

2019 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英 语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间150分钟。

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	统分人签字
分 数								

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 125 分)

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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. land B. lamb C. father D. ladder
2. A. challenge B. cheap C. choose D. character
3. A. sweat B. please C. beat D. meat
4. A. rescue B. league C. pursue D. argue
5. A. action B. section C. solution D. question

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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. There _____ no one to help me at this moment, I need to handle the work all by myself.
A. be B. being
C. to be D. been
7. Mary took a part-time job last summer, but her parents were unhappy about _____ she did.
A. these B. which
C. that D. what
8. I did not do well on the writing exam, for the topic to write on was unfamiliar _____ me.
A. to B. for
C. with D. about

9. I can hardly distinguish the two girls, since they look quite _____.
 A. like B. unlike
 C. alike D. likely
10. You'd better speak loudly at the meeting _____ everyone can hear you.
 A. except that B. such that
 C. in that D. so that
11. Peter would _____ stay at home watching TV than go shopping with his mom.
 A. rather B. quite
 C. better D. still
12. By the time you return in two years, your hometown will _____ a new look.
 A. have taken on B. take on
 C. have been taken on D. be taken on
13. Please make sure that your name is entered in the _____ space when you fill out this form.
 A. vacant B. bare
 C. blank D. empty
14. Reading aloud every day can be one of the most _____ ways to improve your spoken English.
 A. evident B. effective
 C. favorite D. favorable
15. If Peter had told his teacher about his difficulty in math homework, she _____ him before the exam.
 A. helps B. will help
 C. would have helped D. would help
16. _____ all the difficulties, the researcher continued her research.
 A. In case of B. In spite of
 C. Because of D. Instead of
17. The organizers of the conference have arranged hotel rooms for those students _____ from out of town.
 A. to come B. come
 C. coming D. to have come
18. The job applicant was worried about the interview _____ he was well prepared.
 A. if B. because
 C. when D. though
19. It was suggested that this hardworking girl _____ an example for other students.
 A. be set B. will be set
 C. could be set D. had been set
20. Since computers were introduced, they _____ to be useful tools for people weak in math.
 A. had proved B. have proved
 C. will prove D. are proving

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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.

In our online life, we need to use passwords frequently. We use passwords 21 e-mail, gaming sites, social networking sites, and other shopping sites. 22, the passwords most people use are not very 23 and can easily be "broken" by others. In fact, the most commonly used passwords are so simple that it requires very 24 effort to figure them out. Can you guess 25 the most commonly used passwords are? They are: Names of baseball teams, birth dates of a family 26, the year of a special sports event, the random numbers like 156468, 27 the name of a friend, pet, favorite TV star, or band.

There are programs 28 to break into people's online accounts. These programs are 29 of trying every word in the English dictionary and the dictionaries 30 many foreign languages, in their effort to break into an account. 31 can even search words backward. Some will try 32 words or words that are followed by numbers, 33 school222. These programs can test millions of passwords in a few minutes. So, you are advised to be careful about 34 passwords so that they will be hard to break. You are also advised not to make them 35 hard to remember. Meanwhile, you need to change them once in a while.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. to | B. with | C. by | D. for |
| 22. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Besides |
| 23. A. natural | B. safe | C. strange | D. clear |
| 24. A. minor | B. small | C. little | D. tiny |
| 25. A. what | B. who | C. where | D. which |
| 26. A. figure | B. member | C. creature | D. character |
| 27. A. as close as | B. as good as | C. as dear as | D. as well as |
| 28. A. formed | B. shaped | C. composed | D. designed |
| 29. A. typical | B. capable | C. sure | D. true |
| 30. A. from | B. with | C. of | D. for |
| 31. A. They | B. It | C. That | D. Those |
| 32. A. added | B. gathered | C. combined | D. collected |
| 33. A. such as | B. except for | C. as for | D. as of |
| 34. A. locating | B. searching | C. choosing | D. tracking |
| 35. A. rather | B. too | C. far | D. enough |

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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

Sound sleep occurs when one's internal clock is regulated. Circadian rhythms (生理节奏) can become compromised quite easily. Many people with sleep troubles tend to vary bedtimes. To avoid this

common problem, sleep sufferers should go to bed and wake up at the same time every day. To help improve circadian rhythms, sufferers should enjoy 15 minutes of sun exposure the first thing in the morning.

