“圆梦计划”复习题集（专升本）

一、大学语文本科

（一）

1. 下列文章中，带有寓言性散文是 （A）

A.《种树郭橐驼传》 B.《季氏将伐颛臾》

C.《谏逐客书》 D.《答司马谏议书》

1.提出"惟陈言之务去"的写作主张的是（ ） A

A.韩愈  B.柳宗元  C.欧阳修  D.梁启超

2.《论学问》、《门槛》、《苦恼》的作者依次是 （D）

A.培根、契诃夫、屠格涅夫 B. 契诃夫、屠格涅夫、培根

C．屠格涅夫、契诃夫、培根 D.培根、屠格涅夫、契诃夫

2.下列词人中，属于豪放派的是（ ） d

A.李清照  B.欧阳修  C.柳永  D.苏轼

3.先秦诸子中，善用“欲擒故纵，引君入彀”论辩手法的是 （B）

A．孔子 B.孟子 C.老子 D.庄子

3.由一般原理推导出关于个别情况的结论，这种论证方法是（ ）C

 A.类比法  B.归纳法 C.演绎法  D.对比法

4.欧阳修《五代史伶官传序》是一篇 （D）

A．传记 B.奏章 C.文论 D.史论

4."多行不义必自毙"一语出自（ ）a

 A.《左传》  B.《国语》  C.《战国策》  D.《韩非子》

5．下列诗作中，具有飘逸清丽艺术风格的是 （B）

A.郭沫若《炉中煤》 B.徐志摩《再别康桥》

C．闻一多《发现》 D.艾青《我爱这土地》

 5.《灯下漫笔》一文的作者是（ ）c

 A.茅盾  B.冰心  C.鲁迅  D.钱钟书

6.曹禺的代表作是 （A）

A《雷雨》、《日出》、《北京人》 B.《茶馆》、《屈原》、《北京人》

B.《茶馆》、《雷雨》、《日出》 D.《屈原》、《茶馆》、《雷雨》

6.《沙滩上的脚迹》选自（ ）b

 A.《闲书》  B.《茅盾全集》 C.《朝花夕拾》  D.《往事》

7.“豪放派”的代表词人是 （D）

A．刘永、辛弃疾 B.李清照、柳永

C．辛弃疾、李清照 D.苏轼、辛弃疾

7.1951年荣获"人民艺术家"称号的是（ ）c

A.巴金  B.茅盾  C.老舍  D.赵树理

8.《郑伯克段于鄢》一文中出现的谋臣是 （C）

A．共叔段、公子吕、颍叔考 B.郑庄公、颍叔考、公子吕

C.颍叔考、祭仲、公子吕 D.子封、共叔段、颍叔考

8.散文诗《门槛》全文采用的是（ ）a

 A.象征  B.对比  C.比喻  D.类比

9.李斯《谏逐客书》上的对象是 （A）

A.秦王 B.魏王 C.楚王 D.齐王

9."采菊东篱下，悠然见南山"这一句诗出自（ ）b

 A.《归田园居》  B.《饮酒》  C.《种豆南山下》  D.《山居秋瞑》

10.关于莫泊桑小说《米龙老爹》的表述，错误的一项是 （C）

A.小说的背景是普法战争。

B．小说描述了普通法国农民米老爹孤身杀敌的故事。

C．小说通过心理描写展示了米老爹的内心世界。

D．小说采用倒叙的叙事方法。

10.王昌龄的《从军行》是一首（ ）d

A.五言律诗  B.五言绝句  C.七言律诗  D.七言绝句

11.下列作者、作品、主人公搭配正确的是 （A）

A.契诃夫—《苦恼》—姚纳

B.欧·亨利—《苦恼》—德拉

C.契诃夫—《麦琪的礼物》—德拉

D．欧·亨利—《苦恼》—姚纳

11."气，水也；言，浮物也"一句所用的修辞格是（ ）  d

A.层递  B.比拟  C.比喻  D.对偶

12.下列作家中，属于“新月社”的是 （C）

A．郁达夫和徐志摩 B.郭沫若和郁达夫

C.闻一多和徐志摩 D.郁达夫和闻一多

12.我国第一部纪传体通史是（ ）c

 A.《左传》  B.《汉书》  C.《史记》  D.《后汉书》

13.下列诗歌中，通属乐府诗的是 （A）

A.李白《行路难》、陆游《关山月》、曹操《短歌行》

B．王维《山居秋暝》、曹操《短歌行》、李白《行路难》

C．陆游《关山月》、曹操《短歌行》、屈原《国殇》

D．陆游《关山月》、白居易《杜陵叟》、王维《山居秋暝》

13."易安居上"是指（ ）b

 A.辛弃疾  B.李清照  C.王安石  D.苏东坡

14.杜甫《蜀相》“长使英雄泪满襟”的前一句是 （D）

A．三十从军今白发 B.三顾频频天下计

C.拔剑四顾心茫然 D.出师未捷身先死

14.从作品的风格和表现手法上看，《炉中煤》是一首（ ） d

 A.颂歌  B.战歌  C.牧歌  D.恋歌

15.“听得道一声去也吗，松了金钏；遥望见十里长亭，减了玉肌”所用的修辞手法是 （C）

A.对偶 借代 B.比喻 夸张

C.对偶 夸张 D.对偶 拟人

15.下列各句中，"则"表示转折关系，可以译为"却"的是（ ）**B**

 A.既来之，则安之  B.苟有能反是者，则又爱之太殷

 C.到则披草而垒，倾壶而醉  D.兵强则士勇

16.成语“夙兴夜寐”、“日薄西山”、“路不拾遗”依次是出自 （B）

A.《诗经•氓》、《陈情表》、《季氏将伐颛臾》

B.《诗经•氓》、《陈情表》、《礼记•大同》

C.《郑伯克段于鄢》、《礼记•大同》、《陈情表》

D.《季氏将伐颛臾》、《诗经•氓》、《礼记•大同》

17.下列句子中，含有“名词用如动词”的是 （C）

A.万川归之，不知何时止而不盈。

B.彼以艰苦忍耐之力，冒其逆而突过之。

C.故人不独亲其亲，不独子其子。

D．远人不服，则修文的以来之。

18.下列画横线的句子，翻译错误的是 （B）

A．乃走事昆山，见昆山犹之见分宜也。

见昆山犹之见分宜也：看到顾秉谦就如同见了严嵩

B.左右以君贱之，食以草具。

食以草具:就用草制的器具给他吃饭

C.送子涉淇，至于顿丘。匪我愆期，子无良媒。

匪我愆期:不是我拖延婚期

D．数罟不入污池，鱼鳖不可胜食也。

数罟不入污池：细密的鱼网不要撒进池塘

19.下列带点的字，解释错误的是 （B）

A.将子无怒，秋以为期。 将：愿，请

B.君臣相顾，不知所归。 相顾：互相照顾

C.广骑曰：“是故李将军”。 故：原来的

D.跃马疾走过之，若有所追逐者。 疾走：快跑

20.下列各个句子中加点的词，词义相同的一组是 （D）

一日，新安贾合两部为大会。

A. 不拊爱子其民，因而贾利之。

男有分，女有归 。

B. 周公吐哺，天下归心。

有白马将出护其兵。

C. 非我也，兵也。

与尔三矢，尔其无忘乃父之志！

D. 两家子弟材智下，不能通知二父志。

大学语文专升本测试题（二）

26. 阅读下列语段，回答文后问题:

