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五一特训班，针对考点讲解，5月1日正式开课

精 讲 班 内 部 绝 密 习 题

《阅读理解》

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Passage 1

The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software (软件) or by altering the architecture but that too will happen.

I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon (硅) will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they exceed us they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce themselves. Silicon will have ended carbon's long control. And we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe.

As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we may use them to expand our frontiers, first on earth through their ability to withstand environments, harmful to ourselves. Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined. Further ahead, by a combination of the great wealth this new age will bring and the technology it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power.

1. In what way can we make a machine intelligent?
 - A) By making it work in such environments as deserts, oceans or space.
 - B) By working hard for 10 or 20 years.
 - C) By either properly programming it or changing its structure.
 - D) By reproducing it.
2. What does the writer think about machines with human-like ability?
 - A) He believes they will be useful to human beings.
 - B) He believes that they will control us in the future.
 - C) He is not quite sure in what way they may influence us.
 - D) He doesn't consider the construction of such machines possible.
3. The word "carbon" (Line 4, Para. 2) stands for "_____".
 - A) Intelligent robots
 - B) a chemical element
 - C) An organic substance
 - D) human beings
4. A robot can be used to expand our frontiers when
 - A) Its intelligence and cost are beyond question
 - B) It is able to bear the rough environment
 - C) It is made as complex as the human brain
 - D) Its architecture is different from that of the present ones
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A) after the installation of a great number of cells and connections, robots will be capable of self-reproduction
 - B) with the rapid development of technology, people have come to realize the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability
 - C) once we make a machine as complex as the human brain, it will possess intelligence
 - D) robots will have control of the vast, man-made world in space

C A D A B

Passage 2

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away - straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared 押题冲刺班依据最新命题信息，10学时点破解题技巧，6学时封闭讲解两套考试试题，提供“最有效、最准确、最实用”的考前信息。



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(红外线) scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide (杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pest (害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States," says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

1. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are _____.
A) sprayed with pesticides B) facing an infrared scanner
C) in poor physical condition D) exposed to excessive sun rays
2. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to _____.
A) estimate the damage to the crops B) draw a colour-coded map
C) measure the size of the affected area D) locate the problem area
3. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by _____.
A) resorting to spot-spraying B) consulting infrared scanning experts
C) transforming poisoned rain D) detecting crop problems at an early date
4. The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties due to _____.
A) the lack of official support B) its high cost
C) the lack of financial support D) its failure to help increase production
5. Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of _____.
A) the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce
B) growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops
C) the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture
D) full support from agricultural experts

CDACB

Passage 3

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sport to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features (特写) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and out, glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its topicality (时事性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it

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mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than transient (短暂的) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own news paper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

1. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its _____.
A) wide coverage B) uniform style C) speed in reporting news D) popularity
 2. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the "same" newspaper is that _____.
A) people scan for the news they are interested in
B) different people prefer different newspapers
C) people are rarely interested in the same kind of news
D) people have different views about what a good newspaper
 3. It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers _____.
A) apply reading techniques skillfully B) jump from one newspaper to another
C) appreciate the variety of a newspaper D) usually read a newspaper selectively
 4. A good newspaper offers "a variety" to readers because _____.
A) it tries to serve different readers B) it has to cover things that happen in a certain locality
C) readers are difficult to please D) readers like to read different newspapers
 5. The best title for this passage would be "_____".
A) The Importance of Newspaper Topicality B) The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper
C) The Variety of a Good Newspaper
D) Some Suggestions on How to Read a Newspaper
- BA D A B

Passage 4

American society is not nap (午睡) friendly. "In fact", says David Dinges, a sleep specialist at the University Of Pennsylvania School Of Medicine, "there's even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep." Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote a proverb: "Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven."

Wrong. The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need them. "We have to totally change our attitude toward napping," says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the godfather of sleep research.

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an "American sleep debt" which one member said was as important as the national debt. The commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, president Clinton is trying to take a half-hour snooze (打瞌睡) every afternoon.

About 60 percent of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have "a mid-afternoon quiet phase" also called "a secondary sleep gate." Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap.

We Superstars of Snooze don't nap to replace lost shut-eye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we "snack" on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.

1. It is commonly accepted in American society that too much sleep is _____.
A) unreasonable B) criminal C) harmful D) costly
2. The research done by the Dement commission shows that Americans _____.
A) don't like to take naps B) are terribly worried about their national debt

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- C) sleep less than is good for them D) have caused many industrial and traffic accidents
3. The purpose of this article is to _____
- A) warn us of the wickedness of napping B) explain the danger of sleepiness
C) discuss the side effects of napping D) convince the reader of the necessity of napping
4. The "American sleep debt" (Line 1, Para. 3) is the result of _____
- A) the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep
B) the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration
C) the rapid development of American industry
D) the Americans' worry about the danger of sleepiness
5. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is _____
- A) preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift
B) good practice to eat something light before we go to bed
C) essential to make up for cost sleep
D) natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it

A.C.D.A.D

Passage 5

Violin prodigies (神童), I learned, have come in distinct waves from distinct regions. Most of the great performers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were born and brought up in Russia and Eastern Europe. I asked Isaac Stern, one of the world's greatest violinists the reason for this phenomenon. "It is very clear," he told me. "They were all Jews (犹太人) and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill treated in that part of the world. They were not allowed into the professional fields, but they were allowed to achieve excellence on a concert stage." As a result, every Jewish parent's dream was to have a child in the music school because it was a passport to the West.

Another element in the emergence of prodigies, I found, is a society that values excellence in a certain field to nurture (培育) talent. Nowadays, the most nurturing societies seem to be in the Far East. "In Japan, a most competitive society, with stronger discipline than ours," says Isaac Stern; children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. When Western music came to Japan after World War II, that music not only became part of their daily lives, but it became a discipline as well. The Koreans and Chinese as we know are just as highly motivated as the Japanese."

That's a good thing, because even prodigies must work hard. Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. J. S. Bach, for example, was the top of several generations of musicians, and four of his sons had significant careers in music.

1. Jewish parents in Eastern Europe longed for their children to attend music school because _____
- A) it would allow them access to a better life in the West
B) Jewish children are born with excellent musical talent
C) they wanted their children to enter into the professional field
D) it would enable the family to get better treatment in their own country
2. Nurturing societies as mentioned in the passage refer to societies that _____
- A) enforce strong discipline on students who want to achieve excellence
B) treasure talent and provide opportunities for its full development
C) encourage people to compete with each other
D) promise talented children high positions
3. Japan is described in the passage as a country that attaches importance to _____

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- A) all-round development. B) the learning of Western music
C) strict training of children D) variety in academic studies
4. Which of the following contributes to the emergence of musical prodigies according to the passage?
A) A natural gift. B) Extensive knowledge of music.
C) Very early training. D) A prejudice-free society.
5. Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
A) Jewish Contribution to Music. B) Training of Musicians in the World
C) Music and Society D) The Making of Prodigies

A B C A D

Passage 6

The way people hold to the belief that a fun-filled, pain-free life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equal to happiness then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But in fact, the opposite is true: more often than not things that lead to happiness involve some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the source of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievement, religious commitment (承担的义务), self improvement. Ask a bachelor (单身汉) why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he is honest he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children. But couple who decide not to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

1. According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because _____.
A) he is reluctant to take on family responsibilities
B) he believes that life will be more cheerful if he remains single
C) he finds more fun in dating than in marriage
D) he fears it will put an end to all his fun adventure and excitement
2. Raising children, in the author's opinion, is _____.
A) a moral duty B) a thankless job C) a rewarding task D) a source of inevitable pain
3. From the last paragraph, we learn that envy sometimes stems from _____.
A) hatred B) misunderstanding C) prejudice D) ignorance
4. To understand what true happiness is one must _____.
A) have as much fun as possible during one's lifetime
B) make every effort to liberate oneself from pain
C) put up with pain under all circumstances
D) be able to distinguish happiness from fun
5. What is the author trying to tell us?
A) Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain.
B) One must know how to attain happiness.
C) It is important to make commitments.

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D) It is pain that leads to happiness.

A CBD A

Passage 7

It's very interesting to note where the debate about diversity (多样化) is taking place. It is taking place primarily in political circles. Here at the College Fund, we have a lot of contact with top corporate (公司的) leaders; none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce diversity. In fact, they say that if their companies are to compete in the global village and in the global market place, diversity is an imperative. They also say that the need for talented, skilled Americans means we have to expand the pool of potential employees. And in looking at where birth rates are growing and at where the population is shifting, corporate America understands that expanding the pool means promoting policies that help provide skills to more minorities, more women and more immigrants. Corporate leaders know that if that doesn't occur in our society, they will not have the engineers, the scientists, the lawyers, or the business managers they will need.

