

高等学历-英语（本）试卷



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全国百所继续教育机构推荐用书

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英语

专科起点升本科

主编 刘鑫 李翼来 陈智秀

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2024 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试
专升本英语试题

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
得分								

得 分	评卷人

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. just

2. A. throw

3. A. excuse

4. A. possess

5. A. bear
- B. truth

B. allow

B. medicine

B. passport

B. wear
- C. lucky

C. arrow

C. certain

C. professor

C. fear
- D. study

D. widow

D. decide

D. passage

D. pear

得 分	评卷人

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 these sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

6. Due to the financial crisis, the stock prices _____ by 15%since last November.

7. The university library requires that students _____ the books they have borrowed in time.
- A. fall

C. were falling

A. to return

C. returning
- B. are falling

D. have fallen

B. return

D. returned

8. He is one of the many people _____ scientific careers were influenced by Yuan Longping’s achievements.

9. It was a very difficult examination. _____ ,he passed it with a high score.

10. As John grew taller, his mother sorted out his clothes that needed _____ and donated them to those in need.
- A. who

A. Similarly

A. replace

A. delicious

A. cutting out

A. at

A. whatever

A. That

A. shadow

A. stream
- B. when

B. Additionally

B. replaces

B. more delicious

B. cutting in

B. for

B. whoever

B. How

B. cover

B. streaming
- C. whose

C. Therefore

C. replacing

C. most delicious

C. cutting across

C. to

C. whichever

C. What

C. distance

C. to stream
- D. which

D. Nevertheless

D. replaced

D. the most delicious

D. cutting back

D. with

D. wherever

D. Which

D. violence

D. streamed
11. —These mooncakes are delicious.

12. The boy’s parents were trying to have a conversation, but he kept _____.

13. The management is open _____ suggestions on how working conditions can be improved.

14. Travelling with a dog, you make friends _____ you go.

15. _____ a fire door does is to delay the spread of a fire long enough for people to escape.

16. The local people have been living for years under the _____ of fear because the volcano is becoming more active.

17. With tears _____ down her face,she kissed goodbye to her parents on the platform.

18. As a famous painter, he really loves what he's been doing and that's _____ his passion is.
- A. which B. when
C. how D. where
19. —I haven't seen Jerry for a while. Do you have any idea where he is?
—He _____ be at home, but I'm not sure about that.
- A. might B. must
C. will D. need
20. No sooner _____ than he realised it was no longer what he wanted.
- A. had he started B. he had started
C. had started he D. started he had

得 分	评卷人

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.

Imagine you are on a desert island for the rest of your days. What one book would you most 21 to have with you? Much more often than not, people 22 a great work of literature to keep them company for their 23 lives there.

Then, what is literature? The answer is found by 24 at literature itself. For example, consider the very first 25 works we come into contact with over the 26 of our lives—children’s literature. Most of us 27 the first steps into the world of reading in the 28 : someone we love reads to us in bed. So begins the lifelong journey through all 29 pages that lie ahead. As we grow up, the practice of reading for pleasure—which 30 means reading literature—stays with us. Explaining to young children the politics or the history would be 31 . Literature, with its ability to communicate to all ages, can help.

_____32_____ we read well, we will find ourselves in a dialogue _____33_____ the most creative minds of our own time and of the past. It enriches(丰富)life in _____34_____ that nothing else quite can. It makes us more _____35_____. The better we learn to read literature, the better it will do that.

21. A. want B. ask C. allow D. require
22. A. provide B. choose C. discover D. follow
23. A. dangerous B. happy C. lonely D. colourful

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 24. A. looking | B. working | C. arriving | D. pointing |
| 25. A. developed | B. printed | C. designed | D. reported |
| 26. A. pattern | B. course | C. event | D. condition |
| 27. A. count | B. pave | C. watch | D. take |
| 28. A. bookstore | B. classroom | C. bedroom | D. library |
| 29. A. this | B. these | C. that | D. those |
| 30. A. typically | B. perfectly | C. expectedly | D. similarly |
| 31. A. convenient | B. common | C. private | D. difficult |
| 32. A. Though | B. Since | C. If | D. Unless |
| 33. A. for | B. beyond | C. with | D. into |
| 34. A. cases | B. ways | C. positions | D. shapes |
| 35. A. classical | B. standard | C. personal | D. human |

得 分	评卷人

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

When I was around 10 years old, I remember staying at my great aunt and uncle's in Derbyshire. I visited them every summer, and this particular year, they gave me a plastic camera that they'd received free with a purchase. I felt like I'd been given the world.

I remember the joy of photographing everything I could, sending them to Triple Print and waiting for the results in the post. I have boxes and boxes of prints, all full of memories: photos of blue skies, brightly coloured gardens, photos of us girls pulling faces, and my brother's bike.

As I matured, I took photography classes and learnt how to develop and process photos. I learnt about composition and how to make a photo attractive. As soon as I started working, all my money went on film, prints and albums. There was such a pleasure in feeling the photos in your hands and of adding them to albums.

Over time, photography has progressed—it's simple to photograph every detail of your day: your meals, your workout, your night out. Our entire lives can be documented in digital form. But what do we do with those images? Are they lost forever to the Cloud(云盘)?

I've spent many an hour going through my granddad's photo collection, wondering who all the faces were, why they were all dressed up that particular day, what they were laughing at, or who owned the dog.

I treasure my own printed photos, and all the memories they bring to me. I still print photos from my phone and display them around my house. Once they're down, I'll store them in a memory box before the next lot goes up on display. Maybe, in years to come, my future generations will discover them and laugh at our sense of fashion and the silly faces that we pull.

36. What did the author receive from her great aunt and uncle one year?

- A. A small box.
- B. A family album.
- C. A plastic camera.
- D. A beautiful photo.

37. Which of the following appeared in the photos taken by the author when she was young?

- A. Blue skies.
- B. Cute dogs.
- C. Naughty, boys.
- D. Dirty faces.

38. What does the author imply about digital photos?

- A. They are easily deleted. B. They are likely to be neglected.
C. They are conveniently stored. D. They are preferred by the young.

39. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Using cameras to document nature. B. Finding fun in processing photos.
C. Enjoying taking photos with family. D. Recalling the past through photos.

Passage Two

Did you know that cutting meat and dairy products from your diet can reduce your food carbon footprint (足迹) by 73 percent? It's likely you've heard similar statistics before. It might have even held your attention long enough to try a plant-based diet for a while. However, for some, cutting out delicious meat products forever seems too restrictive to sustain long term.

It's true that we're creatures of habit, so it's no wonder that the dishes we've grown to love might be difficult to give up even when we want to do so with the most earnest of intentions. But for those who are serious about making a personal change, all the exciting new food technology popping up around us could greatly change the way we as a nation consume food.

Studies have shown that fake meat burgers, typically consisting of soy and gluten(大豆和面筋), use around 90 percent less water than hamburgers. Therefore, for all those looking to make a change without altering their diet too much, this could be wonderful

news. Though meat substitutes have their disadvantages too, with some of the highest carbon emission(排放)of all plant-based food yet, the good still far exceeds the bad when used to replace red meat. If health is a big concern for you, you might be better off sticking to vegetables and enjoying fake meat as a treat.

Currently, companies are racing to create the first “lab grown” meat products as a seemingly simple answer to everyone’s concerns. The exciting thing to take from this, whichever side you may be on, is that the fake meat industry is growing so rapidly, and it’s certain to produce a sustainable option soon.

40. What do some people find it hard to do according to Paragraph 1?

- A. Abandon a plant-based diet. B. Stop meat consumption.
C. Cut food carbon footprints. D. Switch to dairy foods.

41. What can help people make a personal change in diet?

- A. New food technology. B. A positive attitude.
C. Serious intentions. D. A healthy habit.

42. What can be learned about fake meat from Paragraph 3?

- A. It is a zero-emission product.
- B. It serves as a good option for diet.
- C. It uses more water than beef.
- D. It consists mainly of vegetables.

43. What is the author's attitude towards the fake meat industry?

- A. Doubtful
C. Grateful.
- B. Critical.
D. Optimistic.

Passage Three

The amount of sleep a person needs to function effectively varies considerably from individual to individual and from time to time. Newborns spend an average of 16 hours a day sleeping. Teenagers may spend as much as 10 to 11 hours asleep each night. Students in graduate school average eight hours a night. Although the amount of sleep a person needs may vary, it does appear that everyone sleeps and that sleep is crucial to the normal functioning of the body.