    问者曰：“以子之道，移之官理，可乎？”驼曰：“我知种树而已，官理,非吾业也。然吾居乡，见长人者好烦其令，若甚怜焉，而卒以祸。旦暮，吏来而呼曰：‘官命促尔耕，勖尔植，督尔获，蚤缲而绪，蚤织而缕，字而幼孩，遂而鸡豚！’鸣鼓而聚之，击木而召之。吾小人辍飧饔以劳吏，且不得暇，又何以蕃吾生安吾性耶？故病且殆。若是，则与吾业者，其亦有类乎？”

请回答：

(1) 这一语段表明，作者写作本文的目的是（   ）

A.赞扬郭橐驼的种树技艺 B.揭露统治者的烦政扰民

C.传播郭橐驼的种树技艺 D.借“植树”之术，喻“养民”之道

.标准答案：D

(2) 文中加下划线的“勖,字，遂”三个字词的释义按序（   ）

A.勉励，养育，饲养            B.指导；养育，饲养

C.勉励，领回，饲养            D.勉励，养育，驱逐

.标准答案：A

27. 阅读下列语段，回答文后问题：

    吾在于天地之间，犹小石小木之在大山也。方存乎见少，又奚以自多？计四海之在天地之间也，不似礨空之在大泽乎？计中国之在海内，不似稊米之在太仓乎？号物之数谓之万，人处一焉；人卒九州，谷食之所生，舟车之所通，人处一焉。此其比万物也，不似毫末之在于马体乎？

请回答：

(1) 这一语段运用的修辞手法有（   ）

A.排比、比喻    B.夸张、比拟    C.反诘、比喻    D.递进、比拟

.标准答案：C

(2) 文中用来类比“人与万物”之关系的语句是（   ）

A.犹小石小木之在大山也        B.不似毫末之在于马体乎

C.不似礨空之在大泽乎          D.不似稊米之在太仓乎

.标准答案：B

(3) 这一语段运用类比进行论证，其基本结论是（   ）

A.在无限广大的宇宙中，个人的认识和作用十分有限，无法有所作为；

B.在无限广大的宇宙中，个人的认识和作用尽管有限，却也不可低估；

C.在无限广大的宇宙中，个人的认识和作用不可忽视，能够有所作为；

D.在无限广大的宇宙中，个人的认识和作用十分有限，反对自我夸耀

.标准答案：D

28. 阅读下列语段，回答文后问题：

人习于苟且非一日，士大夫多以不恤国事、同俗自媚于众为善。上乃欲变此，而某不量敌之众寡，欲出力助上以抗之，则众何为而不汹汹然？盘庚之迁，胥怨者民也 ，非特朝廷士大夫而已。盘庚不为怨者故改其度，度义而后动，是而不见可悔故也。 如君实责我以在位久，未能助上大有为，以膏泽斯民，则某知罪矣，如曰今日当一切不事事，守前所为而已，则非某之所敢知。

请回答：

(1) 本语段“盘庚之迁”的典故引自于（ ）

A: 《论语》； B: 《尚书》； C: 《春秋》； D: 《孟子》

.标准答案：B

(2) 这一语段引用“盘庚之迁”典故用意是（ ）

A: 今日当一切不事事，守前所为而已； B: 不恤国事、同俗自媚于众为善；

C: 不量敌之众寡，欲出力助上以抗之； D: 不为怨者故改其度

.标准答案：D

29.阅读下列语段，回答文后问题：

[朝天子]暖溶溶玉醅，白泠泠似水，多半是相思泪。眼面前茶饭怕不待要吃，恨塞满愁肠胃。蜗角虚名，蝇头微利，拆鸳鸯在两下里。一个这壁，一个那壁，一递一声长吁气。

请回答：

(1) 文中 “暖溶溶玉醅，白泠泠似水，多半是相思泪”的双重喻义的是（ ）

A:酒有味，人有愁； B:酒无味，人无愁

C:酒有味，愁易消； D:酒无味，愁难消

.标准答案：D

(2) 这一语段中赞颂“爱情至上”的典型语句是（ ）

A: 暖溶溶玉醅，白泠泠似水，多半是相思泪；

B: 眼面前茶饭怕不待要吃，恨塞满愁肠胃；

C: 蜗角虚名，蝇头微利，拆鸳鸯在两下里；

D: 一个这壁，一个那壁，一递一声长吁气

.标准答案：C

30. 阅读下列语段，回答文后问题：

    姚纳沉默了一忽儿，接着说：

    “是这么回事，小母马……库司玛·姚尼奇下世了……他跟我说了再会……他一下子就无缘无故死了……哪，打个比方，你生了个小驹子，你就是那小驹子的亲妈了……突然间，比方说，那小驹子跟你告别，死了……你不是要伤心吗？……”

    那匹瘦马嚼着干草，听着，闻闻主人的手……姚纳讲得入了迷，就把他心里的话统统对它讲了……

请回答：

(1) 一语段对“人与马”关系的描写，反映了当时的社会中（   ）

A.人与马关系的和谐            B.人与马之间的隔阂

C.人与人关系的隔阂            D.人与人之间的冷漠

.标准答案：D

(2) 一语段在描写“人与马”对话中，运用了类比手法的句子是（   ）

A.小母马……库司玛·姚尼奇下世了；

B.他跟我说了再会；

C.他一下子就无缘无故死了；

D.他心里的话统统对它讲了

.标准答案：A

31. 阅读下列语段，回答文后问题：

我来了，我喊一声，迸着血泪，

“这不是我的中华，不对，不对！”

我来了，因为我听见你叫我；

鞭着时间的罡风，擎一把火，

我来了，不知道是一场空喜。

我会见的是噩梦，哪里是你？

那是恐怖、是噩梦挂着悬崖，

那不是你，那不是我的心爱！

我追问青天，逼迫八面的风，

我问，拳头擂着大地的赤胸，

总问不出消息；我哭着叫你，

呕出一颗心来，--在我心里！

请回答：

(1) 文中“呕出一颗心来，--在我心里”一句运用的表现手法是（   ）

A.象征；        B.借代；        C.比喻；        D.烘托

.标准答案：A

(2) 这一语段综合运用的艺术手法有（   ）

A.呼告、递进、比喻、借代、排比； B.设问、反复、比喻、借代、象征；

C.呼告、反复、比喻、拟人、象征； D.反诘、递进、比喻、拟物、排比

.标准答案：C

32. 阅读下列语段，回答文后问题：

寻梦？撑一支长篙，

向青草更青处漫溯；

满载一船星辉，

在星辉斑斓里放歌。

但我不能放歌，

悄悄是别离的笙箫；

夏虫也为我沉默，

沉默是今晚的康桥。

请回答：

(1) 文中“但我不能放歌”流泻的心情是（   ）

A.重回康桥的欣慰和欢快心情； B.寻梦不得的怅惘和落寞心情；

C.告别康桥的留恋和怅惘心情； D.寻梦不得的迷朦和想往心情；

.标准答案：B

(2) 这一语段运用的抒情手法有（   ）

A.借景抒情、借物抒情、借比拟抒情； B.造景抒情、借比喻抒情、借事抒情；

C.造景抒情、借比喻抒情、借比拟抒情； D.借景抒情、借比喻抒情、借比拟抒情

.标准答案：D

33. 读下列语段，回答文后问题：

   （愤然地）怎么你连偷的胆量都没有，那你叫我怎么办？你既没有好亲戚，又没有好朋友，又没有了不得的本领。好啦，叫你要饭，你要顾脸，你不肯做；叫你拉洋车，你没有力气，你不能做；叫你偷，你又胆小，你不敢做。你满肚子的天地良心，仁义道德，你只想凭着老实安分，养活你的妻儿老小，可是你连自己一个老婆都养不住，你简直就是个大废物，你还配养一大堆孩子！我告诉你，这个世界不是替你这样的人预备的。（指窗外）你看见窗户外面那所高楼么？那是新华百货公司十三层高楼，我看你走这一条路是最稳当的。