Likewise, I don't hear people in the academy saying "Let's go backward. Let's go back to the good old days, when we had a meritocracy (不拘一格选人才)" (which was never true - we never had a meritocracy, although we've come closer to it in the last 30 years). I recently visited a great little college in New York where the campus has doubled its minority population in the last six years. I talked with an African American who has been a professor there for a long time, and she remembers that when she first joined the community, there were fewer than a handful of minorities on campus. Now, all of us feel the university is better because of the diversity. So where we hear this debate is primarily in political circles and in the media, not in corporate board rooms or on college campuses.

1. The word "imperative"(Line 5, Para. 1) most probably refers to something _____.

A) superficial B) remarkable C) debatable D) essential

2. Which of the following groups of people still differ in their views on diversity?

A) Minorities. B) Politicians. C) Professors. D) Managers.

3. High corporate leaders seem to be in favor of promoting diversity so as to _____.

A) lower the rate of unemployment
B) win equal political rights for minorities
C) be competitive in the world market
D) satisfy the demands of a growing population

4. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A) meritocracy can never be realized without diversity
B) American political circles will not accept diversity
C) it is unlikely that diversity will occur in the U. S. media
D) minorities can only enter the fields where no debate is heard about diversity.

5. According to the passage diversity can be achieved in American society by _____.

A) expanding the pool of potential employees.
B) promoting policies that provide skills to employees
C) training more engineers, scientists lawyers and business managers
D) providing education for all regardless of race or sex

D B C A.D

Passage 8

So long as teachers fail to distinguish between teaching and learning, they will continue to undertake to do
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for children that which only children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not passing reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading. Douglas insists that "reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible."

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function-. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also public activity: It can be seen and observed.

Learning to read involves all that each individual does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If teacher and learner roles are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the quest (探索) for knowledge? Smith has one principal rule for all teaching instructions. "Make learning to read easy, which means making reading a meaningful, enjoyable and frequent experience for children."

When the roles of teacher and learner are seen for what they are, and when both teacher and learner fulfil them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.

1. The problem with the reading course as mentioned in the first paragraph is that _____.
 - A) it is one of the most difficult school courses
 - B) students spend endless hours in reading
 - C) reading tasks are assigned with little guidance
 - D) too much time is spent in teaching about reading
2. The teaching of reading will be successful if _____.
 - A) teachers can improve conditions at school for the students
 - B) teachers can enable students to develop their own way of reading
 - C) teachers can devise the most efficient. system for reading
 - D) teachers can make their teaching activities observable
3. The word "scrutiny" (Line 3, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
 - A) inquiry
 - B) observation
 - C) control
 - D) suspicion
4. According to the passage, learning to read will no longer be a difficult task when _____.
 - A) children become highly motivated
 - B) teacher and learner roles are interchangeable
 - C) teaching helps children in the search for knowledge
 - D) reading enriches children's experience
5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 - A) teachers should do as little as possible in helping students learn to read
 - B) teachers should encourage students to read as widely as possible
 - C) reading ability is something acquired rather-than taught
 - D) reading is more complicated than generally believed

DBBAC

Passage 9

The rise of multinational corporations (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more prominent. The passage is based on the following text. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more prominent. The passage is based on the following text. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more prominent. The passage is based on the following text.

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sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate (公司的) planning activities, compared to about one third of U.S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian counterparts (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson Marshall's U.S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and The Economist. Publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

1. According to the passage, U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because _____.

- A) an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
- B) shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
- C) the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U.S.
- D) increased efforts of other countries in public relations

2. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because _____.

- A) British companies are more ambitious than U.S. companies
- B) British companies place more importance on PR than U.S. companies
- C) British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
- D) four of the world's top public relations agencies are British owned

3. The word "provincial" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".

- A) limited in outlook
- B) like people from the provinces
- C) rigid in thinking
- D) interested in world financial affairs

4. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.

- A) speak at least one foreign language fluently
- B) are ignorant about world geography
- C) are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
- D) enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications

5. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?

- A) American PR companies should be more internationally minded.
- B) The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies.
- C) People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.
- D) People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".

D B A C A

Passage 10

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to five children something to do.

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In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all part of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, the Americas, China, Japan and among the Arctic (北极的) peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the oxcart to the automobile is a direct line of ascent (进步). The progress from a rattle(拨浪鼓)used by a baby in 3000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

1. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____.
A) their social roles are rigidly determined
B) most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions
C) boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers
D) they like challenging activities
2. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that _____.
A) technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys
B) the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities
C) the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys
D) the basic characteristics of toys are the same the world over
3. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?
A) The craftsmanship in toy making has remained essentially unchanged.
B) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
C) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
D) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.
4. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____.
A) follow a direct line of ascent
B) also appeal greatly to adults
C) are not characterized by technological progress
D) reflect the pace of social progress
5. The author used the example of a rattle to show that _____.
A) in toy making there is a continuity in the use of materials
B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
C) it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy making
D) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

A D B C D

Passage 11

Believe it or not, optical illusion (错觉) can cut highway crashes. Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons (人字形) painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down. Now the American Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D.C. is 押题冲刺班依据最新命题信息, 10 学时点破解题技巧, 6 学时封闭讲解两套考试试题, 提供“最有效、最准确、最实用”的考前信息。



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planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes. Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest - curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges. Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bar. Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

1. The passage mainly discusses .

- A) a new way of highway speed control B) a new pattern for painting highways
C) a new approach to training drivers D) a new type of optical illusion

2. On roads painted with chevrons drivers tend to feel that.

- A) they should avoid speed-related hazards B) they are driving in the wrong lane
C) they should slow down their speed D) they are approaching the speed limit

3. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former .

- A) can keep drivers awake B) can cut road accidents in half
C) will have a longer effect on drivers D) will look more attractive

4. The American Association Foundation for Traffic Safety plans to .

- A) try out the Japanese method in certain areas B) change the road signs across the country
C) replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons D) repeat the Japanese road patterns

5. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads?

- A) They are falling out of use in the United States.
B) They tend to be ignored by drivers in a short period of time.
C) They are applicable only on broad roads.
D) They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles..

ACCAB

Passage 12

Amtrak(美国铁路客运公司)was experiencing a downswing in ridership (客运量)along the lines comprising its rail system. Of major concern to Amtrak and its advertising agency DDB Needham, were the long-distance western routes where ridership had been declining significantly. At one time, trains were the only practical way to cross the vast areas of the west. Trains were faster, more luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation existing at the time. However, times change and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of traveling great distances. Therefore, the task for DDB Needham was to encourage consumers to consider other aspects of train travel in order to change their attitudes and increase the likelihood that trains would be considered for travel in the west. Two portions of the total market were targeted: 1) anxious fliers - those concerned with safety, relaxation, and cleanliness and 2) travel-lovers - those viewing themselves as relaxed, casual, and interested in the travel experience as part of their vacation. The agency then developed a campaign that focused on travel experiences such as freedom, escape, relaxation, and enjoyment of the great western outdoors. It stressed experiences gained by using the trains and portrayed western train trips as wonderful adventures. Advertisements showed pictures of the beautiful scenery that could be enjoyed along some of the more famous western routes and emphasized the romantic names of some of these trains(Empire Builder,

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etc.). These ads were strategically placed among family - oriented TV shows and programs involving nature and America in order to most effectively reach target audiences. Results were impressive. The Empire Builder, which was focused on in one ad, enjoyed a 15 percent increase in profits on its Chicago to Seattle route.

1. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?
 - A) To show the inability of trains to compete with planes with respect to speed and convenience.
 - B) To stress the influence of the automobile on America's standard of convenience.
 - C) To emphasize the function of travel agencies in market promotion.
 - D) To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer attitudes.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the drop in Amtrak rider ship was due to the fact that _____.
 - A) trains were not suitable for short distance passenger transportation
 - B) trains were not the fastest and most convenient form of transportation
 - C) trains were not as fast and convenient as they used to be
 - D) trains could not compete with planes in terms of luxury and convenience
3. To encourage consumers to travel by train, DDB Needham emphasized _____.
 - A) the freedom and convenience provided on trains
 - B) the practical aspects of travel
 - C) the adventurous aspects of train trips
 - D) the safety and cleanliness of train trips
4. The train ads were placed among family - oriented TV programs involving nature and America because _____.
 - A) they could focus on meaningful travel experiences
 - B) they could increase the effectiveness of the TV programs
 - C) their profits could be increased by some 15 percent
 - D) most travel - lovers and nervous fliers were believed to be among the audiences
5. According to the passage, the Empire Builder enjoyed an increase in rider ship and profits because _____.
 - A) the attractiveness of its name and route was effectively advertised
 - B) it provided an exciting travel experience
 - C) its passengers could enjoy the great western outdoors
 - D) it was widely advertised in newspapers and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

D B C D A

Passage 13

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition - a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives. Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions - tiny globules (小球) of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation. In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says. When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in compartments (密封仓) buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of nutrients. They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products." In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst. The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. The study is one of the first to show how bacteria can be controlled by changing the way a food is made.

