

网络高等学历教育

招生入学考试

(专升本)

应试指南

电子科技大学 制

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

英语考试大纲（专升本）

总要求

考生应具备一定的听、说、读、写等综合运用英语语言的能力。

要求考生掌握英语语音的基本知识；掌握英语的基本词汇；掌握英语的基本语法规则；具有一定的阅读理解能力；具有一定的口语交际能力；具有初步的写作能力。

复习考试内容

一、语音

熟悉英语音素的发音，知道英语字母及常用字母组合在单词中的读音。了解英语的基本语调以及使用语调的规则，并能在实践中运用这些规则。能在简单的日常会话中使用比较自然的语音语调。

二、词汇

掌握约 3800 个左右常用英语单词和一定数量的短语和习惯用语。

三、语法

掌握下列基本语法规则：

（一）词法

名词 冠词 代词 数词 形容词与副词 介词

动词的用法（时态、被动语态、非限定动词、虚拟语气）

（二）句法（各种从句，其中有名词性从句、定语从句和状语从句）

1、五种基本句型

（A）主语+谓语动词

（B）主语+谓语动词+宾语

（C）主语+连系动词+表语

（D）主语+谓语动词+间接宾语+直接宾语

（E）主语+谓语动词+宾语+宾语补足语

2、句子按用途分类

（1）陈述句的构成及其用法。

（2）疑问句的构成及其用法。

（3）祈使句的构成及其用法。

（4）感叹句的构成及其用法。

3、句子按结构分类

- (1) 简单句
- (2) 并列句及其常用连词
- (3) 复合句

主语从句 宾语从句 表语从句 同位语从句 定语从句和状语从句的构成及常用关联词

强调句 倒装句和省略句 直接引语和间接引语

(三) 构词法

- 1、派生法：常用前缀和后缀
- 2、合成法
- 3、转换法

四、阅读

考生应能读懂各种题材（包括社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、文化等）和体裁（包括记叙文、说明文、描写文、议论文等）、要求理解所读材料的主旨大意，掌握主要和有关细节，辨识作者的基本态度和观点，能根据有关信息进行一定的推理、判断或引申。

五、日常会话

考生应熟悉英语日常生活会话的表达方法，包括问候、告别、介绍、感谢、拒绝、道歉、邀请、提议、请求等话题。要求根据对话提供的信息，通过分析、判断，从所给选项中选出合适其场景的最佳答案。

六、短文写作

考生应根据给定题目或提出的条件（包括给出段首、图表或特定情景等），写出一篇100词的短文。要求能够正确表达思想，内容基本清晰完整，语言基本通顺达意，用词基本恰当，符合文章的特定文体格式。

考试形式及试卷结构

考试方式为闭卷、笔试，考试时间为120分钟。试卷满分为150分。

试卷题型比例：

客观题	约 83%
主观题	约 17%

试题难易比例：

容易题	约 30%
中等难度题	约 50%
较难题	约 20%

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

英语模拟试卷（一）

I. Phonetics (10 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.A. mach <u>i</u> ne | B. headac <u>e</u> | C. <u>ch</u> emistry | D. <u>ch</u> aracter |
| 2.A. pi <u>e</u> ce | B. recei <u>v</u> e | C. relie <u>f</u> | D. sci <u>e</u> ntist |
| 3.A. <u>e</u> ngine | B. <u>e</u> nd | C. <u>e</u> nvelope | D. <u>e</u> ffect |
| 4.A. ma <u>ch</u> ine | B. <u>at</u> tention | C. ma <u>j</u> or | D. Chi <u>n</u> a |
| 5.A. <u>g</u> ave | B. <u>s</u> ave | C. <u>s</u> alad | D. <u>h</u> ate |
| 6.A. <u>f</u> lood | B. <u>b</u> ooks | C. <u>o</u> ther | D. <u>d</u> ouble |
| 7.A. indu <u>s</u> try | B. satisf <u>y</u> | C. appl <u>y</u> | D. den <u>y</u> |
| 8.A. <u>f</u> ork | B. <u>f</u> orward | C. <u>f</u> ortunately | D. <u>f</u> orbid |
| 9.A. <u>ch</u> ase | B. stomac <u>h</u> | C. <u>sn</u> atch | D. <u>te</u> ach |
| 10.A. ma <u>p</u> | B. swa <u>n</u> | C. ca <u>t</u> | D. <u>l</u> amp |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Directions: There are 40 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

11. He didn't keep on asking me the time any longer as he had had his watch_____.
- A. to repair B. repaired C. repairing D. repair
12. The square in front of the supermarket is so limited that when going there, first of all, you should consider _____ your car.
- A. parking B. where to park C. to park D. where parking
13. His eyes shone brightly when he finally received the magazine he_____.
- A. had long been expected B. had long expected
- C. has long expected D. was long expected

14. "Thank you for a wonderful meal."
"_____."
A. No, really, it's all right B. Thank you all the same
C. The same to you D. I'm glad you enjoyed it
15. The waiter was made _____ to the guest.
A. apologize B. apologizing C. to apologize D. to be apologizing
16. The factory has done good honour to the government and the people around so that visitors come to it _____.
A. in number B. in larger numbers C. to the number D. by number
17. "Do you mind if I take this seat?"
"_____."
A. No, I don't B. Yes, do as you please
C. No, do as you please D. Of course, I'd like to
18. We won't give up _____ we should fail ten times.
A. even if B. since C. whether D. until
19. "Would you like to see a play with us?" "_____."
A. Yes, I like B. No, I wouldn't
C. No, I don't like D. Of course, I'd like to
20. He looked quite healthy though he was _____ .
A. in seventy B. in his seventy C. at seventies D. at the age of seventy
21. It is _____ to be invited to speak here.
A. good manners B. an honour
C. a pride D. a respect
22. "May I use your dictionary?" "_____."
A. Of course, here you are B. Sorry, you may not
C. Yes, here we are D. Certainly, use it, please
23. China is a developing country , _____ we all know .
A. as B. for C. since D. because
24. His "Selected Poems" _____ in 1955.
A. was first published B. were first published
C. has been first published D. had first been published
25. _____ he goes, she will go, and she never cares _____ happens.
A. Wherever, what B. Wherever, that
C. a great deal of, plenty of, it D. Where, What
26. To the sea captain's surprise, he found that _____ travel could also be quite pleasant.

- A. earth B. land C. ground D. plain
27. Two weeks _____ allowed for making the necessary preparations.
A. was B. were C. are D. have been
28. She is always the first _____ to school.
A. coming B. to come C. to have come D. having come
29. It was 12 o'clock _____ the plane took off.
A. when B. that C. since D. till
30. _____, Mr. Brown saw the washing machine which had been repaired go wrong again.
A. To his surprise B. It was surprised
C. Surprising D. Losing, bought.
31. The roof fell _____ he had time to dash into the room to save his baby .
A. after B. as C. before D. until
32. Although he is considered a great writer, _____.
A. his works are not widely read B. but his works are not widely read
C. however his work is not widely read D. still his work is not widely read
33. An expert, together with some assistants, _____ to help in the work.
A. were sent B. are sent C. was sent D. have been sent
34. The three children looked after their sick mother _____.
A. in return B. by turn
C. in turn D. being done
35. Tom went out to play with his homework _____.
A. done B. to do C. doing D. being done
36. Not until _____ the whole thing to him _____ that he was wrong.
A. had I explained, he realized B. had I explained, that he realized
C. I had explained, that he realized D. I had explained, did he realize
37. As they were asleep, _____ of them heard the sound .
A. all B. both C. any D. none
38. Her brother has found his bike, _____?
A. isn't he B. is he C. wasn't he D. hasn't he
39. Tom insisted _____ to the party.
A. on me to come B. on my coming C. me to come D. me coming
40. We enjoy _____ very much, because it is good to our health.
A. swim B. to swim C. swimming D. to be swimming
41. His mother told him to put the books _____ in the box .
A. away B. on C. up D. down