请回答：

(1) 文中说话的“我”和听话的“你”在作品中的姓名是（   ）

A.（我）方达生，（你）陈白露； B.（我）潘月亭，（你）胡  四；

C.（我）李石清，（你）黄省三； D.（我）张乔治，（你）王福升

.标准答案：C

(2) 文中说话的“我”表现出的性格特征及其向听话的“你”指出的出路是（   ）

A.自私、伪善，乞讨、拉洋车、抢劫、跳楼； B.善良、仗义，乞讨、拉洋车、偷盗、自杀；

C.善良、胆怯，乞讨、拉洋车、偷盗、跳楼； D.自私、冷酷，乞讨、拉洋车、偷窃、自杀

.标准答案：D

34.阅读下列语段，回答文后问题：

一个月以来，烈日在田地上展开了炙人的火焰。喜笑颜开的生活都在这种火雨下面出现了，地面上一望全是绿的，蔚蓝的天色一直和地平线相接。……所有那些像农夫身体一般骨干嶙峋的古老苹果树正都开着花。乌黑钩曲的老树干在天井里排列成行。在天空之下展开它们那些雪白而且粉红的光彩照人的圆顶……

请回答：

(1) 这一语段在原文结构中的位置及其叙述方式是（ ）

A: 结尾，顺序； B: 开头，顺序

C: 结尾，倒叙； D: 开头，倒叙

.标准答案：D

(2) 这一语段寄寓的情感是（ ）

A: 对丰收在望的田园风光的热爱； B: 对献身家园的先烈的深切缅怀；

C: 对和平富裕的生活的向往； D: 对辛勤劳作的农夫的赞颂

.标准答案：B

**判断题(您认为正确的，写“正确”；您认为错误的，写“错误”。每小题2分，共20分。 )**

1．欧阳修《五代史伶官传序》是一篇传记。答案：错误

2．文章深刻，是指主题的深刻。答案：正确

3．.描写从描写者与描写对象的关系来分，可分为白描和细描。答案：错误

4．抒情的生命，在于感情强烈 。答案：错误

5．《郑伯克段于鄢》一文选自《战国策》。答案：错误

6．“常有兵燹，常有水旱。”其中“兵燹”的意思是“战火”。 答案：正确

7．“多行不义必自毙”一语出自《庄子》。 答案：错误

8．王维的《山居秋暝》是一首五言律诗。 答案：正确

9．“初守睢阳时，士卒仅万人。”其中“仅”的意思是“仅仅”。 答案：错误

10．《灯下漫笔》一文中，鲁迅所说“第三样时代”的含义是“人民当家作主、不再做奴隶的时代”。

答案：正确

11．王昌龄最擅长的是七言律诗。答案：错误

12．在一篇文章中，记述两件或多件同时发生的事件，就是平叙。答案：正确

13．在盛唐诗坛上，号称“七绝圣手”且多用乐府旧题的诗人是王维。答案：错误

14．“遥岑远目，献愁供恨，玉簪螺髻”所运用的修辞手法是比喻兼拟人。答案：正确

15．《炉中煤》一诗的艺术表现手法是托物言志。答案：正确

16．《论语》是一部记录老子及其弟子言行的语录体散文集。 答案：错误

1. “谨庠序之教，申之以孝悌之义”中“庠序”的意思是“古代乡学的名称”。答案：正确

18 《陈情表》中，作者向晋武帝陈述自己不能奉召出仕的实情，是因为要侍奉自幼相依为命、现已年老多病的祖母。 答案：正确

1. 对酒当歌，人生几何？”其中“当”的意思是“应当”。 答案：错误

20．《种树郭橐驼传》是一篇寓言性传记散文。 答案：正确

**二、大学英语 专升本**

**选择题**

**1.Phonetics (5 points)**

**Directions:：In each of the following groups of words，there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A，B，C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.**

1. A. come B. some C. move D. love

2. A. honor B. house C. horror D. heel

3. A. thief B. think C. theory D. these

4. A. now B. how C. allow D. window

5. A. meat B. dead C. cream D. steal

**II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)**

**Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.**

6. We asked both John and Jerry, but \_\_\_\_\_ could offer a satisfactory explanation.

A. neither B. either C. both D. nor

7. I’d like to find someone \_\_\_\_\_I can discuss such a problem.

A. who B. whom C. with whom D. to whom

8. The baby can’t even sit up yet, \_\_\_\_\_walk!

A. don’t mention B. let alone C. other than D. rather than

9. I did not notice that my dog was missing \_\_\_\_\_a moment ago.

A. before B. until C. to D. On

10. The company director has informed us that we must \_\_\_\_\_department budge by 25%

A. cut down B. cut away C. cut off D. cut up

11. Companies usually \_\_\_\_\_a number of experiments before a new product is launched.

A. practice B. control C. carry D. conduct

12. I remembered that the air conditioners \_\_\_\_\_ runed off before left home.

A. were B. were to be C. had been D. have been

13. -How do you like your new job?

-well, it’s great \_\_\_\_\_salary, but it does not offer much prospects for promotion.

A. in change of B. in terms of C. in case of D. in favor of

14. In my opinion, this is a(n)\_\_\_\_\_different matter.

A. entirely B. merely C. purely D. fully

15. Take an umbrella with you in case it\_\_\_\_\_.

A. may rain B. could rain C. rained D. rains

16. The murderer was brought in, with his hands\_\_\_\_\_ behind his back.

A. to have been tied B. having tied C. to be tied D. tied

17.-Do you think Joshua is the right person for this job?

-He is well-grounded in economic theory, but lacks \_\_\_\_\_in production management.

A. devotion B. attitude C. experience D. energy

18.\_\_\_\_\_about it earlier, we could have wamed people of the danger.

A. Would we know B. Should we know C. Have we known D. Had we known

19. It was\_\_\_\_\_ of you not to disturb these old people late at night.

A. patient B. considerate C. deliberate D. modest

20. -Hey, what do you think of his speech last night?

-I have no idea. I arrived\_\_\_\_\_ find that he had almost finished it.

A. in order to B. so as to C. only to D. ready to

**III. Cloze (30 points)**

**Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mak your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.**

What is music? Music is sound arranged into pleasing or interesting 21 . It is part of every culture on Earth. People use music to 22 feeling and ideas. Music also serves to entertain and relax.

