

## 2025 点对点专升本英语模拟预测卷 2

考试说明:

1. 考试时间为 150 分钟。

2. 满分为 150 分。

3. 在答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、VIP 编号、班型、考试科目用铅笔涂写在答题卷上。

### 选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名，准考证号用黑色的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

2. 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

### Part I Reading (60 marks, 60 minutes)

#### Section A (每小题 2 分)

##### Format I

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (40 marks)

#### Passage One

##### Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage

When you want to go shopping, decide how much money you can spend for new clothes. Think about the kind of clothes you really need. Then look for those clothes on sale.

There are labels inside all new clothes. The labels tell you how to take care of your clothes. The label for a shirt may tell you to wash it in warm water. A sweater label may tell you to wash by washing in cold water. The label on a coat may say "dry clean only." Washing may ruin this coat. If you do as the directions say on the label, you can keep your clothes looking their best. Many clothes today must be dry cleaned. Dry cleaning is expensive. When buying new clothes check to see if they will need to be dry cleaned. You will save money if you buy clothes that can be washed.

You can save money if you buy clothes that are well made. Well-made clothes last longer. They look good even after they have been washed many times. Clothes that cost more money are not always better made. They do not always fit better. Sometimes less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

1.If you want to save money you can buy clothes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. don't fit you
- B. don't last long
- C. need to be dry cleaned
- D. can be washed

2.The label inside the clothes tell you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to keep them looking their best
- B. how to save money
- C. whether they fit you or not
- D. where to get them dry cleaned

3.The first thing for you to do before you buy clothes is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.to look for well-made clothes
- B.to see how much money you can pay
- C.to know how to wash them
- D.to read the labels inside them

4.We learn from the reading that cheaper clothes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.are always worse made
- B.must be dry cleaned
- C.can not be washed
- D.can sometimes fit you better

5.The best title for the reading should be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Buying Less Expensive Clothes
- B. Taking Enough Money When Shopping
- C. Being a Clever Clothes Shopper
- D. Choosing the Labels inside New Clothes

## Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches.

In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing candidates for the doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same questions, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. A room full of candidates for a state examination timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Certainly, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines.

One type of test is sometimes called an "objective" test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test, the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

6. In the Middle Ages students\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. took objective tests B. specialized in one subject
- C. seldom took written exams D. never gave speeches
7. Nowadays a student working for the doctor's degree\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has to take a kind of oral examination
- B. must ask a number of questions
- C. must give an advanced examination
- D. has to write a poem
8. According to the Paragraph 3, which of the following is true?
- A. Written examinations were not heard of before 1900.
- B. The development of modern industry resulted from the increase in population.
- C. A group of workers of an automobile factory are taking a written examination.
- D. Modern examinations are mainly set in written form and taken a written examination.
9. The kind of exams where students must select answers are\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. personal B. objective C. spoken D. written
10. It may be concluded that testing\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. should test only opinions B. should always be written
- C. has changed since the Middle Ages D. is given only in factories

### Passage Three

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.**

"One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger," says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that mom quit the right way — by stopping abruptly and completely.

In her study, participants were randomly (随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used nicotine (尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse before and after quit day.

Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it — more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it's a very, very low quit rate if people try without support.

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's almost practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings (瘾) and withdrawal before they even reached the quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point."Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's a compelling number, and I think that translates to the patient. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

11. What dose Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?

- A. She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
- B. She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
- C. She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
- D. She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.

12. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?

- A. They were given physical training.
- B. They were looked after by physicians.
- C. They were encouraged by psychologist.
- D. They were offered nicotine replacement.

13. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?

- A. It is idealized.
- B. It is unexpected.

C. It is encouraging.      D. It is misleading.

14. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is something few can accomplish.

B. needs some practice first.

C. requires a lot of patience.

D. is a challenge at the beginning.

15. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?

