

# 2018年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本试题

## 英语

### 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 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. sustain  | C. contain | D. retain   |
| 2. A. pension     | B. mission  | C. tension | D. revision |
| 3. A. actress     | B. business | C. excess  | D. endless  |
| 4. A. combination | B. climbing | C. bamboo  | D. ambition |
| 5. A. blew        | B. crew     | C. sew     | D. Jew      |

#### 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. I asked two passers-by how to get to the new railway station, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them knew it.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| A. none    | B. either |
| C. neither | D. both   |

7. —The boss wants to talk to you. He seems unhappy with your performance.

—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ be in trouble. I hope he won't fire me.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A. must   | B. can   |
| C. should | D. would |

8. \_\_\_\_\_ my daughter reaches the age of eighteen, she can apply for a driving license.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A. Unless | B. Because |
| C. Since  | D. Once    |

9. I'll consider \_\_\_\_\_ Ms. Smith tonight, but I am not sure if I have the time.

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| A. to see       | B. seeing |
| C. to have seen | D. see    |

10. The train \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive at 11.30, but it was an hour late.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. was supposed | B. is supposed |
| C. supposes     | D. supposed    |

11. Bob doesn't look his age. I think he's some where \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. in forty     | B. in forties     |
| C. in his forty | D. in his forties |

12. I feel very excited \_\_\_\_\_ the thought of joining my family in a week.

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| A. on | B. for |
| C. at | D. in  |

13. \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. Finding    | B. Having found |
| C. We finding | D. We found     |

14. Despite the sudden break down of the General Manager, \_\_\_\_\_ work is going on in the company.  
 A. usual B. routine  
 C. normal D. regular
15. At such a time of crisis, we must to \_\_\_\_\_ all differences and stick together.  
 A. set apart B. set back  
 C. set aside D. set down
16. Many governments are now taking \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce smoking in public places.  
 A. steps B. sides  
 C. effect D. change
17. The employees \_\_\_\_\_ more enthusiastic about their work since their pay rose.  
 A. are B. have been  
 C. were D. will be
18. Children don't understand initially what they are reciting, but \_\_\_\_\_ it will have an impact on their thinking.  
 A. casually B. especially  
 C. regularly D. gradually
19. The university regulations require that the students \_\_\_\_\_ at least 90% of the lectures.  
 A. attended B. to attend  
 C. would attend D. attend
20. In October 2007, the Chang'e-1 satellite was successfully \_\_\_\_\_ at Xichang.  
 A. launched B. presented  
 C. regulated D. engaged

### 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.

The destruction of habitats (栖息地) all over the world is the primary reason species are becoming extinct (灭绝) or endangered. Houses, highways, dams, industrial buildings, and ever-spreading farms now dominate 21 formerly occupied by forests, deserts, and wetlands. 22 The beginning of European settlement in America, 23 over 65,000,000 acres of wetlands have been drained. One million acres alone vanished 24 1985 and 1995.

Habitat destruction can be 25 or it can be subtle, occurring over a 26 period of time without being noticed. 27 such as sewage from cities and chemical runoff from farms, can change the 28 and quantity of water in streams and rivers. To 29 living in a delicately balanced habitat, this disturbance can be as 30 as the clear-cutting of a rainforest.

31 remaining habitats are carved into smaller and smaller pockets or islands, remaining species are forced to exist in these 32 areas, which causes further habitat 33. These species become less adaptable to environmental 34; in fact, they become 35 endangered. Scientists believe that when a habitat is cut by 90%, one-half of its plants, animals and insects will become extinct.

- |                     |                |                |               |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. landscapes   | B. Cities      | C. maps        | D. pictures   |
| 22. A. At           | B. Before      | C. After       | D. Since      |
| 23. A. for example  | B. in addition | C. at last     | D. after all  |
| 24. A. both         | B. in          | C. between     | D. before     |
| 25. A. simple       | B. beneficial  | C. interesting | D. obvious    |
| 26. A. long         | B. short       | C. happy       | D. sad        |
| 27. A. Construction | B. Pollution   | C. Farming     | D. Living     |
| 28. A. amount       | B. purity      | C. nature      | D. quality    |
| 29. A. people       | B. species     | C. plants      | D. insects    |
| 30. A. effective    | B. small       | C. fatal       | D. surprising |
| 31. A. How          | B. Whether     | C. Before      | D. As         |
| 32. A. crowded      | B. extensive   | C. large       | D. bare       |