42. Please open the window, _____ ?
A. can't you B. aren't you C. do you D. will you
43. Would you please tell _____ the airport ?
A. how I can get to B. how can I get to
C. where I can get to D. where can I get to
44. He has done everything _____ what I asked him not to do .
A. beside B. besides C. except D. accept
45. The teacher apologized _____ late .
A. to his students to arrive B. to his students for arriving
C. at his students to arrive D. at his students for arriving
46. More than 90 percent of the watches on sale _____ ourselves.
A. are made of B. are made up of C. is made by D. are made by
47. Every means _____ tried but without much result.
A. has been B. have been C. are D. is
48. My brother _____ while he _____ his bicycle and hurt himself.
A. fell; was riding B. fell; were riding
C. had fallen; rode D. had fallen; was riding
49. Neither Bill nor his parents _____ at home.
A. is B. are C. has D. was
50. All that can be done _____ .
A. has been done B. have been done C. have done D. has done

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices given below and marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything that is offered them and a child rarely dislikes food 51 it is badly cooked.

The way a meal is cooked and served is most important and 52 served meal will improve a child's appetite. Never ask a child 53 he likes or dislikes a food and never discuss likes and dislikes in front of him or allow 54 else to do so.

If the father says he hates fat meat or the mother refuses vegetables in the child's hearing he is 55 to copy this procedure. Take it 56 Granted that he likes everything and he probably will. Nothing healthful should be omitted for the meal because of a supposed dislike. At meal times it is a good idea to give a child a small portion and let him come back for a second helping rather than give him as 57

as he is likely to eat all at once. Do not talk too much to the child 58 meal times, but let him get on with his food, and do not allow him to leave the table immediately after a meal or he will soon learn to swallow his food so he can hurry back to his toys. Under 59 circumstances must a child be coaxed 60 forced to eat.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 51.A. if | B. until | C. that | D. unless |
| 52.A. adequately | B. urgently | C. eagerly | D. attractively |
| 53.A. whether | B. that | C. What | D. which |
| 54.A. somebody | B. everybody | C. anybody | D. nobody |
| 55.A. willing | B. possible | C. possible | D. likely |
| 56.A. with | B. as | C. over | D. for |
| 57.A. little | B. few | C. much | D. many |
| 58. A. no | B. during | C. over | D. by |
| 59.A.no | B. some | C. any | D. such |
| 60.A.nor | B. but | C. neither | D. or |

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

Passage one

Valencia is in the east part of Spain. It has a port on the sea, two miles away from the coast. It is the capital of a province that is also named Valencia.

The city is a market centre for what is produced by the land around the city. Most of the city's money is made from farming. It is also a busy business city, with ships, railways clothes and machine factories.

Valencia has an old part with white buildings, colored roofs, and narrow streets. The modern part has long, wide streets and new buildings. Valencia is well known for its parks and gardens. It has many old churches and museums. The University in the centre of the city was built in the 13th century.

The city of Valencia has been known since the 2nd century. In the 8th century it was the capital of Spain. There is also an important city in Venezuela (委内瑞拉) named Valencia.

61. From the text, how many places have the name Valencia?

- A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

62. What is the main difference between the two parts of the city?

- A. The colour of the buildings

- B. The age of the buildings
C. The colour of the roof
D. The length of the streets.
63. When was Valencia the most important city in Spain?
A. 2nd century B. 8th century
C. 13th century D. 20th century
64. What is Valencia famous for?
A. Its markets B. Its university
C. Its churches and museums D. its parks and gardens
65. The main income of the city of Valencia is from its _____.
A. markets B. business
C. factories D. farming

Passage two

I had just gone to bed after a very hard day when the phone rang. It was an eccentric farmer. I had never met him before although I had heard people talk about him. He sounded quite nervous and he had been talking for a minute or so before

I understood anything. Even then all I could make out was that someone called Milly had had a very accident. I hadn't the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go.

It had been snowing heavily that day and I didn't know the way. I had been driving for at least an hour when I finally found his place. He was standing there, waiting for me. "She meant more to me than anyone ... even my own wife!" he said.

I could see that he had been crying. I thought something terrible had taken place, a possible scandal. I was even more shocked when he told me he had put her in the barn(厩). "I wouldn't leave her out in the cold!" He said.

Milly had clearly been a secret lover of his. I was about to tell him he could not expect me to cover anything up when he opened the barn door. He lifted his candle and I saw a dark figure on the ground. "She was such a good cow! I wouldn't let any one but a doctor touch her!" He said, and burst into tears again.

66. The underlined phrase "make out" in the first paragraph means _____.
A. expect B. see clearly
C. here clearly D. understand
67. Before he arrived at the farmer's house, the writer expected to see Milly lying ____?
A. on the floor of a room B. on the ground of a barn
C. in bed in a barn D. in bed in a room
68. What do we know about Milly from the story?

- A. She was seriously ill. B. She was hidden somewhere.
C. She had met with an accident. D. She had caused a scandal.
69. The farmer wished that the writer might _____.
A. bring Milly back to life B. keep the whole things a secret
C. look into the matter D. free him from a scandal
70. The person who told the story is probably a _____.
A. policeman B. farmer
C. newspaper reporter D. country doctor

Passage three

Feeling tired lately? Has the doctor said he cannot find anything wrong with you? Perhaps he sent you to a hospital, but all the advanced equipment there shows that there is nothing wrong.

Then consider this, you might be in a state of subhealth. Subhealth, also called the third state or grey state, is explained as a border line state between health and

disease. According to an investigation by the National Health Organization, Over 45percent of subhealth people are middle aged or elderly. The percentage is even higher among people who work in management positions as well as students around examtime.

Symptoms include a lack of energy, depression, slow reactions, insomnia, agitation and poor memory. Other symptoms include shortness of breath, sweating and aching in the waist and legs.

The key to preventing and recovering from subhealth, according to some medical experts, is to form good living habits, alternate work with rest, exercise regularly, and take part in open-air activities.

As for meals, people are advised to eat less salt and sugar. They should also eat more fresh vegetables, fruits, fish, because they are rich in nutritionalelements-vitamins, and trace elements — that are important to the body.

Nutrition experts point out that it is not good to eat too much at one mealbecause it may cause unhealthy changes in the digestive tract. They also say that abalanced diet is very helpful in avoiding subhealth.

71. According to this passage, which of the following is right?
A. When you are in a state of subhealth, you should go to see a doctor and buy some medicine.
B. When you are in a state of subhealth, you should stay home and keep silent.
C. When you are in a state of subhealth, you should find out the reasons and relax yourself.
D. When you are in a state of subhealth, you should have yourself examined in foreign countries.
72. Middle-aged people may feel subhealth, because _____.

- A. they have lost their living hopes
 - B. they have more pressure in life and work
 - C. they have used up their energy.
 - D. they begin to get energy
73. The answer for preventing you from falling into a state of subhealth is that you should _____.
- A. work hard
 - B. sleep more
 - C. take more medicine
 - D. be deep relaxed and form good living habits
74. As for food, experts suggest that _____.
- A. we should eat less
 - B. we should never eat meat
 - C. we should have meals with less salt and sugar
 - D. we should have meals without salt or sugar
75. The underlined word “alternate” in this passage means _____.
- A. keep up
 - B. take up
 - C. arrange by turns
 - D. cause to take place

Passage Four

Equal pay for equal work is a phrase used by the American women who feel that are looked down upon by society. They say it is for women to be paid less than men for the same work. People who hold the opposite opinion (mainly men) have an answer to this. They say that men have more responsibility than women; a married man is expected to earn money to support his family and to make the important decision, and therefore it is right for men to be paid more. There are some people who hold even stronger opinion than this and are against married women working at all. When wives go out to work, they say, the home and children are given no attention to. If women are encouraged by equal pay to take full time job, they will be unable to do the things. Women are best at making a comfortable home and bringing up children. They will have to give up their present position in society.