Have you ever noticed that there are certain times of the day when you are more alert or more tired? People seem to have an internal biological clock that regulates the sleep-wakefulness cycle. Blood pressure, heart rate, and appetite all follow circadian rhythms(昼夜节律). A circadian rhythm is a biological clock in our body that regulates the responses of our body within a time period of 24 or 25 hours. Circadian rhythms operate even when clues for day and night are removed. For example, we usually adapt our sleep patterns to the light of day and dark of night; yet researchers who have lived for months at a time in the depths of a cave have still maintained a rhythm to their

behaviours. Without any environmental clues, people maintained their circadian rhythms on about a 24-to 25-hour cycle. Researchers have determined that humans have a circadian cycle of approximately 24.18 hours.

Circadian rhythms do not control our sleep cycles; the environment and the 24-hour day control our cycles. Thus, when you miss sleep, this disruption(打乱) becomes very apparent. Some travellers experience jet lag(时差反应). This occurs when their internal circadian rhythms do not match the real clock time. What do you do to cure jet lag? It usually takes about one day for each hour of time change to return to your normal circadian clock.

44. Which of the following is true about sleep according to Paragraph 1?
- A. Sleep helps people study effectively.
B. Newborns' sleep patterns vary greatly.
C. Adults and teenagers need similar sleep time.
D. Sleep is important for body functioning.
45. Why did the researchers live in a cave?
- A. To experience its quietness. B. To measure its depth.
C. To study circadian rhythms. D. To fix their biological clocks.
46. Which of the following helps to determine our sleep cycles ?
- A. Circadian rhythms. B. The environment.
C. Blood pressure. D. Heart rate.
47. Where does the passage most likely come from?
- A. A science textbook. B. A consumer survey.
C. A news report. D. A travel guide.

Passage Four

A single game of soccer has it all: thrill, drama, passion. It's no wonder millions around the world call it the beautiful game. The World Cup is a special moment for people to gather over community, culture, and competition. And here's the best part: it's a family-friendly event that kids and adults can enjoy together. So get everyone in front of the TV to cheer on your favorite team! Here are some ways for families to make memories over the global celebration.

Watching sports together lets you point out examples of life skills to your children. Focus their attention on what's happening in the game, like how the players behave or show their feelings. Talk with them about the importance of cooperation and fair play. It's also a good way to teach kids about how they view winning and losing. Show them how players on the losing side congratulate the winners at the end of every game. Seeing these kinds of situations on screen and talking about them can develop children's empathy(同感).

In the World Cup, you will see top players. Many of those athletes are role models for the public, both on and off the field. They influence society in a positive way. If Soccer was a part of your own childhood, share stories about the players you respected. Not only is this a bonding experience, it's also a way for kids to relate to what they're watching on TV.

The World Cup is a fantastic time to explore the countries in competition. Maybe your family supports the country of your roots, or maybe you cheer for a different nation. Use this moment to help your kids connect with their own heritage(遗产) and learn about places they're less familiar with. It's a fun way to get them learning about the people, languages, food, and more. And if your family likes to get competitive, you can quiz each other about the countries at halftime!

48. What can parents teach children when watching the World Cup together?
- A. How to enjoy the global celebration.
B. How to cheer on their favorite team.
C. How to deal with Success and failure.
D. How to balance competition and fair play.
49. What can be learned about the top players from Paragraph 3?
- A. They can be role modes for kids.
B. They see soccer as part of their life.
C. They do their best to help soccer fans.
D. They can promote the game on TV.
50. What can the World Cup help people do according to the last paragraph?
- A. Pick up a foreign language. B. Make friends with athletes.
C. Learn about a foreign country. D. Experience different lifestyles.
51. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To illustrate the benefits of playing sports.
B. To honor the achievements of top athletes.
C. To show the educational value of soccer.
D. To discuss the history of the World Cup.

Passage Five

In this digital age, where most of our daily tasks are completed online, older adults often find themselves left out from the digital world. While technology offers convenience and ease for those used to it, many older individuals face difficulties adjusting to the shift toward digital platforms.

Mildred Lovell, a 62-year-old woman, experienced the challenges first hand. As

someone who has devoted herself to interacting (交 流) with people rather than computers, she found herself struggling when she began studying for an online doctor degree. Realizing her lack of basic technology skills, she sought help from the Brooklyn Public Library’s digital literacy(数字素养)program.

Contrary to the idea that older adults have a hard time learning new things, research has shown that they are indeed capable of learning. However, changes in processing speed may result in longer learning paths. Nevertheless, older adults have the flexibility needed to adapt to new experiences, showing their ability to gain digital skills with the right support and patience.

Don Norman, a former vice president of an electronics company, points out that one reason technology doesn’t meet the needs of older adults is that it is mostly designed by younger people. He suggests involving older individuals in the design process to address their specific needs in order to make sure that technology is user-friendly for everyone. Sadly, companies often ignore the learning features of older adults, leading to designs that don’t match their unique needs and points of view.

To bridge the digital。 gap for older adults, it’s crucial to pay attention to the user-friendliness of technology. Providing support programs, taking in feedback(反馈) from older users, and involving them in the design process are important steps toward creating inclusive digital experiences. By recognizing the potential of older adults and their capability to learn and adjust, we can make sure they actively take part in the digital world.

52. What can be learned about older adults from Paragraph 1?

- A. They prefer to complete activities online.
- B. They have adapted to the digital age.
- C. They are armed with technological skills.
- D. They have trouble with digital tasks.

53. Which of the following is true about Mildred Lovell?

- A. She lacked basic computer skills.
- B. She struggled to interact with people.
- C. She was refused by a digital program.
- D. She found it interesting to learn new things.

54. Why should older people be involved in the design process?

- A. To learn about their needs.
- B. To help them adjust quickly.
- C. To expand their knowledge.
- D. To change their points of view.

55. Which of the following is a way to bridge the digital gap according to the last paragraph?

- A. Encouraging talks between seniors.
- B. Making technology senior-friendly.
- C. Showing the importance of technology.
- D. Adding attractive features to technology.

得 分	评卷人

V . Daily Conversation(15 points)

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

A. What do you want?	B. Could you be waiting here?
C. Mr. Long is still in a meeting.	D. I don’t drink coffee.
E. You’re welcome.	F. Mr. Long will be back tomorrow.
G. Just water, please.	H. Can I help you?

Secretary: Good afternoon. _____ 56 _____

Yang: Yes, please. I’m Dennis Yang. I have all appointment with Mr. Long this afternoon.

Secretary: Well, Mr. Yang, your appointment is at 3 P. m. _____ 57 _____

Yang: I’m sorry. I’ve come here too early.

Secretary: It’s Okay. _____ 58 _____

Yang: Sure.

Secretary: Would you like something to drink? Coffee, tea or water?

Yang: _____ 59 _____ Thank you.

Secretary: _____ 60 _____

得 分	评卷人

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. 新学期伊始, 你(Li Yuan)有意加入学校环保社团(Environmental Club)。请给该社团写一封申请信, 内容包括:

- 个人情况介绍;
- 申请加入的原因;
- 你期望在社团中承担的工作;
- 你对社团发展的建议。

2024 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试
专升本英语试题参考答案

- I. 1~5 BBAAC
II. 6~10 DBCDC 11~15 DBCDC 16~20 ABDAA
III. 21~25 ABCAB 26~30 BDCDA 31~35 DCCBD
IV.
36.【答案】C
【解析】根据文章第一段第二句可知,作者每年夏天都会去拜访姑姑和姑父,在这一年,他们给了作者一台塑料相机,这是他们购物时免费获得的。故选 C。
37.【答案】A
【解析】根据文章第二段最后一句可知,作者有一箱又一箱的冲印照片,都充满了回忆:蓝天的照片,色彩鲜艳的花园的照片,我们女孩做鬼脸的照片,还有我哥哥的自行车的照片。故选 A。
38.【答案】B
【解析】根据文章第四段可知,该段第一、二句陈述了客观事实,第三、四句的反问暗含了作者的主观态度:但是我们怎么处理这些图像呢? 它们会永远消失在云盘里吗? 由此可以推断出:相比于冲印出的照片,作者认为数码照片存在云盘中,更容易被忽视。故选 B。
39.【答案】D
【解析】文章整体围绕作者不同人生阶段与照片的故事展开,从童年用塑料相机拍照留下回忆,到长大后处理照片相关经历,再到翻看爷爷照片集引发对过去的思索,以及珍视自己的照片期待后代能通过它们了解过去,都是以照片为媒介,回忆过去,概括了通过照片唤起回忆、回顾往昔生活的主旨。故选 D。
40.【答案】B
【解析】根据文章第一段最后一句可知,然而,对一些人来说,永远不吃美味的肉制品似乎过于严格了,无法长期维持。故选 B。
41.【答案】A
【解析】根据文章第二段最后一句可知,但对于那些认真想要做出个人改变的人来说,我们周围涌现的所有令人兴奋的新型食品技术可能会极大地改变我们整个国家消费食物的方式。故选 A。
42.【答案】B
【解析】根据第三段最后两句可知,尽管肉类替代品也有其不足之处,它们在所有植物性食品中属于碳排放量较高的一类,但在用来替代红肉时,其益处仍然远远超过弊端。如果健康对你来说是一个大问题,你最好还是坚持吃蔬菜,将人造肉作为一种享受。由此可知,虽然人造肉有一些缺点,但在用于替代红肉时,好处仍然远远超过坏处,算是一个不错的饮食选择。故选 B。
43.【答案】D
【解析】通读全文可知,文章内容从客观角度出发,只有最后一段暗含了作者的观点态度。根据最后一段最后一句可知,无论你站在哪一边,令人兴奋的是,人造肉行业发展如此迅速,肯定很快就会产生一个可持续的选择。由此可以推断出,作者对人造肉行业的发展前景持以积极乐观的态度。故选 D。
44.【答案】D

