

2013 年浙江专升本（英语）真题试卷（题后含答案及解析）

全部题型 2. Reading Comprehension 3. Cloze 5. Translation 6. Writing

Reading Comprehension

A quality education is the ultimate liberator. It can free people from poverty, giving them the power to greatly improve their lives and take a productive place in society. It can also free communities and countries, allowing them to leap forward into periods of wealth and social unity that otherwise would not be possible. For this reason, the international community has committed itself to getting all the world's children into primary school by 2015, a commitment known as Education for All. Can Education for All be achieved by 2015? The answer is definitely "yes", although it is a difficult task. If we now measure the goal in terms of children successfully completing a minimum of five years of primary school, instead of just enrolling for classes, which used to be the measuring stick for education, the challenge will become even more difficult. Only 32 countries were formerly believed to be at risk of not achieving education for all on the basis of enrollment rates. The number rises to 88 if completion rates are used as the standard. Still, the goal is achievable with the right policies and the right support from the international community. 59 of the 88 countries at risk can reach universal primary completion by 2015 if they bring the efficiency and quality of their education systems into line with standards observed in higher-performing systems. They also need significant increases in external(外部的) financing and technical support. The 29 countries lagging(落后) farthest behind will not reach the goal without unprecedented(空前的) rates of progress. But this is attainable with creative solutions, including the use of information technologies, flexible and targeted foreign aid, and fewer people living in poverty. A key lesson of experience about what makes development effective is that a country's capacity to use aid well depends heavily on its policies, institutions and management. Where a country scores well on these standards, foreign assistance can be highly effective.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that a quality education has the function of _____.
- A. helping a country free from foreign rule
 - B. making people become wealthy
 - C. giving people more power and freedom
 - D. speeding up the progress of society

正确答案：B

解析：推断题。由文章第一段的 "It can free people from poverty(它能让人们摆脱贫困)" 可知选项 B "making people become wealthy(让人变得富有)"

是此句的同义替换,也是本题的正确答案。选项 C “giving people more power and freedom” 最具干扰性,但请注意,此选项中的“power”和“freedom”两个词虽是文章第一段出现的原词或同源词,却是对原文信息的张冠李戴。因此,在这里也要提醒考生注意,选项中若出现与原文中一模一样的词语的时候,一定要认真比对信息,防止上出题人的圈套。一般人的思维模式都觉得出现文中原词的选项容易给人以“安全感”,殊不知以这种方式出的题很多情况下都为圈套。

2. The goal of Education for All is _____.
- A. to get all the children in the world to go to primary school by 2015
 - B. to let poor children have the same chances to go to school as rich ones
 - C. to support those countries determined to reform their education systems
 - D. to help the poor countries improve productivity and achieve unity

正确答案: A

解析: 细节题。根据第一段最后一句“For this reason, the international community has committed itself to getting all the world’s children into primary school by 2015, a commitment known as Education for All.”可知正确答案为 A。“commit oneself to…”是一个词组,意思是“承担起……的责任”。题干中的“goal”意为“目标”,“确定……为目标”意思与“以…为责任”大致接近。

3. What used to be the standard of measuring a country’s education?
- A. The rate of pupils being admitted by high school.
 - B. The percentage of children enrolling for classes.
 - C. The rate of school children who successfully passed the required courses.
 - D. The percentage of children who successfully completed primary school.

正确答案: B

解析: 细节题。根据第二段第二行“If we now measure the goal in terms of children successfully completing a minimum of five years of primary school, instead of just enrolling for classes, which used to be the measuring stick for education,…”一句,可知定语从句“which used to be the measuring stick for education,”修饰的是就近的“enrolling for classes”,因此 B 为正确选项。

4. Which of the following will help achieve the goal of Education for All?
- A. Setting up more primary schools in poor regions.
 - B. Establishing higher-performing education systems.
 - C. Taking advantage of information technologies.
 - D. Significantly increasing the national financing.