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structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

1. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that _____.
A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives
B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter
C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter
D) it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition
 2. According to the researchers, cream sours faster than butter because bacteria _____.
A) are more evenly distributed in cream
B) multiply more easily in cream than in butter
C) live on less fat in cream than in butter
D) produce less waste in cream than in butter
 3. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by _____.
A) removing its fat
B) killing the bacteria
C) reducing its water content
D) altering its structure
 4. The word "colonies" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to _____.
A) tiny globules
B) watery regions
C) bacteria communities
D) little compartments
 5. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack _____.
A) by varying its chemical composition
B) by turning it into a solid lump
C) while keeping its structure unchanged
D) while retaining its liquid form
- ABDCD

Passage 14

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under stressful circumstances. Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties.

Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to cope with major life changes and daily hassles (困难). People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a range of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, reveal that the presence of social support helps people fend off (挡开) illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives, and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others despite our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting (转移...注意力) us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support—a financial aid, material resources, and needed services -- that reduces stress by helping us resolve and cope with our problems.

1. Interpersonal relationships are important because _____.

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- D) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
3. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
- A) essential to solving the dog's behavior problems B) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
C) a good way to teach the dog new tricks D) an extreme measure in obedience training
4. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
- A) To avoid being punished. B) To show their affection for their masters.
C) To win leadership of the dog pack. D) To show their willingness to obey.
5. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.
- A) can give the dog more rewards B) will enjoy a better family life
C) can give the dog more freedom D) will have more confidence in himself

ACBDC

Passage 16

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy |efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$100,000, three -bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small double |paned(双层玻璃的) windows and several other energy |saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of formaldehyde(甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall |to |wall carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom built up to dangerous levels.

1. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house _____.
- A) is well worth the money spent on its construction
B) is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
C) failed to meet energy conservation standards
D) was designed and constructed in a scientific way
2. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?
- A) Lack of fresh air. B) Poor quality of building materials.
C) Gas leakage in the kitchen. D) The newly painted walls
3. The word "accentuate"(Line 4, Para. 3) most probably means " _____".
- A) relieve B) accelerate C) worsen D) improve
4. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?
- A) Because indoor cleanness was not emphasized.
B) Because energy used to be inexpensive.

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- C) Because environmental protection was given top priority.
D) Because they were technically unavoidable.
5. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled "_____".
- A) Energy Conservation B) House Building Crisis
C) Air Pollution Indoors D) Traps in Building Construction
- B A C B C

Passage 17

In 1993, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on beverage(饮料) containers. Within a year, consumers had returned millions of aluminum cans and glass and plastic bottles. Plenty of companies were eager to accept the aluminum and glass as raw materials for new products, but because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it wound up buried in landfills (垃圾填埋场). The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second hand plastic.

Today, one out of five plastic soda bottles is recycled (回收利用) in the United States. The reason for the change is that now there are dozens of companies across the country buying discarded plastic soda bottles and turning them into fence posts, paint brushes, etc.

As the New York experience shows, recycling involves more than simply separating valuable materials from the rest of the rubbish. A discard remains a discard until somebody figures out how to give it a second life-and until economic arrangements exist to give that second life value. Without adequate markets to absorb materials collected for recycling, throwaways actually depress prices for used materials.

Shrinking landfill space, and rising costs for burying and burning rubbish are forcing local governments to look more closely at recycling. In many areas, the East Coast especially, recycling is already the least expensive waste management option. For every ton of waste recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to savings of more than \$100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

1. What regulation was issued by New York State concerning beverage containers?
A) Beverage companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.
B) Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.
C) A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.
D) Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.
2. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to _____.
A) end up somewhere underground B) be turned into raw materials
C) have a second life value D) be separated from other rubbish
3. The key problem in dealing with returned plastic beverage containers is _____.
A) to sell them at a profitable price
B) how to turn them into useful things
C) how to reduce their recycling costs
D) to lower the prices for used materials
4. Recycling has become the first choice for the disposal of rubbish because _____.
A) local governments find it easy to manage
B) recycling has great appeal for the jobless
C) recycling causes little pollution
D) other methods are more expensive
5. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

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- A) rubbish is a potential remedy for the shortage of raw materials
- B) local governments in the U.S. can expect big profits from recycling
- C) recycling is to be recommended both economically and environmentally
- D) landfills will still be widely used for waste disposal

D A B D C

Passage 18

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes(运动员). Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw (缺陷) in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

1. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is _____
 - A) to reduce their mental stress
 - B) to increase their sense of success
 - C) to make sports less competitive
 - D) to make sports more challenging
2. According to the passage sport is positive for young people in that ____
 - A) it can help them learn more about society
 - B) it enables them to find flaws in themselves
 - C) it can provide them with valuable experiences
 - D) it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves
3. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes _____
 - A) believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development
 - B) without realizing criticism may destroy their self confidence
 - C) in order to make them remember life's lessons
 - D) so as to put more pressure on them
4. According to the passage parents and coaches should _____
 - A) pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports
 - B) help children to win every game
 - C) train children to cope with stress
 - D) enable children to understand the positive aspect of sports

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5. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____
- A) to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout
 - B) to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
 - C) to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children
 - D) to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement

ACBAC

Passage 19

We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee. When it was introduced, most people did not like it as well as "regular" coffee and it took several years to gain general acceptance (introduction stage) . At one point, though, Instant coffee grew rapidly in popularity and many brands were introduced (stage of rapid growth) . After a while people became attached to one brand and sales leveled off (stage of maturity) . Sales went into a slight decline (衰退) when freeze-dried coffees were introduced (stage of decline) .

The importance of the product life cycle to marketers is this: Different stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies. The goal is to extend product life so that sales and profits do not decline. One strategy is called market modification. It means that marketing managers look for new users and market sections. Did you know, for example, that the backpacks that so many students carry today were originally designed for the military?

Market modification also means searching for increased usage among present customers or going for a different market, such as senior citizens. A marketer may re-position the product to appeal to new market sections.

Another product extension strategy is called product modification. It involves changing product quality, features, or style to attract new users or more usage from present users. American auto manufacturers are using quality improvement as one way to recapture world markets. Note, also, how auto manufacturers once changed styles dramatically from year to year to keep demand from falling.

1. According to the passage, when people grow fond of one particular brand of a product, its sales will ____
 - A) decrease gradually
 - B) become unstable
 - C) improve enormously
 - D) remain at the same level
2. The first paragraph tells us that a new product is ____
 - A) usually introduced to satisfy different tastes
 - B) often more expensive than old ones
 - C) often inferior to old ones at first
 - D) not easily accepted by the public
3. Marketers need to know which of the four stages a product is in so as to ____
 - A) work out marketing policies
 - B) increase its popularity
 - C) promote its production
 - D) speed up its life cycle
4. The author mentions the example of "backpacks"(Line 4, Para.2) to show the importance of ____
 - A) increasing usage among students
 - B) exploring new market sections
 - C) pleasing the young as well as the old
 - D) serving both military and civil needs
5. In order to recover their share of the world market, U.S. auto makers are ____ .
 - A) improving product quality
 - B) modernizing product style
 - C) re-positioning their product in the market
 - D) increasing product features

DDABC

Passage 20

Most episodes of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something but you haven't encoded it deeply."

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Encoding Schacter explains is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket for example and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe (衣柜). "Your memory itself isn't failing you" says Schacter. "Rather you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago" says Zelinski "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men possibly because they pay more attention to their environment and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available" he cautions. If you want to remember to take a medication (药物) with lunch put the pill bottle on the kitchen table—don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time" says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room and you'll likely remember.

1. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important ?
 - A) It helps us understand our memory system better
 - B) It enables us to recall something from our memory
 - C) It expands our memory capacity considerably
 - D) It slows down the process of losing our memory
2. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that ____
 - A) they have a wider range of interests
 - B) they are more reliant on the environment
 - C) they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
 - D) they are more interested in what's happening around them
3. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because ____
 - A) it will easily get lost
 - B) it's not clear enough for you to read
 - C) it's out of your sight
 - D) it might get mixed up with other things
4. What do we learn from the last paragraph ?
 - A) If we focus our attention on one thing we might forget another.
 - B) Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.
 - C) Repetition helps improve our memory.
 - D) If we keep forgetting things we'd better return to where we were.
5. What is the passage mainly about ?
 - A) The process of gradual memory loss.
 - B) The causes of absent-mindedness.
 - C) The impact of the environment on memory.
 - D) A way of encoding and recalling.