A. They find it even more difficult.

B. They are simply unable to make it.

C. They show fewer withdrawal symptom.

D. They feel much less pain in the process.

#### Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Educating girls quite possibly yields a higher rate of return than any other investment available in the developing world. Women's education may be unusual territory for economists, but enhancing women's contribution to development is actually as much an economic as a social issue. And economics, with its emphasis on incentives (激励), provides guideposts that point to an explanation for why so many girls are deprived of an education.

Parents in low-income countries fail to invest in their daughters because they do not expect them to make an economic contribution to the family: girls grow up only to marry into somebody else's family and bear children. Girls are thus seen as less valuable than boys and are kept at home to do housework while their brothers are sent to school-the prophecy (预言) becomes self-fulfilling, trapping women in a vicious circle (恶性循环) of neglect.

An educated mother, on the other hand, has greater earning abilities outside the home and faces an entirely different set of choices. She is likely to have fewer but healthier children and can insist on the development of all her children, ensuring that her daughters are given a fair chance. The education of her daughters then makes it much more likely that the next generation of girls, as well as of boys, will be educated and healthy. The vicious circle is thus transformed into a virtuous circle.

Few will dispute that educating women has great social benefits. But it has enormous economic advantages as well. Most obviously, there is the direct effect of education on the wages of female workers. Wages rise by 10 to 20 per cent for each additional year of schooling. Such big returns are impressive by the standard of other available investments, but they are just the beginning. Educating

women also has a significant impact on health practices, including family planning.

16. The author argues that educating girls in developing countries is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. troublesome    B. labor-saving    C. rewarding    D. expensive
17. By saying "... the prophecy becomes self-fulfilling..." (Lines 4 and 5, Para. 2), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. girls will turn out to be less valuable than boys  
B. girls will be capable of realizing their own dreams  
C. girls will eventually find their goals in life beyond reach  
D. girls will be increasingly discontented with their life at home
18. The author believes that a vicious circle can turn into a virtuous circle when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. women care more about education  
B. girls can gain equal access to education  
C. a family has fewer but healthier children  
D. parents can afford their daughters' education
19. What does the author say about women's education?  
A. It deserves greater attention than other social issues.  
B. It is now given top priority in many developing countries.  
C. It will yield greater returns than other known investments.  
D. It has aroused the interest of a growing number of economists.
20. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unequal treatment of boys and girls in developing countries  
B. the potential earning power of well-educated women  
C. the major contributions of educated women to society  
D. the economic and social benefits of educating women

## Format II

**Directions:** In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21-25 choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the gaps. Mark your answers on Answer Sheet. (10 marks)

### Easy Ways to Keep Your Brain Sharp

Everyone is forgetful, but as we age, we start to feel like our brains are slowing down a bit-and that can be a very annoying thing. 21. \_\_\_\_\_. Read on for some techniques worth trying.

1.22. \_\_\_\_\_.

People who regularly made plans and looked forward to upcoming events had a 50 percent



reduced chance of Alzheimer's disease, according to a recent study. 23.\_\_\_\_\_. Something as simple as setting a goal to have a weekly coffee date with a friend will do. There's evidence that people who have a purpose in life or who are working on long or short-term goals appear to do better. In other words, keep your brain looking forward.

2. Go for a walk.

Mildly raised glucose (葡萄糖) levels can harm the area of the brain that helps you form memories and physical activity can help get blood glucose down to normal levels. In fact, exercise produces chemicals that are good for your brain. 24. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Learn something new.

Take a Spanish class online, join a drawing club, or learn to play cards. A study found that mental stimulation limits the weakening effects of aging on memory and the mind. But the best thing for your brain is when you learn something new and are physically active at the same time. 25.\_\_\_\_\_. Or you can just go dancing with your friends.

- A. Focus on the future.
- B. This can be especially harmful to the aged.
- C. It should be something like learning gardening.
- D. So take a few minutes each day to do some reading.
- E. But don't worry if our schedule isn't filled with life-changing events.
- F. Luckily, research shows there is a lot you can do to avoid those moments.
- G. In other words, when you take care of your body, you take care of your brain.