A bedtime routine can help prevent insomnia (失眠). One hour before bedtime, one should lower the lights and relax. Reading a book or listening to calm music can help prepare the body for a good night's sleep. Taking a warm, candlelit bath or drinking a cup of warm milk can also help you prepare for deep sleep at night.

Stress can have a bad effect on the body and the ability to sleep. A daily exercise routine can help lower the body's stress naturally. One can also manage stress by writing diaries. Writing diaries can help people express their anxieties, plan for the future and improve sleep. Other ways to lower stress include deep breathing exercises and progressive muscle relaxation.

The light sending out from computers, cellphones, tablets and televisions can cause sleep problems. Therefore, these items should be turned off at least an hour before bedtime. Additionally, lowering the backlight on these electronic devices earlier in the evening can help you fall asleep faster and stay asleep longer once bedtime arrives.

A perfect bedroom invites sweet sleep. Most people sleep better in a cool, dark, and quiet room. Lower the temperature in the room to 16 ~ 20 degrees for a peaceful night's sleep. A dark room can be accomplished by installing light blocking curtains or wearing a sleep mask. Noise can be reduced with either earplugs or a white noise machine. Finally, a comfortable mattress (床垫) and pillows are essential to a good night's sleep.

36. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How to get a sound sleep.
- B. How to lower body stress.
- C. How to regulate internal clocks.
- D. How to manage anxieties.

37. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following may lead to insomnia?

- A. Reading a book for relaxation before bedtime.
- B. Lowering lights one hour before bedtime.
- C. Drinking some warm milk before bedtime.
- D. Listening to rock music before bedtime.

38. What can be done to reduce stress?

- A. Doing exercise every day.
- B. Making plans for the future.
- C. Writing about your sleep patterns.
- D. Learning to hold your breath.

39. What is the perfect condition for sleep?

- A. A quiet room with flashing lights.
- B. A bright room with white curtains.
- C. A cool room with comfortable pillows.
- D. A dark room with electronic devices.

Passage Two

Tom was aged four but he was talking like a two-year-old baby. He was saying such things as "kick ball" and "want car", and using lots of one-word sentences. He should have been saying some really long sentences and telling stories with them. He wasn't. Something had gone terribly wrong.

Quite a few children have what is called a "language delay". For some reason they don't learn to speak as quickly as they should. Their friends shoot ahead and they're left behind. As a result, they get very lonely. Nobody wants to talk to you if you can't talk back.

Can anything be done to help these children? Yes. They can go to see a speech therapist—a person who's specially trained to work out what's wrong and who knows how to teach language to children. This is what happened to Tom. The speech therapist played some games with him and heard how he talked. She made a recording of his speech, and chatted to his mom and dad about his background.

They'd taken Tom to see a doctor, but the doctor hadn't found anything wrong with him. He seemed perfectly normal in every way—except he just wasn't talking.

After Tom and his parents had gone home, the therapist listened carefully to the recording she'd made. Then she looked at a chart which showed how language developed in children aged two, three, and four. She could see Tom was a long way behind.

The next step, she decided, was to teach Tom how to say some new sentences like “kick a red ball,” and “the clown is kicking a ball.” Tom didn't get the new sentences right straight away. But the therapist was very patient, and after a few more visits he started to make some progress.

40. How did the author introduce the topic of this passage?

- A. By describing grammar errors made by kids.
- B. By sharing experiences of speech therapists.
- C. By using Tom's case as an example.
- D. By stating his personal views to readers.

