

# 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(一)

(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. go                      B. orange                      C. gentle                      D. biology
2. A. duck                      B. luck                      C. busy                      D. such
3. A. both                      B. note                      C. hot                      D. wrote
4. A. oot                      B. troop                      C. pool                      D. cook
5. A. which                      B. hour                      C. how                      D. honest

得分	评卷人	复查人

#### 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. He \_\_\_\_\_ me by two games to one.  
A. beat                      B. conquered                      C. gained                      D. won
7. The professor built a lab \_\_\_\_\_ when he was forty.  
A. for his own himself                      B. of him own  
C. for his own                      D. of his own
8. I went to the United States \_\_\_\_\_ way of Japan.  
A. by                      B. on                      C. in                      D. to
9. After dinner the minister made a short \_\_\_\_\_ to the guests.

- A. delivery                      B. speech                      C. pronunciation                      D. conversation
10. Our monitor suggested that the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ until next Saturday afternoon.  
A. can put off                      B. must put off                      C. be put off                      D. should put off
11. Most Chinese like to drink tea, but some prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. with                      D. against
12. If I had a bike, I \_\_\_\_\_ it to you yesterday.  
A. would have lent                      B. would lend                      C. could lend                      D. lent
13. The river became a \_\_\_\_\_ river because of much rubbish.  
A. pollute                      B. polluted                      C. polluting                      D. having polluted
14. When \_\_\_\_\_, metal will expand.  
A. heating                      B. being heated                      C. heated                      D. is heated
15. The doctors are trying their best to save the \_\_\_\_\_ boy.  
A. dead                      B. death                      C. died                      D. dying
16. She is more beautiful than \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.  
A. any girl                      B. any other girl                      C. any of the other girl                      D. the other girl
17. The president \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Baker medical adviser.  
A. promised                      B. praised                      C. imagined                      D. appointed
18. Do you think Janet enjoys \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. to play piano                      B. playing the piano  
C. to play the piano                      D. playing with the piano
19. The willow trees on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the river have put forth new leaves.  
A. beach                      B. bank                      C. coast                      D. shore
20. The letters PTO \_\_\_\_\_ parent-teacher organization.  
A. call for                      B. head for                      C. stand for                      D. care for

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.

It was an early morning in summer. In the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their jobs. This was the beginning of another 21 day in New York City. 22 this day was to be different.

Waiting above the crowded streets, on top of a 23 110 stories high, was Philippe Petit. This daring Frenchman was about to walk on a tightrope (绷索) between the two towers of the World Trade Center.

Philippe took his first 24 with great care. The wire held. Now he was 25 he could do it. With only a balancing pole, Philippe walked his way across, a 26 of 131 feet.

Soon the rush-hour 27 began to notice. What a wonder! There, 1350 feet above

the street , a 28 figure was walking on air.

Philippe made seven 29 , back and forth. He wasn't satisfied with just 30 . At times, he would turn, sit down, and 31 go on his knees. Once, he had the astonishing 32 to lie down on the thin thread. And thousands of 33 watchers stared with their hearts beating fast.

After the forty-five-minute 34 , Philippe was taken to the police station. He was asked 35 he did it. Philippe shrugged(耸肩) and said, "When I see two tall buildings, I walk".

- |                    |              |               |              |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. working     | B. hot       | C. same       | D. ordinary  |
| 22. A. And         | B. So        | C. But        | D. Thus      |
| 23. A. roof        | B. position  | C. wall       | D. building  |
| 24. A. act         | B. landing   | C. step       | D. trip      |
| 25. A. sure        | B. uncertain | C. glad       | D. nervous   |
| 26. A. distance    | B. height    | C. space      | D. rope      |
| 27. A. streets     | B. crowds    | C. passengers | D. city      |
| 28. A. great       | B. strange   | C. public     | D. tiny      |
| 29. A. experiments | B. circles   | C. trips      | D. movements |
| 30. A. walking     | B. staying   | C. acting     | D. showing   |
| 31. A. almost      | B. even      | C. often      | D. rather    |
| 32. A. spirit      | B. result    | C. strength   | D. courage   |
| 33. A. patient     | B. terrified | C. pleased    | D. enjoyable |
| 34. A. show        | B. trick     | C. try        | D. program   |
| 35. A. how         | B. why       | C. whether    | D. when      |

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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

A lawyer friend of mine has devoted herself to the service of humanity. Her special area is called "public interest law".

