**2014年成人高考高升专英语模拟试题**

　　ⅠPhonetics (10 points)

　　Directions:

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

　　1.A. club B. tomb C. comb D. climb

　　2.A. food B. cool C. school D. flood

　　3.A. town B. how C. down D. snow

　　4.A. each B. peach C. break D. deal

　　5.A. hear B. fear C. dear D. wear

　　6.A. receive B. friend C. field D. piece

　　7.A. question B. notion C. exception D. vocation

　　8.A. exhaust B. exercise C. exam D. exact

　　9.A. where B. what C. whose D. white

　　10.A. switch B. hatch C. character D. match

　　Ⅱ. Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

　　Directions:

　　There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

　　11. Today is Jenny’s wedding day. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Thomas.

　　A. just has got married B. has just married

　　C. was just married D. has just got married

　　12. Every officer and every soldier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ obey the rules.

　　A. had to B. have to C. has to D. must have to

　　13. Rarely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so difficult a problem.

　　A. she could have faced with B. could have she faced with

　　C. she could have been faced with D. could she have been faced with

　　14. \_\_\_\_\_\_ a dog on the road, the car stopped.

　　A. Having seen B. On seeing C. The driver seeing D. Seeing

　　15. I asked my teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. what courses should I take B. should I take what courses

　　C. I should take what courses D. what courses I should take

　　16. Comrade Li promised to help us and he said he would come \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. right away B. all at once C. all of a sudden D. all right

　　17. There aren’t many pandas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world today.

　　A. alive B. living C. lively D. lived

　　18. Such electron tubes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a radio set are also found in a TV set.

　　A. that we use B. as we use C. as we use them D. that we use them

　　19. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me that he was jealous.

　　A. happened B. took C. occurred D. felt

　　20. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material \_\_\_\_\_\_ to its burning temperature.

　　A. were heated B. must be heated C. is heated D. be heated

　　21. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_ me at the station on time.

　　A. meeting B. to meet C. meet D. met

　　22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “hello”, he reached out his hand.

　　A. Said B. Saying C. To say D. Say

　　23. People are more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to spend money on goods with an attractive look than those without.

　　A. attracted B. tempted C. persuaded D. tended

　　24. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_ he saw the doctor coming out of the emergeney room with an expression as grave as a judge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he realized the seriousness of his wife’s illness.

　　A. not until…that B. after…when C. until…then D. before…that

　　25. Please telephone me half an hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. in charge B. in advance C. in time D. in front

　　26. Both Mary and Ellen, as well as Jan, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studying Chinese History.

　　A. are B. is C. are being D. is being

　　27. I’d like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to you for the job. He is a very clever and industrious boy.

　　A. refer B. suggest C. recommend D. propose

　　28. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ that 200 people died and over 5,000 lost their shelters after the flood.

　　A. reported B. reports C. has been reported D. has reported

　　29. He was asked to speak louder \_\_\_\_\_\_ all the other students in the classroom could hear him.

　　A. as B. so as to C. so that D. so as

　　30. His report on the space exploration was really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. exciting B. excited C. excitement D. excitedly

　　31. Your chair needs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. to repair B. repairing C. to repairing D. being repair

　　32. I hate to see papers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in pencil.

　　A. writing B. to write C. written D. write

　　33. The job made her dependent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her husband.

　　A. on B. from C. of D. to

　　34. This is the second time she \_\_\_\_\_\_ improvement on that equipment.

　　A. had made B. made C. is making D. has made

　　35. He spoke so quickly that I did not \_\_\_\_\_\_ what he said.

　　A. catch B. accept C. take D. listen

　　36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_determines a good meal varies from country to country.

　　A. What B. That C. It D. Which

　　37. As the journey was a long one, he took a friend with him for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. pleasure B. entertainment C. company D. defence

　　38. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for an outgoing this Sunday.

　　A. us going B. we are going C. to go D. our going

　　39. We’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar. Ask him to lend us some.

　　A. run away with B. run down C. run off D. run out of

　　40. It was in 1930 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he became a university student.

　　A. when B. that C. which D. and

　　41. I am very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to you for your help.

　　A. grateful B. agreeable C. pleased D. thanks

　　42. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go now. It’s very late.

　　A. had rather B. prefer to C. had better D. would rather

　　43. If I were you, I would take it easy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is no need to be nervous.

　　A. it B. this C. there D. which

　　44. Why not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me earlier?

　　A. to tell B. tell C. telling D. told

　　45. Joe’s handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary’s.

　　A. more better B. as well as C. much better than D. more better than

　　46. The experiment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the discovery of a cure for cancer.

　　A. happened to B. led up C. resulted in D. set up

　　47. To produce one pound of honey, a colony of bees must fly a distance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to twice around the world.

