

## 2021 年成人高考专升本英语模拟试题及答案 (一)

### I. Phonetics (10 Points)

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. captain B. various C. Atlantic D. metallic
2. A. beach B. beat C. beast D. great
3. A. heat B. health C. already D. pleasant
4. A. waste B. paste C. voyage D. snake
5. A. fortune B. public C. Russia D. suffer
6. A. familiar B. family C. blanket D. factory
7. A. thrown B. follow C. brown D. shown
8. A. nineteenth B. ninth C. southern D. fifth
9. A. pull B. pollute C. true D. truth
10. A. correct B. discover C. comfort D. come

(50 points)

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. The old man found \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.  
A. lying dead B. lying death C. laying dead D. laying death
12. Grandma has no water, please \_\_\_\_\_ some for her.  
A. take B. carry C. fetch D. bring
13. The shoes he wore made his \_\_\_\_\_ look funny.  
A. feet B. foots C. hand D. foot
14. This restaurant always \_\_\_\_\_ delicious dishes.  
A. gives B. offers C. have D. serves
15. There is \_\_\_\_\_ sugar. You needn' t go to buy any.  
A. plenty of B. a large number of C. a great many D. plenty
16. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ sat down when the telephone rang.  
A. did I B. had I C. I D. have I
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ candle is still \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lit...burned B. lighted...burning C. lit...burning D. lighted...burned
18. \_\_\_\_\_ come into leaf or bloom is obviously a sign of spring.  
A. Trees B. The trees C. That trees D. What trees

19. \_\_\_\_\_ in the open air, wet clothes can get dry easily.

A. Hang B. Hanged C. Hung D. To hang

20. He doesn' t spend much time \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

A. in B. with C. on D. for

21.-What do you think of it?

-It just happened \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected.

A. that B. which C. it D. as

22. Jane, what do you think of Mr. Green?

As \_\_\_\_\_ teacher, he ought to set \_\_\_\_\_ good example to the pupils.

A. the...a B. a...a C. a...the D. / ...the

23. They found a \_\_\_\_\_ old woman \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground when the door was broken open.

A. dying...lying B. dead...lied C. death...laying D. died...lain

24. \_\_\_\_\_, the children went to the park.

A. It was a fine day B. Being a fine day

C. It being a fine day D. Because the fine day

25. \_\_\_\_\_ in the strange city, poor Bill fell to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Lost...crying B. Lost...cry

C. Having been lost...crying D. To lese...cry

26. Don' t get off the bus until it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has stopped B. stopped C. will stop D. shall stop

27. I took \_\_\_\_\_ tea than you.

A. less B. few C. fewer D. little

28. The squirrel was lucky that it just missed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. catching B. to be caught C. being caught D. to catch

29. I must be off now. It' s time I \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

A. go B. went C. will go D. am going

30. To serve the people means giving as \_\_\_\_\_ and ask for as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.

A. much...little B. much...few C. many...a little D. more...less

31. What we are doing \_\_\_\_\_ good to the people.

A. are B. have been C. is D. be

32. John is \_\_\_\_\_ of the two students.

A. cleverer B. the clever C. the cleverer D. the cleverest

33. He used to be a heavy smoker, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. used he B. didn' t he C. doesn' t he D. wouldn' t he

34. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_, he ran all the way home.

A. walk B. walked C. walking D. to walk

35. Get to the top of hill, \_\_\_\_\_ you can see the whole city.

A. or B. but C. and D. so

36. What you said sounds right. I' m considering \_\_\_\_\_ this job.

A. accepting B. accept C. to accept D. will accept

37. \_\_\_\_\_ I came into the office, the teachers were having a meeting.

A. While B. When C. Once D. Since

38. Half of those books \_\_\_\_\_ best-sellers.

A. is B. are C. am D. was

39. \_\_\_\_\_ Chicago is a beautiful city today, but \_\_\_\_\_ Chicago of the 1920s was a very dirty place.

A. The...the B. /.../ C. A...the D. /...the

40. \_\_\_\_\_ he is, Tom knows a lot of things.

A. Child as B. Clever as C. Fool although D. A boy as

41. Is that the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you are in favor of the proposal?

A. what B. of which C. why D. for

42. The train will \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing at about half past seven.

A. arrive B. get C. reach D. reach to

43. Nearly everybody \_\_\_\_\_ colds in winter.

A. suffer from B. suffers in C. suffers from D. suffer for

44. \_\_\_\_\_ that your son is well again, you no longer have anything to worry about.

A. When B. After C. Before D. Now

45. We never dared to ask him a question, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. did we B. didn' t we C. dared we D. daredn' t we

46. You seldom have to do the cooking, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. have you B. haven' t you C. do you D. don' t you

47. \_\_\_\_\_ no exercise-book, he had to write on a piece of paper.

A. There was B. There is C. There being D. There having

48. -Where \_\_\_\_\_ the camera? I can' t see it anywhere.

-I \_\_\_\_\_ it right here. But now it' s gone.

A. did you put...put B. have you put...have put

C. had you put...was putting D. had you put...have put

49. In another year or so, you \_\_\_\_\_ all about it.

A. would forget B. forget C. have forgotten D. will have forgotten

50. -If that' s not yours, \_\_\_\_\_?