This is exactly what they want to give up, the women who disagree say. They want to escape from the limited place which society expects them to fill and to have freedom to choose between a job and home life, or mixture of the two. Women have the right of equal pay and equal opportunities.

These women have expressed their opinions forcefully by using the famous saying, “All men are created equal.” They point out that the meaning of this sentence is “all human being are

created equal.”

76. The women use the phrase “equal pay for equal work” to demand that _____.
A. woman's work shouldn't be harder than men's
B. men should be paid less than women
C. people doing harder work should earn more
D. men and women should be paid the same amount of money for the same work
77. What exactly do the women who disagree want to give up?
A. Their job
B. Their home life
C. Their right to pay
D. Their present position in society
78. People who disagree with women's opinions believe _____.
A. women can't do what men can
B. men can earn money more easily than women
C. men's responsibilities are different from women's
D. men have to work much harder than women
79. The women use the saying “all men created equal” to show that _____.
A. the position of women has changed a little in modern time
B. in American society men and women should in modern time
C. men's right are always considered more important than women's
D. men and women had equal power in early American society
80. The women who disagree say that _____.
A. if women are given equal pay, their opportunities will be greater
B. women are no longer interested in taking care of their homes
C. women want more freedom in deciding the kind of life they live
D. women need opportunities to go out of the house more often

V. Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a passage of about 100 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly on ANSWER SHEET II.

- 1.有人认为出国留学有很多好处;
- 2.有人认为出国留学有很多不利之处;
- 3.你的看法是.....

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试 英语模拟试题（一）参考答案

I、phonetics(10 points; one point each)

1.A 2.D 3.D 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.D 9.B 10.B

II、Vocabulary and Structure (40 points; one point each)

11.B 12.B 13.B 14. D 15.C 16.B 17.C 18.A 19. D
20.D 21.B 22. A 23.D 24.A 25.A 26.B 27.A 28.B
29.A 30.A 31.C 32.A 33.C 34.A 35.A 36.D 37.D
38.D 39.B 40.C 41.A 42.D 43.A 44.C 45.B 46.D
47.A 48.A 49.B 50.A

III、Cloze (20 points)

51.D 52.D 53.A 54.C 55.D 56.D 57.C 58.B 59A 60.A

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

61.C 62.B 63.B 64.D 65.D 66.D 67.D 68.C 69.A 70.D
71.C 72.B 73.D 74.C 75.C 76.D 77.D 78.C 79.B 80.C

V、Writing (20 points)

参考范文

Going Abroad to Study

Some people think that there are a lot of advantages to study abroad . Firstly, we can learn the native language more easily and more rapidly while in the country. Secondly, many foreign universities can offer better studying conditions and have more advanced teaching equipment. Thirdly, going abroad can take us to a new environment with different culture and customs.

However, some people believe that it isn't worth while to study abroad . For example, the tuition and living expenses are expensive. Moreover, being far away from our mother country, we may feel lonely.

My view is that going abroad has more advantages than disadvantages. So it is advisable to study abroad.

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

英语模拟试卷（二）

I. Phonetics (10 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. cl <u>u</u> b | B. to <u>m</u> b | C. co <u>m</u> b | D. clim <u>b</u> |
| 2. A. fo <u>o</u> d | B. co <u>o</u> l | C. scho <u>o</u> l | D. flo <u>o</u> d |
| 3. A. to <u>w</u> n | B. ho <u>w</u> | C. do <u>w</u> n | D. sno <u>w</u> |
| 4. A. ea <u>ch</u> | B. pea <u>ch</u> | C. br <u>ea</u> k | D. de <u>a</u> l |
| 5. A. hea <u>r</u> | B. fea <u>r</u> | C. dea <u>r</u> | D. bea <u>r</u> |
| 6. A. recei <u>v</u> e | B. fri <u>en</u> d | C. fie <u>l</u> d | D. pie <u>ce</u> |
| 7. A. que <u>st</u> ion | B. no <u>ti</u> on | C. exce <u>pt</u> ion | D. voca <u>ti</u> on |
| 8. A. ex <u>h</u> haust | B. ex <u>er</u> cise | C. ex <u>a</u> m | D. ex <u>a</u> ct |
| 9. A. wh <u>e</u> re | B. wh <u>a</u> t | C. wh <u>o</u> se | D. wh <u>i</u> te |
| 10. A. swit <u>ch</u> | B. hat <u>ch</u> | C. cha <u>r</u> acter | D. mat <u>ch</u> |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Directions: There are 40 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

11. Today is Jenny's wedding day. She _____ to Thomas.
A. just has got married B. has just married
C. was just married D. has just got married
12. Every officer and every soldier _____ obey the rules.
A. had to B. have to
C. has to D. must have to
13. Rarely _____ so difficult a problem.
A. she could have faced with B. could have she faced with
C. she could have been faced with D. could she have been faced with
14. _____ a dog on the road, the car stopped.
A. Having seen B. On seeing
C. The driver seeing D. Seeing
15. I asked my teacher _____.
A. what courses should I take B. should I take what courses

- C. I should take what courses D. what courses I should take
16. Comrade Li promised to help us and he said he would come _____.
- A. right away B. all at once
C. all of a sudden D. all right
17. There aren't many pandas _____ in the world today.
- A. alive B. living C. lively D. lived
18. Such electron tubes _____ in a radio set are also found in a TV set.
- A. that we use B. as we use
C. as we use them D. that we use them
19. It _____ to me that he was jealous.
- A. happened B. took C. occurred D. felt
20. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material _____ to its burning temperature.
- A. were heated B. must be heated C. is heated D. be heated
21. Please _____ me at the station on time.
- A. meeting B. to meet C. meet D. met
22. _____ "hello", he reached out his hand.
- A. Said B. Saying C. To say D. Say
23. People are more _____ to spend money on goods with an attractive look than those without.
- A. attracted B. tempted C. persuaded D. tended
24. It was _____ he saw the doctor coming out of the emergency room with an expression as grave as a judge _____ he realized the seriousness of his wife's illness.
- A. not until...that B. after...when C. until...then D. before...that
25. Please telephone me half an hour _____.
- A. in charge B. in advance C. in time D. in front
26. Both Mary and Ellen, as well as Jan, _____ studying Chinese History.
- A. are B. is C. are being D. is being
27. I'd like to _____ him to you for the job. He is a very clever and industrious boy.
- A. refer B. suggest C. recommend D. propose
28. It _____ that 200 people died and over 5,000 lost their shelters after the flood.
- A. reported B. reports C. has been reported D. has reported
29. He was asked to speak louder _____ all the other students in the classroom could hear him.
- A. as B. so as to C. so that D. so as
30. His report on the space exploration was really _____.
- A. exciting B. excited C. excitement D. excitedly
31. Your chair needs _____.
- A. to repair B. repairing C. to repairing D. being repair
32. I hate to see papers _____ in pencil.
- A. writing B. to write C. written D. write
33. The job made her dependent _____ her husband.
- A. on B. from C. of D. to