Music is a performing art. It 23 form such arts as painting and poetry, in which artists 24 works and then display or publish them. Musical composers need musicians to 25 and perform their works. 26 ，most musical performances are really co-operations between composers and performers.

Music also play a major role in other arts. Opera 27 singing and music with drama. Ballet and other forms of dancing need music to help the dancers 28 their steps. Motion pictures use music to help set the mood as well as introduce the actions or enhance its 29 on the audience.

Music is one of the 30 arts. People probably started to sing as soon as 31 developed. Hunting tools struck together may have been the first musical 32 .By about 10,000 B. C., hollow bones had been used by 33 people to make flutes. The first written music dates from about 2500 B.C.

There are two chief kinds of Western music, classical and popular, Symphonies, operas, and bullets are 34 music, It is generally harder to write and perform. Musicians who perform it need a lot of training. Popular music 35 country music, folk music, jazz, and rock music. It is easier to perform and understand.

21. A. models B. types C. styles D. patterns

22. A. express B. explore C. cover D. test

23. A. results B. develops C. differs D. separates

24. A. discover B. create C. imagine D. invent

25. A. adapt B. interpret C. follow D. complete

26. A. Thus B. However C. Besides D. And

27. A .joins B. associates C. connects D. combines

28. A. with B. for C. after D. upon

29. A. force B. effect C. influence D. impact

30. A. greatest B. easiest C. oldest D. best

31. A. agriculture B. society C. humanity D. language

32. A. performers B. events C. instruments D. notes

33. A. previous B. old C. early D. ancient  
34. A. light B. background C. classical D. experimental

35. A. accepts B. includes C. explains D. illustrates

**IV Reading Comprehension (60points)  
 Directions:There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four   
 questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A,B, C and D.Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.**

**Passage One**

What do you use to get around town? A car? A bike? Your feet? Perhaps you should try a Segway!

The Segway is perfect for short journey. It’s an electric vehicle that consists of a platform between two wheels, with a pole that connects the platform to the handlebars. To ride it ,you step up onto the platform, and control the Segway by moving your body. Lean forwards to go faster, and backwards to slow down.

On older models, direction is controlled by a twist grip (扭转把手）on the left handlebar. This varies the speeds between the two motors, a decrease in the speed of the left wheel would turn the Segway to the left .With newer models you simply lean to the left or right. Meanwhile, a gyroscope (陀螺仪）detects your movements and prevents the machine from falling over. The Segway has a maximum speed of 19 km per hour and a range of about 38 km. After that, you need to plug it in and recharge the battery.

Segways are used for a variety of purposes. People with mobility problems can now enjoy walks in the country with their friends and family. Some golfers us them as an alternative to the golf cart. And dog owners now have an easier way to take the dog to the park. A few police forces use Segways, too. They allow officers to move quickly whilst maintaining contact with the public. They’re also becoming a common sight on airport. However, the most popular use is in tourism, particularly for city tours. Visit any major tourist city in summer, sit outside a cafe for a while and there’s a good change you’ll see a group of tourists passing on Segways.

36.What is the Segway according to this passage?

A.A pole that connects two handlebars

B.A newly appeared public traffic vehicle.

C.A bicycle with a platform between two wheels.

D.An electric two-wheeled vehicle for short trips.

37.How do you turn to the left on Segways of newer models?

A. Lean to the left. B. Adjust the twist grip.

C. Press the left bar. D. Control gyroscope

38.How far can you travel on a Segway at most?

A. less than 19 km. B. About 19 km.  
 C. About 38 km. D. More than 38 km.  
 39.The last paragraph focuses on\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. what a Segway is like

B. where to find a Segway

C. how to control a Segway

D. when a Segway is useful

**Passage Two**

Nancy Bright and her husband john had been working overtime and saving for a long time so that they could pay the advance for Nancy’s dream house. Today was the day that they had enough money in hand to make a down payment on the house. But the real estate (房地产）agent informed them that she had received another offer for the house. Although the other offer was slightly less than that of Nancy and john’s, that person with the new offer was willing to pay the whole amount at once. The owner, in urgent need of money, wanted to accept the second offer.

Nancy and john looked at each other with disappointed looks. They walked back home feeling very low about having lost the house. Soon they recovered and involved themselves into their daily lives, though once in a while Nancy would sink into a mild depression over losing the house.

One day Nancy woke up in the morning feeling even lower than usual. She kept feeling sick, even lost interest in her routine coffee. She put all these symptoms down to the stress of working hard and losing her dream house. A weed passed and she seemed to get worse. John was worried and insisted on taking her to the doctor. The doctor, after taking a few tests, informed them with a huge smile that Nancy was two months pregnant! John and Nancy were overjoyed but also worried about not having their own house before the baby was born.

One evening Nancy wandered into the street where her dream house was, and as she passed by it, she was surprised to see that there were notices stuck on all the houses. On closer examination she found that the notices were for all the residents to move out of the houses as they were building a highway and the whole row of houses needed to be pulled down. Nancy suddenly realized that not getting her dream house had been a blessing in disguise. She thanked God and decided to be happy with the blessings blessings she had and started looking forward to the birth of her child.

40.Why did Nancy and her husband lose their dream house?

A. They couldn’t pay the whole amount for the house at once

B. Someone else offered move money for the house.

C. They couldn’t afford the advance for the house.

D. The house owner decided not to sell the house.

41. How did they feel after they lost their dream house?

A. They felt sorry and hardly recovered.

B. They felt relieved but with little regret.

C. They enjoyed their daily lives all the same.

D. They were depressed but tried to adjust themselves.

42.What did Nancy find about the house one day?

A. It would be on sale again B. It would be pulled down

C. It had been redecorated. D. It had been emptied

43.What does the phrase “a blessing in disguise” in the last paragraph mean?

A. A good luck B.A dirty trick

C. A secret wish D.A false alarm.

**Passage Three**

Most of the guests who come on our trips have never been to Egypt before. We want to make everyone comfortable and at ease, but we do always get the same questions in advance of trip. So here I will give you some travel tips.

**What should I wear?**

If you’re lucky enough to visit Egypt between November and February, pack a sweater. You’ll need it 一the desert gets chilly at night. During the day, the temperature will be agreeable and comfortable. Any other time, pack as if you’re going to Phoenix or Vegas in August. For the ladies, bathing suits are normal if there’s a pool where you’re going, but leave the string bikini at home 一it is a Muslim country, after all. Last, if you are planning on visiting any mosques or certain parts of upper Egypt, ladies will need to plan on bringing something that comes at least to the elbow, and no shorts for men or women in those areas.

**What special things do I need to pack?**

One of my favorite things in the world to bring to Egypt is an Evian Mister, a sprayer with a fine mist of Evian water. You may be able to find it in your local drug store. Spray a little on your face or head, and your body temperature will feel like it’s dropped 10 or 15 degrees. Other items include your camera, sun block and extra batteries.

**How do I communicate with home?**

Internet cafes are plentiful everywhere, especially in Cairo, Luxor, and Alexandria. If you have international calling on your phone, you should be able to use it 一AT&T and Sprint both work internationally for sure, but make sure you have the international coverage. A satellite phone is best if you are certain to need coverage in the middle of the country. Like while sailing up the Nile, but for most people these days a cell phone is fine.