　　A. similar B. equal C. compared D. corresponding

　　48. I did not mean \_\_\_\_ anything, but those apples looked so good I couldn’t resist \_\_\_one.

　　A. to eat…trying B. to eat…to trying C. eating…to try D. eating…to trying

　　49. I had hardly sat down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he stepped in.

　　A. when B. that C. until D. after

　　50. In his time he enjoyed a reputation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. as great as Mozart, if not greater than B. as great as, if not greater than, Mozart

　　C. as great, if not greater, as Mozart D. greater, if not as great as Mozart

　　Ⅲ. Cloze (20 points)

　　Directions:

　　For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices given below and marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blankening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

　　Robert Edwards was blinded in a traffic accident. He was also a little deaf \_51\_ old age. Last week, he was taking a walk near his home when a thunderstorm came. He hid \_52\_ the storm under a big tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked \_53\_ the ground and woke up some 20 minutes \_54\_, lying face down in water in water below a tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke; his legs felt \_55\_ and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he \_56\_ her for the first time in nine years. Doctors \_57\_ that he had regained his sight and hearing obviously from the flash of lightning, but they were unable to explain that. The only \_58\_ explanation offered by one doctor was that, \_59\_ Edwards lost his sight as a result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by \_60\_ trauma.

　　51.A. because B. because of C. as D. since

　　52.A. from B. away C. against D. contrary

　　53.A. at B. in C. to D. on

　　54.A. late B. soon C. later D. after

　　55.A. dying B. dead C. die D. being died

　　56.A. saw B. watched C. noticed D. examined

　　57.A. say B. thought over C. made sure D. agreed to

　　58.A. possibly B. possible C. probably D. mainly

　　59.A. although B. because of C. even though D. since

　　60.A. others B. other C. another D. one other

　　Ⅳ. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

　　Directions:

　　There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

　　Passage One

　　In ancient times wealth was measured and exchanged in things that could be touched: food, tools, and precious metals and stones. Then the barter system was replaced by coins, which still had real value since they were pieces of rare metal. Coins were followed by fiat money, paper notes that have value only because everyone agrees to accept them.

　　Today electronic monetary systems are gradually being introduced that will transform money into even less tangible forms, reducing it to a series of “bits and bytes”, or units of computerized information, going between machines at the speed of light. Already, electronic fund transfer allows money to be instantly sent and received by different banks, companies, and countries through computers and telecommunications devices.

　　61. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

　　A. International Banking Policies B. The History of Monetary Exchange

　　C. The Development of Paper Currencies D. Current Problems in the Economy

　　62. According to the passage, which of the following was the earliest kind of exchange of wealth?

　　A. Bartered foods B. Fiat money C. Coin currency D. Intangible forms

　　63. The author mentions food, tools and precious metals and stones together because they are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. useful items B. articles of value

　　C. difficult things to obtain D. material objects

　　64. According to the passage, coins once had real value as currency because they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　represented a great improvement over barter

　　permitted easy transportation of wealth

　　were made of precious metals

　　could become collector’s items

　　65. Which of the following statements about computerized monetary systems is NOT supported by the passage?

　　They promote international trade.

　　They allow very rapid money transfers.

　　They are still limited to small transactions (交易).

　　They are dependent on good telecommunications systems.

　　Passage Two

　　At the University of Kansas art museum, scientists tested the effect of different colored walls on two groups of visitors to an exhibit of paintings. For the first group the room was painted white; for the second, dark brown. Movement of each group was followed by an electrical equipment under the carpet. The experiment showed that those who entered the dark brown walked more quickly, covered more area, and spent less time in the room than people in the white one. Dark brown made people more active, but the activity ended sooner. Not only the choice of colors but also the general appearance of a room affects those inside. Another experiment presented people with photographs of faces whose energy was to be commented. Three groups of people were used; each was shown the same photos, but each group was in an ordinary room—a nice office. The third was in a tastefully designed living room with carpeting. Results showed that the people in the beautiful room tend to give higher marks to the faces than those in the ugly room did. Other studies that students do better on tests taken in comfortable room than in ordinary-looking or ugly rooms.

　　66. Which of the following is the best expression of the main idea of this passage?

　　People in beautiful rooms tend to give higher marks to photos of faces than people in ugly rooms

　　The color and general appearance of a room have a deeper effect on the behavior of the people in it

　　The University of Kansas has studied the effects of the color of room on people’s behavior

　　Beautifully furnished, light-coloured rooms make people more comfortable than ugly, dark rooms

　　67. According to the passage, we may conclude that the whiter a room is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. the longer people like to stay in it B. the sooner people in it will leave

　　C. the more active people in it will become D. the more excited people

　　68. What is referred to as the “general appearance” in this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　how many broad windows a room has, through which sunlight might come in

　　the size of a room

　　whether there are beautiful walls in a room

　　what the room looks like

　　69. This passage provides us with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. a piece of scientific information B. a normal lesson

　　C. an interesting test D. a piece of news

　　70. At least how many tests were carried out by the scientists referred to in this passage?

　　A. Three B. Two C. Only one D. No one knows

　　Passage Three

　　The water we drink and use is running short in the world. We all have to learn how to stop wasting our limited water. One of the steps we should take is to find ways of reusing it. Experiments have already been done in this field.

　　Today in most large cities, fresh water is used only once, then it runs into waste system. But it is possible to pipe the used water to a purifying factory. There it can be filtered and treated with chemicals so that it can be used again, just as it were fresh from a spring.