- |                   |               |              |               |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 33.A.reform       | B.destruction | C.support    | D.discovery   |
| 34.A.improvements | B.changes     | C.protection | D.development |
| 35.A.even         | B.far         | C.more       | D.less        |

#### 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 the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage one

#### Woman nabbed for a DUI at same crash spot

Wed May 21, 2: 17 AM ET

TRUCKEE, Calif. --Call it drunken driving deja vu (记忆幻觉). For the second time in five months, a 23-year-old California woman has been arrested after she crashed her car while driving under the influence (DUI) at the exact same spot north of Lake Tahoe.

And to top it off, Truckee Police say that in both cases, her blood alcohol content was more than three times the legal limit.

The police say Melissa Dennison of Truckee crashed at about noon on Sunday on Glenshire Drive just south of the Glenshire Bridge. They say she was extremely drunk and had trouble standing or walking. Her blood alcohol level initially was measured at .346. The legal limit is .08.

Sergeant J.Litchie said Dennison also had been charged with a DUI in January when she crashed at the same spot and registered a blood alcohol level of 380. If found guilty of the second offense, she faces up to 10 years in prison and fines in excess of \$2,000.

A telephone message the Associated Press left at a listing for Dennison in Truckee on Tuesday was not immediately returned.

36. Who is the author of the passage?

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. A passenger. | B. A policeman.  |
| C. A judge.     | D. A journalist. |

37. Why couldn't the woman stand and walk?

- A. She had lost too much blood.
- B. She was scared.
- C. She drank too much.
- D. She had a sudden stomachache.

38. Why could the woman be imprisoned for 10 years?

- A. She was caught DUI twice.
- B. She had her car crashed.
- C. She refused to take a blood test.
- D. She drove without a driving license.

39. What does the word "nabbed" in the title mean?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Arrested. | B. Attacked. |
| C. Charged.  | D. Punished. |

#### Passage Two

There were many different cultures in the ancient world, but the two that had the most influence on European and American civilizations were the Greek and the Roman. Often these two cultures are lumped together in our minds, as if they were really exactly alike. But that is not the case. In many ways the Greeks and the Romans could not have been more different.

The Greeks were truly democratic, often without a single leader but instead governed by a group of men chosen by the people. The Romans were semi-democratic. They had a governing Senate, but the political power was mostly or completely in the hands of a single emperor.

Both cultures were great builders. But the construction interests of the two cultures were also different. The Greeks tended to be more artistic, their buildings were well constructed and they were especially interested in temples,

columns, and decorative form. The Romans, on the Other hand, were more engineers than artists. They concentrated their efforts on urban planning, well-functioning water Pipes, and the best roads.

Only in cooking and eating habits are the two cultures really similar. Both peoples ate very well Indeed: lots of fish, fresh vegetables and fruits, healthy meals, holding at the same time long discussions and tasting excellent wines.

In fact, it would probably be fair to say that they both loved life in their warm, sea-oriented climates, and they both lived a full life.

40. what is the first paragraph about?

- A. The Greek and the roman were similar.
- B. People misunderstood European civilization.
- C. Greek civilization influenced American civilization greatly.
- D. European civilization influenced American civilization greatly.

41. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The Romans had more political awareness.
- B. The Romans had less political freedom and democracy.
- C. The Romans had more freedom to choose their leader.
- D. The Romans had few people elected into the government.

42. What were the Greeks famous for?

- A. The overall planning of a city or a town.
- B. The artistic decoration of the buildings.
- C. The practical functions of the buildings.
- D. The system of water supply and transportation.

43. How are the two cultures alike?

- A. Both loved the sea.
- B. Both lived long lives.
- C. Both loved cooking.
- D. Both enjoyed talking over meals.

### Passage Three

As recently as three decades ago, many Americans believed that using credit was unwise and dangerous way to pay for what they bought. Some even thought that owing money to a store or a credit company was something to be ashamed of. Good citizens, they believed, always bought what they wanted with real money and they paid the full price immediately.

