**2016年陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试**

**大学英语试题**

****

**注意事项：**

**1．考生领到试题后，须按规定在试题上填写姓名、准考证号和座位号，并在答题卡上填涂对应的试卷类型信息点。**

**2．所有答案必须按照题号在答题卡上对应的答题区域内作答，超出各题答题区域的答案无效。在草稿纸、试题上作答无效。考试结束后，将试题和答题卡一并交回。**

**3．满分为150分，考试时间为1．50分钟。**

**Part Ⅰ. Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)**

Directions: In this part, there are 40 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. Not only I but also Jane and Mary tired of having one examination after another.

 A. is B. are C. am D. be

2. It happened to be very cold the morning of the sports meeting.

 A. at B. in C. on D. with

3. He was seriously injured in the accident that he had to be treated in hospital for a

 couple of weeks.

 A. so a B. such a C. such D. so

4. "Which do you want, the red one or the black one?"

 " . How about showing me another one?"

 A. Either B. Both C. Neither D. None

5. "What do you think of the book recommended by Professor Smith?"

 "Excellent! It's worth of a second time."

 A. to read B. to be read C. reading D. being read

6. Yesterday morning she an old friend of hers on her way to the subway station.

 A. looked up to B. built up C. led to D. came across

7. "Alice, why didn't you come yesterday? I tried to look for you."

 "I , but I had an unexpected visitor."

 A. had B. will C. was going to D. did

8. It did not stop raining after the football match was over.

 A. when B. until C. unless D. as

9. I'll stay with my parents for this summer to take care of them.

 A. sometimes B. sometime C. some time D, some times

10. of them knew about the plan because it was a top secret.

 A. Some B. Any C. No one D. None

11. I didn't know what to do at first but then an idea suddenly 　　　　 to me.

 A. happened B. entered C. occurred D. hit

12. He never to read the news section but turned at once to the crossword puzzle on the last page.

 A. is bothering B. bothers C. can bother D. bothered

13. A healthy life is generally thought to be with fresh air, clean water, and: homegrown food.

 A. joined B. bound C. involved D. associated

14. —I need some help with my homework!

 — I've got lots of work to do myself and besides, it's your problem, not mine!

 A. No problem, just a moment! B. Sorry, I can't help you right now.

 C. Yes, I need your help right now. D. Wait, it's a piece of cake for me.

15. The text was too difficult for us, so our teacher tried to explain it sentence sentence.

 A. in B. through C. by D. with

 16.—I got another pair of shoes yesterday. Now I have no room for one more pair.

 —A woman can never have many shoes.

 A. very B. much C. too D. so

 17. The evening news comes on at 7 o' clock and for thirty minutes.

 A. keeps B. ends C. finishes D. lasts

 18. The news reporters hurried to the airport, only the movie stars they wanted to

 interview had left.

 A. to find B. to be found C. to finding D. found

 19. The bridge was named the hero who had given his life for the construction of it.

 A. after B. for C. with D. before

20. Without water and sunshine, plants on the earth at all.

 A. would not grow B. will not grow

 C. had not grown D. would not be grown

21. The question at the meeting tomorrow is very important for our next five-year plan.

 A. to discuss B. being discussed

 C. to be discussed D. will be discussed

22. Pierre often makes himself well with the help of body language.

 A. to understand B. understanding

 C. to be understood D. understood

23. "Your phone number again? I quite catch it."

 "It is 4919568442."

 A. didn’t B.needn’t C. don' t D. can't

24. You don't need to hurry her. She it by the time you are ready.

 A. will have been finishing B. will finish

 C. will have finished D. will be finishing

25. The weather ended up being very good, was more than we could expect.

 A. what B. which C. that D. if

26. Whether he will leave today or tomorrow no difference to me.

 A. makes B. brings C. gives D. takes

27. I'd like to take of this opportunity to thank you for your hospitality during my visit.

 A. advantage B. benefit C. interest D. profit

28. The reason I'm writing to you is to tell you about the party on Saturday.

 A. because B. why C. for D. as

29. Bill said that go to the movie because he wanted to study for the examinations.

 A. he'd rather not B. he won't rather C. he'll rather not D. he'd rather didn't

30. The water will be much more polluted Unless some measures right now.

 A. will be taken B. are taken

 C. were taken D.had been taken

31. He stopped asking me the time after he had had his watch .

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

32. Be quiet！ It's rude to people when they are talking.

 A. interfere B. introduce C. interrupt D. prevent

33. Finding it difficult to to the Climate in the South, he decided to move to the North.

 A. adopt B. adapt C. adopting D. adapting

34. Cinderella took the medicine, but it didn't seem to have any on her.

 A. effect B. effective C. affect D. affective 35. With five hungry children seated around the table, the food would disappear .