- 【解析】根据第一段最后一句可知,虽然每个人所需的睡眠时间可能各不相同,但确实可以看出每个人都需要睡眠,睡眠对于人体的正常运转至关重要。故选 D。
45.【答案】C
【解析】根据第二段倒数第一、二句可知,在没有任何环境线索的情况下,人们的昼夜节律维持在 24 到 25 小时的周期内。研究人员已经确定,人类的昼夜周期约为 24.18 小时。由此可知,研究人员住在山洞里,是为了保证在没有任何环境因素的干扰下,研究昼夜节律。故选 C。
46.【答案】B
【解析】根据第三段第一句可知,昼夜节律并不能控制我们的睡眠周期;环境和一天 24 小时控制着我们的周期。故选 B。
47.【答案】A
【解析】通读全文可知,文章科学且客观地讲述了睡眠时间因人而异、昼夜节律作为人体的生物钟如何调节作息、研究人员关于昼夜节律的实验研究与结论以及当人体的昼夜节律与实际的时间不匹配时导致的时差现象,属于科学知识类的文章。故选 A。
48.【答案】C
【解析】根据第二段第四、五句可知,这也是教孩子们如何看待输赢的好方法。向他们展示输方的球员如何在每场比赛结束时祝贺胜方的。故选 C。
49.【答案】A
【解析】根据第三段第二句可知,这些顶级运动员中的许多人在球场上和球场下都是公众的榜样。由此可知,顶级球员可以成为孩子们的榜样。故选 A。
50.【答案】C
【解析】根据最后一段第一句可知,世界杯是探索参赛国家的绝佳时机;同时,结合本段倒数第二句可知,这是一种有趣的方式,可以让他们了解当地人、语言、食物等等。由此可以推断出,世界杯可以帮助人们了解外国。故选 C。
51.【答案】C
【解析】通读全文可知,文章以世界杯为话题,主要讲述了父母可以通过世界杯这样广受欢迎的足球赛事来教育孩子们的方方面面,如:可以作为家庭社交的良好媒介,提高孩子的生活技能,传达正确看待输赢、团队合作与公平竞争的知识理念,促进家庭关系和谐等等。由此可知,这篇文章的目的是展示足球的教育价值。故选 C。
52.【答案】D
【解析】根据第一段最后一句可知,尽管科技为习惯于使用它的人提供了便利和舒适,但许多老年人在适应向数字平台转变时面临困难。故选 D。
53.【答案】A
【解析】根据第二段最后一句可知,意识到自己缺乏基本的技术技能后,米尔德里德·洛弗尔向布鲁克林公共图书馆的数字素养项目寻求帮助。故选 A。
54.【答案】A
【解析】根据第四段第二句可知,唐·诺曼建议让老年人参与设计过程,以解决他们的特定需求,从而确保技术对每个人都易于使用。故选 A。
55.【答案】B
【解析】根据最后一段第一、第二句可知,为了弥合老年人的数字鸿沟,关注技术的用户友好性至关重要。提供支持程序,接受老年用户的反馈,并让他们参与设计过程,这些都是创造包容性数字体验的重要步骤。故选 B。
V. 56~60 HCBGE
VI. 61. 略

2023 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试
专升本英语试题

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
得分								

得 分	评卷人

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. past

2. A. lunch

3. A. bomb

4. A. alive

5. A. four
- B. fast

B. stomach

B. tomb

B. aware

B. hour
- C. grandson

C. touch

C. climber

C. agent

C. sour
- D. reason

D. speech

D. number

D. attract

D. our

得 分	评卷人

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. The world will be different ,and we have to be prepared to _____ to the change.

7. Not only the students but also their foreign teacher _____ watching romantic movies.
- A. agree

B. turn

C. adapt

D. move
- A. enjoy

B. enjoys

C. to enjoy

D. enjoying

8. The mayor said that the development would not have any bad _____ upon wildlife in the area.

9. John has no idea _____ this dog has been following him all the way.

10. The committee insisted that the proposal _____ without delay.

11. You _____ hand in your paper on Monday or you will lose 10 percent of your final score.

12. The university’s academic board will _____ this issue first before coming to a decision.

13. She had been taking singing lessons since she was a child and was _____ in winning the competition.

14. The girl spent as much time in watching TV as she _____ in studying.

15. An estimated 50,000 farmers _____ the new method by the end of this year.

16. I have a very busy work schedule ,and have almost no time to _____ to body building.

17. _____ a great dancer ,Diana often receives invitations to give performances in different countries.
- A. effect

B. image

C. result

D. power
- A. what

B. when

C. where

D. why
- A. be discussed

B. to be discussed

C. is discussed

D. is to be discussed
- A. can

B. should

C. may

D. would
- A. look up

B. look after

C. look for

D. look into
- A. confident

B. proud

C. good

D. capable
- A. does

B. had

C. was

D. did
- A. are adopting

B. have adopted

C. will have adopted

D. have been adopting
- A. appeal

B. devote

C. supply

D. contribute
- A. Has been

B. Being

C. Be

D. To be

18. Nancy has been reading a long novel _____ the past two weeks.
- A. for B. from
- C. before D. till
19. The journey to the lake was terrible, but after we _____ there, we had a wonderful time.
- A. have arrived B. could arrive
- C. would arrive D. had arrived
20. My elder sister says I can borrow her newly-bought dress for panics _____ I like.
- A. since B. if
- C. whether D. though

得 分	评卷人

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.

Who have the keener sense of smell, dogs or humans? Most of us would 21 the dog's nose is much more sensitive than man's. After all, dogs are used to 22 criminals, and the police sometimes use dogs to smell out drugs.

The 23 is that your nose is probably as sensitive as any dog's—24 you were trained to use your nose 25. And since your brain is much better than the dog's, you would be much 26 to fool than a dog would be. However, if you wanted to 27 someone's smell, you would have to crawl(爬行) about 28 your hands and knees with your nose to the 29 as the dog does.

In its own way, however, your nose is as sensitive to 30 smells as your ear is to the softest of sounds. Most wine companies employ professional tasters who 31 the quality of their products. These tasters take very small amounts of the 32, and roll it around in their mouths while 33 chewing movements. This “mouthing” of the liquid forces the air up the back entrance to the nasal cavity (鼻腔) toward the olfactory membrane (嗅觉粘膜), a place 34 smells can best be caught. If the wine suits their taste (actually, if it suits their smell), they may nod 35.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 21. A. remind | B. believe | C. persuade | D. doubt |
| 22. A. track down | B. look at | C. calm down | D. knock at |
| 23. A. reason | B. science | C. truth | D. rule |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 24. A. if | B. as | C. although | D. unless |
| 25. A. freely | B. properly | C. wildly | D. slowly |
| 26. A. stronger | B. smarter | C. faster | D. harder |
| 27. A. cover | B. follow | C. count | D. leave |
| 28. A. in | B. above | C. on | D. for |
| 29. A. soil | B. earth | C. land | D. ground |
| 30. A. faint | B. strong | C. thick | D. thin |
| 31. A. change | B. keep | C. release | D. judge |
| 32. A. coffee | B. juice | C. alcohol | D. tea |
| 33. A. mastering | B. processing | C. making | D. producing |
| 34. A. which | B. where | C. how | D. why |
| 35. A. approvingly | B. sadly | C. gratefully | D. reluctantly |

得 分	评卷人

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

My mother raised me with several fixed rules. One was that a gentleman always has a clean handkerchief in his rear(后面的)pocket. I can recall being a ten-year-old on the school playground, feeling the piece of cloth directly over my bottom and wondering what it was there for. Time would tell.

Every night for most of my life, I have removed from my trousers the things I'm going to need the next day—keys, wallet, and handkerchief. After 60 years, my body weight feels wrong if I'm heading out of the house with an empty back pocket.