Many other lawyers represent only clients who can pay high fees. All lawyers have had expensive and highly specialized training, and they work long, difficult hours for the money they earn. But what happens to people who need legal help and cannot afford to pay these lawyers' fees?

Public interest lawyers fill this need. Patricia, like other public interest lawyers, earns a salary much below what some lawyers can earn. Because she is willing to take less money, her clients need the help, even if they can pay nothing at all.

Some clients need legal help because stores have cheated them with faulty merchand-

dise. Others are in unsafe apartments, or are threatened with eviction and have no place to go. Their cases are all called "civil" cases. Still others are accused of criminal acts, and seek those public interest lawyers who handle "criminal" cases. These are just a few of the many situations in which men and women who are public interest lawyers serve to extend justice throughout our society.

36. A person who needs and uses legal help is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lawyer                      B. client                      C. tenant                      D. case worker
37. Public interest lawyers serve \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only stores and landlords                      B. criminals only  
C. people who can pay high fees                      D. people who can pay little or nothing
38. If only the rich could be helped by lawyers, the justice system would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. undemocratic                      B. fair and reasonable  
C. modern                      D. in need of no changes
39. Public interest law includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. civil cases only                      B. criminal cases only  
C. criminal and civil cases                      D. wealthy clients' cases

#### Passage Two

A million tourists go to Barcelona every year. They want to see Antonio Gaudi's church. This unusual church has a strange history. Gaudi was born in Spain in 1852. He had to work and study at the same time. He often missed classes because he had to work, but one day he designed a very unusual showcase for an exhibition in Paris. People began to give him work. He designed houses, offices and gardens. They were all very unusual. He was soon rich and famous. Then a rich bookseller said: "Will you build a church for the poor people of Barcelona? I will pay. I will build schools and workshops, too. They will help the people." "I will do it," said Gaudi. He worked for forty years, but he could not finish the church. It was too big. He needed \$ 10,000,000. He gave all his money to the church. He was poor again when he died in 1926, and only the front of the church was finished. But architects, engineers and tourists from all over the world come to see it. It is very strange, very modern and very revolutionary.

40. Which of the following titles best fits the passage?
- A. Barcelona—A Famous City  
B. A Strange History of an Unusual Church  
C. A Poor Architect's Unusual Works  
D. Antonio Gaudi's Life
41. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Gaudi was a Spanish architect.  
B. Gaudi devoted most of his life to the building of the church.  
C. People all over the world admire the architect very much.  
D. Many tourists go to see Gaudi's unfinished church.
42. Gaudi sometimes missed class because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he didn't like it                      B. he had to work at the same time

- C. he was too poor  
43. The church is unusual because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's unfinished  
C. it's modern  
D. he had to earn money  
B. it's strange  
D. all of the above

### Passage Three

Mr. Newton wasn't genius, and he wasn't a fool, he was absent-minded. One day he left work at the usual time, six o'clock. He felt very cold outside, and he didn't understand why... but of course! He didn't have his coat—it was in the office. He went back to the office and got his coat. On the way home he went to the club. He usually saw his friends there on Tuesday. That day he didn't see them. They weren't there. Then he remembered: it wasn't Tuesday, it was Wednesday!

Mr. Newton arrived home at eight o'clock, and his family wasn't home! He waited, and he worried about them. He didn't eat. He wasn't hungry. Mr. Newton called a friend and told him. "My family isn't home". Then he remembered; the children play tennis on Wednesday, and their mother takes them to the park. Today wasn't Tuesday, it's Wednesday.