正确答案: C

解析: 细节题。根据第二段最后一句“But this is attainable with creative solutions, including the use of information technologies,…”可知 C 为正确答案。选项 A 在文中没有涉及。选项 B 是对第二段“59 of the 88 countries at risk can reach universal primary completion by 2015 if they bring the efficiency and quality of

their education systems into line with standards observed in higher—performing systems.”一句中“bring the efficiency and quality of their education systems into line with standards observed in higher—performing systems.”这一部分的错误解读。而选项 D 中的“the national financing”偷换了第二段倒数第四行“They also need significant increases in external(外部的)financing and technical support.”一句中的“external financing”，一字之差，谬以千里，所以还是要强调，细节题一定要认真比对选项和原文信息。

5. The efficiency of using foreign aid is mostly determined by_____.
- A. the government’s policies and management
 - B. the country’s wealth and economy
 - C. people’s awareness of developing education
 - D. students’ performance in school exams

正确答案：A

解析：细节题。由文章末段首句“A key lesson of experience about what makes development effective is that a country’s capacity to use aid well depends heavily on its policies, institutions and management.”不难得出答案 A。

This thanksgiving, many families are closer than they’ve been in years. An increasing number of extended families across the USA are under the same roof living together. These arrangements are multigenerational, with adult children, grandchildren or an elderly parent sharing quarters. The reasons are economic and social. “This is a pattern that will continue,” predicts Neil Howe, a historian and economist. “High rates of multigenerational family living had been a norm until after World War II, when the emphasis shifted to the nuclear family enabled by construction of interstate highways, the rise of suburbs and the affluence(富裕)of young adults. But by the late 1950s and 1970s, there was a generation gap and almost generation war,” Howe says. “There was a time in the 1970s when no one wanted to live together. Seniors were moving to Leisure World to get away from the culture of the kids. Couples were divorcing and youngsters wanted to strike out on their own. But now, many young adults do return home, at least temporarily.” Michele Beatty, 54, of Waynesville, Ohio, and her husband, Cordon, 56, had an empty nest between the time the youngest of their three sons went to college and the return of their oldest, Patrick, who left his job as a graphic designer. “They said, ‘you can come home to your old room and continue to look for employment,’” says Patrick Beatty, 28. “I was stuck there. We were all brought up with the cultural expectation that once you leave the nest, you are not supposed to return. I feel part of the time like a burden,” he says. “I try to contribute to the house when I can. I try to stay out of their way as much as possible. It’s home, but not the home I’d be building for myself if I had my way.” A survey of 2, 226 adults, done by Narris Interactive for the non-profit Generations United, found that of those in a multigenerational home, 40% reported that job loss, changes in job status or unemployment was a reason for the living arrangement.

6. Which of the following arrangements is multigenerational in the USA?
- A. Nuclear families.
 - B. Extended families.
 - C. Single parent families.
 - D. Families of seniors.

正确答案: B

解析: 细节题。根据文中首段“An increasing number of extended families across the USA are under the same roof living together. These arrangements are multigenerational,…” 不难得出 B 为正确答案。

7. In the USA, multigenerational home is regarded as a norm _____.
- A. between 1950s and 1970s
 - B. before World War II
 - C. ever since 1950s
 - D. until late 1970s

正确答案: B

解析: 细节题。由第二段“High rates of multigenerational family living had been a norm until after World War II, when the emphasis shifted to the nuclear family…” 一句可知, 二战之前, 几世同堂现象一直都是美国社会的 norm(规范, 常态); 一直到二战以后, 社会才向 nuclear family(小家庭)方向转变。因此 B 为正确答案。

8. According to the writer, families are closer than before because _____.
- A. interstate highways make going home easier
 - B. relatives tend to live close by in the suburbs
 - C. more people return home for holidays
 - D. family members now live together

正确答案: D

解析: 推断题。由第一段可知前两句 “This thanksgiving, many families are closer than they’ve been in years. An increasing number of extended families across the USA are under the same roof living together.” 可知美国有越来越多的家庭几代人都住在同一屋檐下, 也就是几世同堂, 因此家人之间的距离近了。D 为正确答案。

9. What do the underlined words “strike out on their own” in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?
- A. Develop a new relationship with their employers.
 - B. Get away from the culture of the kids.
 - C. Start to live an independent life.
 - D. Build their own houses

正确答案：C

解析：语义题。从文中第二段可知，上世纪70年代，社会上有这样的一种风气，不论是 seniors(老年人)还是离婚的父母都不愿意和晚辈或祖辈一起住，年轻人也一样，不想再依赖父母，那自然就是“想开始独立的生活”了，因此不难猜测C为正确选项。