Today, however, all that has changed. Credit, as some observers have noted, has become away of life in the United States. More and more Americans now are depending on those small pieces of plastic, credit cards, to pay for large purchases such as televisions, record players or furniture. Many people today would consider it unusual not to use a credit card to pay for a costly restaurant dinner, a hotel room or an airline trip. And there are some situations in which Americans must have credit cards. If they want the temporary use of a car, for example, they first must give the car rental company the number of their credit card. That number is considered a guarantee that they will return the car and pay for using it.

Credit cards offer two major services to Americans. First of all, they are easier and safer to carry than large amounts of money. Second, they permit people to borrow, to have the immediate pleasure of owning something, even if they do not have enough money to Pay for it at the time. With credit cards people pay for goods or services at the end of each month instead of when they buy them. And when the time does come to pay, most credit cards offer people a choice: They can pay all of what they owe for the month or they can just pay usually between 5 and 10 percent of what they owe.

44. What do Americans feel about using credit cards nowadays according to the passage?

- A. They consider it valuable.
- B. They regard it as a shame.
- C. They think it dangerous.
- D. They find it quite convenient.

45. Why does the car rental company ask for the credit card number?

- A. To prevent the overuse of the car.
- B. To make sure that the car won't be damaged.
- C. To make sure the user return the car and pay for using it.
- D. To ensure that the car is safely and timely returned.

46. What advantage can credit card holders have?

- A. They can choose not to pay for their purchases.
- B. They can easily borrow money at a lower interest.
- C. They can own something before they actually pay for it.
- D. They can pay only a small amount of what they owe.

47. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Credit—a Way of Life in America
- B. Credit Services in America
- C. Convenience of Living in America
- D. History of Credit Cards in America

#### Passage Four

At the 1893 Columbian Exposition, a World Fair held in Chicago, chocolate-machinery made in Germany was displayed. It caught the eye of M.S. Hershey, who saw the potential for chocolate. He installed chocolate machinery in his factory in Lancaster, and produce his first chocolate bars in 1894.

Our Americans began mixing in other materials to make up new candy throughout the end of the 1890's and the early 1900's. But it was World War I that really brought attention to the candy bar.

The U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps requested various American chocolate manufacturers to provide 20 to 40 pound blocks of chocolate to be shipped to bases. The blocks were cut into smaller pieces and distributed to American soldiers in Europe. Eventually the task of making smaller pieces was turned back to the manufacturers. By the end of the war when the soldiers arrived home, the American candy bar business was assured. Why? Because the returning soldiers had grown fond of chocolate candy and wanted more of the same. As a result, from that time on and through the 1920's, candy bar manufacturers became established throughout the United States, and as many as 40,000 different candy bars appeared on the scene.

The original candy bar industry had its start on the eastern coast in such cities as Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. The industry soon spread to the Midwest because shipping and raw materials such as sugar, corn syrup, and milk were easily available. Chicago became the seat of the candy bar industry and is even today an important base.

48. Why did M.S. Hershey start the production of chocolate bars?

- A. He was deeply impressed by the Columbian Exposition.
- B. He realized that it was possible for chocolate to become popular.
- C. There was nothing to produce in his factory in Lancaster.
- D. He was interested in the chocolate machinery displayed at the fair.

49. Which event brought the booming of American candy bar business?

- A. The adding of new materials.
- B. The demand in the army during WWI.
- C. The purchase of new machines.
- D. The appearance of smaller candy bars.

50. What does the underlined word "seat" in the last paragraph most probably mean?

- A. Focus.
- B. Position.
- C. Chair.
- D. Center.

51. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. A World Fair held in Chicago in 1893.
- B. The popularity of the American candy bar industry.
- C. The candy bar industry during World War I.
- D. The spread of the candy bar business to the Midwest.

### Passage Five

Mark Twain is one of America's much-beloved authors, creating imaginative and humorous classics for children and adults alike, Such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, *The Prince and The pauper*, and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Twain passed away in 1910, leaving behind a treasure of great literature. But now, 100 years after his death, he'll have a brand-new book on the shelves: a three- volume autobiography.

Twain hasn't been keeping busy in his tomb: it was his wish that publishers wait until 100 years after his death to publish his memoirs (自传), which he spent the last decade of his working on.