 A. in no time B. after a long time

 C. ahead of time D. behind the times

36. The general manager signed the agreement the company.

 A. instead of B. on behalf of C. in place of D. in case of

37. I know nothing about John he is a teacher at some university.

 A. besides B. in addition C. except for D. except that

38. Another point of the:mass media is it gives people the information they need in their

 daily lives.

 A. what B. whether C. whenever D. that

39. —I haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?

 —I went to Ningxia and there for one year, teaching as a volunteer at a primary school.

 A. stayed B. stay C. had stayed D. am staying

40. Animals are one of the most important resources for human beings; however, by 2030, many

 species will have according to some research.

 A. used up B. died out C. gone up D. got rid of

**Part Ⅱ. Reading Comprehension (50 points)**

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

  **Passage 1**

 After a day of work and play, the body needs to rest. Enough sleep is necessary for good health. During this time, the body recovers from the activities of the previous day. The rest that you get while sleeping enables your body to prepare itself for the next day.

 There are four levels of sleep, each being a little deeper than the one before. As you sleep, your muscles relax little by little. Your heart beats more slowly, and your brain slows down. After you reach the fourth level, your body shifts back and forth from one level of sleep to another.

 Although your mind slows down, from time to time you will dream. Scientists who study sleep state that when dreaming occurs, your eyeballs begin to move more quickly (Although your eyelids are closed). This stage of sleep is called REM, which stands for rapid eye movement.

 If you have trouble falling asleep, some people recommend that you breathe very deeply. Other people believe that drinking warm milk will help make you drowsy. There is also an old suggestion that counting sheep will help you fall asleep!

41. A good title for this passage is

 A. Sleep B. Good Health C. Dreams D. Work and Rest

42. The word drowsy in the last paragraph means

 A. sick B. awake C, asleep D sleepy

43. This passage suggests that not getting enough sleep might cause you to

 A. dream much often B. have poor health

 C. feel too nervous D. breathe very deeply

44. According to the passage, during REM, .

 A. your eyes move quickly B. you dream

 C. you are restless D. both A and B

45. The average number of hours of sleep that an adult needs is

 A. approximately six hours B. around ten hours

 C. about eight hours D. not stated in the passage

  **Passage 2**

 Daniel Anderson, a famous psychologist, believes it's important to distinguish television's influences on children from those of the family. We tend to blame TV, he says, for problems it doesn't really cause, overlooking our own roles in shaping children's minds.

 One traditional belief about television is that it reduces a child's ability to think and to understand the world. While watching TV, children do not merely absorb words and images (影像). Instead, they learn both stated and implied meanings from what they see, Actually, children learn early the psychology of characters in TV shows. Furthermore, as many teachers agree, children understand far more when their parents watch TV with them, explaining new words and ideas. Yet, most parents use an educational program as a chance to sit their kids in front of the TV set and do something in another room.

 Another argument against television is that it replaces reading as a form of entertainment. But according to Anderson, the amount of time spent watching television is not related to reading ability. TV doesn't take the place of reading for most children; it takes the place of similar sorts of recreation, such as listening to the radio and playing sports. Things like parents' educational background have a stronger influence on a child's reading. "A child's reading ability is best predicted by how much a parent reads," Anderson says.

 Traditional wisdom also has it that heavy television-watching lowers children's IQ scores and affects their school performance. But here, too, Anderson notes that no studies have proved it. In fact, research suggests that it's the other way around. "If you're smart young, you'll watch less TV when you're older," Anderson says. Yet, people of lower IQ tend to be lifelong television viewers.

 Forty ears, researchers have attempted to show that television is dangerous to children. However, by showing that television promotes none of the dangerous effects as conventionally (传统地) believed, Anderson suggests that television cannot be blamed without considering other influences.