This rule of behavior, of course, did not apply to one's children in the late 20th century. When my three kids were growing up, they all let me know that my handkerchief was ridiculously old-fashioned. They had their arguments. If you have to be prepared every day for a cold, why not carry a little packet of tissues, which saves you from that disgusting (恶心的) business of blowing your nose in the thing and then stuffing it back in your trousers?

But a handkerchief is a lot more durable(耐用的) than tissue, creates no waste, and has a far wider variety of uses. One reason my kids saw that handkerchief so often is

because of the large number of chocolate mouths and skinned knees that handkerchief wiped. Can you hold the handle of a boiling pot with a tissue? Now that I am a grandfather of five, my handkerchief again has been put to use. When friends become grandfathers for the first time, I often send them a dozen handkerchiefs as a small gift. In fact, for Father's Day last year my wife gave me several new handkerchiefs. Neither of us can count the number of times she was in tears at a movie and said quietly, "Can I borrow your handkerchief?"

36. Which of the following is true about the writer when he was a ten-year-old?
- A. He wanted to become a gentleman.
 - B. He didn't get along with his mother well.
 - C. He didn't know the uses of a handkerchief.
 - D. He thought his mother's rules old-fashioned.
37. How did the writer's kids react to his handkerchief?
- A. They thought he should get rid of it.
 - B. They convinced him of its ridiculous trouble.
 - C. They argued with him about its harmful effect.
 - D. They assured him it would be replaced by tissues.
38. Why does the writer use the underlined quotation from his wife in the last paragraph?
- A. To express gratitude for his wife's gift.
 - B. To indicate that his wife was easily moved.
 - C. To demonstrate a role of handkerchiefs in life.
 - D. To show a change of attitude towards handkerchiefs.
39. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Handkerchief: A Family Tie
 - B. Handkerchief: A Gift for Grandfathers
 - C. Handkerchief: Old-fashioned but Useful
 - D. Handkerchief: Necessary for Gentlemen

Passage Two

Ask any group of parents to describe their eighth graders(八年级学生), and you'll get a surprising—and often contradictory—range of responses. Eighth graders are often quiet and shy, yet they're often loud and frank. They keep pushing you away, yet they're still deeply influenced by everything you say and do. They can make a perfectly reasonable argument as to why they should be allowed to date, yet they can't seem to understand your perfectly reasonable argument for why they should wait. They want to be individuals, yet they want desperately to fit in.

Welcome to the eighth grade! Your child is now a full-grown teenager, and she'll

experience great physical, emotional, and intellectual(智力的) changes during this dramatic year. As she moves from childhood to adulthood(成年), she'll begin to look like a young woman, and she'll begin to struggle for the independence of adulthood, for which she's not quite ready yet. Your teenager will experience changes and feel emotions she won't always understand. As a result, She'll sometimes feel a little lost or scared, and often very confused as she struggles to figure out who she is and who she wants to be.

That is where you come in. As much as your eighth grader may push you away, as much as you may feel she doesn't want you around, she does want you to be involved in her life. She needs you to know what's happening to her and around her, especially in school where she may face pressure to fit in and where she'll face a curriculum that challenges her developing reasoning skills. As the saying goes, "Little kids, little problems; big kids, big problems." And your big kid will need you to help her work those problems out.

40. Which of the following statements about eighth graders is true?
- A. They fit into society well.
 - B. They show conflicting characters.
 - C. They push each other away.
 - D. They become increasingly reasonable.
41. Why is an eighth grader's life so dramatic?
- A. She has many roles to play.
 - B. She is losing her independence.
 - C. She has become a grown-up woman.
 - D. She is experiencing many changes.
42. For whom is the passage written?
- A. Eighth graders' parents.
 - B. Eighth graders' doctors.
 - C. Eighth graders' teachers.
 - D. Eighth graders themselves.
43. What is the writer most probably going to do next?
- A. To criticize eighth graders.
 - B. To introduce a famous teacher.
 - C. To discuss the current educational policy.
 - D. To explain how to help eighth graders.

Passage Three

Many years ago, when I was working in a school in Buenos Aires, I was required to teach Macbeth to a class of Spanish-speaking schoolboys. I was a bit worried at being given such a task, because Shakespeare's language is not always easy, even for the native speaker. The language of Macbeth is particularly rich and strange to the modern reader. I myself had seen and read the play for the first time at an early age, and had been carried away by the story. So, I decided to concentrate first on the action and plot, and as far as possible let the language take care of itself.

I read the play to my students, scene by scene, taking the different parts myself. I did not let my pupils read it aloud for themselves, as I thought they lacked necessary experience and skill to benefit from this. At the end of each scene, I saw to it that everybody understood what had happened, and we briefly summarized this in writing. After this, I went through the scene again, explaining those Language points that might prevent essential comprehension, and then I read the scene straight through once more.

This was not a very exciting approach. The pupils' participation was largely passive. I was in fact doing most of the work. However, when we had gone through about half of the play in this manner, I discovered to my great surprise that the class had taken the book home and finished it for themselves. Through my efforts, they had woken up to the idea that the story was exciting, and wanted to know how it turned out in the end.

We went ahead and finished the play, working more rapidly, and went on to discuss and read parts of the play again, focusing on the characters, plots, themes, etc. Without noticing it, we did a lot of practice in oral and written English.

44. What made the teaching of Macbeth a worrying task?

- A. The story is very boring.
- B. The teacher hadn't read the play.
- C. Shakespeare's language is difficult.
- D. The students hadn't watched the play.

45. When did the language of Macbeth start to be dealt with?

- A. Before the teacher read the play.
- B. After the pupils read the play aloud.
- C. After the pupils understood the plot.
- D. Before the teacher explained the writing skills.

46. What surprised the teacher greatly?

- A. The pupils started to learn actively.
- B. The pupils summarized the plot orally.
- C. The pupils began to enjoy the language.
- D. The pupils became very excited in class.

47. What can be learned from the teaching practice in the passage?

- A. Group work is useful for learning a language.
- B. Good teachers focus on teaching language points.
- C. Shakespeare's plays are suitable for foreign students.
- D. Proper teaching methods might arouse pupils' interest.

Passage Four

In their recent book, "Wildhood," Harvard biologist Barbara Natterson-

Horowitz and science journalist Kathryn Bowers point out that adolescent(青春期的) animals and human teenagers go through the same sorts of challenges. With little life experience, adolescent animals engage in dangerous but beneficial behaviors. For example, they watch, smell and learn about the animals that eat them, gathering all kinds of information that can keep them safer as adults. Similarly, human teenagers try to have as many experiences as they can before they leave the nest.

Another key aspect of adolescents is the amount of time they spend in groups. This period is marked by peak levels of peer(同伴)pressure and near. disaster. Scientists have found that adolescents of all kinds tend to make dangerous moves while with peers. Laurence Steinberg, a psychology professor, set up two experiments. One involved mice, half of which were adolescents, drinking alcoholic water. In the other experiment, human teenagers played a driving video game. The results were surprisingly similar. "We found that in the presence of peers, adolescent mice drank more than they do when they're alone," Steinberg said. The teenagers in the driving study also took more risks when others were around. Just knowing there were other teenagers watching appeared to make the one behind the wheel act more carelessly. These findings reveal another adolescent quality: the desire to socialize. "For the most part, adolescents like to be with other adolescents," Steinberg said.

While writing the book, both Natterson. Horowitz and Bowers were raising a human teenager in their homes. Their desire to understand the wild was driven by wanting to understand their own children.

48. What do adolescent animals and human teenagers have in common?

- A. They like to stay in the nest for safety.
- B. They are interested in the adult world.
- C. They are good at gathering information.
- D. They tend to take risks to gain experience.

49. What is found in Steinberg's experiments about peer pressure?

- A. Adolescent mice take fewer risks in a peer group.
- B. Adolescent mice drink more when they are alone.
- C. Teenagers drive more carelessly with peers around.
- D. Teenagers play more video games with their friends.

50. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "socialize" in Paragraph 2?

- A. Live alone.
- B. Help each other.
- C. Take responsibilities.
- D. Spend time with others.

51. Why did Natterson-Horowitz and Bowers write the book??

- A. To better educate human teenagers.
- B. To better understand their own children.

- C. To research on adolescent peer pressure.
- D. To get to know adolescent drinking problem.

Passage Five

Americans like to be straightforward when it comes to getting to know someone. Their personal questions might seem offensive in some cultures. For example, “Where did you go to school?” might annoy an Englishman, because the answer reveals his social status. Here, it is simply an attempt to speed up the getting-to-know-you process.