B D C A B

Passage 21

It is hard to track the blue whale the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

So biologists were delighted early this year when with the help of the Navy they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

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Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic eruption (爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies. Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second-slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds focusing them in the same way a stethoscope (听诊器) does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean especially low-frequency ones, can often travel thousands of miles.

1. The passage is chiefly about ____
 - A) an effort to protect an endangered marine species.
 - B) the civilian use of a military detection system.
 - C) the exposure of a U.S. Navy top-secret weapon.
 - D) a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales.
2. The underwater listening system was originally designed ____
 - A) to trace and locate enemy vessels
 - B) to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions
 - C) to study the movement of ocean currents
 - D) to replace the global radio communications network
3. The deep-sea listening system makes use of ____
 - A) the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water
 - B) the capability of sound to travel at high speed
 - C) the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound
 - D) low-frequency sounds travelling across different layers of water
4. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.
 - A) new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales
 - B) blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system
 - C) opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology
 - D) military technology has great potential in civilian use
5. Which of the following is true about the U.S. Navy underwater listening network ?
 - A) It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.
 - B) It has been replaced by a more advanced system.
 - C) It became useless to the military after the cold war.
 - D) It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

BACDA

Passage 22

On average, American kids ages 3 to 12 spent 29 hours a week in school, eight hours more than they did in 1981. They also did more household work and participated in more of such organized activities as soccer and ballet (芭蕾舞). Involvement in sports, in particular, rose almost 50% from 1981 to 1997: boys now spend an average of four hours a week playing sports; girls log half that time. All in all, however, children's leisure time dropped from 40% of the day in 1981 to 25%

"Children are affected by the same time crunch (危机) that affects their parents," says Sandra Hofferth, who headed the recent study of children's timetable. A chief reason, she says, is that more mothers are working. 押题冲刺班依据最新命题信息，10学时点破解题技巧，6学时封闭讲解两套考试试题，提供“最有效、最准确、最实用”的考前信息。



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outside the home. (Nevertheless, children in both double-income and "male breadwinner" households spent comparable amounts of time interacting with their parents. 19 hours and 22 hours respectively. In contrast, children spent only 9 hours with their single mothers.)

All work and no play could make for some very messed-up kids. "Play is the most powerful way a child explores the world and learns about himself," says T. Berry Brazelton, professor at Harvard Medical School. Unstructured play encourages independent thinking and allows the young to negotiate their relationships with their peers, but kids ages 3 to 12 spent only 12 hours a week engaged in it.

The children sampled spent a quarter of their rapidly decreasing "free time" watching television. But that, believe it or not, was one of the findings parents might regard as good news. If they're spending less time in front of the TV set, however, kids aren't replacing it with reading. Despite efforts to get kids more interested in books, the children spent just over an hour a week reading. Let's face it, who's got the time?

1. By mentioning "the same time crunch" (Line 1, Para. 2) Sandra Hofferth means _____
 - A) children have little time to play with their parents
 - B) children are not taken good care of by their working parents
 - C) both parents and children suffer from lack of leisure time
 - D) both parents and children have trouble managing their time
2. According to the author, the reason given by Sandra Hofferth for the time crunch is _____
 - A) quite convincing
 - B) partially true
 - C) totally groundless
 - D) rather confusing
3. According to the author a child develops better if _____
 - A) he has plenty of time reading and studying
 - B) he is left to play with his peers in his own way
 - C) he has more time participating in school activities
 - D) he is free to interact with his working parents
4. The author is concerned about the fact that American kids _____
 - A) are engaged in more and more structured activities
 - B) are increasingly neglected by their working mothers
 - C) are spending more and more time watching TV
 - D) are involved less and less in household work
5. We can infer from the passage that _____
 - A) extracurricular activities promote children's intelligence
 - B) most children will turn to reading with TV sets switched off
 - C) efforts to get kids interested in reading have been fruitful
 - D) most parents believe reading to be beneficial to children

CBBAC

Passage 23

Henry Ford, the famous U.S. inventor and car manufacturer, once said, "The business of America is business." By this he meant that the U.S. way of life is based on the values of the business world.

Few would argue with Ford's statement. A brief glimpse at a daily newspaper vividly shows how much people in the United States think about business. For example, nearly every newspaper has a business section, in which the deals and projects, finances and management, stock prices and labor problems of corporations are reported daily. In addition, business news can appear in every other section. Most national news has an important financial aspect to it. Welfare, foreign aid, the federal budget, and the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank are all heavily affected by business. Moreover, business news appears in some of the unlikeliest places.

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The world of arts and entertainment is often referred to as "the entertainment industry" or "show business."

The positive side of Henry Ford's statement can be seen in the prosperity that business has brought to U.S. life. One of the most important reasons so many people from all over the world come to live in the United States is the dream of a better job. Jobs are produced in abundance (大量地) because the U.S. economic system is driven by competition. People believe that this system creates more wealth, more jobs, and a materially better way of life.

The negative side of Henry Ford's statement, however, can be seen when the word business is taken to mean big business. And the term big business -- referring to the biggest companies, is seen in opposition to labor. Throughout U.S. history working people have had to fight hard for higher wages, better working conditions, and the fight to form unions. Today, many of the old labor disputes are over, but there is still some employee anxiety. Downsizing ---- the laying off of thousands of workers to keep expenses low and profits high -- creates feelings of insecurity for many.

1. The United States is a typical country _____
 - A) which encourages free trade at home and abroad
 - B) where people's chief concern is how to make money
 - C) where all businesses are managed scientifically
 - D) which normally works according to the federal budget
2. The influence of business in the U.S. is evidenced by the fact that _____
 - A) most newspapers are run by big businesses
 - B) even public organizations concentrate on working for profits
 - C) Americans of all professions know how to do business
 - D) even arts and entertainment are regarded as business
3. According to the passage, immigrants choose to settle in the U.S., dreaming that _____
 - A) they can start profitable businesses there
 - B) they can be more competitive in business
 - C) they will make a fortune overnight there
 - D) they will find better chances of employment
4. Henry Ford's statement can be taken negatively because _____
 - A) working people are discouraged to fight for their fights
 - B) there are many industries controlled by a few big capitalists
 - C) there is a conflicting relationship between big corporations and labor
 - D) public services are not run by the federal government
5. A company's efforts to keep expenses low and profits high may result in _____
 - A) reduction in the number of employees
 - B) improvement of working conditions
 - C) fewer disputes between labor and management
 - D) a rise in workers' wages

BDDCA

Passage 24

Professor Smith recently persuaded 35 people, 23 of them women, to keep a diary of all their absent-minded actions for a fortnight. When he came to analyze their embarrassing lapses (差错) in a scientific report, he was surprised to find that nearly all of them fell into a few groupings, Nor did the lapses appear to be entirely random (随机的).

One of the women, for instance, on leaving her house for work one morning threw her dog her earrings and tried to fix a dog biscuit on her ear. "the explanation for this is that the brain is like a computer," explains the professor. "People programme themselves to do certain activities regularly. It was the woman's custom every morning to throw her dog two biscuits and then put on her earrings. But somehow the action got reversed in the programme," About one in twenty of the incidents the volunteers reported were these "programme assembly 押题冲刺班依据最新命题信息，10学时点破解题技巧，6学时封闭讲解两套考试试题，提供“最有效、最准确、最实用”的考前信息。



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failures,"

Altogether the volunteers logged 433 unintentional actions that they found themselves doing -- an average of twelve each. There appear to be peak periods in the day when we are at our zaniest (荒谬可笑的). These are two hours some time between eight a.m. and noon, between four and six p.m. with a smaller peak between eight and ten p.m. "Among men the peak seems to be when a changeover in brain 'programmes' occurs, as for instance between going to and from work." Women on average reported slightly more lapses -- 12.5 compared with 10.9 for men probably because they were more reliable reporters.

A startling finding of the research is that the absent-minded activity is a hazard of doing things in which we are skilled. Normally, you would expect that skill reduces the number of errors we make. But trying to avoid silly slips by concentrating more could make things a lot worse and even dangerous.

