

2006 年专升本《英语》真题试卷

一、1. Phonetics

0.(1)

A. command

B. common

C. comment

D. communist

1.(2)

A. if

B. of

C. loaf

D. grief

2.(3)

A. particle

B. partner

C. partial

D.particular

3.(4)

A.here

B.mere

C.nowhere

D.sincere

4.(5)

A.pleasure

B.measure

C.treasure

D.insure

二、2.Vocabulary and Structure

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

0. Since arriving in New York, Thomas _____ over 15 job interviews.

A.has

B.had

C.has had

D.is having

1. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ they disagree.

A.how

B.which

C.that

D.where

2. The sandwiches _____ by your mother were very delicious.

A.make

B.making

C.made

D.were made

3. The doctor asked Bob to quit _____ because of his health.

A.smoke

B.smokes

C.smoking

D.to smoke

4. This brand of computer is _____ more expensive than I expected.

A.plenty

B.a lot

C.plenty of

D.a lot of

5. This sound doesn't _____ in Chinese, so it's difficult for the students to pronounce.

A.happen

B.occur

C.come about

D.take place

6. You may borrow this dictionary _____ you keep it clean.

A.as long as

B.so far as

C.in case

D.even if

7. Normally Dr. Mackenzie is rather _____, but sometimes he talks freely about himself.

A.sociable

B.reserved

C.open

D.ignorant

8. Mr. Smith receives the order that he _____ the documents to the new product meeting for further discussion.

A.bring

B.brings

C.will bring

D.has brought

9. Most of the athletes have come to understand: what matters ____
__ not winning but participating.

A.is

B.are

C.was

D.were

10. When Mr. Kentucky fell ill, his son took _____ the business from
him.

A.to

B.in

C.after

D.over

11. I cannot find my umbrella. I must have _____ it on the bus yest
erday.

A.lost

B.left

C.forgotten

D.neglected

12. By the year 2100, many different means of transportation _____.

A.will develop

B.will have developed

C.will be developing

D.will have been developed

13. —What did you do last weekend? —_____ went on a picnic.

A.I, Tom and John

B.Tom, John and I

C.Tom, John and me

D.Tom, I and John

14. China has been following the foreign policy to develop relations with other countries on the _____ of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

A.basis

B.base

C.account

D.foundation

三、3.Reading Comprehension

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1.Expecting a Baby?

HEALTHY BABY: Manitoba's Prenatal (怀孕期的) Benefit and Community Support Programs

It's what's inside that counts

When you're pregnant, it's important that you eat well to help you and your growing baby. That's why if you live in Manitoba and your net family income is less than \$ 32, 000 a year, the Manitoba government offers you a monthly cheque during your pregnancy to help you buy healthy foods and prepare for your baby's arrival.

How to apply

Pick up an application form. from medical offices, Healthy Baby community programs or by calling the number below. The application form. must include a medical note indicating your baby's due date, so see your health care provider early.

More support for you and your baby

Through Healthy Child Manitoba, Healthy Baby also offers community programs which help you to learn more about nutrition, health and parenting a baby.

For more information, please call:

945-1301 (in Winnipeg)

1-888-848-0140 (at no cost)

945-1305 TDD (Telephone Device for the Deaf)

What program is this passage about?

- A.Baby food
- B.Low-income families.
- C.Women's health.
- D.Birth and growth of healthy babies.

2.

Who can enjoy the benefits of the program?

- A.Pregnant women of high risk.
- B.Pregnant women of first child
- C.Pregnant women in good health.
- D.Pregnant women with low income.

3.

The most important information to be filled in the application form.
is _____.

- A.the pregnant woman's name
- B.when the baby is due to arrive
- C.the pregnant woman's medical history
- D.in which hospital the baby is to be delivered

4.

Healthy Baby will also provide more help in all aspects but _____.

- A.baby education

B.baby nutrition

C.baby parenting

D.baby health

5.

For further information, the deaf can _____.