34. This is the second time she _____ improvement on that equipment.
A. had made B. made C. is making D. has made
35. He spoke so quickly that I did not _____ what he said.
A. catch B. accept C. take D. listen
36. _____ determines a good meal varies from country to country?
A. What B. That C. It D. Which
37. As the journey was a long one, he took a friend with him for _____.
A. pleasure B. entertainment C. company D. defence
38. I suggest _____ for an outgoing this Sunday.
A. us going B. we are going C. to go D. our going
39. We've _____ sugar. Ask him to lend us some.
A. run away with B. run down C. run off D. run out of
40. It was in 1930 _____ he became a university student.
A. when B. that C. which D. and
41. I am very _____ to you for your help.
A. grateful B. agreeable C. pleased D. thanks
42. You _____ go now. It's very late.
A. had rather B. prefer to C. had better D. would rather
43. If I were you, I would take it easy, _____ is no need to be nervous.
A. it B. this C. there D. which
44. Why not _____ me earlier?
A. to tell B. tell C. telling D. told
45. Joe's handwriting is _____ Mary's.
A. more better B. as well as
C. much better than D. more better than
46. The experiment _____ the discovery of a cure for cancer.
A. happened to B. led up C. resulted in D. set up
47. To produce one pound of honey, a colony of bees must fly a distance _____ to twice around the world.
A. similar B. equal C. compared D. corresponding
48. I did not mean _____ anything, but those apples looked so good I couldn't resist _____ one.
A. to eat...trying B. to eat...to trying C. eating...to try D. eating...to trying
49. I had hardly sat down _____ he stepped in.
A. when B. that C. until D. after
50. In his time he enjoyed a reputation _____.
A. as great as Mozart, if not greater than
B. as great as, if not greater than, Mozart
C. as great, if not greater, as Mozart
D. greater, if not as great as Mozart

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices given below and marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

Robert Edwards was blinded in a traffic accident. He was also a little deaf 51 old age. Last week, he was taking a walk near his home when a thunderstorm came. He hid 52 the storm under a big tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked 53 the ground and woke up some 20 minutes 54, lying face down in water below a tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke; his legs felt 55 and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he 56 her for the first time in nine years. Doctors 57 that he had regained his sight and hearing obviously from the flash of lightning, but they were unable to explain that. The only 58 explanation offered by one doctor was that, 59 Edwards lost his sight as a result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by 60 trauma.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. because | B. because of | C. as | D. since |
| 52. A. from | B. away | C. against | D. contrary |
| 53. A. at | B. in | C. to | D. on |
| 54. A. late | B. soon | C. later | D. after |
| 55. A. dying | B. dead | C. die | D. being died |
| 56. A. saw | B. watched | C. noticed | D. examined |
| 57. A. say | B. thought over | C. made sure | D. agreed to |
| 58. A. possibly | B. possible | C. probably | D. mainly |
| 59. A. although | B. because of | C. even though | D. since |
| 60. A. others | B. other | C. another | D. one other |

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

Passage One

In ancient times wealth was measured and exchanged in things that could be touched: food, tools, and precious metals and stones. Then the barter system was replaced by coins, which still had real value since they were pieces of rare metal. Coins were followed by fiat money, paper notes that have value only because everyone agrees to accept them. Today electronic monetary systems are gradually being introduced that will transform money into even less tangible forms, reducing it to a series of "bits and bytes", or units of computerized information, going between machines at the speed of light. Already, electronic fund transfer allows money to be instantly sent and received by different banks, companies, and countries through computers and telecommunications devices.

61. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A. International Banking Policies
 - B. The History of Monetary Exchange
 - C. The Development of Paper Currencies
 - D. Current Problems in the Economy
62. According to the passage, which of the following was the earliest kind of exchange of wealth?
- A. Bartered foods
 - B. Fiat money
 - C. Coin currency
 - D. Intangible forms
63. The author mentions food, tools and precious metals and stones together because they are all _____.
- A. useful items
 - B. articles of value
 - C. difficult things to obtain
 - D. material objects
64. According to the passage, coins once had real value as currency because they _____.
- A. represented a great improvement over barter
 - B. permitted easy transportation of wealth
 - C. were made of precious metals
 - D. could become collector's items
65. Which of the following statements about computerized monetary systems is NOT supported by the passage?
- A. They promote international trade.
 - B. They allow very rapid money transfers.
 - C. They are still limited to small transactions (交易)。
 - D. They are dependent on good telecommunications systems.

Passage Two

At the University of Kansas art museum, scientists tested the effect of different colored walls on two groups of visitors to an exhibit of paintings. For the first group the room was painted white; for the second, dark brown. Movement of each group was followed by an electrical equipment under the carpet. The experiment showed that those who entered the dark brown walked more quickly, covered more area, and spent less time in the room than people in the white one. Dark brown made people more active, but the activity ended sooner. Not only the choice of colors but also the general appearance of a room affects those inside. Another experiment presented people with photographs of faces whose energy was to be commented.

Three groups of people were used; each was shown the same photos, but each group was in an ordinary room—a nice office. The third was in a tastefully designed living room with carpeting. Results showed that the people in the beautiful room tend to give higher marks to the faces than those in the ugly room did. Other studies that students do better on tests taken in comfortable room than in ordinary-looking or ugly rooms.

66. Which of the following is the best expression of the main idea of this passage?
- A. People in beautiful rooms tend to give higher marks to photos of faces than people in ugly rooms
 - B. The color and general appearance of a room have a deeper effect on the behavior of the people in it
 - C. The University of Kansas has studied the effects of the color of room on people's behavior
 - D. Beautifully furnished, light-coloured rooms make people more comfortable than ugly, dark rooms
67. According to the passage, we may conclude that the whiter a room is _____.
- A. the longer people like to stay in it
 - B. the sooner people in it will leave
 - C. the more active people in it will become
 - D. the more excited people
68. What is referred to as the "general appearance" in this passage is _____.
- A. how many broad windows a room has, through which sunlight might come in
 - B. the size of a room
 - C. whether there are beautiful walls in a room
 - D. what the room looks like
69. This passage provides us with _____.
- A. a piece of scientific information
 - B. a normal lesson
 - C. an interesting test
 - D. a piece of news
70. At least how many tests were carried out by the scientists referred to in this passage?
- A. Three
 - B. Two
 - C. Only one
 - D. No one knows

Passage Three

The water we drink and use is running short in the world. We all have to learn how to stop wasting our limited water. One of the steps we should take is to find ways of reusing it. Experiments have already been done in this field. Today in most large cities, fresh water is used only once, then it runs into waste system. But it is possible to pipe the used water to a purifying factory. There it can be filtered and treated with chemicals so that it can be used again, just as it were fresh from a spring. But even if every large city purified and reused its water, we still would not have enough. Then we could turn to the oceans. All we'd have to do to make use of the seawater on earth is to get rid of the salt. This process is called desalinization, and it is already in use in many parts of the world.

71. The way to stop wasting our limited water is to _____.
- A. do experiments with water
 - B. purify the used water and reuse it
 - C. use fresh water once again
 - D. make use of seawater
72. The following tells us how to reuse the used water. Which is the right order of the passage?
1. to put chemicals in it and treat it
 2. to pipe the used water to a purifying factory
 3. to have the used water filtered

4. to pipe it to the users
A. 2-3-1-4 B. 1-2-3-4 C. 2-4-1-3 D. 3-2-1-4
73. There wouldn't be enough water for us if we didn't _____.
A. turn to the oceans for more water
B. reuse used water and make use of seawater
C. desalt seawater
D. take steps to reuse all water on earth
74. The word "it" in the last sentence refers to _____.
A. seawater
B. purified water
C. the process of getting rid of the salt in seawater
D. the process of collecting salt from the sea oceans
75. The best title for the passage is "_____".
A. How to Reuse Water
B. Two Solutions to the Problem of Water Shortage
C. Stop Wasting Our Limited Water
D. How to Make Use of Seawater

Passage Four

Some people hate everything that is modern. They cannot imagine how anyone can really like modern music; they find it hard to accept the new fashions in clothing; they think that all modern painting is ugly; and they seldom have a good word for the new buildings that are being built everywhere in the world. Such people look for perfection in everything, and they take their standards of perfection from the past.