1. In his study Professor Smith asked the subjects _____
 - A) to keep track of people who tend to forget things
 - B) to report their embarrassing lapses at random
 - C) to analyse their awkward experiences scientifically
 - D) to keep a record of what they did unintentionally
2. Professor Smith discovered that _____
 - A) certain patterns can be identified in the recorded incidents
 - B) many people were too embarrassed to admit their absent-mindedness
 - C) men tend to be more absent-minded than women
 - D) absent-mindedness is an excusable human weakness
3. "Programme assembly failures" (Line 6, Para. 2) refers to the phenomenon that people _____
 - A) often fail to programme their routines beforehand
 - B) tend to make mistakes when they are in a hurry
 - C) unconsciously change the sequence of doing things
 - D) are likely to mess things up if they are too tired
4. We learn from the third paragraph that _____
 - A) absent-mindedness tends to occur during certain hours of the day
 - B) women are very careful to perform actions during peak periods
 - C) women experience more peak periods of absent-mindedness
 - D) men's absent-mindedness often results in funny situations
5. It can be concluded from the passage that _____
 - A) people should avoid doing important things during peak periods of lapses
 - B) hazards can be avoided when people do things they are good at
 - C) people should be careful when programming their actions
 - D) lapses cannot always be attributed to lack of concentration

DACAA

Passage 25

I'm usually fairly skeptical about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago. While any of these statements might be true, they are practically impossible to prove scientifically. Still, I was struck by a report which concluded that today's children are significantly more anxious than children in the 1950s. In fact, the analysis showed, normal children ages 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50

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years ago.

Why are America's kids so stressed? The report cites two main causes: increasing physical isolation --brought on by high divorce rates and less involvement in community, among other things --and a growing perception that the world is a more dangerous place.

Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation cope.

At the top of the list is nurturing (培育) a better appreciation of the limits of individualism. No child is an island. Strengthening social ties helps build communities and protect individuals against stress.

To help kids build stronger connections with others, you can pull the plug on TVs and computers. Your family will thank you later. They will have more time for face-to-face relationships, and they will get more sleep.

Limit the amount of virtual (虚拟的) violence your children are exposed to. It's not just video games and movies; children see a lot of murder and crime on the local news.

Keep your expectations for your children reasonable. Many highly successful people never attended Harvard or Yale.

Make exercise part of your daily routine. It will help you cope with your own anxieties and provide a good model for your kids. Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable. But it doesn't have to ruin your life.

1. The author thinks that the conclusions of any research about people's state of mind are ____
A) illogical B) questionable C) surprising D) confusing
2. What does the author mean when he says, "we can't turn the clock back" (Line 1, Para. 3)?
A) It's impossible to forget the past.
B) It's impossible to slow down the pace of change.
C) Lessons learned from the past should not be forgotten.
D) The social reality children are facing cannot be changed.
3. According to an analysis, compared with normal children today, children treated as mentally ill 50 years ago ____
A) probably suffered less from anxiety
B) were less isolated physically
C) were probably less self-centered
D) were considered less individualistic
4. The first and most important thing parents should do to help their children is ____
A) to lower their expectations for them
B) to get them more involved socially
C) to set a good model for them to follow
D) to provide them with a safer environment
5. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
A) Children's anxiety can be eliminated with more parental care.
B) Children's anxiety has been enormously exaggerated.
C) Anxiety, though unavoidable, can be coped with.
D) Anxiety, if properly controlled, may help children become mature.

BDABC

Passage 26

When families gather for Christmas dinner, some will stick to formal traditions dating back to Grandma's generation. Their tables will be set with the good dishes and silver, and the dress code will be Sunday-best.

But in many other homes, this china-and-silver elegance has given way to a stoneware (粗陶) -and-stainless informality, with dresses assuming an equally casual-Friday look. For hosts and guests, the 押题冲刺班依据最新命题信息，10 学时点破解题技巧，6 学时封闭讲解两套考试试题，提供“最有效、最准确、最实用”的考前信息。



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change means greater simplicity and comfort. For makers of fine china in Britain, it spells economic hard times.

Last week Royal Doulton, the largest employer in Stoke-on-Trent, announced that it is eliminating 1,000 jobs -- one-fifth of its total workforce. That brings to more than 4,000 the number of positions lost in 18 months in the pottery (陶瓷) region. Wedgwood and other pottery factories made cuts earlier.

Although a strong pound and weak markets in Asia play a role in the downsizing, the layoffs in Stoke have their roots in earthshaking social shifts. A spokesman for Royal Doulton admitted that the company "has been somewhat slow in catching up with the trend" toward casual dining. Families eat together less often, he explained, and more people eat alone, either because they are single or they eat in front of television.

Even dinner parties, if they happen at all, have gone casual. In a time of long work hours and demanding family schedules, busy hosts insist, rightly, that it's better to share a takeout pizza on paper plates in the family room than to wait for the perfect moment or a "real" dinner party. Too often, the perfect moment never comes. Iron a fine-patterned tablecloth? Forget it. Polish the silver? Who has time?

Yet the loss of formality has its down side. The fine points of etiquette (礼节) that children might once have learned at the table by observation or instruction from parents and grandparents ("Chew with your mouth closed." "Keep your elbows off the table.") must be picked up elsewhere. Some companies now offer etiquette seminars for employees who may be competent professionally but clueless socially.

1. The trend toward casual dining has resulted in ____
 - A) shrinking of the pottery industry
 - B) restructuring of large enterprises
 - C) economic recession in Great Britain
 - D) bankruptcy of fine china manufacturers
2. Which of the following may be the best reason for casual dining?
 - A) Young people won't follow the etiquette of the older generation.
 - B) People want to practice economy in times of scarcity.
 - C) Busy schedules leave people no time for formality.
 - D) Family members need more time to relax.
3. It can be learned from the passage that Royal Doulton is ____
 - A) a retailer of stainless steel tableware
 - B) producer of fine china
 - C) a dealer in stoneware
 - D) a pottery chain store
4. The main cause of the layoffs in the pottery industry is ____
 - A) the change in people's way of life
 - B) the increased value of the pound
 - C) the economic recession in Asia
 - D) the fierce competition at home and abroad
5. Refined table manners, though less popular than before in current social life, ____
 - A) are bound to return sooner or later
 - B) are still being taught by parents at home
 - C) can help improve personal relationships
 - D) are still a must on certain occasions

ACBAD

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Passage 27

Is there enough oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (保护区) (ANWR) to help secure America's energy future? President Bush certainly thinks so. He has argued that tapping ANWR's oil would help ease California's electricity crisis and provide a major boost to the country's energy independence. But no one knows for sure how much crude oil lies buried beneath the frozen earth with the last government survey, conducted in 1998, projecting output anywhere from 3 billion to 16 billion barrels.

The oil industry goes with the high end of the range, which could equal as much as 10% of U.S. consumption for as long as six years. By pumping more than 1 million barrels a day from the reserve for the next two three decades, lobbyists claim, the nation could cut back on imports equivalent to all shipments to the U.S. from Saudi Arabia. Sounds good. An oil boom would also mean a multibillion-dollar windfall (意外之财) in tax revenues, royalties (开采权使用费) and leasing fees for Alaska and the Federal Government. Best of all, advocates of drilling say, damage to the environment would be insignificant. "We've never had a document case of oil rig chasing deer out onto the pack ice," says Alaska State Representative Scott Ogan.

Not so fast, say environmentalists. Sticking to the low end of government estimates, the National Resources Defense Council says there may be no more than 3.2 billion barrels of economically recoverable oil in the coastal plain of ANWR, a drop in the bucket that would do virtually nothing to ease America's energy problems. And consumers would wait up to a decade to gain any benefits, because drilling could begin only after much bargaining over leases, environmental permits and regulatory review. As for ANWR's impact on the California power crisis, environmentalists point out that oil is responsible for only 1% of the Golden State's electricity output—and just 3% of the nation's.

1. What does President Bush think of tapping oil in ANWR?
 - A) It will exhaust the nation's oil reserves.
 - B) It will help secure the future of ANWR.
 - C) It will help reduce the nation's oil imports
 - D) It will increase America's energy consumption
2. We learn from the second paragraph that the American oil industry _____
 - A) believes that drilling for oil in ANWR will produce high yields
 - B) tends to exaggerate America's reliance on foreign oil
 - C) shows little interest in tapping oil in ANWR
 - D) expects to stop oil imports from Saudi Arabia
3. Those against oil drilling in ANWR argue that _____
 - A) it can cause serious damage to the environment
 - B) it can do little to solve U.S. energy problems
 - C) it will drain the oil reserves in the Alaskan region
 - D) it will not have much commercial value
4. What do the environmentalists mean by saying "Not so fast" (Line 1, Para .3)?
 - A) Oil exploitation takes a long time
 - B) The oil drilling should be delayed
 - C) Don't be too optimistic
 - D) Don't expect fast returns
5. It can be learned from the passage that oil exploitation beneath ANWR's frozen earth _____.
 - A) remains a controversial issue
 - B) is expected to get under way soon
 - C) involves a lot of technological problems
 - D) will enable the U.S. to be oil independent

CABCA

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Passage 28

The aim of the teacher is to get his pupils as quickly as possible over the period in which each printed symbol is looked at for its shape, and arrive at the stage when the pupil looks at words and phrases, for their meaning, almost without noticing the shapes of the separate letters.