While many Americans are very well. traveled, they’re in the minority. Don’t be offended if a comment about your country or culture seems insulting—it’s usually just a lack of information, and a gentle correction will be well accepted. What if the conversation goes wrong to a topic that you find private, such as health or politics? Americans can’t always take a subtle hint when they’re being disturbing—a light-hearted comment and a change of subject will probably work. If you’re from Europe, expect to hear how many famous ancestors of your country appear in their family tree. And if you’re from Britain, that sudden odd way of speaking is probably an American’s attempt to imitate your accent—it’s meant to be joking. These days there is little in the United States that truly offends. As a universal rule, it is also wise to avoid talking about religion, money, and politics.

So, now that you know what to expect, how do you go about meeting one of those 315 million Americans? As we have seen, Americans are doers, joiners, and organizers. According to the old joke, if you put two British people on a desert island, they’ll form a committee. Two Americans are more likely to set up a boat-building club, or a professional association for survivors. They can’t resist talking to someone who shares their particular passion, so whatever your professional or leisure interest, find a group and get involved.

52. What would Americans most probably do when they meet a European?
- A. They would correct his English accent.
 - B. They would hear his opinion of America.
 - C. They would inquire about Europe’s health system.
 - D. They would boast about their European ancestors.
53. According to the writer, what should a European do to get along with Americans?
- A. Join their groups.
 - B. Set up a club for them.
 - C. Talk about their history.
 - D. Keep them at a distance.
54. What is the writer’s attitude towards Americans?
- A. Indifferent.
 - B. Objective.
 - C. Critical.
 - D. Disappointed.

55. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Working with Europeans
 - B. Finding out Americans’ Passions
 - C. Getting to Know Americans
 - D. Learning about European Cultures

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out five appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and completethe following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the AnswerSheet.

A. I have a reservation	B. How do you do
C. What’s the name, please	D. Here you are
E. How may I help you	F. I have a very nice stay here
G. Did you have a pleasant trip	H. May I see your ID, please

Clerk: Hello, welcome to North Park Hotel! 56 ?

David: Hi, yes. 57 . My assistant booked a room for me three days ago.

Clerk: 58 ?

David: Sarah Gatesby.

Clerk: Ah, yes. She has booked a standard double room, non-smoking for David Black.

David: Yes, that’s me.

Clerk: 59 ?

David: Sure. 60 .

Clerk: Thank you.

得 分	评卷人

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)要参加一次英语征文比赛, 题目为 My Favorite Photo。请写一篇短文参赛, 内容包括:
- 拍照时间和地点;
 - 照片中的人物或景物;
 - 喜欢这张照片的原因。

2023 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试
专升本英语试题参考答案

I.

1~5DBDCA

II.

6~10CBADA 11~15BDADC 16~20BBADB

III.

21~25BACAB 26~30DBCDA 31~35DCCBA

IV.

36~40CACCB 41~45DADCC 46~50ADDCCD

51~55BDABC

V.

56~60EACHD

VI.

61. 略

弥封线内不要答题

2022 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试
专升本英语试题

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
得分								

得 分	评卷人

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. game

B. late

C. trade

D. have
2. A. there

B. thick

C. thank

D. thirty
3. A. useless

B. endless

C. unless

D. hopeless
4. A. cool

B. flood

C. food

D. moon
5. A. easy

B. noisy

C. busy

D. fantasy

得 分	评卷人

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. This test is designed for students _____ native language is not English.

A. whose

B. whom

C. to whom

D. to whose
7. While _____ along the shore , I found a lot of sea shells.

A. walk

B. walking

C. to walk

D. walked

8. The sweater she received in the end differed _____ the one she had seen online.

A. by

B. in

C. with

D. from
9. There are numerous websites on the Internet _____ you can learn how to cook.

A. that

B. when

C. where

D. which
10. The writer’s first book is popular than his second one.

A. so

B. less

C. such

D. much
11. Tom is a careless person. He forgot _____ the door again when he went out yesterday.

A. to lock

B. locking

C. to have locked

D. having locked
12. We generally have four people working in the shop , but at _____ periods we employ extra hands.

A. top

B. rush

C. tip

D. peak
13. It is expected that by 2049 the population of the city _____ two million.

A. would reach

B. will have reached

C. will be reaching

D. would have been reached
14. As the manager of this new company , Charles _____ lots of work and almost had no time for pleasure.

A. took to

B. took after

C. took on

D. took off
15. If John had entered the office ten minutes ago , he _____ what we were talking about just now.

A. should know

B. had known

C. would know

D. would have known
16. Your brother Frank doesn’t eat cheese , _____ ?

A. is he

B. isn’t he

C. does he

D. doesn’t he
17. Pets _____ constant care are not suitable for people with little spare time.

A. require

B. requiring

C. required

D. to require
18. Newspapers , magazines , televisions and computers all fight to _____ our attention.

A. hold

B. bring

C. carry

D. pull

19. My friend John didn't like my suggestion _____ we should share the rent. 。
A. that B. what
C. how D. why
20. The old man's clothes, _____ old and worn, looked clean and of good quality.
A. if B. when
C. though D. since

得 分	评卷人

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.

Many of us rely on our smart phones for our everyday cameras. Our phones, however, collect lots of data 21 us, and camera software can automatically make a 22 of our location when we take a photo. This is more often a potential safety 23 than a benefit.

Let's start with the 24 When you allow your camera to mark your location, photo management apps, 25 Apple's Photos and Google Photos, can automatically 26 pictures into albums based on location. That's 27 when you go on vacation and want to remember 28 you were when you took a picture.

But when you're not traveling, 29 your location marked on photos is not great. Let's say you just connected with 30 on a dating app and shared a photo of your dog. 31 you had the location feature turned on when you took the photo, that person could 32 the data to see where you live.

Just to be 33, make sure the photo location feature is off by default (默认情况下). You 34 choose to turn the location feature on 35 to document your vacation, but remember to turn it off when your trip is over.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| 21. A. with | B. above | C. about | D. besides |
| 22. A. note | B. choice | C. focus | D. call |
| 23. A. harm | B. advantage | C. test | D. risk |
| 24. A. records | B. positives | C. satisfactions | D. points |
| 25. A. of | B. as | C. with | D. like |
| 26. A. sort | B. shape | C. reach | D. work |
| 27. A. helpful | B. successful | C. doubtful | D. painful |
| 28. A. which | B. where | C. why | D. how |
| 29. A. letting | B. hiding | C. having | D. allowing |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 30. A. none | B. everyone | C. anyone | D. someone |
| 31. A. If | B. Though | C. Unless | D. Whether |
| 32. A. edit | B. analyze | C. copy | D. erase |
| 33. A. happy | B. easy | C. safe | D. active |
| 34. A. might not | B. might | C. must not | D. must |
| 35. A. quickly | B. permanently | C. temporarily | D. slowly |

得 分	评卷人

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

When my daughter first began competing in school chess tournaments, I often chatted with other parents. Sometimes, I'd ask if they played chess themselves. Usually, the reply was no. When I volunteered that I was learning to play, their tone was cheerfully joking: "Good luck with that!" If this game is so good for kids, why are adults ignoring it? Seeing someone playing smart phone games, I wanted to say: "Why are you having your kids do chess while you do that?"

Sure, we parents had work to do, work that helped pay for the lessons our kids were enjoying. But I also wondered if we were sending a subtle message: that learning was for the young. During one tournament, I saw a group of parents. They were playing chess! Just then, a group of kids passed me. “Why are adults learning chess?” one asked, in a vaguely teasing tone.

I was tired of sitting on the sidelines. I wanted in. And that is how I got a membership card and started throwing myself in. Early on, I was nervous, even though I really had nothing to lose, except my pride. “A master can sometimes play badly,” as one grandmaster (国际象棋大师) put it, “a fan, never!” And fan I was. It was three hours of concentration and thinking, with my phone turned off. It felt like a gym for the brain.

Being a beginner can be hard at any age, but it gets harder as you get older. The phrase “adult beginner” has an air of gentle pity. It implies the learning of something that you should have perhaps already learned.

36. What can we learn about other parents from their remarks in Para. 1?
A. They were indifferent to adult learners.

- B. They agreed on the idea of learning chess.
C. They gave congratulations to the adult learner.
D. They thought it odd for an adult to learn chess.
37. What was a group of parents doing during one tournament in Para. 2?
- A. Playing chess.
B. Enjoying chatting.
C. Watching kids play chess.
D. Helping kids with their lessons.
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “sitting on the sidelines” in Para. 3?
- A. Not being noticed. B. Expressing vague ideas.
C. Not being involved. D. Following what others do.
39. What did the writer think of his experience of learning to play chess?
- A. It helped him remain calm.
B. It helped him train his brain.
C. It made him proud of himself.
D. It made him question himself.