**Section B (每小题 1 分)**

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Please blacken the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once. (10 marks)

You might think of your teeth as tools, like built-in knives and forks, but if they are mere tools, why do they feel pain and wouldn't it be better if they could just 26 under any condition? In spite of our 27 discomfort, it turns out there's a good reason our teeth are so sensitive. Tooth pain is a defense mechanism 28 ensures when a tooth is being damaged we'll notice and do something about it.

If we eat something too hot or too cold, or if the tooth is worn down enough where the tissue 29 is exposed, all of those things cause pain, and then the pain causes the person not to use that tooth to try to protect it a little bit more. So it's really a protective mechanism more than anything

else. If teeth didn't feel pain, we might 30 to use them in situations that damage them, and for humans, damaging 31 teeth is a problem because, unlike crocodiles, we can't 32 them.

Teeth have three layers, only one of which-the innermost layer of the tooth-can hurt, as that layer of the tooth 33 both blood vessels and nerves. Pain is the only feeling to which the nerves in that layer respond. Whereas people with tooth sensitivity may complain, for example, of tooth pain 34 by heat or cold, the nerves in the inner layer don't sense temperature. Rather, they feel pain, which may be associated 35, say, drinking something very cold.

A) adult	B) with	C) chew	D) contains	E) continue
F) that	G) dental	H) downward	I) emotional	J) implies
K) mammal	L) replace	M) swallow	N) triggered	O) underneath

## Part II Integrated Testing (30marks, 30 minutes)

### Section A Cloze (每小题 1 分)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Although I love my life, it hasn't been a lot of fun as I've been ill for 28 years.

Music has always been a great love of mine and, in my 20s, when my 36 was more manageable, I 37 ten years as a professional singer in restaurants, playing and singing folk songs. 38 that was years ago and times have changed. 39 I live with mother on a country farm.

Two years ago, I decided that I would need to have some kind of extra work to 40 my disability pension (残疾抚恤金). 41 I needed to sleep in the afternoons, I was limited in my 42. I decided that I would consider 43 to singing in restaurants.

My family are all musicians, so I was 44 when I went into our local music store. I explained that I wanted to sing again but using recorded karaoke music. I knew that discs were very expensive and I really didn't have a lot of 45 to get started. And 46 you find only three to four songs out of ten on a disc that you can 47 use.

When I told the owner of the shop about my 48; he gave me a long thoughtful 49. "This means a lot to you, doesn't it?" he said. "Come with me."

He led me 50 the crowded shop and to a bench with a large professional karaoke box on it. He placed his large hand 51 on his treasure and said, "I have 800 karaoke songs in here. You can take your 52 and I'll record them for you. That should get you started."



I 53. Thanking him, I made a time with him to listen to all the songs and choose 54 that I could sing. I have come full circle with his help.

His 55 still warms my heart and makes me do just that bit extra, when I have the chance.

- |                     |                 |                      |                      |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 36. A. loneliness   | B. sadness      | C. tiredness         | D. sickness          |
| 37. A. set          | B. enjoyed      | C. kept              | D. shared            |
| 38. A. Gladly       | B. Eventually   | C. Unfortunately     | D. Surprisingly      |
| 39. A. Now          | B. Then         | C. Sometime          | D. Meanwhile         |
| 40. A. add up to    | B. make up for  | C. get rid of        | D. take advantage of |
| 41. A. If           | B. As           | C. Though            | D. Before            |
| 42. A. movement     | B. condition    | C. choices           | D. positions         |
| 43. A. reaching out | B. living up    | C. getting on        | D. going back        |
| 44. A. recognized   | B. interviewed  | C. found             | D. invited           |
| 45. A. money        | B. time         | C. energy            | D. knowledge         |
| 46. A. thus         | B. once         | C. seldom            | D. often             |
| 47. A. actually     | B. hardly       | C. nearly            | D. formerly          |
| 48. A. job          | B. family       | C. idea              | D. offer             |
| 49. A. face         | B. view         | C. look              | D. sight             |
| 50. A. over         | B. along        | C. towards           | D. through           |
| 51. A. unhappily    | B. lovingly     | C. pitifully         | D. gratefully        |
| 52. A. pick         | B. turn         | C. role              | D. step              |
| 53. A. had to cry   | B. ought to cry | C. should have cried | D. cried             |
| 54. A. more         | B. the ones     | C. few               | D. the rest          |
| 55. A. courage      | B. devotion     | C. kindness          | D. trust             |