When a good reader is at work he does not look at letters, nor even at words, one by one however quickly; he takes in the meaning of two, three, or four words at a time, in a single moment. Watch carefully the eyes of a person who is reading, and it will be seen that they do not travel smoothly along the lines of print, but they move by jumps separated by very short stops. The eyes of a very good reader move quickly, taking long jumps and making very short halts (停顿); the eyes of a poor reader move more slowly, taking only short jumps and stopping longer at each halt. Sometimes, when he meets a difficulty, he even goes backwards to see again what has already been looked at once.

The teacher's task is therefore clear: it is to train his pupils to take in several words at a glance (one eye-jump') and to remove the necessity for going backwards to read something a second time.

This shows at once that letter-by-letter, or syllable-by-syllable, or word-by-word reading, with the finger pointing to the word, carefully fixing each one in turn, is wrong. It is wrong because such a method ties the pupil's eyes down to a very short jump, and the aim is to train for the long jump. Moreover, a very short jump is too short to provide any meaning or sense; and it will be found that having struggled with three or four words separately, the pupil has to look at them again, all together and in one group, in order to get the meaning of the whole phrase.

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the first paragraph?
 - A) Pupils should be trained to reach quickly the stage of reading without having to concentrate on the separate symbols.
 - B) Pupils should look at each printed symbol for its meaning as well as for its shape.
 - C) Teachers should help their pupils avoid looking at the shape of the printed symbols.
 - D) Teachers should tell their pupils the different stages of their study.
2. In a single moment, a good reader picks up _____.
 - A) several words
 - B) several phrases
 - C) several sentences
 - D) several lines
3. According to the passage, which of the following is FALSE?
 - A) The eyes of a good reader make short halts and long jumps.
 - B) The eyes of a bad reader take in the meaning of one word at a time.
 - C) The eyes of a bad reader take only short jumps.
 - D) The eyes of a good reader move steadily.
4. One may have to read something a second time if _____.
 - A) there is enough time
 - B) one reads too fast
 - C) the passage is very long
 - D) one reads word by word
5. The main idea of the last paragraph is that _____.
 - A) word-by-word reading is highly inefficient
 - B) the pupil's eyes should focus on groups of syllables instead of single syllables

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- C) pupils have to move their eyes back and forth when reading
- D) finger pointing in reading helps the pupil concentrate on meaning

AADDA

Passage 29

“... We are not about to enter the Information Age but instead are rather well into it.” Present predictions are that by 1990, about thirty million jobs in the United States, or about thirty percent of the job market, will be computer-related. In 1980, only twenty-one percent of all United States high schools owned one or more computers for student use. In the fall of 1985, a new survey revealed that half of United States secondary schools have fifteen or more computers for student use. And now educational experts, administrators, and even the general public are demanding that all students become “computer literate (慢点…的).” “By the year 2000 knowledge of computers will be necessary in over eighty percent of all occupations. Soon those people not educated in computer use will be compared to those who are print illiterate today.”

What is “computer literacy”? The term itself seems to imply soon extent of “knowing” about computers, but knowing what. The current opinion seems to be that this should include a general knowledge of what computers are, plus a little of their history and something of how they operate.

Therefore, it is vital that educators everywhere take a careful look not only at what is being done, but also at what should be done in the field of computer education. Today most adults are capable of utilising a motor vehicle without the slightest knowledge of how the internal-combustion engine works. We effectively use all types of electrical equipment without being able to tell their histories or to explain how they work. Business people for years have made good use of typewriters and adding machines, yet few have ever known how to repair them. Why, then, attempt to teach computers by teaching how or why they work?

Rather, we first must concentrate on teaching the effective use of the computer as the tool is.

“Knowing how to use a computer is what’s going to be important, we don’t talk about ‘automobile literacy. ‘We just get in our cars and drive them.’”

1. In 1990, the number of jobs having nothing to do with computers in the United States will be reduced to _____.
 - A) 79 million
 - B) 30 million
 - C) 70 million
 - D) 100 million
2. The expression “Print illiterate” (Para. 1, Line 16) refers to _____.
 - A) one who has never learnt printing
 - B) one who is not computer literate
 - C) one who has never learnt to read
 - D) one who is not able to use a typewriter
3. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
 - A) recent predictions of computer-related jobs
 - B) the wide use of computers in schools
 - C) the urgency of computer education
 - D) public interest in computers
4. According to the author, the effective way to spread the use of computers is to teach _____.
 - A) what computers are
 - B) how to use computers
 - C) where computers can be used
 - D) how computers work
5. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

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- A) What to teach about computers should be reconsidered.
- B) Those who are not educated in computer use will find it difficult to get a job.
- C) Human society has already entered the Information Age.
- D) Those who want to use computers should know how computers operate.

CCCBD

Passage 30

Editor:

While a new school term is about to begin, perhaps we should reconsider the matter of examinations. In July, two writers (Letters to the Editor) praised the cancellation of exams because they believe “tests don’t tell the whole story.”

As a teacher who has worked in four countries, I have had the experience that a student who earns good marks is generally a good student, and that a student’s final mark in a subject is usually a grade average of the year’s work. Of course there are exceptions, but they do not have the frequency that would give an unfair picture of a student’s ability.

The simple fact is that proper class work, diligent exam studies and good marks are almost certain indicators of a student’s future performance. The opposite, almost certainly, incompetence.

There is no acceptable substitute for competition and examination of quality. How can teachers and future officials determine what a student has learned and remembered? Should we simply take the student word for it? Any institution that “liberates” students from fair and formal exams is misguided, if not ignorant. And surely the “graduates” of such institutions will lack trustworthiness, not to mention being rejected by foreign universities for graduate or other studies.

When all is said and done, I sense that a fear of failure and a fear of unpleasant comparison with others is at the bottom of most ban-exams (废除考试) talk. Excellence and quality fear nothing. On the contrary, they seek competition and desire the satisfaction of being the best.

1. Which of the following will the author of this passage probably agree with?
 - A) Tests are not effective in measuring the students’ abilities.
 - B) Tests are an effective measure of the students’ abilities.
 - C) Tests can only measure some of the students’ abilities.
 - D) Tests may not be useful for measuring students’ abilities.
2. The two writers mentioned in the first paragraph _____.
 - A) opposed judging students by the results of exams
 - B) must have proposed other ways of testing students
 - C) regarded exams as a way of punishing students
 - D) seem to be worried about the poor marks of their students
3. According to the letter, a student’s final mark _____.
 - A) is often encouraging
 - B) often gives a fair picture of the year’s work
 - C) often proves unreliable
 - D) often tells whether he likes the subject of not
4. If a student graduated from a university which does not require exams he would _____.
 - A) have to continue his studies
 - B) have a feeling of failure
 - C) be incompetent

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- D) not be admitted by foreign institutions
5. According to the letter, those who dislike the idea of examinations are probably afraid of _____.
- A) competing with other students
B) being graded unfairly
C) working too hard
D) being dismissed from school

BABDA

Passage 31

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority (优先) it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible (难以辨认)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

1. Teachers differ in their opinions about ____.
- (A) the difficulties in teaching spelling
(B) the role of spelling in general language development
(C) the complexities of the basic writing skills
(D) the necessity of teaching spelling
2. The expression "play safe" probably means "____".
- (A) to write carefully
(B) to do as teachers say
(C) to use dictionaries frequently
(D) to avoid using words one is not sure of
3. Teachers encourage the use of dictionaries so that ____.
- (A) students will be able to express their ideas more freely
(B) teachers will have less trouble in correcting mistakes
(C) students will have more confidence in writing
(D) students will learn to be independent of teachers
4. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is ____.
- (A) reasonable
(B) unfair
(C) foolish
(D) careless
5. The major point discussed in the passage is ____.
- (A) the importance of developing writing skills

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- (B) the complexities of spelling
- (C) the correct way of making compositions
- (D) the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

BDABD

Passage 32

As supplier of most of the food we eat and of raw materials for many industrial processes, agriculture is clearly an important area of the economy. But the industrial performance of agriculture (the relative efficiency of agricultural production compared to other areas in the economy) is even more important than this. For in nations where the productivity of farmers is low, most of the working population is needed to raise food and few people are available for the production of investment goods or for other activities required for economic growth. Indeed, one of the factors related most closely to the per capita income (人均收入) of a nation is the fraction of its population engaged in farming. In the poorest nations of the world more than half of the population lives on farms. This compares sharply with less than 10 percent in western Europe and less than 4 percent in the United States.

In short, the course of economic development in general depends in a fundamental way on the performance of farmers. This performance, in turn, depends on how agriculture is organized and on the economic environment, or market structure, within which it functions. In the following pages the performance of American agriculture is examined. It is appropriate to begin with a consideration of its market structure.