-Probably John' s.

A. whose else can it be B. whose else' s can it be

C. who' s else can it be D. who else can it be

### III. Cloze (10 points)

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.

This is an old story. People tell it to children all over the world. Cinderella' s father and mother \_51\_. She lived with her aunt. Her aunt had two daughters. All of them Cinderella because she was beautiful. They made her \_52\_ in the house all day long.

One day, the Prince was \_53\_. The king asked all the ladies in the land to come to a great dance. \_54\_ the dance the Prince would choose his wife.

When Cinderella heard about the dance, she wanted to go. Her aunt and the ugly sisters laughed and said, "You can' t go." Then they went off to the dance. Poor Cinderella sat by the fire \_55\_.

\_56\_ she heard a gentle voice saying, "Don' t cry, Cinderella, you shall go to the dance. I will help you." Cinderella \_57\_ and saw a little old lady. She waved her stick at Cinderella. Suddenly she was wearing a wonderful dress. "Now go to the dance." said the little lady.

Cinderella enjoyed the dance very much. The Prince danced with her \_58\_. Suddenly the clock began to strike twelve. She hurried back home. She lost one of her glass shoes \_59\_. The

next day, the Prince sent men to all parts of the country with the glass shoe.

“If anyone can wear this small shoe,” he said, “She must be the beautiful lady, and I will marry her.”

When the men brought the shoe to the ugly sisters, they both pretended 60 the shoe, but their feet were big and the shoe was small. The man laughed. “Let Cinderella try.” Said one of the men. Cinderella put the shoe on easily. Then the Prince married her, and they lived happily ever after.

51. A. both were dead B. were both death C. were both died  
D. were both dead

52. A. to do all the work B. did all the work C. do all  
the work D. doing all the work

53. A. old enough to be married with B. old enough to  
marry

C. old enough to marry with D. old enough to be married

54. A. During the night of B. At the night of C. One the  
night of D. In the night of

55. A. to cry B. crying C. to be crying D. to be cried

56. A. Sudden B. All on sudden C. On sudden D. All of a  
sudden

57. A. looked up B. looked at C. looked for D. looked down

58. A. at that time B. at times C. all the time D. at one  
time



59. A. on the steps B. within the steps C. in the steps D. under the steps

60. A. to put on B. putting on C. to wear D. to have on

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

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

What's the best way to protect a tender, green seedling from the hungry stomach of deer? Give the seedling bad breath!

The same chemical that gives people bad breath after they have eaten garlic can save small trees from being eaten by animals.

A kind of chemical selenium(硒), which is also found in garlic, is planted in the soil near a young tree. The tree's roots absorb the selenium which is then carried to the leaves.

From there the selenium is used to form a chemical called dimethyl selenide (乙烷硒化物)—the same chemical made in the human mouth after eating garlic. As deer wander around looking for food, they smell the seedlings' leaves and leave the plants alone.

The selenium is important. Why? Because each year deer eat millions of dollars' worth of trees farm seedlings.

So far, selenium has been tested only on Douglas fir (枞树) seedlings, but researchers think they could protect fruit trees and garden plants, too.

61. When people eat garlic, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they send out a horrible smell B. they are out of breath

C. they will feel sick D. it is hard for them to breathe

62. According to this passage the bad smell given off from those leaves is that of \_\_\_\_\_.

the young trees absorb garlic

the roots of the young trees smell like garlic

the young trees aren't fit for the deer to eat

the leaves of the young trees smell like garlic

64. Up till the time the news was announced, this kind of chemical was used \_\_\_\_\_.

A. all over the world B. all over the United States

C. on fruit trees and garden trees D. on Douglas fir young trees

65. The best title of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Hungry Deer and Young Trees B. Why Don't Deer Eat Young Fruit Trees

C. Plants Saved by "Bad Breath" D. How to Protect Young Trees

## Passage Two

Hair loss is one of those things we still do not understand. Science has, of course, shown that men are more likely than women to suffer major hair loss. Some kinds of hair loss are temporary (暂时的), an effect of illness. In those cases we can expect the hair to grow back.

It all depends on whether the hair root is alive. If it is not, hair loss is permanent and nothing will help.

Some daily loss of hair is a normal, healthy sign. Most people lose between 40 to 50 scalp hairs each day.

Each of these scalp hairs grows for from two to six years and then rests. About three months later it is pushed out by a new hair growing from the same root.

This is not something that should cause great concern.

Something else we know is that normal hair loss is seasonal, with the most hair loss occurring in the fall. Everyone experiences a normal cycle of loss and growth.

The problem of hair loss results when loss is greater than growth.

The main cause of hair loss in men seems to be accumulation (积累) of a hormone (荷尔蒙) in the body. When that hormone reaches a certain level, the hair growing period is shortened and hair loss is the result. This is no cure for most cases of hair loss. This, however, is not the end of the world.