They are usually impatient with anyone who is brave enough to experiment with new or to express himself or the age in materials original ways. It is, of course, true that many artists do not succeed in their work and instead produce works that can only be considered as failures. If the work of art is a painting, the artist's failure concerns himself alone, but if it is a building, his failure concerns others too, because it may damage the beauty of the whole place. This does sometimes happen, but it is completely untrue to say, as some people do, that modern architecture is nothing. We can't judge every modern building by the standards of the ancient time, even though we admire the ancient buildings. Technologically, the modern buildings are more advanced. The modern architect knows he should learn from the ancient works, but with his greater resources of knowledge and materials, he will never be content to imitate the past. He is too proud to do that.

76. Some people hate everything that is modern because _____.
A. they are aged
B. they find it hard to accept modern things
C. they take their standards of perfection from the Greek
D. they look at things by the standards of the past
77. The writer of the passage thinks that _____.

- A. it is true to say artists fail in their work
 - B. it is untrue to say artists fail in their work
 - C. it is true to say some artists fail in their work
 - D. it is true to say only painters fail in their work
78. The writer thinks the failure of a building _____.
- A. means nothing
 - B. concerns others
 - C. concerns only the artist
 - D. concerns all the people in the world
79. The writer thinks that _____.
- A. we can't judge buildings by the ancient standards
 - B. we can't judge all the buildings by the ancient standards
 - C. we can't judge all the modern buildings by the ancient standards
 - D. we can't judge modern buildings
80. Technologically, the modern buildings are more advanced. The sentence means _____.
- A. the ancient architects had no technology
 - B. the modern architects use more advanced technology
 - C. the modern buildings are advanced because they are completely different from the ancient buildings
 - D. the modern buildings are more beautiful

V. Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a passage of about 100 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly on ANSWER SHEET II.

Where to Live-----in the City or in the Country?

Base your composition on the outline given below.

1. 一些人喜欢住在城市, 因为城市生活有许多便利。
2. 但有些人喜欢住在农村。
3. 我认为,

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试
英语模拟试题（二）参考答案

I 、 phonetics(10 points; one point each)

1.A 2.D 3.D 4.C 5.D 6.B 7.A 8.B 9.C 10.C

II 、 Vocabulary and Structure (40 points; one point each)

11.D 12.C 13.D 14.C 15.D 16.A 17.A 18.B 19.C 20.D
21.C 22.B 23.B 24.A 25.B 26.A 27.C 28.C 29.C 30.A
31.B 32.C 33.A 34.D 35.A 36.A 37.C 38.D 39.D 40.B
41.A 42.C 43.C 44.B 45.C 46.C 47.B 48.A 49.A 50.B

III. Cloze (20 points)

51.B 52.A 53.D 54.C 55.B 56.A 57.C 58.B 59.D 60.C

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

61.B 62.A 63.D 64.C 65.C 66.B 67.A 68.D 69.A 70.A 71.B
72.A 73.B 74.C 75.B 76.D 77.C 78.B 79.C 80.B

V. Writing (20 points)

参考范文

Where to live -----in the City or in the Country ?

Some people like living in the city because city life has many advantages. They think there are more job opportunities in cities, life there is more colorful and meaningful than that in the country, and there are more modern conveniences in cities for people to enjoy. But some other people prefer to live in the countryside. They say life in the countryside is closer to nature and better for their health, life there is quieter and that country people are more honest than city people. I would like to live in a city when I am young to earn enough money and I live in the countryside when I am old for having a quite life

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

英语模拟试卷（三）

I. Phonetics (10 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or 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 ANSWER SHEET I.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>cap</u> tain | B. <u>var</u> ious | C. <u>Atl</u> antic | D. <u>met</u> allic |
| 2. A. <u>be</u> ach | B. <u>beat</u> | C. <u>be</u> ast | D. <u>gr</u> eat |
| 3. A. <u>heat</u> | B. <u>he</u> alth | C. <u>alr</u> eady | D. <u>ple</u> asant |
| 4. A. <u>w</u> aste | B. <u>pa</u> ste | C. <u>vo</u> yage | D. <u>sn</u> ake |
| 5. A. <u>fort</u> une | B. <u>pu</u> blic | C. <u>Ru</u> ssia | D. <u>suff</u> er |
| 6. A. <u>th</u> ank | B. <u>lan</u> guage | C. <u>fr</u> ie <u>nd</u> | D. <u>an</u> xious |
| 7. A. <u>thr</u> own | B. <u>fol</u> low | C. <u>br</u> own | D. <u>ow</u> n |
| 8. A. <u>ninete</u> enth | B. <u>nin</u> th | C. <u>sou</u> thern | D. <u>fif</u> th |
| 9. A. <u>g</u> old | B. <u>g</u> od | C. <u>l</u> ot | D. <u>m</u> op |
| 10. A. <u>cor</u> rect | B. <u>disc</u> over | C. <u>com</u> fort | D. <u>com</u> e |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Directions: There are 40 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 I.

11. The old man found _____ on the floor.
A. lying dead B. lying death C. laying dead D. laying death
12. Grandma has no water, please _____ some for her.
A. take B. carry C. fetch D. bring
13. The shoes he wore made his _____ look funny.
A. feet B. foots C. hand D. foot
14. This restaurant always _____ delicious dishes.
A. gives B. offers C. have D. serves
15. There is _____ sugar. You needn't go to buy any.
A. plenty of B. a large number of C. a great many D. plenty
16. Hardly _____ sat down when the telephone rang.
A. did I B. had I C. I D. have I
17. The _____ candle is still _____.
A. lit...burned B. lighted...burning
C. lit...burning D. lighted...burned

18. _____ come into leaf or bloom is obviously a sign of spring.
A. Trees B. The trees C. That trees D. What trees
19. _____ in the open air, wet clothes can get dry easily.
A. Hang B. Hanged C. Hung D. To hang
20. He doesn't spend much time _____ his homework.
A. in B. with C. on D. for
21. —What do you think of it?
—It just happened _____ we had expected.
A. that B. which C. it D. as
22. Jane, what do you think of Mr. Green?
As _____ teacher, he ought to set _____ good example to the pupils.
A. the ; a B. a ; a C. a ; the D. / the
23. They found a _____ old woman _____ on the ground when the door was broken open.
A. dying ; lying B. dead ; lied
C. death ; laying D. died ; lain
24. _____, the children went to the park.
A. It was a fine day B. Being a fine day
C. It being a fine day D. Because the fine day
25. _____ in the strange city, poor Bill fell to _____.
A. Lost; crying B. Lost ;cry
C. Having been lost; crying D. To lese; cry
26. Don't get off the bus until it _____.
A. has stopped B. stopped C. will stop D. shall stop
27. I took _____ tea than you.
A. less B. few C. fewer D. little
28. The squirrel was lucky that it just missed _____.
A. catching B. to be caught C. being caught D. to catch
29. I must be off now. It's time I _____ to school.
A. go B. went C. will go D. am going
30. To serve the people means giving as _____ and ask for as _____ as possible.
A. much ; little B. much; few C. many; a little D. more; less
31. What we are doing _____ good to the people.
A. are B. have been C. is D. be
32. John is _____ of the two students.
A. cleverer B. the clever C. the cleverer D. the cleverest
33. He used to be a heavy smoker, _____?
A. used he B. didn't he C. doesn't he D. wouldn't he
34. Rather than _____, he ran all the way home.
A. walk B. walked C. walking D. to walk