1. This passage is most probably _____.
 - A) a news item
 - B) part of an introduction to a book
 - C) part of a lecture
 - D) an advertisement
2. What is the most important to agriculture is _____.
 - A) the amount of food it produces
 - B) the per capita income of farmers
 - C) its industrial performance
 - D) the production of investment goods
3. The underlined word “this” in the first paragraph refers to _____.
 - A) the provision of food and raw materials
 - B) the productivity of farmers
 - C) the production of investment goods
 - D) the economy as a whole
4. The performance of farmers essentially determines _____.
 - A) the size of the working population
 - B) the organization of agriculture
 - C) the market structure
 - D) the general development of economy
5. This passage will most probably be followed by a discussion of _____.
 - A) the structure of American farming population
 - B) the market structure of American agriculture
 - C) the various functions of American agriculture
 - D) the organization of American agriculture

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Passage 33

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the model of human creativeness. The sight of Barney Clark-alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump-convincing the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived. It hadn't. After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the 150 or so patients (most of whom got the device as a temporary measure) the U.S. Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine was doing more to endanger lives than to save them. Last week the agency cancelled its earlier approval, effectively banning (禁止) the device. The recall may hurt Symbion Inc., maker of the Jarvik-7, but it won't end the request for an artificial heart. One problem with the banned mode is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection. Inventors are now working on new devices that would be fully placed, along with a tiny power pack, in the patient's chest. The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years. But some people are already worrying that they'll work—and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion a year providing them for a relatively few dying patients. If such expenditures (开支) cut into funding for more basic care, the net effect could actually be a decline in the nation's health.

1. According to the passage, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart proved to be _____.
 - (A) a technical failure
 - (B) a technical wonder
 - (C) a good life-saver
 - (D) an effective means to treat heart disease
2. From the passage we know that Symbion Inc. _____.
 - (A) has been banned by the government from producing artificial hearts
 - (B) will review the effects of artificial hearts before designing new models
 - (C) may continue to work on new models of reliable artificial hearts
 - (D) can make new models of artificial hearts available on the market in 10 to 20 years
3. The new models of artificial hearts are expected _____.
 - (A) to have a working life of 10 or 20 years
 - (B) to be set fully in the patient's chest
 - (C) to be equipped with an external power source
 - (D) to create a new passage for infection
4. The word "them" in Line 7, Para. 2 refers to _____.
 - (A) doctors who treat heart diseases
 - (B) makers of artificial hearts
 - (C) America's health-care programs
 - (D) new models of artificial hearts
5. Some people feel that _____.
 - (A) artificial hearts are seldom effective
 - (B) the country should not spend so much money on artificial hearts
 - (C) the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts
 - (D) America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health

A CBD B

Passage 34

Time was—and not so many years ago, either—when the average citizen took a pretty dim view of banks
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and Banking. That this was so, it should be said, was to no small extent the fault of banks and bankers themselves. Banks used to be—and a few still are—forbidding structures. Behind the little barred windows were, more often than not, elderly gentlemen whose expression of friendliness reflected the size of the customer's account, and nothing less than a few hundred thousand in the bank could have inspired the suggestion of a smile.

And yet the average bank for many year was, to the average citizen, a fearful, if necessary, instrument for dealing with business—usually big business. But somewhere in the past quarter century, banks began to grow human, even pleasant, and started to attract the little man. It is possible that this movement began in medium-sized towns, or in small towns where people know each other by their first names, and spread to big towns. At any rate, the results have been remarkable.

The movement to “humanize” banks, of course, received a big push during the war, when more and more women were employed to do work previously performed by men. Also more and more “little” people found themselves in need of personal loans, as taxes became heavier and as the practice of installment (分期付款) buying broke down the previously long—held concept that there was something almost morally wrong about being in debt. All sorts of people began to discover that the intelligent use of credit (信贷) could be extremely helpful.

1. The author believes that the unfriendly atmosphere in banks many years ago was chiefly due to _____.
A) the outer appearance of bank buildings
B) unfriendliness of customers toward banks
C) economic pressure of the time
D) the attitude of bankers
2. The banks of many years ago showed interest only in _____.
A) regular visitors
B) rich customers
C) friendly businessmen
D) elderly gentlemen
3. When did banks begin to grow human?
A) Sometime before the war.
B) A few years ago.
C) During the war.
D) In the last century.
4. What helped to push the “humanization” of banks?
A) More and more “little” people became customers of banks.
B) The elderly gentlemen in banks were replaced by women.
C) More banks were set up in small and medium-sized towns.
D) The size of the customer's account was greatly increased.
5. Average People seldom borrowed money from bank in the bank because _____.
A) the bank buildings looked forbidding
B) they were comparatively rich before the war
C) they thought it was not proper to be in debt
D) they rarely spent more than they could earn

DBABC

Passage 35

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“Time is a problem for kids,” states a news report for a new Swiss watch. Children in some countries “learn time slowly” because “they don’t wear watches” and “parents don’t really know how to teach them time”. The kids grow up with this handicap and become adults—and then can’t get to work on time. Is there an answer to this problem? of course—it’s the Flik Flak, made by a famous Swiss watch company.

The Flik Flak is being marketed as something teaching watch for children aged 4 to 10. The watch itself does not teach kids how to tell time, of course it merely “captures their imagination” by presenting the “hour” hand as a beautiful red girl named Flak and the “minute” hand as a tall blue boy named Flik. Flik points to corresponding “blue” minutes on the dial, while Flak points to red hour numbers. The characters and the colors combined with parental help, are supposed to teach young children how to tell time.

The watch comes equipped with a standard battery and a nylon band. Peter Lipkin, the United States sales manager for the Flik Flak, calls it Kidproof: if it gets dirty you can throw the whole watch in the washing machine.” The product is being sold in select department stores in Europe, Asia and the United States for a suggested price of \$25. Parents who buy the watch may discover that it is one thing for kids to tell time; it’s quite another for them to be on time.

1. From the news report we know that _____.
 - A) parents are patient when teaching children time
 - B) parents have little idea of how to teach children time
 - C) children tend to learn time quickly
 - D) children enjoy wearing the Flik Flak watch
2. The author doesn’t seem to believe _____.
 - A) children will be on time if they have learnt how to tell time
 - B) a Flik Flak can help parents teach their children how to tell time
 - C) the Flik Flak can capture children’s imagination
 - D) children usually have trouble telling time if they don’t wear watches
3. The word “handicap” (Para. 1, Line 4) means _____.
 - A) displeasure
 - B) discouragement
 - C) disappointment
 - D) disadvantage
4. Flik and Flak in the passage stand for _____.
 - A) a tall boy and a beautiful girl
 - B) the minute hand and the hour hand
 - C) the Swiss watch company
 - D) the designers of the watch
5. The United States sales manager calls the new watch kidproof because _____.
 - A) it is designed to teach children to be on time
 - B) it proves to be effective in teaching children time
 - C) it is made so as not to be easily damaged by children
 - D) it is the children’s favourite watch

BADBC

Passage 36

Looking back on my childhood, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made.

Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before world I we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the dim memory of the house we
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lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a crystal-clear memory of the dogs, the farm animals, the local birds and, above all the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love of the natural world, and my enthusiasm has led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that brings these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly you fancy you see the answer to the riddle (谜), because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might honour with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world do not make a scientist: one of the outstanding and essential qualities require is self-discipline, quality I lack. A scientist requires not only self-discipline but all training, determination and a goal. A scientist, up to a point, can be made. A naturalist is born. If you can combine the two, you get the best of both worlds.

1. The first paragraph tells us that the author _____.
A) was born to a naturalist's family
B) lost his hearing when he was a child
C) didn't like his brothers and sisters
D) was interested in flowers and insects in his childhood
2. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because _____.
A) he didn't live very long with them
B) he was fully occupied with observing nature
C) he was too young when he lived with them
D) the family was extremely large
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was _____.
A) no more than a born naturalist
B) a naturalist but not a scientist
C) a scientist as well as a naturalist
D) first of all a scientist
4. The author says that he is a naturalist rather than a scientist probably because he thinks he _____.
A) lacks some of the qualities required of a scientist
B) has a great deal of trouble doing mental arithmetic
C) just reads about other people's observations and discoveries
D) comes up with solutions in a most natural way
5. According to the author, a born naturalist should first of all be _____.
A) full of ambition
B) full of enthusiasm
C) knowledgeable
D) self-disciplined

ADCBD

Passage 37

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms of hunting behaviour. Viewed biologically, the modern footballer is in reality a member of a hunting group. His killing weapon has turned into a harmless football and his prey (猎物) into a goalmouth. If his aim is accurate and he scores a goal, he enjoys the hunter's triumph of 押题冲刺班，16学时封闭上课，针对考题讲解，5月20日全省各教学点同时开课。详询：0371——60385262

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killing his prey.