Mr. Newton wasn't worried then, he was hungry. He ate some bread, soup, meat and potatoes, and he drank some milk. After supper he fell asleep. Later, Mr. Newton heard thieves enter the house. They didn't turn on the lights, and they didn't make much noise. Mr. Newton was very afraid, and he didn't move. He took a chair in his hand. He stood up slowly. He lifted the chair in the air, and then he heard: "Father, what are you doing?" Now he remembered. It wasn't thieves. It was their family!

44. Mr. Newton was so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. foolish that he did something funny  
B. absent-minded that he did something stupid  
C. strange that he did something unusual  
D. interesting that he did something humorous
45. Mr. Newton often met his friends \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the club on Tuesday  
B. in the park on Wednesday  
C. at the office on Tuesday  
D. at home on Wednesday
46. According to the passage, Mr. Newton's absent-mindedness \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. made him childish  
B. made him a fool  
C. made him funny  
D. made him a troublemaker
47. The *thieves* were heard to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. frighten him  
B. make some noise  
C. enter the room  
D. lift the chair

### Passage Four

The general principles of dynamics are rules which demonstrate a relationship between the motions of bodies and the forces which produce those motions, based in large part on the work of his predecessors. Sir Isaac Newton deduced three laws of dynamics which he

published in 1687 in his famous Principia.

Prior to Newton, Aristotle had established that the natural state of a body was a rest, and that unless a force acted upon it to maintain motion, a moving body would come to rest.

Galileo had succeeded in correctly describing the behavior of falling objects and in recording that no force was required to maintain in motion. He noted that the effect of force was to change motion. Huygens recognized that a change in the direction of the motion involved acceleration, just as did a change in speed. Kepler deduced the laws describing the motion of the planets around the sun. It was primarily from Galileo and Kepler that Newton borrowed.

48. Which of the following scientists established that the natural state of a body was a state of rest?  
A. Galileo.                      B. Kepler.                      C. Aristotle.                      D. Newton.
49. Huygens stated that acceleration was required \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for either a change in direction or a change in speed  
B. only for a change in speed  
C. only for a change in direction  
D. neither for a change in direction nor for a change in speed
50. The first scientist to correctly describe the behavior of falling object was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Aristotle                      B. Newton                      C. Kepler                      D. Galileo
51. According to the passage, Newton based his laws primarily upon the work of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Galileo and Copernicus                      B. Ptolemy and Copernicus  
C. Huygens and Kepler                      D. Galileo and Kepler

#### Passage Five

The way people hold to the belief that a fun-filled, pain-free life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equal to happiness then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But in fact, the opposite is true; more often than not things that lead to happiness involve some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the source of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievement, religious commitment and self-improvement.

Ask a bachelor why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying, if he is honest he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, excitement.

Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children, but couples who decide not to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of



Sam: But I must see you! 60

Jane: I don't know. I've got so many things to do.

Sam: OK, I see. Then see you, Jane.

Jane: See you.

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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. 你是一名大学生,设想假期有一段打工的经历。开学初在英语课上,你用英语向同学们讲述你的体会。短文的开头已为你写好:

Nowadays it is not unusual for many students to find part-time jobs. During the winter holiday, I once worked as a waiter at a restaurant.



## 英语全真模拟试卷(一)参考答案

### I. Phonetics

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

### II. Vocabulary and Structure

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

### III. Cloze

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

### IV. Reading Comprehension

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

### V. Daily Conversation

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

### VI. Writing

61. 参考范文

Nowadays it is not unusual for many students to find part-time jobs. During the winter holiday, I once worked as a waiter at a restaurant. I used to keep on asking my parents for money. It's the first time that I have earned money, so I was quite excited. Now I can buy whatever I need without asking others for money. From my working experience, I found it's good preparation for dealing with the world outside schools. I understood not only the value of money but also the way of getting along with others. What's more, I have got some working and social experience. It's good for my future work. In a word, I have had a wonderful and interesting vacation.