose Stories were translated into French.
D. Charles Perrault published the first Mother Goose Stories.

82. Most scholars consider Mother Goose to be _____.

- A. a real person
 - B. a book written by a little old woman
 - C. a collection by Elizabeth Vergoose
 - D. a translation from French
83. When Perrault published the first book in 1679, _____.
- A. no story of the book had been known to people
 - B. some stories of the book were already well known
 - C. few people were interested in the stories of the book
 - D. stories like "Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella" became popular
84. The name used in the first book published in 1679 is supposed to have been _____.
- A. Mother Goose
 - B. Mere I' Oye
 - C. Elizabeth Vergoose
 - D. Charles Perrault
85. On the basis of this passage, what may be concluded about the real origin of stories "Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella"?
- A. They were invented by Elizabeth Vergoose.
 - B. They were invented by Thomas Fleet.
 - C. They were invented by Charles Perrault.
 - D. Their writers are unknown.

Passage Three

Banks are not ordinarily prepared to pay out all accounts; they rely on depositors (储户) not to demand payment all at the same time. If depositors should come to fear that a bank is not safe, that it cannot pay off all its depositors, then that fear might cause all the depositors to appear on the same day. If they did, the bank could not pay all accounts. However, if they did not all appear at once, then there would always be enough money to pay those who wanted their money when they wanted it. Mrs. Elsie Vaught has told us of a terrifying bank run that she experienced. One day in December of 1925 several banks failed to open in a city where Mrs. Vaught lived. The other banks expected a run the next day, and so the officers of the bank in which Mrs. Vaught worked as a teller had enough money on hand to pay off their depositors. The officers simply told the tellers to pay on demand. The next morning a crowd gathered in the bank and on the sidewalk outside. The length of the line made many think that the bank could not possibly pay off everyone. People began to push and then to fight for places near the tellers' windows. The power of the panic atmosphere was such that two tellers, though they knew that the bank was quite all right and could pay all depositors, drew their own money from the bank. Mrs. Vaught says that she had difficulty keeping herself from doing the same.

86. A bank run happens when _____.
- A. a bank is closed for one or more days
 - B. too many depositors try to draw out their money at one time
 - C. there is not enough money to pay all its depositors at one time
 - D. tellers of a bank take their own money from the bank
87. The tellers in Mrs. Vaught's bank were told to _____.
- A. explain why they could not pay out all accounts
 - B. pay out accounts as requested
 - C. make the depositors believe that the bank was stand
 - D. pay out money as slowly as possible
88. The main cause of a bank run is _____.
- A. loss of confidence
 - B. lack of money
 - C. crowds of people
 - D. inexperienced tellers

89. Which of the following did Mrs. Vaught say?
- A. She knew that the bank was not sound.
 - B. She feared that too many depositors drawing their money would close the bank.
 - C. She was not able to draw out her money.
 - D. She was tempted to draw out her money.
90. According to the passage, the actions of the depositors of Mrs. Vaught's bank were affected mainly by the _____.
- A. ease with which they could get their money
 - B. confidence that Mrs. Vaught showed
 - C. failure of several other banks to open
 - D. confidence shown by other depositors of the bank

Passage Four

One of the greatest problems for those settlers in Nebraska in the last quarter of the previous century was fuel. Little of the state was forested when the first settlers arrived and it is probable that by 1880, only about one-third of the originally forested area remained, down to a mere 1 percent of the state's 77,000 square miles. With wood and coal out of the question, and with fuel needed year-round for cooking, and during the harsh winter months for heating, some solution had to be found.

Somewhat improbably, the buffalo provided the answer. Buffalo chips (干粪块) were found to burn evenly, hotly, and cleanly, with little smoke and interestingly, no odor. Soon, collecting them became a way of life for the settlers' children who would pick them up on their way to and from school, or take part in competitions designed to counteract their natural reluctance. Even a young man, seeking to impress the girl he wanted to marry, would arrive with a large bag of chips rather than with a box of candy or a bunch of flowers.

91. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The solution to the Nebraska settlers' fuel problem.
 - B. Life in Nebraska in the late nineteenth century.
 - C. The importance of the American buffalo.
 - D. Deforestation in Nebraska in the late nineteenth century.
92. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Nebraska was not a densely-forested state even before the settlers arrived.
 - B. The children enjoyed collecting the buffalo chips.
 - C. The children spent a lot of time collecting the chips.
 - D. Buffalo chips were satisfactory as a fuel.
93. The passage implies that buffalo chips were needed _____.
- A. in greater amounts in summer
 - B. in greater amounts in winter
 - C. only in summer
 - D. only in winter
94. Which of the following does the author not express surprise at?
- A. The children needed competitions to them.
 - B. The buffalo chips gave off no smell.
 - C. Buffalo chips were the answer to the settlers' fuel problem.
 - D. Young men took bags of buffalo chips to their girl friends.
95. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Early Settlers
- B. One Use of the Buffalo Chips
- C. Nebraska's Problems
- D. How Young Men Express Their Love for Girls

Passage Five

Japan's post-World War II value system of diligence, cooperation, and hard work is changing. Recent surveys show that Japanese youth have become a "Me Generation" that rejects traditional values.

