

第五部分 真题及参考答案

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本试题

英 语

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 125 分)

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. c <u>a</u> ke | B. g <u>a</u> s | C. b <u>a</u> g | D. t <u>a</u> x |
| 2. A. t <u>ou</u> gh | B. l <u>au</u> gh | C. th <u>ou</u> gh | D. c <u>ou</u> gh |
| 3. A. p <u>u</u> pil | B. m <u>u</u> sic | C. h <u>u</u> ge | D. l <u>u</u> cky |
| 4. A. g <u>e</u> sture | B. m <u>a</u> ture | C. m <u>i</u> xture | D. str <u>u</u> cture |
| 5. A. l <u>e</u> ader | B. p <u>l</u> ease | C. l <u>e</u> ather | D. m <u>e</u> asure |

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 | B. bitter |
| C. horrible | D. miserable |

7. By the time he retires, Carl _____ president for 15 years at the university.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A. would be | B. will have been |
| C. will be | D. has been |

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 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 |

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

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.



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—9.5g a day on average. Its aim is to bring down the average to 6g 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.

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. 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

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

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.

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。



参考答案

I. Phonetics (5 points, one point each)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points, one point each)

6. A 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. A 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. C
16. D 17. A 18. A 19. D 20. B

III. Cloze (30 points, two points each)

21. D 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. B 26. D 27. A 28. D 29. D 30. D
31. A 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. D

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points, three points each)

36. A 37. C 38. A 39. A 40. A 41. C 42. D 43. A 44. C 45. C
46. C 47. B 48. D 49. C 50. D 51. B 52. D 53. D 54. A 55. D

V. Daily Conversation (15 points, three points each)

56. E 57. F 58. C 59. H 60. B

VI. Writing (25 points)

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档次的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1 分~2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差,以至影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。

2. 评分标准:

第五档	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。
(21 分~25 分)	主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。

(续表)

<p>第四档 (16分~20分)</p>	<p>较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。</p>
<p>第三档 (11分~15分)</p>	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。</p>
<p>第二档 (6分~10分)</p>	<p>未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。</p>
<p>第一档 (1分~5分)</p>	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。</p>
<p>0分</p>	<p>所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。</p>