The autobiography totals more than 5,000 papers and likely won't be all sunshine and rose.It seems that Twain harbored some bitterness against former girlfriends and ex-friends. He also writes negatively about politicians of his day, such as Teddy Roosevelt. It's, likely that he requested such a long lead time for the memoirs because he didn't want to hurt the hurt the feelings of anyone mentioned in this work.

Although small sections of the memoirs have been previously published the autobiography has never been available in full,and should provide great insights into the man behind the classic book. The first volume of the set will available in November, and the trilogy is being published by the University of California ,Berkeley.

"There are many biographies of Twain, and many of them have used bits and pieces of the autobiography,"editor Robert Hirst told *The Independent* "But biographers pick and choose what bits to quote. By publishing Twain's book in full, we hope that people will able to come to their own complete conclusions about what sort of a man he was.

52.According to Paragraph 1, which of the following statements is TRUE of Mark Twain?

- A.He left behind lots of money.
- B.His works were written for children.
- C.His works are full of adventures.
- D.He is famous for his great works.

53.What can we learn about Mark Twain's autobiography from the passage?

- A.It has been published against Twin's will.
- B.It shows Twain's respect in full.
- C.It will be published in full.
- D.It has been recently finished.

54.What does the Underlined word "trilogy" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A.A work in three volumes.
- B.An imaginative work.
- C.A collection of stories.
- D.Memoirs of famous people.

55.What is the purpose of publishing Twain's autobiography?

- A.To supplement other biographies.
- B.To help readers to understand Mark Twain.
- C.To introduce Mark Twain's works.
- D.To expose new discoveries about Mark Twain.

### V.Daily Conversation (15 points)

**Directions:** Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A.When shall we set off | B.What is the time |
| C.have a wonderful time | D.start packing    |
| E.be great fun          | F.What could I get |
| G.What should I take    | H.where to         |

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

John: Wonderful. But 56 ?

Mary: What about the Blue Mountain? It's quite cool there.

John: That's a good idea. Shall we invite Michael and his girlfriend to go with us?

Mary: Sure! It would 57 to have them with us.

John: Good \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Mary: You could buy some drinks and sandwiches. And some fruit, too.

John: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Mary: How about 8 o'clock in the morning? It takes about two hours to get there.

John: OK. I'll call Michael and tell him about our plan. We sure will \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 第 II 卷（非选择题，共 25 分）

### IV. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 — 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 的同学王晶打算在校内找一份临时工作，给她写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

- 你从校园网上获得图书馆招工的信息；招聘人数为 5~10 人；
- 对应聘人员的要求（如必须是本校学生、可周末上班等）；
- 面试时间和地点；
- 鼓励她抓住此机会，前去面试

## 参考答案

### I. Phonetics (5 points, one point each)

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

### II. Vocabulary and structure (15 points, one point each)

6.C 7.B 8.C 9.B 10.A 11.D 12.C 13.B 14.B 15.C

16.A 17.B 18.D 19.D 20.A

### III. Cloze (30 points, two points each)

21.A 22.C 23.A 24.C 25.D 26.A 27.B 28.D 29.B 30.C

31.D 32.A 33.B 34.B 35.C

### IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points, three points each)

36.D 37.C 38.A 39.A 40.C 41.B 42.B 43.D 44.D 45.C

46.C 47.A 48.B 49.B 50.D 51.B 52.D 53.C 54.A 55.B

### V. Daily Conversation (15 points, three points each)

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

### VI. Writing (25 points)

写作评分标准

#### 1. 评分原则：

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分，分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次，然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档次的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的，酌情扣 1 分--2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差，以至影响表达，将分数降低一个档次。

#### 2. 评分标准：

第五档 (21 分~25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出；内容充实，层次分明；行文流畅；使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇；基本无语言错误。
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第四档 (16分~20分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确；内容完整，层次清楚；文字连贯；语法结构有变化，词汇比较丰富；有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11分~15分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确；内容尚完整，有层次；语句较通顺；虽有不少语言错误，但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6分~10分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确；内容不完整，层次不清；缺少连贯性；语句欠通顺；有较多的语言错误，影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1分~5分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题；内容贫乏，结构层次混乱；语句不通顺；有严重的语言错误。
0分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关，语句混乱，无法理解。