　　But even if every large city purified and reused its water, we still would not have enough. Then we could turn to the oceans. All we’d have to do to make use of the seawater on earth is to get rid of the salt. This process is called desalinization, and it is already in use in many parts of the world.

　　71. The way to stop wasting our limited water is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. do experiments with water B. purify the used water and reuse it

　　C. use fresh water once again D. make use of seawater

　　72. The following tells us how to reuse the used water. Which is the right order of the passage?

　　A. to have the used water filtered B. to put chemicals in it

　　C. to pipe it to the users D. to pipe the used water to be purified to a factory

　　73. There wouldn’t be enough water for us if we didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. turn to the oceans for more water B. reuse used water and make use of seawater

　　C. desalt seawater D. take steps to reuse all water on earth

　　74. The would “it” in the last sentence refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. seawater B. purified water

　　C. the process of getting rid of the salt in seawater

　　D. the process of collecting salt from the sea oceans

　　75. The best title for the passage is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

　　A. How to Reuse Water

　　B. Two Solutions to the Problem of Water Shortage

　　C. Stop Wasting Our Limited Water

　　D. How to Make Use of Seawater

　　Passage Four

　　Some people hate everything that is modern. They cannot imagine how anyone can really like modern music; they find it hard to accept the new fashions in clothing; they think that all modern painting is ugly; and they seldom have a good word for the new buildings that are being built everywhere in the world. Such people look for perfection in everything, and they take their standards of perfection from the past. They are usually impatient with anyone who is brave enough to experiment with new or to express himself or the age in materials original ways. It is, of course, true that many artists do not succeed in their work and instead produce works that can only be considered as failures. If the work of art is a painting, the artist’s failure concerns himself alone, but if it is a building, his failure concerns others too, because it may damage the beauty of the whole place. This does sometimes happen, but it is completely untrue to say, as some people do, that modern architecture is nothing.

　　We can’t judge every modern building by the standards of the ancient time, even though we admire the ancient buildings. Technologically, the modern buildings are more advanced. The modern architect knows he should learn from the ancient works, but with his greater resources of knowledge and materials, he will never be content to imitate the past. He is too proud to do that.

　　76. Some people hate everything that is modern because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. they are aged B. they find it hard to accept modern things

　　C. they take their standards of perfection from the Greek

　　D. they look at things by the standards of the past

　　77. The writer of the passage thinks that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　it is true to say artists fail in their work

　　it is untrue to say artists fail in their work

　　it is true to say some artists fail in their work

　　it is true to say only painters fail in their work

　　78. The writer thinks the failure of a building \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. means nothing B. concerns others

　　C. concerns only the artist D. concerns all the people in the world

　　79. The writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　we can’t judge buildings by the ancient standards

　　we can’t judge all the buildings by the ancient standards

　　we can’t judge all the modern buildings by the ancient standards

　　we can’t judge modern buildings

　　80. Technologically, the modern buildings are more advanced. The sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.

　　the ancient architects had no technology

　　the modern architects use more advanced technology

　　the modern buildings are advanced because they are completely different from the ancient buildings

　　the modern buildings are more beautiful

　　Ⅴ. Writing (20 points)

　　Directions:

　　For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a short composition of about 80 words on the title: Where to Live-in the City or in the Country? Base your composition on the outline given below.

　　1.一些人喜欢住在城市，因为城市生活有许多便利。

　　2.但有些人喜欢住在农村。

　　3.我认为，……

　　参考答案

　　Ⅰ. Phonetics

　　1.A 2.D 3.D 4.C 5.D 6.B 7.A

　　8.B 9.C 10.C

　　Ⅱ. Vocabulary and Structure

　　11.D 12.C 13.D 14.C 15.D 16.A 17.A

　　18.B 19.C 20.D 21.C 22.B 23.B 24.A

　　25.B 26.A 27.C 28.C 29.C 30.A 31.B

　　32.C 33.A 34.D 35.A 36.A 37.C 38.D

　　39.D 40.B 41.A 42.C 43.C 44.B 45.C

　　46.C 47.B 48.A 49.A 50.B

　　Ⅲ. Cloze

　　51.B 52.A 53.D 54.C 55.B 56.A 57.C

　　58.B 59.D 60.C

　　Ⅳ. Reading Comprehension

　　61.B 62.A 63.D 64.C 65.C 66.B 67.A

　　68.D 69.A 70.A 71.B 72.A 73.B 74.C

　　75.B 76.D 77.C 78.B 79.C 80.B

　　Ⅴ. Writing

　　Where to live —in the City or in the Country

　　Some people like living in the city because city life has many advantages. They think there are more job opportunities in cities, life there is more colorful and meaningful than that in the country, and there are more modern conveniences in cities for people to enjoy.

　　But some other people prefer to live in the countryside. They say life in the countryside is closer to nature and better for their health, life there is quieter and that country people are more honest than city people.

　　I would like to live in a city when I am young to earn enough money and I live in the countryside when I am old for having a quite life.