**What medical preparation do I need?**

In a word: none! The one thing you may come down with in Egypt is politely called “Pharoah’s Revenge.” The thing that knocks out Pharoah’s Revenge is a regionally produced medicine, and is available at every drugstore for $1a box. DON’T drink local water. DO drink bottled water, avoid the skins of fresh vegetables, and you’ll be fine.

44.What clothing is proper for ladies visiting a mosque?

A.String bikinis. B.Long-sleeve clothes.

C.Bathing suits. D.Shorts.

45.What’s the use of an Evian Mister?

A.To relieve your thirst. B.To prevent sunburns.

C.To cool yourself down. D.To drive away insects.

46.What information is provided about distance communication?

A.A cell phone is enough for most people.

B.AT&T and Sprint offer free service in Egypt.

C.A satellite phone doesn’t work in Mid-Egypt.

D.Internet cafes are only available in big cities.

47.What does “Pharoah’s Revenge” probably refer to in the last paragraph?

A.A curse. B.A legend. C.A disease. D.A vegetable.

49.Which word best describes the homeless man?

A.Angry. B.Untidy. C.Sensitive D.Impolite.

50.Why did Robby go back to the hot dog seller?

A.She wanted to think the hot dog seller.

B.The homeless man asked her for a hot dog.

C.She wanted to buy a hot dog for the homeless man.

D.The hot dog was so delicious that Robby wanted another.

51.What is the theme of this passage?

A.The rich should help the poor. B. One good turn deserves another

C.Kindness is the greatest wisdom D.A kindness shown, a kindness sown.

**Passage Five**

Whatever you do, don’t challenge a chimpanzee named Ayumu to a number memory game.

In 2007, Ayumu became famous for his lightning speed at a game that goes like this: A player views a computer screen where the number 1 through 9 appear briefly at once and then tun to white squares. The player then taps the squares where the numbers had been, in order from 1 to 9. People can do it . But no human competitor has ever completed the game faster or more accurately than Ayumu the chimp. For almost five years Ayumu remains undefeated.

Psychologist Nicholas Humphrey of Darwin College at Cambridge University in England now thinks he knows the secret behind the chimp’s ability. Humphrey suspects Ayumu’s brain may have a condition that allows the chimp to see numbers as colors. This would mean that Ayumu may see a color glow after the number disappears. Then, instead of remembering the numbers, he remembers a sequence of colors, each associated with a number.

The condition that Humphrey believes Ayumu may have is called synesthesia. Humans with synesthesia may associate numbers and letters with colors. For example, a person may see the number“5”as the color blue. Until now, scientists and assumed only humans could have synesthesia.

Humphrey found the inspiration for his idea at a 2011 scientific conference. There, he heard a presentation about Ayumu’s memory abilities and another talk about synesthesia. He then put the two ideas together.

Not everyone is convinced that Humphrey is correct. Primatologist Tetsuro Matsuzawa of the Primate Research Institute at Kyoto University in japan has spent decades studying the amazing memories of chimpanzees, including Ayumu. He maintains that chimps simply have faster memory recall than people.

52.What is Ayumu famous for?

A.His gift in playing computers.

B.His talent in calculating numbers.

C.His skill in tapping the numbered squares.

D.His amazing performance in a memory game.

53.Which of the following is true of Nicholas Humphrey?

A.He thinks Ayumu has an amazing memory.

B.He believes that Ayumu sees the colors of numbers.

C.He was inspired by Primatologist Tetsuro Matsuzawa.

D.He delivered a speech on synesthesia at the 2011 conference.

54.Where does Humphrey get the inspiration for his idea?

A.From an experiment. B.From a conference

C.From a research on chimpanzees. D.From the color blue

55.How does Tetsuro Matsuzawa explain Ayumu’s performance in the game?

A.Ayumu uses synesthesia.

B.Ayumu is cleverer than most chimps.

C.Chimps recall things faster than people.

D.Chimps are good at dealing with number.

**V. Daily Conversation (15 points)**

**Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.**

|  |
| --- |
| A. I’m very pleased to be here B. Did you ever find each other  C. But it was a miracle D. I remember you said you wanted to get a sweater  E. It could even be a disaster F. Actually, I’ve got the list ready  G. Did you get anything H. I don’t want to talk about it anymore |

Mary: Well, Susan, how was your shopping trip with Nancy this afternoon?

Susan: Don’t ask. 56

Mary: What do you mean? Something went wrong?

Susan: Went wrong? 57 !Nancy thought I had said I would meet her at the department store at 2:30 when I really said 2:00. Then she thought we would meet at the main entrance in front when I really said at the east entrance on the Twelfth Street.

Mary: 58 ?

Susan:Yes! 59 !I had given up waiting and went inside the women’s clothing department.

So did she. Thus we met finally and it was 3:00 by then.

Mary:Did you get what you wanted? 60 .

Susan:A blouses,as a matter of fact. But by that time, all those on sale were gone. So I settled for a skirt.

**英语试题答案及评分参考  
I.Phonetics (5 points, one point each)**

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

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

6.A 7.C 8.B 9.B . 10.A

11.D 12.C 13. B 14.A 15.D

16. D 17.C 18.D 19.B 20.C

**III. Cloze (30 points, two points each)**

21.D 22.A 23. C 24.B 25.B

26.A 27.D 28.A 29.B 30.C

31.D 32.C 33.D 34.C 35.B

**IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points, there points each)** 36.D 37. A 38.C 39.D 40.A

41.D 42.B 43.A 44.B 45.C

46.A 47.C 48.B 49.B 50.C

51.D 52.D 53.B 54.B 55.C

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

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

**完型填空**

(一)

Not all people got their names \_1\_\_ their father. Some got their names from the places they \_\_2\_\_. For example, a family that lived in a village \_\_3\_\_ many green trees and plants was called Green or Greenberg. If they lived in a town called Moor, they were \_\_4\_\_ the Moores.

Sometimes people got their names from\_\_\_5\_\_ they looked. A tall person was, perhaps, called Long. If people in a family had \_\_6\_\_ hair, the family was sometimes called the Blacks or the Browns. If their hair was \_\_7\_\_\_, they may have been called the Whites.

People often took their names from the kind of \_\_8\_\_\_ they did. A person who sewed clothing was named Taylor. \_\_\_9\_\_\_ person who baked bread was called Baker. A person who had a very good \_\_\_10\_\_ was named Singer.

After a while these names stayed with people and became family names that are still used today.

1. A. after B. out of C with D. from

2. A. stayed in B. worked for C. lived in D. played at

3. A. of B. with C. for D. at

4. A. known B. said C. called D. written

5. A. the way B. a way C. what D. written

6. A. light B. heavy C. dark D. soft

7. A. heavy B. dark C. soft D. light

8. A. subject B. work C. major D. course

9. A. Another B. Other C. Others D. A

10. A. brain B. voice C. body D. name

(二)

When we say that Cambridge is a university town we do not mean just that it is a town \_\_1\_\_ a university \_\_\_2\_\_ it. Manchester and Milan have universities, but we do not call them university towns. A university town is one where there is no clear separation \_\_\_3\_\_ the university buildings and the rest \_\_\_4\_\_ the city. The university is not just one part \_\_5\_\_ the town; it is all\_\_\_6\_\_ the town. The heart \_\_\_7\_\_ Cambridge has its own shops, pubs, market place and so on, but most \_\_\_8\_\_ it is university-colleges, all the teachers, libraries, clubs and other places \_\_9\_\_\_ university staff and students. Students fill the shops, cafes, banks and churches, making these as well part \_\_\_10\_\_ the university.