A.call 945-1305 TDD

B.dial 1-888-848-0140

C.visit their health care provider

D.send email to a medical office

7.In the past, people who graduated from college felt proud of their academic achievements and confident that their degree would help them to find a good job.

However, in the past four years the job market has changed dramatically. This year's College graduates are facing one of the worst job markets. For example, Ryan Stewart, a graduate of San Jose State University, got a degree in religious studies, but he has not gotten any job offers. He points out that many people already working are

getting laid off and don't have jobs, so it's even harder for new college graduates to find jobs.

Four years ago, the future looked bright for his class of 2006. There were many high-tech ('dot com') job opportunities, graduates received many job offers, and they were able to get jobs with high salaries and benefits such as health insurance and paid vacations. However, 'Times have changed. It's a new market,' according to an officer of the university.

The officer says students who do find jobs started preparing two years ago. They worked during summer vacations, they have had several short-time jobs, and they majored in fields that are still paying well, such as accounting or nursing.

Even teaching is not a secure profession now. Ryan Stewart wanted to be a teacher, but instead he will probably go back to school in order to become a college teacher. He thinks college teaching could be a good career even in a bad economy.

In conclusion, these days a college degree does not automatically lead to a good job with a high salary. Some students can only hope that the value of their degree will increase in the future.

What did a college degree mean to people in the past?

- A.It was a proof of their professional skills.
- B.It would guarantee their quick promotion.
- C.It built up their confidence in the job market.
- D.It would help them to start an academic career.

8.

Ryan Steward has not got any job offer because _____.

- A.there are too many graduates of his major
- B.he wants to find a job with very high salary
- C.he has not received a degree in the university
- D.the job market has changed greatly since 2002

9.

According to the passage, _____ had the best job prospects in 200

2.

- A.computer science
- B.accounting
- C.teaching

D.nursing

10.

Why does Ryan Steward want to be a college teacher?

A.Teaching jobs are well-paid

B.He majored in teaching in the university.

C.College teaching is less challenging than high-tech jobs.

D.College teaching career won't be influenced by economy.

11.

It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

A.the value of a college degree has decreased now

B.new college graduates today can't find jobs

C.a college degree can still lead to a good job

D.graduates must prepare early to find jobs

13.Sharon Keating was worried about her kids when she got a divorce. Her daughter says, 'I was feeling... like down and sad and even though I didn't really show it.'

Judith Waller stein says problems from divorce can last many years.

They can show up when the kids are adults. And the kids have their own trouble. Waller stein studied 93 children over a generation. The results can be found in her book.

She says that children of divorce are more likely to have problems with drugs. They are far more likely to seek therapy. About 40 percent of them avoid marriage themselves. When they do marry, fail at nearly twice the usual rate. It is hard for them to trust. They are afraid of failing.

Critics say Waller stein had too few children in her study. They think that Waller stein stresses too much from a small study. Other things may be the cause of the kid's problems. The study does not compare kids from divorced families with kids from 'healthy' families.

Waller stein's families divorced a generation ago. Times have changed. People feel different about divorce. Today programs like Kid's Turn try to reduce some of the effects of divorce with family advice.

Talking about their feelings helps the kids get through it. Since they know more about the problems, maybe the kids will be able to handle it.

Which word can best describe the kids from divorced families according to Paragraph 1?

A.Offensive.

B.Relieved

C.Depressed

D.Prejudiced

14.

Children from divorced families who marry later will _____.

A.have no trust in other people

B.be more likely to get divorced

C.firmly protect their marriage

D.have stable marriage

15.

Waller stein's study showed that _____.

A.divorce left the children with many problems

B.all the problems showed up right after the divorce

C.divorce could be avoided

D.divorce made the children mature earlier

16.

Which of the following is critics' opinion?

A.Healthy families do not have problems.

B.All the related factors were considered in the study.

C.Divorce is the only cause of child problems.

D.The number of families studied was not sufficient.

17.

Today children from divorced families _____.