Passage Two

There's an old fixed understanding about the difference between cats and dogs. Dogs are loving and loyal, while cats are aloof (冷漠离群的) and indifferent. Most cat people, however, probably disagree. Overall, cat research suggests cats do form emotional bonds with their owners. Cats seem to experience separation anxiety, respond to their owners' voices more than to strangers' and look for comfort when scared.

But a new study reveals a more complicated picture of our relationship with cats. Adapting a method previously used to study dogs, the scientists found cats—unlike dogs—don't avoid strangers who refuse to help their owners. This doesn't mean that the cats in this study were selfish, but they simply didn't understand how human beings respond to each other. They weren't aware that some of the strangers were being unhelpful.

In an experiment, a cat watched as her owner tried to open a box to get at something inside. Two strangers sat on either side of the owner and the owner turned to one of them and asked for help. In “helper” trials, the stranger helped the owner to open the box. In “non-helper” trials, the stranger refused. The other stranger sat passively, doing nothing. Then, both strangers offered the cat a treat, and the scientists watched to see which stranger the cat approached first. Did she prefer to take food from a helpful stranger over a passive one? Or did she avoid taking food from the non-helper?

When this method was used to test dogs, they showed a clear preference. The dogs preferred not to take food from a stranger who refused to help their owner. In contrast,

the cats in the study were completely indifferent. They showed no preference for the helpful person and no avoidance (避开) of the unhelpful person. Apparently, as far as cats are concerned, food is food.

What should we take from this? An attractive conclusion would be that cats are selfish and don't care about how their owners are treated at all. This is an example of human-centered thinking of animals. To really understand cats, we have to get out of this view and think of them as cats.

40. What do most cat people probably disagree with, according to Para. 1?
 - A. Cats are strange.
 - B. Cats are loving.
 - C. Cats are caring.
 - D. Cats are cold.
41. What does most research about cats show?
 - A. They don't need their owners' attention.
 - B. They are emotionally attached to their owners.
 - C. They don't experience separation anxiety as dogs do.
 - D. They respond to their owners' voices less than dogs do.
42. What can be learned from the study?
 - A. Cats take food no matter who feeds them.
 - B. Cats refuse food from unhelpful strangers.
 - C. Dogs refuse food from those who anger them.
 - D. Dogs take food no matter how they are treated.
43. What should we do to better understand cats, according to the last para?
 - A. To treat them as friends.
 - B. To compare them with dogs.
 - C. To regard them as animals.
 - D. To care about their behavior.

Passage Three

Scientists have shown that exercise is linked to brain changes throughout all stages of life and can help the brain develop and stay healthy. Babies, for example, need regular exercise to form connections in the brain. In children, research suggests that exercise improves attention, focus and school performance. In the elderly, exercise has been shown to help slow memory loss.

Then how does exercise help the brain? Over the last 20 years, scientists have learned that exercise can help keep the mind sharp in a number of ways. Exercise improves blood flow to the brain. The blood carries oxygen, contributing to more efficient connections between brain cells. Increasing blood flow is one way that exercise can improve mental abilities. The positive effects of exercise on the brain can be seen in babies, pre-teenagers and adults.

Babies are in near-constant movement, which is extremely important for development. This movement not only strengthens their muscles, but also helps their brains form connections. The process continues throughout life but is most intense in infancy (婴儿期) and toddlerhood (学步期), when children are mastering brand-new skills like sitting, standing, walking, running and jumping.

Exercise is also healthy for pre-teenagers' brains. In fact, some research suggests that regular exercise can improve school performance. A study found that the effects depended on how much kids exercised. The more days the children attended the exercise program, the more their focus improved.

Finally, exercise helps keep the mind sharp during adulthood. Research suggests exercise can increase the size of the hippocampus, an important area of the brain, which becomes smaller with age, and can increase levels of a protein (蛋白质) that aids the growth of new brain cells. This can help prevent older adults from losing mental abilities and memory.

44. How does exercise help the elderly?
- A. By improving attention. B. By slowing memory loss.
C. By connecting with others. D. By controlling cell growth.
45. How does exercise sharpen the mind according to Para. 2?
- A. By increasing the brain size.
B. By decreasing the protein level.
C. By extending the time of concentration.
D. By strengthening brain cells' connections.
46. What is crucial in the development of babies' brains?
- A. Babies' ability to focus.
B. Babies' mastery of skills.
C. Babies' muscle strength.
D. Babies' near-constant movement.
47. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Exercise strengthens people's body.
B. Exercise helps babies to grow.
C. Exercise improves people's life.
D. Exercise benefits the brain.

Passage Four

In 1542, Francisco de Orellana led the first European voyage down the Amazon River. During this voyage the explorers met a lot of resistance (抵抗) from the local Indians. In one particular tribe the women fighters were so fierce that they drove their male fighters in front of them with spears. Thus the river was named after the famous

women fighters of the ancient Greek stories, the Amazons.

This voyage also started our wonder of the greatest river and the largest area of rainforest in the world. About 20% of all fresh water carried to the oceans is from the Amazon River. The Amazon basin is the world's largest, about the size of Europe. The river is a product of the rainy season, which brings huge rains every summer. This also produces a large area of rainforest, which supports the largest number of diverse plants and animals of any area in the world.

The Amazon rainforest is also important when it comes to the future of global warming, as it is a huge natural store of carbon. Up until recently it was thought that the Amazon had fully grown and thus could not take up any more CO₂. Experiments have shown this could be wrong and that the Amazon rainforest might be sucking up an additional five tons of CO₂ from the atmosphere per hectare (公顷) per year. This is because plants react favorably to increased CO₂; because it is the raw material for photosynthesis (光合作用), the more of it the better. So having more CO₂ in the atmosphere acts like a fertilizer, stimulating plant growth. Because of the size of the Amazon rainforest, it seems that presently it is taking up a large percentage of our CO₂ pollution in the atmosphere, about 75% of the world's car pollution.

48. After whom was the Amazon River named?
- A. The Indian women fighters.
B. The head of an Indian tribe.
C. The first explorer of the river.
D. The women fighters in ancient Greek stories.
49. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The Amazon basin is the largest in the world.
B. The Amazon River causes huge rains every summer.
C. The Amazon rainforest supports about 20% of the world's plants.
D. The Amazon River carries 75% of the world's water to the oceans.
50. Why is CO₂ compared to a fertilizer in Para. 3 ?
- A. They both absorb light.
B. They both store heat.
C. They both help plants grow.
D. They both cause global warming.
51. What is implied in the last paragraph?
- A. The Amazon rainforest may disappear soon.
B. The Amazon may take up more CO₂ in the future.
C. The size of the Amazon basin may become smaller.
D. People may change the name of the Amazon River.

Passage Five

The AIDA model is the foundation of modem marketing and advertising practice. It outlines the four basic steps that can be used to persuade potential customers to make a purchase. The first three steps lie in creating attention (A),developing interest (I), and building desire (D) for the product,before the fourth step—the “call to action” (A) —tells them exactly how and where to buy. AIDA can channel the customer’s feelings through each stage of the communication process toward reaching a sale.

Attracting the customer’s attention is the first challenge, and this may be achieved by using an attractive phrase, offering a discount or something for free, or demonstrating how a problem can be solved. Once someone’s attention has been seized, it must be turned into real interest. This is best done by providing a brief description of the product’s benefits to the consumer, rather than simply listing the product’s main features. Problem-solving claims, or results-based advice can be used to create desire, before finally laying out a simple way for that desire to be met—the means to buy. On website advertising, this might be a direct link;on TV or print, it may be a website or telephone number.

In the movie industry, the stages of AIDA are used to great effect. Movie studios often begin their marketing campaigns months in advance with giant posters to attract attention to the new movie. Short attractive previews follow, which develop interest by offering an attractive glimpse of the movie without giving too much away. Desire is inspired by the release of the full preview, which is carefully designed to show the exciting moments of the movie, from special effects to humorous lines of dialogue. On the opening weekend, advertisements in newspapers and on television focus on the movie’s release, inviting the consumer to go and buy a ticket.

52. What is the purpose of creating the AIDA model?
- A. To promote potential sales.

B. To simplify the daily business.

C. To describe the typesof markets.

D. To lay the foundation for advertising.
53. Which of the following can turn customers’ attention into real interest?
- A. Listing the product’smainfeatures.

B. Describing the benefits of a product.

C. Selling a product at agreatdiscount.

D. Offering free samples through a link.
54. In which stage of the AIDA model are giant posters used?
- A. Attention.

B. Interest.

C. Desire.

D. Action.

55. What is the writer’s tone in introducing the AIDA model?
- A. Surprised.

B. Critical.

C. Objective.

D. Hopeful.

得 分	评卷人

V . Daily Conversation(15 points)

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

A. How can I help you	B. Where do you live
C. Can you arrange a wake-up call at 6 a. m.	D. Is that all
E. What else can I help you with	F. Have you finished
G. Who is that	H. What is your room number

Clerk:Hello, this is the front desk. 56

Brown:Hello, I need to catch a plane tomorrow at 9 a. m. 57 ?