1. A. in B. outside C. with D. behind

2. A. of B. in C. at D. before

3. A. between B. over C. among D. above

4. A. through B. near C. of D. about

5. A. in B. out of C. towards D. of

6. A. around B. over C. across D. behind

7. A. to B. of C. inside D. like

8. A. of B. from C. on D. by

9. A. to B. for C. in D. about

10. A. in B. of C. for D. with

(三)

All the useful energy at the surface of the earth comes from the activity of the sun. the sun heats and feeds mankind. Each year it \_\_1\_\_ men with two hundred million tons of grain and\_\_\_2\_\_ ten million tons of wood.

Coal, oil, natural gas, and all other \_\_3\_\_\_ are stored-up energy from the sun. It was collected by the plants as carbon compounds and stored \_\_4\_\_ ago.

Even waterpower comes from the sun. Water \_\_\_5\_ into vapor by the sun falls as rain. It runs \_\_\_6\_\_ the mountains and is converted to electric power.

Light transmits only the energy \_\_7\_\_\_ comes from the sun’s outer layers, and \_\_\_8\_\_ of this energy that is directed toward the earth never arrives. About \_\_9\_\_\_ of it is absorbed by the atmosphere of the earth. In \_\_10\_\_\_, the earth itself gets only one half-billionth of the sun’s entire output of radiant energy.

1. A. gathers B. produces C. provides D. sends

2. A. hardly B. merely C. really D. nearly

3. A. fuels B. solids C. soils D. materials

4. A. years B. ages C. times D. generations

5. A. turns B. turning C. turned D. is turned

6. A. up B. down C. around D. into

7. A. that B. what C. where D. because

8. A. little B. a little C. much D. few

9. A. nine-ten B. ninth-tenth C. nine-tenth D. nine-tenths

10. A. place B. fact C. form D. part

（四）

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Joan, dressed for going out, took her handbag with her money and her key in \_\_\_1\_\_, pulled the door\_\_2\_\_ her to lock it and went to the Over 60s Club. She always went there\_\_3\_\_. It was a nice outing for an old woman who lived \_\_4\_\_.

At six o’clock she came home, let \_\_5\_\_ in and at once \_\_6\_\_ cigarette smoke. Cigarette smoke in her house? How? Had someone got in? She \_\_7\_\_ the back door and the windows. All were \_\_\_8\_\_ or fastened, \_\_9\_\_ usual. There was no \_\_10\_\_ of forced entry.

1. A. it B. its C. her D. hers

2. A. in front of B. beside C. behind D. before

3. A. Monday B on Monday C, Mondays D. on Mondays

4. A. single B. lonely C. alone D. only

5. A. she B. her C. hers D. herself

6. A. smell B. smelling C. smelled D. smelt

7. A. notice B. saw C. checked D. looked through

8. A. locking B. locked C. closing D. closed

9. A. like B. look like C. as D. the same as

10. A. sight B. sign C. scene D. signs

答案：

（一）1-5:DCBCA 6-10:CDBDB

（二）1-5:CBACD 6-10:BBABB

（三）1-5:CDABC 6-10:BACDB

（四）1-5：ACDCD 6-10: DCBCB

阅读：

**Passage One**

Of all the animals in the animal kingdom, which one (aside from man) is the cleverest?

There are several ways of measuring the intelligence of animals. In one test some scientists set three identical cans on a table. While an animal watches, he puts food under one of the cans. Then he leads the animal away. Some time later, he brings it back to see if it remembers which can has the food. No smelling is allowed; the animal must go to the correct can or it fails.

This is called a delayed-response test. The idea is to find out how long an animal’s memory can keep the information. The scientists would try showing the cans to the animal an hour later, or two hours later, or even a full day later. They discovered that chimpanzees（黑猩狸）and elephants have the best memory, and are able to remember the correct can for at least twenty hours. No other animal is close. Dogs come next, but they only remember for nine hours.

To settle the matter, the scientists designed a huge maze（曲径，迷宫）and ran the chimpanzees and elephants through it. The maze was very difficult, with many blind paths and dead ends. It took the chimpanzees ten minutes to find their way out. The elephants needed a half hour. Even allowing for the elephants slower rate of speed, the test shows that chimpanzees are the cleverest animals.

From this and other tests, the scientists drew the following conclusion: an animal’s intelligence depends on the size of its brain in proportion to （与……成比例）the size of its body. The elephant’s brain weighs ten pounds. But this is only 1/600th of its 6,000-pound body weight. So in proportion to its body size, the chimpanzee has four times as much brain as the elephant, thus more brain for less body.

1. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. there are several ways of measuring the intelligence of animals

B. chimpanzees and elephants have the best memory

C. intelligence tests show that the chimpanzee is the cleverest animal

D. the scientists designed a huge maze and ran the chimpanzees and elephants through it

答案：C

题型：单选

1. The delayed-response test is designed to test an animal’s \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. eyesight

B. intelligence

C. learning ability

D. memory

答案：D

题型：单选

1. The passage tells that elephants \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. never forget things

B. are more clever than chimpanzees

C. are more clever than chimpanzees

D. have better memories than chimpanzees

答案：C

题型：单选

1. Which of the following animals is NOT mentioned in this passage?

A. Elephant.

B. Dolphin.

C. Chimpanzee.

D. Dog.

答案：B

题型：单选

1. What does an animal’s intelligence depend on?

A. The size of its brain in proportion to the size of its body.

B. The size of its body.

C. The size of its brain.

D. The place an animal lives in.

答案：A

题型：单选

**Passage** Two

The existing oil resources will not last very long. This means that all vehicles such as cars, trains, buses, planes and ships that need oil to work will not be able to run. So it will be necessary to develop a new system of transport which uses a fuel other than oil. Electric vehicles are one possibility. In Britain, most families have at least one car and this car is used everyday. It could be that only one person in the family drives the car to work or for shopping. The number of cars on the road which are almost empty perhaps helps to explain why the oil is used up so quickly. The family car is a very useful form of transport but it is also a great waster of energy, especially if it is compared with buses or trains which use less petrol per person than a car; this also wastes fuel. A car traveling at 80 kilometers an hour uses only half as much petrol as a car running at 120 kilometers an hour. Clearly, it would be better if there were fewer cars on the road and more speed limits so that the oil which is left will last as long as possible.

About 25% of Britain’s total consumption（消耗）of energy is domestic -- it is used only in the home. Just over 20% is used for transport. Most of the energy is used in industry. It is difficult to suggest any possible energy conservation in industry because many of the suggestions would mean that some people would lose their jobs. It is important that industry produces the same amount of products using the same amount of workers.