To understand how this transformation has taken place we must briefly look back at our forefathers. They spent over a million years evolving (进化) as cooperative hunters. Their very survival depended on success in the hunting-field. Under this pressure their whole way of life, even their bodies, became greatly changed. They became chasers, runners, jumpers, aimers, throwers and prey-killers. They cooperated as skillful male-group attackers.

Then about ten thousand years ago, after this immensely long period of hunting their food, they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so vital to their old hunting life, was put to a new use—that of controlling and domesticating their prey. The hunt became suddenly out of date. The food was there on the farms, awaiting their needs. The risks and uncertainties of the hunt were no longer essential for survival.

The skills and thirst for hunting remained, however, and demanded new outlets. Hunting for sport replaced hunting for necessity. This new activity involved all the original hunting sequencer but the aim of the operation was no longer to avoid starvation. Instead the sportsmen set off to test their skill against prey that were no longer essential to their survival, to be sure, the kill may have been eaten, but there were other, much simpler ways of obtaining a meaty meal.

1. The author believes that sporting activities _____.
 - A) are forms of biological development
 - B) are essentially forms of taming the prey
 - C) have actually developed from hunting
 - D) have changed the ways of hunting
2. For over a million years, our forefathers were basically _____.
 - A) any member of the opposing team
 - B) the goal-mouth
 - C) the goal keeper
 - D) the football
3. For over a million years, our foregathers were basically _____.
 - A) co-operating hunters,
 - B) successful farmers
 - C) runners and jumpers
 - D) skillful sportsmen
4. The word “operation” (Para. 4, Line 4) refers to _____.
 - A) domesticating animals
 - B) hunting
 - C) prey killing
 - D) sports activities
5. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
 - A) It is farming that gives human beings enough leisure time for sporting activities.
 - B) Farming is very important in human civilization because it saves human beings from risks and uncertainties of hunting for survival.
 - C) It is hunting that provides human beings with much simpler ways of obtaining meaty meals.
 - D) Sporting activities satisfy the desire of modern man to exercise hunting skills which his forefathers developed for survival.

BCBBD

Passages 38

The world is known to us through many senses, not just hearing, smell, vision, and at close range, touch and taste.

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Our skins let us know whether the air is moist or dry, whether surfaces are wet without being sticky or slippery. From the uniformity of slight pressure, we can be aware how deeply a finger is thrust into water at body temperature, even if the finger is enclosed in a rubber glove that keeps the skin completely dry. Many other animals, with highly sensitive skins, appear to be able to learn still more about their environment. Often they do so without employing any of the five senses.

By observing the capabilities of other members of the animal kingdom, we come to realise that a human being has far more possibilities than are utilised. We neglect ever so many of our senses in concentrating on the five major ones. At the same time, a comparison between animals and man draws attention to the limitations of each sense. The part of the spectrum (光谱) seen by colour-conscious man as red is non-existent for honey-bees. But a bee can see far more in flowers than we, because the ultra-violet (紫外线) to which our eyes are blind is a stimulating (刺激的) part of the insect's spectrum, and, for honey-bees at least, constitutes a separate colour.

1. From the passage, we realise that _____.
 - A) man possesses as many senses as animals
 - B) man possesses a few more senses than animals
 - C) man possesses far more senses than the five major ones
 - D) man has fully utilised his senses
2. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A) The honey-bee is blind to red.
 - B) Man is more colour-conscious than the honey-bee.
 - C) The honey-bee can see far more colours than man.
 - D) Man is sensitive to the ultra-violet.
3. We can realise how deeply a finger is put into water at body temperature _____.
 - A) from the sense of direct touch
 - B) through skin contact
 - C) from the even distribution of pressure
 - D) through the difference in temperature
4. The phrase "sensitive skins" (Para. 2 Line 6) most probably means _____.
 - A) skins that are sticky or slippery
 - B) skins that are delicate
 - C) skins that are completely dry
 - D) skins that are quick to feel and respond
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A) All senses have their limitations.
 - B) Man has not fully utilized all his senses.
 - C) Insects are more sensitive to colours than man.
 - D) Man is not as good as animals in learning about the environment.

ABDAC

Passage 39

With fifteen years Britain and other nations should be well on with the building of huge industrial complexes for the recycling of waste. The word rubbish could lose its meaning because everything which goes into the dumps (垃圾堆) would be made into something useful. Even the most dangerous and unpleasant wastes would provide energy if nothing else.

The latest project is to take a city of around half a million inhabitants and discover exactly what raw 押题冲刺班，16学时封闭上课，针对考题讲解，5月20日全省各教学点同时开课。详询：0371——60385262

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materials go into it and what go out. The aim is to find out how much of these raw materials could be provided if a plant for recycling waste were built just outside the city. This plant would recycle not only metal such as steel, lead and copper, but also paper and rubber as well.

Another new project is being set up to discover the best ways of sorting and separating the rubbish. When this project is complete, the rubbish will be processed like this: First, it will pass through sharp metal bars which will tear open the plastic bags in which rubbish is usually packed; then it will pass through a powerful fan to separate the lightest elements from the heavy solids; after that grounders and rollers will break up everything that can be broken. Finally, the rubbish will pass under magnets (磁铁), which will remove the bits of iron and steel; the rubber and plastic will then be sorted out in the final stage.

The first full-scale giant recycling plants are perhaps fifteen years away. Indeed, with the growing cost of transporting rubbish to more distant dumps, some big cities will be forced to build their own recycling plants before long.

1. The phrase "be well on with..." (Para. 1, Line 1) most probably means _____.
 - A) have completed what was started
 - B) get ready to start
 - C) have achieved a great deal in
 - D) put an end to
2. What is NOT mentioned as a part of the recycling process described in Paragraph 3?
 - A) Breaking up whatever is breakable.
 - B) Sharpening metal bars.
 - C) Separating light elements from the heavy ones.
 - D) Sorting out small pieces of metal.
3. What's the main reason for big cities to build their own recycling plants?
 - A) To deal with wastes in better way.
 - B) To protect the environment from pollution.
 - C) To get raw materials locally.
 - D) To get big profits from those plants.
4. The first full-scale huge recycling plants _____.
 - A) began to operate fifteen years ago
 - B) will probably take less than fifteen years to build
 - C) will be built fifteen years later
 - D) will probably be in operation in fifteen years
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A) a cheap way to get energy
 - B) the location of recycling plants
 - C) new ways of recycling wastes
 - D) the probably of city environment

BBACC

Passage 40

By 1970, according to a World Wildlife Fund report, only about 4,500 tigers survived throughout the world-half of them in India. Mr. Foresters, who followed and counted tiger footprints, estimated that in May 1972 only about 1,800 tigers existed in India. Project Tiger Supported by W. W. F. was immediately launched. Nine tiger reserves were created, with armed guards protecting them.

The project provided opportunities for researchers from India and abroad to study tigers in the reserves and gather previously unavailable information about their habits. Studies show that a male tiger may control a hunting territory of between 10 and 20 sq.kms, depending on its age, size and strength. The territory of male
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includes the smaller territories of three or four tigresses. A tiger marks the boundaries of its territories by spraying urine (尿) and other bodily liquids on bushes. But it tries to avoid territorial fights, being guided by the distinctive body smell of other tigers. Tigers fight to death only when a tigress is defending her young, or when a tiger is guarding a tigress from the attentions of other males.

The popular image of the tiger is that of a merciless and unconquerable hunter. But studies show that it catches only one of 20 victims (牺牲品) it tries to attack.

Fears have recently developed that Project Tiger has been too successful. It has enabled the tiger population to double (by mid-80s), but India's human population has also grown out of control. Currently it is 750 million and likely to be 900 million by the end of the century. Land problem is becoming serious and many rural people feel bitter about the fact that some rich forests are reserved for tigers. A growing number of attacks by tigers on man has added to the hostility (敌意).

1. The ultimate aim of Project Tiger is to _____.
 - A) study the growth rate of tigers
 - B) protect tigers from being killed
 - C) promote the breeding of young tigers
 - D) analyze the behavioral patterns of tigers
2. Studies have shown that _____.
 - A) a tigress never attacks until attacked
 - B) the tigress is not as fierce as the tigers
 - C) a tiger usually fights another tiger to defend its own territory
 - D) the tiger is not an efficient hunter as is commonly described
3. According to the passage, a tiger's territory _____.
 - A) remains unchanged
 - B) is often defended by tigresses
 - C) expands as the tiger grows up
 - D) is the cause of most fights
4. Some people are afraid that Project Tiger _____.
 - A) has been carried too far
 - B) has not received enough attention
 - C) has failed to achieve its goal
 - D) is not worth the money spent on it
5. The author seems _____.
 - A) to be enthusiastic about Project Tiger
 - B) to have a matter-of-fact attitude towards Project Tiger
 - C) to have a hostile attitude towards Project Tiger
 - D) to be satisfied with Project Tiger

BDCAB

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