35. Get to the top of hill, _____ you can see the whole city.
A. or B. but C. and D. so
36. What you said sounds right. I'm considering _____ this job.
A. accepting B. accept C. to accept D. will accept
37. _____ I came into the office, the teachers were having a meeting.
A. While B. When C. Once D. Since
38. Half of those books _____ best-sellers.
A. is B. are C. am D. was
39. _____ Chicago is a beautiful city today, but _____ Chicago of the 1920s was a very dirty place.
A. The the B. / / C. A the D. / the
40. _____ he is, Tom knows a lot of things.
A. Child as B. Clever as C. Fool although D. A boy as
41. Is that the reason _____ you are in favor of the proposal?
A. what B. of which C. why D. for
42. The train will _____ Beijing at about half past seven.
A. arrive B. get C. reach D. reach to
43. Nearly everybody _____ colds in winter.
A. suffer from B. suffers in C. suffers from D. suffer for
44. _____ that your son is well again, you no longer have anything to worry about.
A. When B. After C. Before D. Now
45. We never dared to ask him a question, _____?
A. did we B. didn't we C. dared we D. daredn't we
46. You seldom have to do the cooking, _____?
A. have you B. haven't you C. do you D. don't you
47. _____ no exercise-book, he had to write on a piece of paper.
A. There was B. There is C. There being D. There having
48. —Where _____ the camera? I can't see it anywhere.
— I _____ it right here. But now it's gone.
A. did you put...put B. have you put...have put
C. had you put...was putting D. had you put...have put
49. In another year or so, you _____ all about it.
A. would forget B. forget
C. have forgotten D. will have forgotten
50. —If that's not yours, _____?
—Probably John's.
A. whose else can it be B. whose else's can it be
C. who's else can it be D. who else can it be

III. Cloze (20 points)

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

This is an old story. People tell it to children all over the world. Cinderella's father and mother 51. She lived with her aunt. Her aunt had two daughters. All of them envied Cinderella because she was beautiful. They made her 52 in the house all day long.

One day, the Prince was 53. The king asked all the ladies in the land to come to a great dance. 54 the dance the Prince would choose his wife.

When Cinderella heard about the dance, she wanted to go. Her aunt and the ugly sisters laughed and said, "You can't go." Then they went off to the dance. Poor Cinderella sat by the fire 55.

56 she heard a gentle voice saying, "Don't cry, Cinderella, you shall go to the dance. I will help you." Cinderella 57 and saw a little old lady. She waved her stick at Cinderella. Suddenly she was wearing a wonderful dress. "Now go to the dance." said the little lady.

Cinderella enjoyed the dance very much. The Prince danced with her 58. Suddenly the clock began to strike twelve. She hurried back home. She lost one of her glass shoes 59. The next day, the Prince sent men to all parts of the country with the glass shoe.

"If anyone can wear this small shoe," he said, "She must be the beautiful lady, and I will marry her." When the men brought the shoe to the ugly sisters, they both pretended 60 the shoe, but their feet were big and the shoe was small. The man laughed. "Let Cinderella try." Said one of the men. Cinderella put the shoe on easily. Then the Prince married her, and they lived happily ever after.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 51. A. both were dead | B. were both death | | |
| C. were both died | D. were both dead | | |
| 52. A. to do all the work | B. did all the work | | |
| C. do all the work | D. doing all the work | | |
| 53. A. old enough to be married with | B. old enough to marry | | |
| C. old enough to marry with | D. old enough to be married | | |
| 54. A. During the night of | B. At the night of | | |
| C. One the night of | D. In the night of | | |
| 55. A. to cry | B. crying | C. to be crying | D. to be cried |
| 56. A. Sudden | B. All on sudden | C. On sudden | D. All of a sudden |
| 57. A. looked up | B. looked at | C. looked for | D. looked down |
| 58. A. at that time | B. at times | C. all the time | D. at one time |
| 59. A. on the steps | B. within the steps | C. in the steps | D. under the steps |
| 60. A. to put on | B. putting on | C. to wear | D. to have on |

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

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

Passage One

What's the best way to protect a tender, green seedling from the hungry stomach of deer? Give the seedling bad breath!

The same chemical that gives people bad breath after they have eaten garlic can save small trees from being eaten by animals.

A kind of chemical selenium(硒), which is also found in garlic, is planted in the soil near a young tree. The tree's roots absorb the selenium which is then carried to the leaves.

From there the selenium is used to form a chemical called dimethyl selenide (乙烷硒化物)—the same chemical made in the human mouth after eating garlic. As deer wander around looking for food, they smell the seedlings' leaves and leave the plants alone.

The selenium is important. Why? Because each year deer eat millions of dollars' worth of trees seedlings.

So far, selenium has been tested only on Douglas fir (枞树) seedlings, but researchers think they could protect fruit trees and garden plants, too.

61. When people eat garlic, _____.
- A. they send out a horrible smell B. they are out of breath
C. they will feel sick D. it is hard for them to breathe
62. According to this passage the bad smell given off from those leaves is that of _____.
- A. selenium B. dimethyl selenide C. deer D. a young tree
63. The deer don't touch those young trees because _____.
- A. the young trees absorb garlic
B. the roots of the young trees smell like garlic
C. the young trees aren't fit for the deer to eat
D. the leaves of the young trees smell like garlic
64. Up till the time the news was announced, this kind of chemical was used _____.
- A. all over the world B. all over the United States
C. on fruit trees and garden trees D. on Douglas fir young trees
65. The best title of this passage is _____.
- A. Hungry Deer and Young Trees
B. Why Don't Deer Eat Young Fruit Trees
C. Plants Saved by "Bad Breath"
D. How to Protect Young Trees

Passage Two

Hair loss is one of those things we still do not understand. Science has, of course, shown that men are more likely than women to suffer major hair loss. Some kinds of hair loss are temporary (暂时的), an effect of illness. In those cases we can expect the hair to grow back.

It all depends on whether the hair root is alive. If it is not, hair loss is permanent and nothing will help.

Some daily loss of hair is a normal, healthy sign. Most people lose between 40 to 50 scalp hairs each day.

Each of these scalp hairs grows for from two to six years and then rests. About three months later it is pushed out by a new hair growing from the same root. This is not something that should cause great concern.

Something else we know is that normal hair loss is seasonal, with the most hair loss occurring in the fall.

Everyone experiences a normal cycle of loss and growth. The problem of hair loss results when loss is greater than growth.

The main cause of hair loss in men seems to be accumulation (积累) of a hormone (荷尔蒙) in the body. When that hormone reaches a certain level, the hair growing period is shortened and hair loss is the result. This is no cure for most cases of hair loss. This, however, is not the end of the world.

66. According to science, _____.
- A. hair loss is a normal, healthy sign
 - B. man should pay special attention to hair loss
 - C. it's likely that men have more problems of hair loss
 - D. men lose more hair than women do
67. The writer thinks _____.
- A. illness causes hair loss
 - B. human beings have no way to cure hair loss
 - C. hair loss happening in the fall is an effect of illness
 - D. hair loss is permanent
68. We now know that the most hair loss happening in the autumn is _____.
- A. permanent
 - B. healthy sign
 - C. seasonal
 - D. nothing serious
69. The sentence "This, however, is not the end of the world" means _____.
- A. man is sure to find the best way of curing his hair loss in the future
 - B. the writer believes the earth exists for ever
 - C. we can't destroy the world by any means
 - D. the last day will never come to our people
70. The best title for the passage may be _____.
- A. Loss or Growth
 - B. Hair Loss
 - C. Healthy Sign
 - D. Change with Seasons

Passage Three

On the morning of November 18, 1755, an earthquake shook Boston, Massachusetts. John Winthrop, a professor at Harvard College, felt the quake and awoke. "I rose," Winthrop wrote, "and lighted a candle, looked on my watch, and found it was 15 minutes after four." John Winthrop went downstairs to the grandfather clock. It had stopped four minutes before, at 4:11. Except for stopping the clock, the quake had only thrown a key from the mantel (壁炉台) to the floor.