10. How does Patrick Beatty feel about living with his parents?

- A. Excited
- B. Helpless
- C. Regretful
- D. Satisfied

正确答案：B

解析：推断题。定位到倒数第二段“I was stuck there. We were all brought up with the cultural expectation that once you leave the nest, you are not supposed to return. I feel part of the time like a burden.”和“I try to contribute to the house when I can. I try to stay out of their way as much as possible. It’s home. but not the home I’d be building for myself if I had my way.”两句，可知 Patrick Beatty 感觉住在父母家里是“stuck there(很尴尬)”，因为这一代美国年轻人从小在“一旦离巢就不应回巢”的文化理念下长大，感觉父母家虽好，毕竟是父母家，不是自己奋斗出来的，不是没办法的话还是不会回巢的。B选项“helpless(无助)”最能描述这种心情。

Researchers at the University of Maryland’s School of Nursing found that 55 percent of the 2, 103 female nurses they surveyed were obese(肥胖的), citing job stress and the effect on sleep of long, irregular work hours as the cause. The study, which measured obesity using estimates of body mass index(体质指数), found that nursing schedules affected not only the health of the nurses but the quality of patient care. “Health care professionals are often involved in providing advice or care to patients that relates to things that aren’t totally under control in their own lives. It’s not uniform for health care professionals to eat well or avoid tobacco,” said Dr. David Katz, the director of the Yale University Prevention Research Center. Keith-Thomas Ayoob, associate professor at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, said nurses are just as susceptible to health problems as the rest of society. “Before we were health professionals, we were real people. Just because we became health professionals doesn’t mean we stopped being members of regular society with all the problems that go along with it. It illustrates that knowledge alone isn’t always enough to produce behavioral changes,” said Ayoob. The same is true with smoking, Ayoob said. “We all know smoking is bad. It doesn’t matter if you’re a doctor or a nurse or a plumber. You might assume that your interest in health would be higher if you were a health professional, but a lot of doctors and nurses smoke,” said Ayoob. “Nurses need to understand the importance of taking care of themselves before patients or their families,” Ayoob said. To combat the high

obesity rate among nurses, Kihye Han, the author of the study, proposed more education on good sleep habits, and better strategies for adapting work schedules. She also called for napping at work to relieve sleep deprivation(睡眠不足), reduce fatigue and increase energy.

11. One of the causes of the high obesity rate among nurses is _____.
- A. heavy smoking
 - B. nursing schedules
 - C. less education
 - D. unhealthy food

正确答案: B

解析: 细节题。由文章首段可知导致护士的 obesity rate(肥胖率)很高的原因主要是两个: “job stress”(工作压力)和 the effect on sleep of long, irregular work hours(不规律、长时间的工作对睡眠造成的影响), 因此选项 B “nursing schedules(护理工作安排)符合题意, 为正确答案。而 “nursing schedules” 在第二段亦有复现, 说它影响到了护士的健康, 这里的健康显然指的是上段说到的肥胖现象。

12. By saying” It’s not uniform for health care professionals to eat well or avoid tobacco”, Dr. David Katz wants to tell us _____.
- A. health care professionals eat well
 - B. doctors and nurses usually don’t smoke
 - C. health care professionals wear different uniforms
 - D. doctors and nurses don’t necessarily have healthy behaviors.

正确答案: D

解析: 推断题。根据第三段 “Health care professionals are often involved in providing advice or care to patients that relates to things that aren’t totally under control in their own lives. It’s not uniform for health care professionals to eat well or avoid tobacco.” 这两句可知, “健康护理专业人士常会给病人提供一些忠告或护理, 而与这些忠告或护理有关的一些东西在他们自己的生活中却并没有很好地加以节制。并不是所有健康护理专业人士都吃得健康, 也不是每个健康护理专业人士都不吸烟。” 根据语法可知 “uniform” 一词在句中充当形容词, 意为 “一致”, 并不是名词 “统一着装” 之意。因此 C 为干扰项, 正确答案为 D。

13. The underlined words” susceptible to” in Paragraph 4 probably mean _____.
- A. easily influenced by
 - B. closely connected with
 - C. highly sensitive to
 - D. very doubtful about

正确答案: A

解析：短语语义题。结合第 12 题提到的那个句子，我们可大致推断健康护理人员和社会上其他人并没有两样，也有一些不好的生活习惯，也经常会受到疾病的干扰，因此“nurses are just as susceptible to health problems as the rest of society”意为“护理专业人士与社会上其他人一样容易受到疾病的困扰”，因此正确答案为 A。阅读理解的判断语义题有时会考“susceptible”这样的超纲词，要求考生根据上下文猜测词义，所以考生一定要根据语境来猜测，万不可孤立于上下文之外。还有就是，考的若是字面简单的短语，万不可望文生义，因为短语的意思可能会与我们熟悉的某些词的字面意思相去甚远，一定要根据语境来猜测！切记切记!!!

14. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. nurses need more professional training
 - B. nurses need some help to control weight
 - C. doctors don't have obesity problems
 - D. doctors often give useless advice

正确答案：B

解析：推断题。此题最大的干扰项是 A，但 A 意为“护理专业人士需要更多的专业培训”，弦外之意是他们都不能胜任自己的工作，这显然是对正确选项 B “nurses need some help to control weight(护理专业人士需要得到帮助以便可以控制自己的体重)”的曲解。从此题可知，推断题中的限定词(如此题中的 to control weight)非常重要，忽略这些限定词，就容易受到那些泛化、曲解、缩小、转移语义的选项的干扰。

15. What might be helpful to solve the problem of high obesity among nurses?
- A. More sleep
 - B. Tighter schedule
 - C. Higher income
 - D. More exercise

正确答案：A

解析：细节题。从文中末句“ She also called for napping at work to relieve sleep deprivation(睡眠不足), reduce fatigue and increase energy. ”可知，“napping at work(上班时忙里偷闲打个盹)”也许有助于解决肥胖问题，因此正确答案为 A。

A new study shows an astonishing number of people are using their cellphones on the john(盥洗室). From web browsing and texting to conference calls and online shopping, it seems this technology-driven world leaves no time for bathroom breaks. 11 mark, an integrated marketing agency, surveyed 1,000 American mobile users in October. Seventy-five percent of them admitted they used their phones while on the toilet— leaving no mystery as to what happens behind closed stalls. And this doesn't just account for the technology-addicted youth. Forty-seven percent of mobile users from the Silent Generation(born 1946 or before),

65 percent of Baby Boomers(1946—1964)and 80 percent of Gen X-ers(1965—1976)use their cell phones in the bathroom. But as expected, Generation Y has the highest percentage of multitaskers, using their phones and the john at the same time. Did the same percentage of Gen Y wash their hands afterward? Ninety-two percent of those surveyed reported they washed their hands after using the restroom(perhaps all those “You must wash your hands before returning to work” signs have started to pay off). But unfortunately the same cannot be said for their mobile devices—only 14 percent wash their phones after using the bathroom. Maybe this calls for a new-age health initiative, requiring public restaurants to change their signs to “ You must wash your hands—and your phone—before returning to work. “ And for many, toilet talking and texting was not a just one-time thing, used only in the most dire(急迫的)circumstances. Twenty-four percent of mobile users reported they actually don ‘t go to the bathroom without their phones. In a world where you can ‘t even have a moment of solitude(独处)on the toilet, one is forced to wonder, isn’t anything sacred anymore?

16. The passage is mainly about_____.
- A. a survey on how people use their mobile phones
 - B. the different ages and percentages of mobile users
 - C. whether people wash their hands and phones after using the bathroom
 - D. how technology-driven world influences bathroom breaks

正确答案：D

解析：主旨题。本题较难。最大的干扰项 A 错在没有关键的限定词“在洗手间”，其主题被扩大泛化了。而选项 B 和 C 却又被缩小了，因此只有 D 符合题意，意为“如今这个由技术推动的时代是如何影响到人们在洗手间的习惯的”。在这里要提醒一下更为考生：要答好主旨题，务必要认真琢磨每个选项的侧重点，尤其是一些限定词。千万要注意选项和原文中信息量的对等。

17. We can learn from the passage that what happens in the bathroom used to be regarded as_____.
- A. funny
 - B. enjoyable
 - C. ridiculous
 - D. Mysterious

正确答案：D

解析：推断题。根据第二段“Seventy-five percent of them admitted they used their phones while on the toilet—leaving no mystery as to what happens behind closed stalls.”一句可知，75%的受访者承认自己在上厕所时会用手机，因此人们在厕位隔间里都在做些什么这件事再无秘密可言。D 选项显然是原文中 mystery 一词的同源词，为本题的正确答案。

18. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. the older people are more addicted to technology
 - B. the younger people are better multitaskers
 - C. technology has the same influence on different people
 - D. technology has a destructive power

正确答案：B

解析：推断题。根据文章的三、四两段，不难发现作者在列举不同年龄段的人的手机使用情况时，采用的是按照他们出生年代先后的逻辑顺序，因此可以推断 Generation Y 是最年轻的，也是使用手机的 multitaskers(能同时做好几件事的人)，因此 B 为正确答案。在这里，顺便提一点小小的解题技巧，选项中有三个同类(如此题的 A, B, C)，而另一个显然不同类的(如此题的 D)，不同类的选项一般说来不会是正确答案，可及时排除，增加正确率。

19. The underlined words "pay off" in Paragraph 5 probably means _____.
- A. deserve nothing
 - B. cost much
 - C. influence people
 - D. go unnoticed

正确答案：C

解析：短语语义题。语义题考的若是常见词构成的短语，其含义往往与字面意思相去甚远，因此做这类题目万不可望文生义，一定要联系上下文。本题中的“pay off”也是一样，与钱款支付没：有任何的关系。由前一句可知，92%受访的 Gen Y 年轻人上完厕所会洗手：因此可以推断“You must wash your hands before returning to work”的提示语应该是起了作用的，是肯定的语气，而四个选项中 ABD 三个选项都是否定的意思，都需要排除，因此正确答案是 C。

20. What is the tone of this passage?
- A. ironic
 - B. humorous
 - C. optimistic
 - D. Doubtful

正确答案：B

解析：态度题。纵观全篇，不难发现作者的笔调是诙谐幽默的，把上洗手间使用手机这样一个本是禁忌的话题说得非常轻松有趣，因此正确答案是 B。

Lifestyle is the way a person lives; it includes work, leisure time, hobbies, other interests, and personal philosophy. One person's lifestyle may be dominated by work with few social activities. Another's may involve hobbies, recreational activities or personal philosophy. There is little doubt that lifestyles are changing and that these changes will have an impact on the way business operates in the years ahead. Several cases are causing lifestyle changes in some developed countries. First,

there is more leisure time than ever before. The workweek is now less than forty hours, as compared with seventy hours a century ago. Some experts believe it will be twenty-five hours or less in a few decades. Several firms have adopted four-day workweeks with more hours per day. Others have cut down on the number of working hours each week. Reduced work schedules mean increased leisure time. Second, families have fewer children than before—and young couples are postponing childbirth instead of having children early in the marriage. This trend has forced many businesses to modify their competitive strategies. Gerber Products Company used to advertise “babies are our business—our only business”. Now Gerber products include infant and toddler clothing, stuffed animals and accessories such as bottles, baby powder and so on. Third, people are better educated and more prosperous now than they were earlier. These advantages bring with them the freedom to question current lifestyles and examine new ones. Inquiries of this nature have sometimes led to personal lifestyle changes. Today’s youth, for example, are not only better educated but more independent and individualistic(我行我素的)than past generations. The business world is only beginning to realize how people’s lifestyles can influence their behavior as employees, consumers and members of society.

21. How many hours did people work a century ago according to the passage?

正确答案: Seventy hours a / per week.

解析: 细节题。根据第三段前两句很容易找到答案。

22. Why have some businesses dealing with baby items changed their promotion strategies?

正确答案: Because childbirth rate is getting lower. 或 Because families have fewer children than before.

解析: 概括细节题。根据题目的关键词 “promotion strategies” 定位到第四段的第二句 “This trend has forced many businesses to modify their competitive strategies.”, 并由信号词 “This trend” 可知答案应在前一句中概括。另外还请考生注意, 以 “Why” 提问的题目要以 “Because” 开头的句子回答。

23. Why are the people in some developed countries more critical about their lifestyles?

正确答案: Because they are better educated and richer.

解析: 概括细节题。根据问题中的关键词 “critical about their lifestyles” 定位到倒数第二段含有 “question current lifestyles” 的这句话, 并由信号词 “These advantages” 可知答案应在前一句中概括。此题答案不难。

24. What does the writer say about today’s young people?

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