41. What can be inferred from the passage about “language delay”?

- A. It can be prevented by doctors.
- B. It is seldom found among children.
- C. It can be improved with certain help.
- D. It may result from hearing problems.

42. What did the speech therapist do to help Tom?

- A. She told others that Tom was normal in every way.
- B. She asked Tom to play with some other children.
- C. She made some recordings of his parents' speech.
- D. She taught Tom new sentences in a patient way.

43. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. What Can Doctors Do with Language Delay?
- B. What Can Be Done about Kids with Language Delay?
- C. How Can Language Delay Be Easily Detected?
- D. How Can Parents Prevent Kids from Language Delay?

Passage Three

On a dry and cold Friday afternoon last October, Sharon Seline exchanged text messages with her daughter who was in college. They “chatted” back and forth, with the mom asking how things were going and the daughter answering positively followed by emoticons (表情符) showing smiles, b-i-g smiles and hearts.

Later that night, her daughter attempted suicide.

In the days that followed, it came to light that she'd hidden herself in her dorm, crying and showing signs of depression—a completely different reality from the one that she conveyed in texts and Facebook posts.

As human beings, our only real method of connection is through real communication. Studies show that only 7% of communication is based on writing and speaking. The majority of 93% is based on body language. Indeed, it's only when we can hear a tone of voice or look into someone's eyes that we're able to know when “I'm fine” doesn't mean they're fine at all.

This is where social media gets risky.

With modern technology, anyone can hide behind the text, the e-mail, or the Facebook post, projecting any image they want and creating a false image of their choosing. They can be whoever they want to be. And without the ability to receive body language, their audiences are none the wiser.

This presents a paradox which doesn't exist before. With all the powerful social technologies at our

fingertips, we are more connected—and potentially more disconnected—than ever before.

Every relevant metric (衡量标准) shows that we are interacting at a great speed and frequency through social media. But are we really communicating? With 93% of our communication context (语境) lost, we are now attempting to establish relationships and make decisions based on phrases or emoticons, which may or may not accurately represent the truth.

44. Why does social media get risky according to the author?
- A. The users' social connection is lost. B. The users' messages may be ignored.
C. The users' real emotion may be hidden. D. The users' voices can hardly be heard.
45. What phenomenon does the underlined word "paradox" (Paragraph 7) reflect?
- A. People can be both happy and unhappy.
B. People can be both connected and disconnected.
C. People can end up being both wise and stupid.
D. People can form both true and false impressions.
46. What is true about today's communication through social media?
- A. It causes more health risks. B. It gives little communication context.
C. It leads to better relationships. D. It improves the quality of interaction.
47. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Social Media and Its Function B. Social Media and Its Abuses
C. Social Media and Its Future D. Social Media and Its Risks

Passage Four

Alan Lakein, a time management expert, thinks that nothing is a total waste of time, including doing nothing at times. If you arrange things so that you find time to relax and "do nothing", you will get more done and have more fun doing it.

One of his clients, a space engineer, didn't know how to "do nothing". Every minute of his leisure time was scheduled with intense activities. He had an outdoor-activities schedule in which he switched from skiing to tennis. His girlfriend kept up with him in these activities, although she would have preferred just to sit by the fire and relax once in a while. Like too many people, he felt the need to be doing something all the time, for doing nothing seemed a waste of time. His "relaxing by the fire" consisted of playing chess, reading magazines, or checking emails.

For an experiment, Alan asked him to "waste" his time for five minutes during one of their sessions together. What the engineer ended up doing was relaxing, sitting quietly and daydreaming. When he was finally able to admit that emotional reasons caused him to reject relaxing as a waste of time, he began to look more critically at that way of thinking. Once he knew that relaxing was a good use of time, he became less serious about being busy and started enjoying each activity more. Previously he had been so busy doing that he had no time to have fun at anything. He began to do less and have more fun. When Alan saw the client about three years later, he still had as busy a schedule as ever, but he was able to balance his activity with relaxing so that he came back to work Monday morning not feeling tired out from a busy weekend but refreshed.