The clock had stopped because Winthrop had put some long glass tubes he was using for an experiment into the case for care. The quake had knocked the tubes over and blocked the pendulum (钟摆). Winthrop, therefore, had the exact time that the earthquake had hit Boston. He looked at the key on the floor. The quake had thrown it forward in the direction of the quake's motion (运动) by a shock coming from the northwest, perhaps in Canada.

71. The text proves that _____.
- A. the power of nature is terrible
 B. earthquakes happen most often during nighttime hours
 C. the direction of an earthquake can be discovered
 D. universities study the cause of earthquakes
72. The text suggests that _____.
- A. Boston was badly destroyed
 B. earthquakes are common in Boston
 C. John Winthrop had difficulty sleeping
 D. John Winthrop was a scientist
73. Which of the following is true? _____.
- A. Some tubes were broken into pieces and stopped the old clock
 B. The professor lit a candle because of power failure
 C. Boston is in the southeast of Canada
 D. The shocks were slight in one way
74. The earthquake happened _____.
- A. several minutes before the professor awoke
 B. and the professor awoke at 4:15
 C. in the centre of Boston
 D. when John Winthrop felt it
75. Choose the right order according to the text.
- a. The bed was shaking and John Winthrop awoke.
 b. John Winthrop looked attentively at this watch.
 c. John Winthrop got up to light a candle.
 d. The earthquake happened in Boston in 1755.
 e. John Winthrop knew the quake's direction.
 f. John Winthrop knew the exact quake's time.
 g. John Winthrop looked at the key on the floor.
- A. g, d, e, a, c, b, f
 B. d, a, c, b, f, g, e
 C. a, e, d, c, b, f, g
 D. e, d, g, b, c, a, f

Passage Four

Oceanography has been defined as “The application of all sciences to the study of the sea”.

Before the nineteenth century scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that the question “What is at the bottom of the oceans?” had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineer had to know the depth profile (起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings (测水深) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific expedition (考察), which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

76. The proposal to lay a telegraph cable from Europe to America made oceanographic studies take on _____.

- A. an academic aspect
- B. a military aspect
- C. business aspect
- D. an international aspect

77. It was _____ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.

- A. the American Navy
- B. some early intercontinental travelers
- C. those who earned a living from the sea
- D. the company which proposed to lay an undersea cable

78. The aim of the voyages Maury was responsible for in the 1840s was _____.

- A. to make some sounding experiments in the oceans
- B. to collect samples of sea plants and animals
- C. to estimate the length of cable that was needed
- D. to measure the depths of the two oceans

79. “Defied” in the 5th paragraph probably means “_____”.

- A. doubted B. gave proof to C. challenged D. agreed to
80. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A. the beginnings of oceanography
B. the laying of the first undersea cable
C. the investigation of ocean depths
D. the early intercontinental communications

V. Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a letter of about 100 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly on ANSWER II

你是王平，写一封信给 Jefferson 先生，感谢他允许你在他那儿过圣诞节和对你的热情招待。

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试
英语模拟试卷（三）参考答案

I、phonetics(10 points; one point each)

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. A

II. Vocabulary and Structure(40 points; one point each)

11. A 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. C
19. C 20. C 21. D 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. A 26. A
27. A 28. C 29. B 30. A 31. C 32. C 33. B 34. A
35. C 36. A 37. B 38. B 39. D 40. A 41. C 42. C
43. C 44. D 45. A 46. C 47. C 48. A 49. D 50. A

III. Cloze(20 points)

51. D 52. C 53. B 54. C 55. B 56. D 57. A
58. C 59. A 60. A

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

61. A 62. B 63. D 64. D 65. C 66. C 67. B
68. C 69. A 70. B 71. C 72. D 73. D 74. A
75. B 76. C 77. D 78. D 79. C 80. A

V. Writing (20 points)

参考范文

June 22, 2008 Dear Mr. Jefferson,

I am writing to thank you for allowing me to spend Christmas with you and for the warm treatment that you gave me.

The room was comfortable and beautifully decorated, and the food was very delicious . The visits to the Radio and TV Tower and the Museum of Natural History were really wonderful. These attractions have helped to broaden my horizons and enrich my experiences . I enjoyed them very much.

Thank you very much again.

Yours,
Wang ping

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

大学语文考试大纲（专升本）

总要求

1. 学习古今中外的名家名作，了解文化的多样性、丰富性，了解并继承中华民族的优秀文化传统，培养高尚的思想品质和道德情操，提高人文素质。
2. 能读懂难度适中的文言文，并能解释常见的字词和语言现象，能准确地阅读、理解现当代作品。
3. 能够比较准确地分析文章的思想内容和写作手法，具备一定的文学鉴赏水平和综合分析能力。
4. 掌握常用的文体写作知识，具有较高的写作能力。

复习考试内容

一、汉语基本知识

【要求】

1. 了解文言词语一词多义现象；识别古今意义有所不同的词语；识别通假字，理解其含义。注意掌握现代汉语中仍然在运用的文言词语。
2. 掌握常用文言虚词之、其、者、所、诸、焉、则、而、于、以、且、乃等的用法，识别同一个文言虚词在不同语言环境中的不同含义。
3. 理解文言文中与现代汉语不同的语法现象，如使动用法、意动用法、词类活用（如名词作状语、名词用作动词等）；理解文言文中与现代汉语不同的句式，如倒装句（如宾语前置、定语后置等）、判断句、被动句等，并能正确地译成现代汉语。
4. 理解古今作品中比喻、比拟、对偶、排比、夸张、反复、设问、反问、借代等修辞格。

二、作家作品知识

【要求】

掌握中外作家的名号、国别、时代及所选课文的体裁和出处。了解其主要思想倾向、文学主张、成就、代表作及在文学史上的贡献。

三、文体知识

【要求】

1. 议论文

以议论为主要表达方式，对某种问题或现象表明自己的看法或见解的文章叫议论文。议论文包括论点、论据、论证三要素。论点是作者的观点或主张；论据是证明论点的根据，分为事

实论据和理论论据；论证是用论据证明论点的过程。按论证的方式，可分为立论和驳论两大类型，驳论的方法有驳论点、驳论据、驳论证等。论证的方法有归纳论证（例证论证）、演绎论证、比较论证（类比论证、对比论证）、比喻论证等。

2. 记叙文

以记叙和描写为主要表达方式记人、叙事、写景、状物，表达或暗示思想感情的文章叫记叙文，其中往往间用抒情、议论等多种表达方法。记叙文包括时间、地点、人物、事件的原因、经过、结果六要素。

3. 诗、词、曲、赋

诗、词、曲都属于诗歌的范畴。诗歌以高度凝练的语言，形象地表达作者丰富的思想感情，集中地反映社会生活，并具有一定的节奏和韵律。中国古代诗歌分为古体诗和近体诗。

词是一种配乐歌唱的诗体，有词牌，写词必须受词调的限制，句式以长短句为主，押韵比较灵活。

曲也是和乐演唱的一种韵文形式，可分为散曲和剧曲。散曲有小令和套数之分。散曲句句押韵，一韵到底。

赋是汉代形成的特殊文体，讲究文采、铺叙、对仗和韵律，兼有诗歌和散文的性质，一般采用主客问答、抑客伸主的结构方式。

4. 小说

小说一般具有三要素：人物、情节、环境。小说要塑造典型环境中的典型人物。小说的情节一般包括开端、发展、高潮和结局。小说的环境包括自然环境、社会环境、人物活动的特定环境。