46. By watching TV, children learn

 A. images through words B. both stated and implied meanings

 C. more about images than words D. little about people's psychology

47. According to the passage, an educational program is best watched by children

 A. on their own B. with other kids C. with their parents D. with their teachers

48. Which of the following is most related to children's reading ability?

 A. Listening to the radio. B. Watching television.

 C. Parents' reading list. D. Parents' educational background.

49. Anderson believed that

 A. the more children watch TV, the smarter they are

 B. the younger children are, the more they watch TV

 C. the smarter children are, the less likely they are more interested in watching TV

 D. the less children watch TV, the better they perform at school

50. What is the purpose of the passage?

 A. To advise that TV should be used for educational:purposes.

 B. To describe the harmful effects of TV on children.

 C. To explain traditional views of influences that TV has had on children.

 D. To suggest that television cannot be blamed for problems it doesn't cause.

  **Passage 3**

　 It was a cold winter day. A woman drove up to the Rainbow Bridge tollbooth (收费站). “I'm paying for myself, and for the six cars-behind me,” she said with a smile. One after another, the next six drivers arriving at' the tollbooth were informed, “Some lady up ahead already paid your fare.”

 It turned out that the woman, Natalie Smith, had read something on a friend's refrigerator: "Practice random (随意的) kindness and senseless acts of beauty." The phrase impressed her so much that she copied it down.

　Judy Foreman spotted the same phrase on a warehouse wall far away from home when it stayed on her mind for days， she decided to drive all the way back to copy it down. “I thought it was beautiful,” she said, explaining why she would write it at the bottom of all her letters, “like a message from above.” Her husband, Frank, liked the phrase so much that he put it up on the class room.wall for his students, one of whom was the daughter of Alice Johnson, a local news reporter. Alice .put it in the newspaper, admitting that though she liked it, she did not know where it came from or what it really meant.

 Two days later, Alice got a call from Anne Herbert, a woman living in Matin. It was in a restaurant that Anne wrote the phrase down on a piece of paper, after turning it around in her mind for days.

 "Here's the idea," Anne says. "Anything you think there should be more of, do it randomly." Her fantasies include painting the classrooms of old schools, leaving hot meals on kitchen tables in the poor part of town, and giving money secretly to a proud old lady. Anne says, "Kindness can build on itself as much as violence can."

 The acts of random kindness spread. If you were one of those drivers who found your fare paid, who knows what you might have been inspired to do for someone else later. Like all great events, kindness begins slowly, with every single act. Let it be yours!

51. Why did Natalie Smith pay for the six cars behind her?

 A. She knew the car drivers well. B. She wanted to show kindness.

 C. She hoped to please others. D. She had seven tickets.

52. Judy Foreman copied down the phrase because she

 A. thought it was beautifully written

 B. wanted to know what it really meant

 C. decided to write it on a warehouse wall

 D. wanted her husband to put it up in the classroom

53. Who wrote the phrase down on a piece of paper according to the passage?

 A. Judy Foreman. B. Natalie Smith.

 C. Alice Johnson. D. Anne Herbert.

54. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to the underlined sentence in the

 passage?

 A. Kindness and violence can change the world.

 B. Kindness and violence can affect people's behavior.

 C. Kindness and violence can reproduce themselves.

 D. Kindness and violence can shape people's character.

55. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

 A. People should not practice random kindness to those in need.

 B. People who receive kindness are likely to offer it to others.

 C. People should not practice random kindness to strangers they meet.

 D. People who receive kindness are less likely to pay it back to the giver.

  **Passage 4**

 Peter loved to buy used articles. Almost a month ago, he bought a popular word game that used little pieces of wood with different letters on them. As he was purchasing it, the salesgirl said, "Uh, look, the game box hasn't even been opened yet. That might be worth some money.”

 Peter examined the box, and sure enough, it was completely covered in factory-sealed plastic. He saw a date of 1973 on the back of the box.

 "You should put that up for auction (拍卖) on the Internet, and see what happens," the salesgirl said.

 "Yes, you're right. People like something rare," Peter agreed, "I can't imagine there being very many unopened boxes of this game still around 40 years later."

 "Don't forget to tell me if you sell it," the salesgirl smiled.

 "No problem," Peter said.

 After he got home, Peter went online to several auction websites looking for his game, but he could not find it. Then he typed in the name of the word game and hit SEARCH. The search result was 543 websites containing information about the changes of the game. Over the years, the game had been produced using letters in different sizes and game boards in different colors. He also found some lists of game fans looking for various versions of the game. Peter emailed some of them, telling them what he had.

 Two weeks later, Peter went back to the shop.

 "Hello! Do you still remember the unopened word game?"

 The salesgirl looked at him for a second, then recognized him and said, "Oh, hi!"