48. What did "doing nothing" mean to the space engineer at first?
- A. Outdoor activities. B. A waste of time.
C. Few daily schedules. D. More family hours.
49. What made the engineer reject relaxing?
- A. Social reasons. B. Family reasons.
C. Emotional reasons. D. Physical reasons.

50. What happened after the engineer learned “doing nothing”?
- A. He was not as busy as before. B. He began to enjoy each activity more.
C. He started to do more of everything. D. He did not have as much fun as before.
51. What can be inferred from the passage about “doing nothing”?
- A. It makes people enjoy more indoor activities.
B. It enables you to have more work time.
C. It serves to improve family relationship.
D. It helps you do things more efficiently.

Passage Five

Socrates is often referred to as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and yet he wrote nothing, established no school, and held no particular theories of his own. What he did do, however, was frequently ask the questions that interested him, and in doing so developed a new way of thinking. This method proceeds (展开) as a dialogue between opposing views, and it earned him many enemies in Athens, where he lived.

As a young man, Socrates is believed to have studied natural philosophy, looking at the various explanations of the nature of the universe, but then became involved in the politics of the city-state and concerned with more down-to-earth moral issues, such as the nature of justice.

However, he was not interested in winning arguments, or arguing for the sake of making money. Nor was he seeking answers or explanations. He was simply examining the basis of the concepts we apply to ourselves (such as “good”, “bad”, and “just”), for he believed that understanding what we are is the first task of philosophy.

He was sentenced to death on charges of corrupting the young with bad ideas. But he also had many followers, and among them was Plato, who recorded Socrates’ ideas in the written works, called dialogues, in which Socrates sets about examining various ideas.

Socrates’ central concern, then, was the examination of life, and it was his cruel questioning of people’s most valued beliefs (largely about themselves) that earned him his enemies—but he remained committed to his task until the very end. According to the account of his defense at his trial, Socrates chose death rather than face a life of ignorance: “The life which is unexamined is not worth living.”

52. What is true about Socrates?
- A. Socrates solved the problems of Western philosophy.
B. Socrates tried to find answers to his questions.
C. Socrates forced his enemies to accept his ideas.
D. Socrates cared about the meaning of life.
53. What is the most important task of philosophy according to Socrates?
- A. Understanding our true self. B. Examining some basic concepts.
C. Challenging the views of enemies. D. Giving explanations for arguments.
54. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Socrates’ beliefs of philosophy. B. Socrates’ outlook on death.
C. Socrates’ influence on youths. D. Socrates’ questions about universe.
55. What is the tone of the passage?
- A. Humorous. B. Bitter.
C. Sympathetic. D. Objective.

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V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| A. Sounds great! | B. This is our first trip here. |
| C. When shall we set off? | D. Could you recommend some places for us? |
| E. You are welcome. | F. What could I get? |
| G. Have great fun. | H. Is there anything interesting there? |

Receptionist: Good morning!

Mr. Smith: Good morning! Today we are free for sightseeing. 56

Receptionist: Okay. Have you ever been here before?

Mr. Smith: No. 57

Receptionist: Then, I suggest that you visit the Ancient Cultural Street.

Mr. Smith: 58

Receptionist: Yes. The architecture is wonderful. It represents the folk style of the Qing Dynasty.

Mr. Smith: 59 Thank you very much.

Receptionist: 60 Have a good time!

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

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VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an e-mail in about 100 – 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 新学期伊始, 你们班准备组织一场迎新晚会, 让同学们熟悉起来。你 (Li Yuan) 打算邀请外教 (Tim) 来参加迎新晚会。请给他写一封 e-mail, 内容包括:

- (1) 邀请他参加迎新晚会;
- (2) 介绍迎新晚会的一些活动安排;
- (3) 希望他能够做个简短发言;
- (4) 期待他的到来。