**非选择题部分**

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上, 不能答在试题卷上。

**Section B Short Answer Questions (每小题 2 分)**

**Directions:** *In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.*

A young British woman went to Hong Kong to work, and at the time of her arrival she knew nothing about the Chinese culture or language. On her way to school one day she went to the bank to get some money. To her surprise, the bank clerk asked her if she had her lunch. She was extremely surprised at such a question because in the British culture it would be regarded as an indirect invitation to lunch. Between unmarried young people it can also indicate the young man's interest in dating the girl; so since this bank clerk was a complete stranger to the British girl, she was very much surprised and hastily commented that she had eaten already.

After this she proceeded to school and was even more surprised when one of the teachers asked her the same question. By now, she realized that it could not be an invitation, but was puzzled as to why they asked it, in the following days, she was asked the same question again and again, and she spent hours trying to work out why so many people kept asking her this.

Eventually she came to a conclusion: the people must be concerned about her health. She was somewhat underweight at the time and so she concluded they must be worried that she was not eating properly! Only much later did she discover that the question had no real significance at all---it was merely a greeting.

56. Where did the young British woman go on her way to school one day?
57. What did the bank clerk ask her?
58. Did she feel greatly surprised?why?
59. What conclusion did she finally draw?
60. What did she discover later?

**Part III Translation(30marks, 30minutes) (每小题 3 分)****Section A From Chinese to English**

**Directions:** *Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)*

61. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ (父母们能强迫孩子去做) what is beyond their abilities.
62. The expert's suggestion is \_\_\_\_\_ (学校应该努力增强学生们的健康意识).
63. \_\_\_\_\_ (我们如何运用人工智能) is a question worth pondering.
64. The job is \_\_\_\_\_ (如此之难以至于没人能够胜任).
65. Lian Lian, the mascot of the 19th Asian Games, \_\_\_\_\_ (象征着西湖).

### Section B From English to Chinese

**Directions:** Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the following passage. Write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)

In the midst of complete disorder after a horrible earthquake in Los Angeles, 1989, a father rushed to the school where his son was supposed to be. It was in ruins. All looked hopeless. 66. Tears began to fill the father's eyes. Then he remembered what he had told his son before: "No matter what happens, I'll always be there for you!" 67. Knowing his son's classroom would be in the back right corner of the school building before the disaster, he rushed there and started digging through the ruins like crazy. Other well-meaning parents tried to persuade him, saying it was too late. 68. Firemen tried to pull him off, telling him it's over and he was just angry. To each of them, he responded with the same line: "Are you going to help me now?" No one helped. He continued to dig for his son, stone by stone, all alone. 38 hours passed. 69. After pulling back a large stone, he heard a familiar voice. The father screamed, "Armand! Is that you?" He heard back. "Dad? I told them not to worry!" Cried Armand. "What's going on in there?" the father asked. "There are 14 of us left out of 33, Dad. 70. When the building collapsed, it made a triangle, and it saved us. No matter what happens, you'll always be there for me. I knew it! " Said Armand.

66. \_\_\_\_\_
67. \_\_\_\_\_
68. \_\_\_\_\_
69. \_\_\_\_\_
70. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part IV Writing (30marks, 30minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic ***Low-Carbon Living***. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 当今社会倡导低碳环境保护的生活方式
2. 低碳环境保护的生活方式的益处
3. 我们该怎么做

浙点对点教育  
ZHE DIAN DUI DIAN EDUCATION