66. According to science, \_\_\_\_\_.

hair loss is a normal, healthy sign

man should pay special attention to hair loss

it's likely that men have more problems of hair loss

men lose more hair than women do

67. The writer thinks \_\_\_\_\_.

illness causes hair loss

human beings have no way to cure hair loss

hair loss happening in the fall is an effect of illness

hair loss is permanent

68. We now know that the most hair loss happening in the autumn is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. permanent B. healthy sign C. seasonal D. nothing serious

69. The sentence "This, however, is not the end of the world" means \_\_\_\_\_.

man is sure to find the best way of curing his hair loss in the future

the writer believes the earth exists for ever

we can't destroy the world by any means

the last day will never come to our people

70. The best title for the passage may be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Loss or Growth B. Hair Loss C. Healthy Sign D. Change with Seasons

### Passage Three

On the morning of November 18, 1755, an earthquake shook Boston, Massachusetts. John Winthrop, a professor at Harvard College, felt the quake and awoke. "I rose," Winthrop wrote, "and lighting a candle, looked on my watch, and found it was 15 minutes after four." John Winthrop went downstairs to the grandfather clock. It had stopped four minutes before, at 4: 11. Except for stopping the clock, the quake had only thrown a key from the mantel (壁炉台) to the floor.

The clock had stopped because Winthrop had put some long glass tubes he was using for an experiment into the case for care. The quake had knocked the tubes over and blocked the pendulum (钟摆). Winthrop, therefore, had the exact time that the earthquake had hit Boston. He looked at the key on the floor. The quake had thrown it forward in the direction of the quake's motion (运动) by a shock coming from the northwest, perhaps in Canada.

71. The text proves that \_\_\_\_\_.

the power of nature is terrible

earthquakes happen most often during nighttime hours

the direction of an earthquake can be discovered

universities study the cause of earthquakes

72. The text suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Boston was badly destroyed B. earthquakes are common in Boston

C. John Winthrop had difficulty sleeping D. John Winthrop was a scientist

73. Which of the following is true?\_\_\_\_\_.

Some tubes were broken into pieces and stopped the old clock

The professor lit a candle because of power failure

Boston is in the southeast of Canada

The shocks were slight in one way

74. The earthquake happened \_\_\_\_\_.

A. several minutes before the professor awoke B. and the professor awoke at 4: 15

C. in the centre of Boston D. when John Winthrop felt it

75. Choose the right order according to the text.

a. The bed was shaking and John Winthrop awoke.

b. John Winthrop looked attentively at this watch.

c. John Winthrop got up to light a candle.

d. The earthquake happened in Boston in 1755.

e. John Winthrop knew the quake' s direction.

f. John Winthrop knew the exact quake' s time.

g. John Winthrop looked at the key on the floor.

A. g, d, e, a, c, b, f B. d, a, c, b, f, g, e C. a, e, d, c, b, f, g D. e, d, g, b, c, a, f

## Passage Four

Oceanography has been defined as “The application of all sciences to the study of the sea” .

Before the nineteenth century scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that the question “What is at the bottom of the oceans?” had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineer had to know the depth profile (起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings (测水深) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to

be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific expedition (考察), which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

76. The proposal to lay a telegraph cable from Europe to America made oceanographic studies take on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an academic aspect B. a military aspect
- C. a business aspect D. an international aspect

77. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.

- A. the American Navy B. some early intercontinental travelers
- C. those who earned a living from the sea
- D. the company which proposed to lay an undersea cable

78. The aim of the voyages Maury was responsible for in the 1840s was \_\_\_\_\_.

- to make some sounding experiments in the oceans
- to collect samples of sea plants and animals
- to estimate the length of cable that was needed



to measure the depths of the two oceans

79. “Defied” in the 5th paragraph probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. doubted B. gave proof to C. challenged D. agreed to

80. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the beginnings of oceanography B. the laying of the first undersea cable

C. the investigation of ocean depths D. the early intercontinental communications

V. Writing (20 points)

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a letter of about 80 words according to the following situation.

你是 Helen, 要写一封信给 Julie, 对她和她的丈夫昨日请你和你丈夫吃饭表示感谢, 表示要回请他们, 以答谢他们的盛情款待。

参考答案

I. Phonetics

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. C

8. C 9. B 10. A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

11. A 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. A 16. B 17. B

18. C 19. C 20. C 21. D 22. B 23. A 24. C

25. A 26. A 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. A 31. C 32. C 33. B 34. A 35. C  
36. A 37. B 38. B

39. D 40. A 41. C 42. C 43. C 44. D 45. A

46. C 47. C 48. A 49. D 50. A

### III. Cloze

51. D 52. C 53. B 54. C 55. B 56. D 57. A

58. C 59. A 60. A

### IV. Reading Comprehension

61. A 62. B 63. D 64. D 65. C 66. C 67. B

68. C 69. A 70. B 71. C 72. D 73. D 74. A

75. B 76. C 77. D 78. D 79. C 80. A

### V. Writing

Dear Julie:

Thank you very much for the dinner that you invited my husband and I to yesterday. The food not only looked and smelled fabulous but tasted great, and my husband and I enjoyed it very much. Therefore, we would like to invite you to dinner at 7 p • m. this Friday at the Northwest Chinese restaurant to return your kindness and hospitality.

Please do come.

Yours,

Helen