Obviously, conservation is not going to be the answer to the energy crisis. The most it can do is to give more time for a better solution to be found. The more time which is available for new sources of energy to be developed, the better it is because there is still a lot of work to be done in order to find suitable, safe methods of producing energy.

6. According to the passage, all vehicles that need oil to work will not be able to run because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they will be replaced by electric vehicles

B. oil resources will be used up very soon

C. the transport system for them is too old

D. these vehicles cannot use the new fuel

答案：B

题型：单选

7. In Britain, most families have at least one car and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. only one person is allowed to drive this car

B. this car is efficiently used

C. this car is not efficiently used

D. this car is a great waster of energy

答案：C

题型：单选

8. It is implied that to save our precious oil, drivers should limit their speed \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. as much as possible

B. to no more than 80 kilometers an hour

C. to no more than 100 kilometers an hour

D. to no more than 120 kilometers an hour

答案：B

题型：单选

9. According to paragraph 2 in this passage, more energy conservation in industry means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fewer job opportunities

B. more job opportunities

C. less domestic oil consumption

D. more products

答案：A

题型：单选

10. What is the best way to solve the energy crisis?

A. Government should cut down the number of family cars on the road.

B. The speed of vehicles must be limited.

C. New resources of energy should be found and developed.

D. Factories should cut down on production.

答案：C

题型：单选

**Passage Three**

“Fire! Fire!” What terrible words to hear when one wakes up in a strange house in the middle of the night! It was a large, old, wooden house and my room was on the top floor. I jumped out of bed, opened the door and stepped out into the passage. It was full of thick smoke.

I began to run, but as I was still only half-awake, instead of going towards the stairs I went in the opposite direction. The smoke grew thicker and I could see flames all around. The floor became hot under my bare feet. I found an open door and ran into a room to get to the window. But before I could reach it, one of my feet caught in something soft and I fell down. The thing I had fallen over felt like a bundle of clothes, and I picked it up to protect my face from the smoke and heat. Just then the floor **g*ave way*** under me and I crashed to the floor below with pieces of burning wood all around me.

I saw a flaming doorway in front, put the bundle over my face and ran. My feet burned me terribly, but I got through. As I reached the cold air outside, my bundle of clothes suddenly gave a thin cry. I was taken aback and nearly dropped it. then I saw a crowd gathered in the street. A woman in a nightdress and a borrowed man’s coat screamed as she saw me and came running madly.

“My baby! My baby!” she cried. The crowd cheered wildly as she took the smoke-blackened bundle out of my arms. I had some difficulty in recognizing her. She was Mayor’s wife, and I had saved her baby. I was a hero.

11. When the author found that the house was on fire he got out of bed and ran in the wrong direction because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was in great horror

B. he was still half-asleep

C. this was the only way out

D. the smoke was too thick for him to see clearly

答案：B

题型：单选

12. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A. The man was a guest living in that house.

B. The man was the only one trapped in that burning house.

C. The man was saved before the house was burned down..

D. The man was welcomed by a crowd of people when he came out of the house.

答案：A

题型：单选

13. The expression ***gave way*** in paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. collapsed

B. loved music

C. crashed

D. burned away

答案：A

题型：单选

14. When the bundle of clothes, which he used to protect his face, gave a weak cry the author \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was greatly ashamed

B. was very excited

C. was greatly surprised

D. was very pleased

答案：C

题型：单选

15. This story is about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a man who bravely rescued a baby

B. a man who lived on the top floor of a strange house

C. a man who tried hard to escape from a fire

D. a man who saved a baby by accident

答案：D

题型：单选

**Passage Four**

**Passage Five**

三、高等数学 (专升本)

**试 题 一**

1-1．函数的定义域是 ( D )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

2-1．函数的反函数是 ( B )

A．； B．； C．； D．

3-1． （ C ）

A．0; B．; C．; D．∞.

4-1．当与等价的无穷小量是 （ A ）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

5-1．设函数，则的连续区域是 ( C )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

6-1 函数在处有定义是它在该点连续的一个 （ A ）

A．必要条件； B．充分条件； C．充要条件； D．无关条件.

7-1 设函数可导，则 （ D ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

8-1．设 ( B )

A．； B．1； C．； D． .

9-1 设，则 （ C ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

10-1  （ B ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

11-1 设 ( D )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

12-1  （ B ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

13-1．曲线 ( D )

A．设有渐近线； B．仅有水平渐近线； C．仅有铅直渐近线； D．既有水平渐近线，又有铅直渐近线.

14-1 设为连续函数，则 （B）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

15-1 若，则 （A）

A．； B．； C．； D．

16-1 设函数在上连续，则对任意， （B）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

17-1  （ A ）

A．1; B．; C．; D．.

18-1． （ A ）

A．1; B．0; C．; D．.

19-1 由曲线与直线所围平面图形的面积 （C）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

20-1 函数在区间的最大值为 （C）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

21-1 设，则 （A）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

22-1 设，则 （C）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

23-1 设是由及所围成，则 （C）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

24-1设是由及所围成，则 （A）

A．; B．; C．; D．。

25-1 设：，则 （D）

A．; B．; C．; D．

26－1、  D

（A） （B） （C） （D）

27－1、 设函数，则 A

（A） （B） （C） （D）

**试 题 二**

1-2．函数的定义域是 ( B )

A．； B．； C．； D．

2-2．已知,则 ( B )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

3-2． （ C ）

A．1; B．; C．; D．.

4-2．当是 （ D ）

A．无穷小量; B．无穷大量; C．无界变量; D．有界变量.

5-2 设函数，则的连续范围是 ( A )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

6-2．函数的间断点为 ( C )

A．； B．； C．； D．不存在.

7-2 设函数可导，则 （ C ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

8-2．设 ( A )

A．； B．； C．； D． .

9-2 ，则 （ C ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

10-2 设，则 （ D ）

A．； B．； C．； D．。

11-2 设 ( A )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

12-2  （ D ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

13-2 曲线 的渐近线有 ( B )

A．1条； B．2条； C．3条； D．4条.

14-2 设为连续函数，则 （D）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

15-2 设，则 （C）

A．； B．；

C．； D．

16-2  （C）

A．； B．；

C．； D．

17-2  （ C ）

A．1; B．; C．0; D．.

18-2  （ B ）

A．1; B．; C．; D．.

19-2 由曲线与所围平面图形的面积 （C）

A．; B． ; C．; D．.

20-2 函数在区间上的最大值为 （D）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

21-2 设，则 （D）

A．; B．； C．; D．.

22-2设，则 （A）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

23-2 设是由及所围成，则 （D）

A．; B．;

C．; D．

24-2 设是由及所围成，则 （B）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

25-2 设是由及所围成，则 （B）

A．; B．; C．; D．

26－1、设函数，则 C

（A）6 （B） （C） （D）

27－1、函数在区间 B

（A）单调增加 （B）单调减少

（C）先单调增加，后单调减少 （D）先单调减少，后单调增加

**试 题 三**

1-3 函数的定义域是 （D）

A．； B．；

C．； D．

2-3．已知 ( C )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

3-3． （ D ）

A．0; B．; C．; D．不存在.

4-3 下列极限中存在的是 （C）

A．； B。; C．; D．.