A.have no more problems

B.are getting more care and help

C.are less able to handle their problems

D.are told not to talk about their problems

19.It is still sometimes difficult to understand why those between a
ges 10 and 18 would endanger their lives by joining armed forces
or rebel groups and become fighting soldiers. The recently publishe

d book, *Young Soldiers, Why They Choose to Fight* by Rachel Brett and Irma Specht, tries to find an answer.

There is no doubt that children fight in most armed conflicts today.

While international attention focuses largely on those who are forced into battles, thousands more enlist (应征入伍) voluntarily.

In an attempt to understand the young who take up arms, Brett and Specht interviewed 53 boy and girl soldiers and ex-soldiers from around the world, Afghanistan, Colombia, the Republic of the Congo for example. All interviewees were involved with armed forces or armed groups before the age of 18 and all classified themselves as volunteers.

What these two field officers heard is 'I joined involuntarily—if you have nothing, you volunteer for the army'. Other reasons young people gave are self-defense, revenge, poverty, and unemployment.

But while it is common knowledge that most child soldiers come from poor and disadvantaged backgrounds, *Young Soldiers* shows that the issue is far more complex. Many poor children do not join the army. The environmental, educational, social, cultural, and highly personal factors determine whether someone decides to join up or not.

The battlefield is not a place for children. One young soldier described being there as 'too sad an experience'. The authors hope that by understanding why teenagers join up, those child soldiers should know how to discourage others from the same tragedy.

Young Soldiers, Why They Choose to Fight is _____.

- A.a book
- B.a magazine
- C.a news report
- D.a TV program

20.

According to Paragraph 3, Brett and Specht's interviewees _____.

- A.joined armed forces under 18
- B.considered going into the army their duty
- C.were only from African countries
- D.were mainly the ex-soldiers

21.

The reasons shown in Young Soldiers for children to join the army are _____.

- A.very simple
- B.very complex
- C.unknown
- D.unbelievable

22.

The writers of Young Soldiers probably expect that _____.

- A.child soldiers would leave armed forces
- B.they could find more than 53 interviewees
- C.no more children would join armed forces
- D.there would be no wars in the world

23.

The tone of the passage is _____.

- A.pleasant
- B.indifferent

C.humorous

D.objective

25.It's interesting that technology often works as a servant for us, yet frequently we become a servant to it. E-mail is a useful tool but many feel controlled by this new vehicle. The average businessperson is getting about 80 e-mails per day and many feel that about 80% of the messages in their 'In Box' are of little or no value.

So, I have four suggestions to help you to become better at 'Easing E-mail'

1. Get off the lists. The best way to deal with a problem is to never have it. If you are receiving a lot of unwanted e-mails, ask to be removed from the various lists. This would include your inclusion in unwanted 'cc' lists (抄送名单).

2. 'Unlisted address'. Just like getting an 'unlisted' telephone number that you share only with those whom you want to give direct access, you might want to get a separate e-mail address only for the important communications you wish to receive.

3. Check it once or twice per day. Many I speak with are becoming chained to their email server, monitoring incoming email on a continuous basis. Maybe this is because e-mail creates its own sense of

urgency, but most of the communications are not all that urgent. I respond to them a couple of times per day.

4. Deal with it. As you open each e-mail do one of the following:
 - a. If it requires a quick response, respond to it and delete it.
 - b. If it is going to take any serious amount of time to respond, schedule it for action in your Day Planner and then download the message, save it, or print it out for future action.

I personally receive approximately 250 e-mails per day and by practicing the suggestions above, I can handle that volume in about an hour, taking advantage of this fantastic tool but not being controlled by it to the distraction (分心) of more important tasks in my day.

The passage is about _____.

- A.how to check e-mails
- B.how to collect e-mails
- C.how to deal with your daily e-mails
- D.how to deal with 80% valueless e-mails

26.

If you get unwanted e-mails, the best you can do is to _____.