Clerk:Of course. 58 ?

Brown:Room 423.

Clerk:OK, we will call you then. 59 ?

Brown:Yes. I need a taxi for 7 a. m. Could you do me a favor?

Clerk:No problem. 60 ?

Brown:Yes, thanks for your help.

Clerk:It’s my pleasure.

得 分	评卷人

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)下周一因为要去参加演讲比赛,不能上外教(Prof. Smith)的写作课。请给他写一封 e-mail,内容包括:
- 请假并表示歉意;

• 解释不能上课的原因,如比赛的重要性;

• 承诺会自学所缺内容并按时交作业;

• 祝他愉快。

2022 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试
专升本英语试题参考答案

I.

1~5DACBD

II.

6~10ABDCB 11~15ADBCD 16~20CBAAC

III.

21~25CADBD 26~30AABCD 31~35ABCBC

IV.

36~40DACBD 41~45BACBD 46~50DDDAC

51~55BABAC

V.

56~60ACHED

VI.

61. 略

弥 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试
专升本英语试题

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
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得 分	评卷人

I . Phonetics(5 points)

Directions:*In each of the following groups of words ,there are four underlined letters orletter combinations marked A ,B ,C and D . Compare the underlined parts andidentify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation . Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet .*

1. A. cake

2. A. tough

3. A. ppil

4. A. gesture

5. A. leadr
- B. gas

B. laugh

B. music

B. mature

B. pleasure
- C. bag

C. though

C. huge

C. mixture

C. leather
- D. tax

D. cough

D. lucky

D. structure

D. measure

得 分	评卷人

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. —Did you find the film boring?
—Not at all. It was _____.
A. terrific
C. horrible

B. bitter
D. miserable

7. By the time he retires,Carl _____ president for 15 years at the university.
A. would be
C. will be

B. will have been
D. has been
8. The pipe in the kitchen is broken. We should have it _____ as soon as possible.
A. to be repaired
C. to repair

B. repaired
D. repairing
9. Every time I met her,she would show her concern _____ me and my family.
A. against
C. from

B. on
D. for
10. Mary demanded that he _____ the books he borrowed from her a month ago.
A. return
C. returned

B. would return
D. had returned
11. We have to accept the fact _____ there is a shortage of qualified teachers in the countryside.
A. that
C. since

B. which
D. because
12. There are enough night schools in this city. Adults can be educated no matter _____ old they are.
A. how
C. when

B. what
D. where
13. Those _____ are willing to help others are likely to be popular among people.
A. whose
C. who

B. which
D. what
14. Many young people have stopped _____ newspapers because they read the news online now.
A. buy
C. bought

B. to buy
D. buying
15. Susie’s experience is unusual _____ she travelled 20 countries in only one month.
A. so that
C. in that

B. except that
D. such that
16. The company has 80 staff members, _____ 15 foreign expels.
A. not to count
C. having not counted

B. not counted
D. not counting
17. The young mother _____ ever gets a chance to study,except when the children have gone to bed.
A. hardly
C. only
D. nearly

B. almost

18. _____ the result of the exam, she stood at the door of the classroom, disappointed.
- A. Knowing B. To be known C. Known D. To know
19. Natural gas can serve as an _____ to coal and oil because it is more environmentally friendly.
- A. option B. extra C. addition D. alternative
20. The librarian did some careful checking and found several books _____ from the shelf.
- A. leaking B. missing C. losing D. dropping

得 分	评卷人

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.

As children move towards adulthood(成年), they become taller, stronger, and more independent. At some point in adulthood, 21, a slow decline begins. Their hair often 22 gray, their skin wrinkles, and their muscles begin to 23. Their short-term memory may suffer, and they often 24 part of their vision or hearing.

Scientists are not 25 sure what causes the effects of aging. The body might have a time 26 which would determine how long the cells can remain 27. Depending on the type of animal and its environment, animals age at different rates and live 28 different lengths of time. An animal in a good zoo—well 29 and protected from predators(捕食者)—often lives longer than the same type in the wild. 30, people who live in rich countries generally live longer than 31 in poor countries.

Several other factors also 32 how long people live and the quality of their lives. One factor is genetics(遗传). In some families, it seems that many 33 have long lives. Genetics may also determine whether people 34 certain diseases. Another factor is lifestyle. People who keep their minds 35 and often communicate with friends will feel younger and may live longer. People who keep a normal weight, exercise, and do not smoke may also age more slowly.

21. A. moreover B. besides C. therefore D. however
22. A. falls B. turns C. stays D. seems
23. A. grow B. develop C. shrink D. fade

24. A. lose B. harm C. protect D. improve
25. A. simply B. exactly C. purely D. strictly
26. A. label B. lack C. link D. limit
27. A. healthy B. bright C. stable D. secure
28. A. with B. on C. in D. for
29. A. clothed B. trained C. behaved D. fed
30. A. Finally B. Mostly C. Commonly D. Similarly
31. A. those B. that C. others D. some
32. A. judge B. form C. cause D. affect
33. A. friends B. members C. races D. names
34. A. take B. make C. get D. cause
35. A. calm B. clever C. firm D. active

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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

Pain is an emotional as well as physical response to injury or disease. Intense fear and anxiety are vital immediate responses that cause you to avoid sources of pain whenever possible. Sometimes, however, pain persists even when the injury or disease is no longer present. A painful feeling can become associated with constant stress, bad memories, or lasting fear.

Medicine is often essential for controlling pain in the short term, but taking painkillers(止痛药) for an extended period can lead to addiction(上瘾) or serious physical side effects, including stomach and liver diseases. Your body may also build up a tolerance to a drug so that you get less benefit from it as time goes on.

Although you should always seek medical advice if pain is severe or continues for a long time, you can also use techniques to control it. Mind—body techniques can reduce or help control pain—with no risk of side effects. Most people relax with deep, controlled breathing to reduce the tension that comes with pain. Try lying quietly in a dark room; breathe in deeply while counting to 10, hold the breath for a moment, and then exhale

slowly for a count of 10. Continue this for 10–20 minutes.

Shifting your attention often reduces pain's severity(严重程度). Try turning your attention away from the painful area, focusing instead on a non-painful part of your body. Or, imagine the pain as a big ball of energy outside your body, and make it smaller in your mind. Train yourself to replace the thoughts like "I can't stop this pain" with positive ones such as "This pain is only temporary".

In this practice, you merely acknowledge the pain by actively fighting it, instead of allowing it to dominate your thoughts.

36. Which of the following is people's natural response to pain?

- A. They tend to feel worried and frightened.
B. They want to make sure it won't last long.
C. They prefer to forget the bad memories.
D. They try to find out what may cause pain

37. What can be inferred about taking painkillers from Paragraph 2 ?

- A. It leads to addiction in a short period of time.
- B. It builds up the tolerance to pain.
- C. It becomes less effective over time.
- D. It cures stomach and liver diseases slowly.

38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word“exhale”in Paragraph 3 ?

- A. To breathe out.
- B. To fall asleep.
- C. To turn your body.
- D. To get up.

39. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. How to Use Your Brain to Manage Pain?
B. What Is the Right Way to Shift Your Attention?
C. What Is the Correct Way to Take Medicines?
D. How to Eliminate Painkillers' Side Effects?

Passage Two

Sweden is aiming for a zero-waste society. This takes the country's recycling revolution one step further—from putting rubbish in landfills(废物填埋场), to recycling to reusing.

It is early morning. Before 31-year-old Daniel Silberstein goes to his office, he has separated out his empty cartons(纸箱)into the containers in the shared basement. It is just some of the two tons of rubbish he and his fellow Swedes recycle per person each year.

“The thing about recycling is that it’s quite automatic. It’s basically a thing you naturally do,” Silberstein says.

“A big part of it is thinking about what kind of environment our daughter is going to have in the future. I am a kid of the 1990s and not recycling is kind of abnormal for us, but for my daughter’s generation it will hopefully go even further. She already thinks it’s fun to push the cartons into the recycling station when I take her there.”

The main problem today is that many used products are hard to deal with. A new movement is gaining ground that seeks to ensure everything can be reused somehow. In 2017 the Swedish government reformed the tax system so that people could get cheaper repairs on used goods, and a Swedish clothing company operates a recycling project where customers get a discount upon handing in old clothes. Meanwhile, scientists are working on finding new clothing materials that are less damaging to the environment.