 "I've got something for you," Peter said. "I sold the game and made $1,000. Thank you for your suggestion." He handed her three $100 bills.

 "Wow!" the salesgirl cried out. "Thank you! I never expected it."

56. Which of the following best describes the word game Peter bought?

 A. It was made around 40 years ago.

 B. It had game boards in different sizes.

 C. It was kept in a plastic bag with a seal.

 D. It had little pieces of wood in different colors.

57. What did the salesgirl probably think of Peter's word game?

 A. Old and handy. B. Rare and valuable.

 C. Classic and attractive. D. Colorful and interesting.

58 Peter got the names of the game fans from

 A. an auction B. the Internet C. a game shop D. a second-hand shop

59. What happened at the end of the story?

 A. Peter gave the salesgirl $300 as a reward.

 B. The salesgirl became Peter's friend.

 C. Peter returned the word game for $1,000.

 D. The sales~rl felt confused to see Peter again.

60. What message can be learned from the story?

 A. It's important to keep a promise.

 B. It's great to share in other people's happiness.

 C. One should be grateful for the help from others.

 D. Something rare is not worth a large amount of money.

**Part Ⅲ.Close Test (20 points)**

 Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D below the passage. You should decide on the ONE that best fits into the passage and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

 Dad had a black comb. He bought it when he married Mum. Every night, he would 61

me his comb and say, "Good girl, help Daddy clean it, OK?"

 I was 62 to do it. At the age of five, this dull task brought me such 63 I would excitedly turn the tap 64 and brush the comb carefully. Satisfied that I'd done a good job, I would happily return the comb to Dad. He 65 affectionately at me and place the comb in his wallet.

 Two years later, Dad started his own 66 , which wasn't doing well. That was when things started to 67 . Dad didn't come home as early and as much as he used to. Mum and I became 68 at him for placing our family in trouble. 69 time went by, an uncomfortable silence grew between us.

 After my graduation from college, Dad's business was getting back on track. On my 24th birthday, Dad came home 70 . As usual, I helped him carry his bags into his study. When I turned to leave, he said, "Hey, would you help me 71 my comb?" I looked at him for a while, then 72 the comb and headed to the sink.

 It hit me then: why, as a child, 73 Dad clean his comb: was such a pleasure. That routine (习惯) told me Dad was home early 74 the evening with Mum and me. It 75 a happy and loving family.

 I passed the clean comb back to Dad. He smiled at me and 76 placed the comb in his wallet. But this time, I noticed something 77 . Dad had aged. He had wrinkles next to his eyes when he smiled, 78 his smile was still as 79 as before, the smile of a father who just wanted a good 80 for his family.

61. A. ask B. tell C. hand D. take

62. A. annoyed B. relieved C. ashamed D. pleased

63. A. joy B. sadness C. courage D. pain

64. A. out B. over C. in D. on

65. A. had smiled B. would smile C. will smile D. has smiled

66. A. family B. business C. task D. journey

67. A. progress B. change C. improve D. form

68. A. satisfied B. delighted C. mad D. strict

69. A. With B. As C. After D. Before

70. A. occasionally B. early C. frequently D. rarely

71. A. sharpen B. repair C. clean D. keep

72. A. take B. took C. would take D. had taken

73. A. to help B. helped C. helping D. had helped

74. A. spend B. spent C. have spent D. to spend

75. A. means B. said C. meant D. says

76. A. firmly B. hurriedly C. curiously D. carefully

77. A. different B. exciting C. interesting D. urgent

78. A. for B. or C. so D. yet

79. A. kindhearted B. heartwarming C. cold D. hot

80. A. clothes B. life C. food D. house

**Part Ⅳ. Translation (20 points)**

Directions: In this part, there is one passage in English. Read the passage carefully and translate

it into Chinese.

Online learning is no easier than learning in regular classrooms. In fact, many students say it requires much more time and effort. Requirements for online courses are no less than those of regular quality courses. Successful students, however, see online learning as a convenient way to receive their education not an easier way. Many online students sit at computers for hours at a time during evenings or weekends in order to complete their assignments. The time when other people are finished and having fun is most likely the time when online students do their course work. Online students need to commit 4;to 15 hours a week for each course.

**Part Ⅴ. Writing (20 points)**

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition of 120 to 180 words. Your writing should be based on the title and outline given below.

 **Reusing Textbooks**

1.有人认为课本应当反复使用；

2.这样做的好处和影响；

3.你的看法。