"Around 1990 many Japanese, especially young people, abandoned the values of economic success and began searching for new sets of values to bring them happiness," writes sociologist Yasuhiro Yoshizaki. Japanese youth are placing more importance on the individual's pursuit of happiness and less on the values of work, family, and society.

Japanese students seem to be losing patience with work, unlike their counterparts in the United States and Korea. In a 2003 survey of college students in the three countries, only 10% of the Japanese regarded work as a primary value, compared with 47% of Korean students and 27% American students. A greater proportion of Japanese aged 18 to 24 also preferred easy jobs without heavy responsibility.

Concern for family values is waning among younger as they pursue an inner world of private satisfaction. It appears that many younger-generation Japanese are losing both respect for their parents and a sense of responsibility to the family. Author Yoshizaki attributes the change to Japanese parents' over indulgence (溺爱) of their children, material affluence, and growing concern for private matters.

Diminishing social responsibility, according to Yoshizaki, is tied to the growing interest in pleasure and personal satisfaction. A study comparing society-conscious youth from 1987 to 2000 found that the Japanese had slipped far behind American and Australian students. Yoshizaki concludes that the entire value system of Japanese youth is undergoing major transformation, but the younger generation has not yet found a new organized value system to replace the old.

96. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A. A "Me Generation"
- B. A Shift to Individualism of Japanese Youth
- C. The Comparison between Japanese Youth and American Youth
- D. The Result of a Survey Made by Yoshizaki

97. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The Japanese new generation find more ways to satisfy themselves.
- B. Japanese new generation has become less competitive than American ones.
- C. Generally speaking, the generation in the 1960s was more diligent, hard-working and cooperative than the one in the 1990s.
- D. In Japan, a new value system has been rooted in the nation.

98. The underlined word "waning" in Paragraph 4 can be replaced by ____.

- A. improving
- B. lost
- C. decreasing
- D. strengthening

99. According to Yoshizaki, what may cause the change of the Japanese youth in a degree?

- A. Social responsibility.
- B. The pressure of study.

C. Foreign culture.

D. Their parents' over-indulgence.

V. Daily Conversation

根据中文提示，将对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方，用陈述句；打问号的地方，用疑问句。

Dialogue 1

提示：Joe 和 Henry 谈起报上的一篇文章，Henry 问什么报，什么文章。他没有读这篇文章，但表示下午要读，然后告别。

J: Hi, have you read today's newspaper?

H: _____?

J: The People's Daily.

H: _____. But I only looked through it while having lunch.

J: Did you notice an interesting article?

H: _____?

J: About air pollution.

H: _____. On which page?

J: On page 5. At the bottom.

H: Good. I'll read it this afternoon.

J: Don't forget to tell me what you think after reading it.

H: Sure. _____.

Dialogue 2

提示：Charles 一周前开始背疼，他今天早上去看医生。医生检查后告诉他卧床休息两天，就会感觉好一些。他问医生是否要吃点药，医生给他一些药，告诉他一天吃三次，每次吃一片。

D: _____. Come in and sit down.

C: Hello, doctor.

D: _____?

C: I've got a backache.

D: Do you often have a backache?

C: No, I don't. I've never had a bad one before.

D: When did it start?

C: _____.

(The doctor examines Charles carefully.)

D: Well, go home and _____, then you'll feel better.

C: Can you give me some medicine? It's very painful.

D: Yes, I'll give you some pills. _____, and come back in two days if you don't feel any better.

VI. Writing

1. Directions: For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a letter of about 80 words

according to the following situation.

你叫李平，是英语系学生会主席。写一封信给王教授，请他做一个有关中国历史的报告。注意信中要包括目的、时间、日期和地点。

2. Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a composition of about 100-120 words according to the following topics.

你 (Li Yuan) 的美国朋友 Harry 最近的 e-mail 中提到要带他的父母来华旅游，他们计划去黄山。给他回一封 e-mail，内容包括：

- (1) 欢迎他的父母来中国；
- (2) 建议可行路线及交通方式；
- (3) 提醒一些必要的旅行准备（如衣服、药品……）；
- (4) 推荐 1 至 2 处其他景点。