For Daniel Silberstein and his daughter Charlie, the future begins at home. “Friends shouldn’t throw rubbish on the ground,” Charlie says, and her dad agrees: “In the future we’ll look at the old style of recycling the way we look at fossil(化石) fuels and landfill sites today. It will all seem crazy.”

40. What is the main reason for Silberstein to practice recycling?

- A. To protect the environment. B. To save more money.
C. To obey the local rules. D. To follow his fellows.

41. What is the main problem for Sweden to build a zero-waste society?

- A. The younger generation does not like used goods.
B. Rubbish is often thrown on the ground.
C. Many used goods are difficult to handle.
D. The older generation is not used to recycling.

42. Which of the following is true about Sweden's recycling revolution?

- A. The government encourages people to store used goods.
- B. Scientists are funded in inventing new clothing materials.
- C. The kids must put the cartons into the recycling station.
- D. People may buy new clothes cheaper after returning old ones.

43. What is the writer's attitude towards building a zero-waste society in Sweden?

- A. Approving. B. Disappointed. C. Doubtful. D. Critical.

Passage Three

Welcome to Stratford-upon-Avon, home of the world's most famous writer, William Shakespeare (1564–1616). Stratford is famous in history for many old buildings from the Middle Ages. Our aim is to attract you to explore our lovely town following streets that Shakespeare would have known and would still recognize.

Stratford-upon-Avon has been a market town since before Shakespeare's day. It was

a small river crossing until it received its legal status as a town in 1196. The original crossing was close to the site of Clopton Bridge, one of the oldest bridges in the country. After 500 years, the bridge still bears traffic, which speaks of the great skill of the original builders. Today, we still have a flourishing market, held on Fridays and Saturdays. The town is also host to many other art markets throughout the year.

The Royal Shakespeare Company, one of the most famous acting companies in the world, is located here. The theater provides performances of Shakespeare's plays. It also has many performing works from across the centuries and many contemporary pieces as well. If you are lucky, you will see many a famous face wandering through the town or enjoying a drink after plays in one of our many bars.

You may enjoy a boat trip on the river or a visit to the Butterfly Farm, one of the largest of its kind in Europe, which has collections of many extraordinary insects. An enjoyable time may be had in the Brass Rubbing Center (黄铜拓印技艺中心), which promises that great skills are not required to produce an unusual souvenir of your visit. The center of the town has many small shops and galleries. We hope you enjoy your visit to our much-loved town and that you will come back again.

44. What can be inferred about Stratford-upon-Avon?
- A. It has served as an art market since Shakespeare's day.
B. Its market is closed on Saturday mornings.
C. Its streets have remained nearly the same over the centuries.
D. It gained its legal status as a town in Shakespeare's day.
45. Which place should you visit if you want to observe wonderful insects?
- A. Brass Rubbing Center. B. Royal Shakespeare Company.
C. Butterfly Farm. D. Clopton Bridge.
46. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- A. To inform visitors of the places to buy souvenirs.
B. To associate Stratford-upon-Avon with Shakespeare.
C. To attract visitors to travel in Stratford-upon-Avon.
D. To introduce the history of Stratford-upon-Avon.
47. Where is the passage most probably taken from?
- A. A novel. B. A tourist guide.
C. A product catalog. D. A biography.

Passage Four

My boyfriend really enjoyed canoeing (划独木舟), and it took me a while to finally persuade him to take me on a canoe trip. Despite his great skill, he was nervous about my

safety and described many terrible situations that could happen. "They could also not happen." I said. I wanted to prove that I was tough and capable of adventuring.

This would be a romantic adventure. We would row the canoe on the lake under a beautiful blue sky. I was confident it would all go according to plan.

It did not go as planned. Instead, it all went downhill. We hit a headwind (逆风). The flies were the worst. An unknown animal outside our tent in the night forced us to get up twice to scare it away. We walked through knee-deep mud; we moved around so many fallen trees that we lost the way frequently. We had an unexpected thunderstorm on our second night. We hid in our tent from the bugs (虫子), too tired and bitten to even hold each other. When we were finally back in the car, my skin was hot and angry with bug bites. I had barely slept in 72 hours and I had an injury on my forehead from hitting it on the canoe.

Yet I realized that I wanted to do it all again. Because I swam in a lake so warm it felt like a summer pool. I ate lunch on an island with the most beautiful pine trees. I'd also never before appreciated how thunder can make the ground tremble. I know why my boyfriend loves canoeing so much. It's for the challenge, the space, and the beauty of moving forward with your own two hands in a place of natural wonder. He didn't say "I love you". He said I was a good partner. I've found something that I really like to do. That's the more important thing.

48. Why did the writer want to have a canoe trip with her boyfriend?
- A. To wait for a proposal of marriage.
B. To prove she was tougher than her boyfriend.
C. To show she had basic life skills.
D. To prove her ability to meet challenges.
49. What does the sentence "it all went downhill" in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. We rolled down the hill in the wind. B. Our canoe was turned upside down.
C. Things became worse than expected. D. Things were brought under control.
50. Which of the following happened during their canoe trip?
- A. They became angry with each other.
B. They were wounded by a wild animal.
C. They held each other to keep warm in the tent.
D. They often lost their way in the forest.
51. What would be the best title for the passage?
- A. An Exciting Forest Adventure B. An Extraordinary Canoe Trip
C. Canoeing—An Outdoor Sport D. A Place of Natural Wonder

Passage Five

Health care experts have long drawn attention to the problems of eating too much salt. There is strong evidence that a diet high in salt can lead to raised blood pressure. Since high blood pressure is a major factor in heart disease, it makes sense to cut down on the salt people eat.

In the past, food contained very little salt, and people added it to their food at the table. Very few people add salt this way nowadays. However, the salt content of processed foods has gone up dramatically. It's now estimated that over three-quarters of the salt in the average diet comes from processed foods, eaten without our being aware of it.

Salt is added to food partly to extend shelf-life, but more often it's dropped in to make up for the flavor lost in the manufacturing process. This is especially true of ready meals and highly processed foods, but it's also true of such basic food as biscuits, soups, and even bread. Much mass-produced bread, for instance, contains so much salt—half a gram for every hundred grams of bread—that it's officially classified by the UK government as high-salt food. Salt has to be added to the bread because fast production cuts down the time for the flavor to develop. Without added salt, the bread would taste like paper.

In the UK, the government has launched a campaign to cut down on the salt people eat. The UK Food Standards Agency argues that nearly half of the UK's population eat too much salt—9.5 g a day on average. Its aim is to bring down the average to 6 g a day. The idea is to cut the salt content in 85 key food categories such as bread, meat, and cakes.

52. What is the main reason for reducing salt in food?

- A. To improve the flavor of food.
- B. To decrease the time for processing food.
- C. To extend the shelf-life of food.
- D. To protect people against heart diseases.

53. What can be inferred about people's use of salt in the past?

- A. People used salt to control blood pressure.
- B. People ate much salt in their average diet.
- C. People were clear about the harmful effect of salt.
- D. People didn't eat so much salt as we do today.

54. Which of the following is classified as high-salt food by the UK government?

- A. Mass-produced bread.
- B. Light-cooked meat.
- C. Sweet biscuits.
- D. Fresh vegetables.

55. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Salt and food flavor.
- B. Salt and people's lifestyle.
- C. Salt and food processing.
- D. Salt and people's health.

得 分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

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

A. I am free on Sunday.	B. See you then!
C. Where are you planning to go?	D. No, thanks.
E. I need a break!	F. Would you like to join us?
G. That is a lovely place.	H. When shall we leave?

Daniel: How are you doing, Linda?

Linda: To be honest, I am really tired of my work at the moment. 56

Daniel: My friends and I are planning a trip on Sunday. 57

Linda: Sure, I'd love to. 58

Daniel: The Golden Beach. We will have a picnic there. It will be fun!

Linda: I can't wait! 59

Daniel: Eight o'clock in the morning. We'll pick you up at your place.

Linda: Great! 60

得 分	评卷人

VI. 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 neatly.

61. 学校将组织一次英语演讲比赛, 打算邀请外教(John)来做评委。请你(Li Yuan)给他写一封 e-mail, 内容包括:

- 邀请他担任评委(judge);
- 告知他比赛安排(如: 时间、地点等);
- 希望他赛后进行点评;
- 期待他能接受邀请。

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试
专升本英语试题参考答案

I.

1~5ACDBA

II.

6~10ABBDA 11~15AACDC 16~20DAADB

III.

21~25DBCAB 26~30DADDD 31~35ADBCD

IV.

36~40ACAAA 41~45CDACC 46~50CBDCD

51~55BDDAD

V.

56~60EFCHB

VI.

61. 略

弥封线内不要答题