- A. make a list of them
- B. put them into 'cc' lists
- C. send them to a special address
- D. delete them from different lists

27.

For the important communications, the writer suggests that you _____.

- A. have a direct access for them
- B. have several e-mails servers for them
- C. get an unlisted phone number for them
- D. get a special e-mails address for them

28.

To avoid being chained by the coming e-mails, what you can do is to _____.

- A. respond urgent ones only
- B. reply all of them at the same time

C.handle them a couple of times daily

D.keep replying e-mails all day long

29.

To deal with an e-mails you get, you can do the following EXCEPT

_____.

A.downloading every e-mail before you reply

B.responding right away if it's urgent

C.scheduling it for later reply if it takes much time

D.asking someone else to reply it if it's not at your convenience

四、4.Cloze

Part IV Cloze

Directions: There are some blanks in the following passages. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passages. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1.Twenty years ago, kids in school never heard of the Internet. Now, I'll 【C1】 _____you can't find a single person in your city who hasn't heard of it. The 'net' in the word 'internet' really 【C2】 _____for ne

network. A network is two or more computers connected together so that all types of information can be 【C3】 _____ or sent from one computer to another. You may enjoy using it to do research for a school project, 【C4】 _____ your favourite songs or communicating with friends and family. Information is accessed through web pages that companies, organizations and individuals 【C5】 _____ and post. It's like a 【C6】 _____ noticeboard that the whole world uses! But since anyone can put anything on the internet, you also have to be careful and use your best 【C7】 _____ and a little common sense.

What you read on a piece of paper someone sticks on a noticeboard doesn't necessarily mean it's good information or even correct. So you have to be 【C8】 _____ what people are talking about, especially if you're doing research! When you're emailing people, you still have to be very careful. If you've never met the person you're communicating with online, you could be on dangerous ground! You should never give 【C9】 _____ any personal information to someone you don't know, not even your name! And just like you can't believe the information on every website (网站) out there, you can't 【C10】 _____ on strangers on the internet, either. Just like you could make up things about yourself to tell someone, someone else could do the same to you!

【C1】

A.blame

B.beat

C.bet

D.beg

2.

【C2】

A.asks

B.looks

C.stands

D.searches

3.

【C3】

A.taken

B.shared

C.borrowed

D.traded

4.

【C4】

A.prachicing

B.writing

C.loading

D.downloading

5.

【C5】

A.discover

B.create

C.find

D.weave

6.

【C6】

A.giant

B.transparent

C.physical

D.mechanical

7.

【C7】

A.talent

B.confidence

C.judgment

D.courage

8.

【C8】

A.sure

B.hesitant

C.doubtful

D.secure

9.

【C9】

A.in

B.up

C.out

D.off

10.

【C10】

A.act

B.rely

C.call

D.put

五、5.Writing

Part VII Writing

0.

你(Li Yuan)的美国朋友 Harry 在最近的 email 中提到要带他的父母来华旅游，他们计划去黄山。给他回一封 e-mail，内容包括：

- (1) 欢迎他的父母来中国;
- (2) 建议可行路线及交通方式;
- (3) 提醒一些必要的旅行准备(如衣物、药品.....);
- (4) 推荐 1 至 2 处其他景点。

六、6.Daily Conversation

1.A. I've been invited to a party, Why

B. Yes, but thanks anyway

C. It's very kind of you to come to see me

D. What about the weather

E. I'd love to

F. I think I'm coming down with the flu

G. Would you join us H. I'm glad you love it

Jane: Are you doing anything special Sunday afternoon?

Paul: Yes. _____?

2.

George: You look pale. What's the matter?

Heather: _____.

3.

Salma: Well, you look pretty brown—must have been a good holiday.

Kurt: Yes it was—relaxed atmosphere and lots of outdoor stuff, which you know I love!

Salma: _____?

4.

Sally: Wow! How nice the room is!

Jim: _____.

5.

Daisy: Fred, why don't you come and have a picnic with us?

Fred: _____. I have long been expecting it.