5-3 设函数，则的连续范围是 ( B )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

6-3 函数在处 （ A ）

A．左连续； B．右连续； C．连续； D．左，右皆不连续.

7-3 设函数 则在处 （ A ）

A．可导； B．连续但不可导； C．不连续； D．无定义.

8-3 设 ( A )

A．； B．； C．； D． .

9-3 设是由方程所确定的函数，则 （ D ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

10-3 设，则 （B ）

A．； B．； C．； D．。

11-3 设 ( D )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

12-3  （ C ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

13-3 已知函数对一切满足，若，则 （ A ） A．是的极小值；

B．是的极大值；

C．是曲线的拐点；

D．不是的极值，也不是曲线的拐点.

14-3 若，则 （D）

A．； B．； C．； D．

15-3 （C）

A．； B．；

C．； D．

16-3 设，则 （D）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

17-3  （ B ）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

18-3 设 （ D ）

A．2; B．; C．; D．.

19-3 由所围平面图形的面积 （A）

A．; B．; C．; D．

20-3 函数在区间的最小值与最大值为 （A）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

21-3 设，则 （B）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

22-3 设，则 （A）

A．; B．;

C．; D．.设

23-3 设是由单位圆：在第四象限的部分，则 （C）

A．; B．;

C．; D．。

24-3 设是由及所围成，则 （C）

A．; B．; C．; D．

25-3 设为连续函数，，则 （A）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

26－1、 A

（A） （B） 0 （C） （D）

27－1、 ，则 C

（A） （B）

（C） （D）

**试 题 四**

1-4 设函数*f* (*x*)的定义域为，则函数*f* (3*x*)的定义域是 （B）

A．； B． ；

C． D．

2-4．设,则 ( D )

A．； B．； C．； D．

3-4． （ B ）

A．0; B．; C．1; D．3.

4-4 若，则的值为 （C）

A．; B．;

C．; D．.

5-4．设函数在处连续，则 ( A )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

6-4 设函数在处可导，为常数，则 （ B ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

7-4 设函数 则在处 （ C ）

A．可导； B．连续但不可导； C．不连续； D．无定义.

8-4 设 ( D )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

9-4 设，则 （C ）

A．； B．； C．； D．

10-4 已知，则 （ A ）

A．； B．； C．； D．。

11-4 设 ( A )

A．； B．； C． ； D．.

12-4  （ B ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

13-4 曲线 的拐点个数为 （ C ）

A．0； B．1； C．2； D．3.

14-4 若，则 （A）

A．； B．； C．； D．

15-4  （B）

A．； B．；

C．； D．

16-4 设由方程所确定，则 （C）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

17-4  （ B ）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

18-4  （ A ）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

19-4 由曲线所围平面图形的面积 （D）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

20-4 函数在区间上的最大值为 （B）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

21-4 设，则 （D）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

22-4 设是由方程所确定的函数，则 （A）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

23-4 设是由及所围成，则 （A）

A．; B．;

C．; D．

24-4 设是由抛物线及直线所围成，则 （B）

A．; B．; C．; D．。

25-4 设是由直线及所围成，则 （D）

A．; B．; C．; D．

26－1 曲线与直线y=2所围成的平面图形的面积为 B

（A）2 （B）4 （C）6 （D）8

27－1 设函数，则 D

（A） （B） （C） （D）

**试 题 五**

1-5．设函数的定义域是，则的取值范围是 ( B )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

2-5．函数是 ( B )

A．单调减少； B．单调增加；

C．先单调增加后单调减少； D．先单调减少后单调增加

3-5．  （ C ）

A．0; B．; C．; D．∞.

4-5 下列变化过程中不能使函数成为无穷小量是 （ D ）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

5-5 设函数在内连续，则常数满足 ( D)

A．； B．； C．； D．.

6-5．函数在上 ( B )

A．设有零点； B．有一个零点； C．有二个零点； D．有无穷个零点.

7-5 设函数,则在处 ( D )

A．导数不存在； B．导数为； C．导数为； D．导数为。

8-5 设  （ B ）

A．； B．； C．； D．.

9-5 设函数，则 （ D ）

B．1； C．3； D．.

10-5 设可微，则 （ C ）

A．； B．；

C．； D．。

11-5 设 ( A )

A．； B．； C．； D．.

12-5  （ D ）

A．不存在； B．； C．； D．.

13-5 若，则方程 （ A ）

A．无实根； B．有唯一实根； C．有三个不同实根； D．有五个不同实根.

14-5 若，则 （A）

A．； B．； C．； D．

15-5 设，则 （D）

A．； B．；

C．； D． 。

16-5 设，则 （C）

A．；B．； C．； D．.

17-5．  （ D ）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

18-5  （ B ）

A．0; B．; C．; D．.

19-5 由曲线与直线及所围平面图形的面积 （C）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

20-5 函数在区间上的最大值为 （B）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

21-5 ，则下列等式成立的是 （C）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

22-5 函数在点的全微分 （A）

A．; B．; C．; D．.

23-5 设是由及所围成，则 （C）

A．; B．;

C．; D．

24-5 设是由单位圆：在第四象限的部分，则 （B）

A．; B．; C．; D．。

25-5 设是由围成，则 （D）

A．; B．; C．; D．

26－1、设函数，则 B

（A） （B） （C） （D）

27－1、设A，B是两随机事件，则事件A－B表示 C

（A）事件A，B都发生 （B）事件B发生而事件A不发生

（C）事件A发生而事件B不发生 （D）事件A，B都不发生

选择题

1.函数的定义域是． 答案：A

A.正确 B.不正确

2.极限． 答案：A

A.正确 B.不正确

3.定积分． 答案：B

A.正确 B.不正确

4.函数在点处连续. 答案：B

A.正确 B.不正确

5.函数在区间内单调减少． 答案：A

A.正确 B.不正确

6.函数在处取得极小值．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

7.函数在点处连续．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

8.函数在点处可导． 答案：B

A.正确 B.不正确

9.是周期函数. 答案：A

A.正确 B.不正确

10.函数在点处连续． 答案：A

A.正确 B.不正确

11.函数的定义域是．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

12.函数在点处可导．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

13.定积分． 答案：B

A.正确 B.不正确

14.定积分．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

15.函数的定义域为（,）．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

16.不定积分，其中为任意常数.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

17.极限. 答案：B

A.正确 B.不正确

18.极限． 答案：A

A.正确 B.不正确

19.设函数，则．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

20.设函数，则.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

21.是偶函数． 答案：B

A.正确 B.不正确

22.是内的单调函数.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

23.设函数，则.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

24.设函数，则.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

25.极限.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

26.不定积分． 答案：A

A.正确 B.不正确

27.设函数，则.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

28.极限．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

29.是一阶线性微分方程．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

30.不定积分.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：A

31.不定积分．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

32.设函数，则.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

33.函数在点处取得极值．

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

34.设函数，则. 答案：A

A.正确 B.不正确

35.设函数，则. 答案：B

A.正确 B.不正确

36.函数是微分方程的解． 答案：B

A.正确 B.不正确

37.设函数，则.

A.正确 B.不正确

答案：B

38.函数是微分方程的解. 答案：A

A.正确 B.不正确

39.函数是微分方程的解. 答案：B

A.正确 B.不正确