四、写作知识

【要求】

1. 主题和题材

主题即文章的思想观点，要求正确、深刻、鲜明、集中。题材即用于写作的材料，要求真实、典型、新颖。

2. 结构

结构即文章内部的组织构造，包括开头、结尾、过渡、照应、层次、段落等。文章的结构要求完整、清晰、严谨。

3. 表达方式

（1）叙述

叙述的方式有顺叙、倒叙、插叙。叙述要详略得当，线索清楚，有变化，有波澜。

（2）描写

描写大体可归纳为人物描写和环境描写两大类。人物描写包括外貌描写、行为描写、语言描写、心理描写和细节描写等。环境描写包括自然风光描写和社会环境描写等。描写要有的放矢，突出特征，富于情感。

(3) 抒情

抒情的方式有直接抒情和间接抒情两大类。间接抒情有借景抒情、寓情于事、寓情于理等方式。抒情要自然真挚。

(4) 议论

议论要论点正确鲜明，论据真实典型，论证严密充分。

4. 语言

语言是文章的第一要素。文章的语言要通顺、准确、生动、简洁。

五、作品阅读分析

【要求】

理解课文的主旨，把握结构特点，掌握表现手法，体味作品的审美情趣和思想情操，提高人文素质和语言表达能力。

阅读篇目：

议论文

1. *《季氏将伐颛臾》 《论语》
2. *《寡人之于国也》 《孟子》
3. *《秋水》（节选） 《庄子》
4. *《谏逐客书》 李斯
5. 《陈情表》 李密
6. 《答李翊书》 韩愈
7. *《五代史伶官传序》 欧阳修
8. 《答司马谏议书》 王安石
9. 《论毅力》 梁启超
10. *《灯下漫笔》 鲁迅
11. 《论气节》 朱自清
12. 《论快乐》 钱钟书
13. 《心灵的灰烬》 傅雷
14. 《选择与安排》 朱光潜
15. 《论学问》 培根

记叙文

16. *《郑伯克段于鄢》 《左传》
17. 《冯谖客孟尝君》 《战国策》
18. *《李将军列传》（书选） 《史记》
19. *《张中丞传后叙》 韩愈
20. *《种树郭橐驼传》 柳宗元
21. 《报刘一丈书》 宗臣

22. 《马伶传》 侯方域
23. 《往事》（——之十四） 冰心
24. 《故乡的野菜》 周作人
25. 《故都的秋》 郁达夫
26. 《沙滩上的足迹》 茅盾
27. 《爱尔克的灯光》 巴金
28. 《箱子岩》 沈从文

诗词典赋

29. *《氓》 《诗经》
30. 《国殇》 屈原
31. *《陌上桑》 汉乐府
32. *《短歌行》（其一） 曹操
33. *《饮酒》（其五） 陶渊明
34. 《从军行》（其四） 王昌龄
35. 《山居秋暝》 王维
36. *《行路难》（其一） 李白
37. *《蜀相》 杜甫
38. 《白雪歌送武判官归京》 岑参
39. 《杜陵叟》 白居易
40. 《无题》（相见时难别亦难） 李商隐
41. 《泊秦淮》 杜牧
42. *《关山月》（和戎诏下十五年） 陆游
43. 《炉中煤》 郭沫若
44. 《再别康桥》 徐志摩
45. *《北方》 艾青
46. 《门槛》 屠格涅夫
47. *《虞美人》（春花秋月何时了） 李煜
48. 《八声甘州》（对潇潇暮雨洒江天） 柳永
49. *《水调歌头》（明月见时有） 苏轼
50. 《声声慢》（寻寻觅觅） 李清照
51. *《水龙吟》（登建康赏心亭） 辛弃疾
52. *《天净沙·秋思》 马致远
53. 《长亭送别》 王实甫
54. *《前赤壁赋》 苏轼

小说

55. *《宝玉挨打》 曹雪芹
56. *《风波》 鲁迅
57. *《断魂枪》 老舍
58. *《米龙老爹》 莫泊桑
59. 《苦恼》 契河夫
60. *《麦琪的礼物》 欧·亨利
(上列篇目中带*号者为精读篇目)

六、课文知识要点

1. *《季氏将伐颛臾》

本文选自《论语·季氏》。《论语》是一部记录孔子及其弟子言行的语录体散文集。

本文通过孔子与他的弟子冉有、季路之间的对话，批评了季康子兼并颛臾的企图，阐明了孔子治国以礼、为政以德的政治主张。

了解本文的驳论性质，掌握本文以对话方式展开批驳、破中有立的议论方式。

识别本文所用的历史材料、现实事例和名人名言三种论据，理解本文运用论据的多样性。

理解文中重点比喻句“虎兕出于柙，龟玉毁于椟”中的双重比喻作用及其含义。

理解本文的反问句，说明它们在表达上的作用。

- (1) 求！无乃尔是过与？
- (2) 何以伐为？
- (3) 则将焉用彼相矣？
- 4) 是谁之过与？

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 有国有家者，不患寡而患不均，不患贫而患不安。
- (2) 远人不服，则修文德以来之。既来之，则安之。
- (3) 吾恐季孙之忧不在颛臾，而在萧墙之内也。

解释下列句中加点的词语：

- (1) 冉有、季路见于孔子曰。
- (2) 季氏将有事于颛臾。
- (3) 是社稷之臣也。
- (4) 无乃尔是过与？
- (5) 危而不持，颠而不扶。
- (6) 君子疾夫舍曰“欲之”而必为之辞。
- (7) 夫如是，故远人不服，则修文德以来之。
- (8) 既来之，则安之。

(9) 而在萧墙之内也。

2. *《寡人之于国也》

本文选自《孟子·梁惠王上》。孟子和孔子合称孔孟，是孔子以后儒家学派的主要代表。

掌握本文中心：围绕为何“民不加多”与如何使“民加多”的问题展开论述，着重表现孟轲主张施行仁政和王道，倡导“民为贵，社稷次之，君为轻”的民本思想。

理解和掌握“不违农时”至“王道之始也”和“五亩之宅”至“未之有也”这两段文章所采用的连锁推理句式：以前几句得出的结论为前提，推出新的结论；再以新的结论为前提，推出更新的结论。这种说理方式层层推进，环环相扣，承接紧密，气势充沛。

理解本文“五十步笑百步”这个著名比喻的含义。

理解和掌握本文排比句在加强文章说理气势上的作用。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 填然鼓之，兵刃既接，弃甲曳兵而走。
- (2) 直不百步耳，是亦走也。
- (3) 然而不王者，未之有也。
- (4) 王无罪岁，斯天下之民至焉。

解释下列句中加点的词语：

- (1) 河内凶，则移其民于河东。
- (2) 邻国之民不加少。
- (3) 弃甲曳兵而走。
- (4) 谷不可胜食也。
- (5) 斧斤以时入山林。
- (6) 五亩之宅，树之以桑。
- (7) 谨庠序之教。
- (8) 申之以孝悌之义。
- (9) 狗彘食人食而不知检，涂有饿莩而不知发。
- (10) 是何异于刺人而杀之，曰：“非我也，兵也。”

3. *《秋水》（节选）

本文节选自《庄子·秋水》。庄子和老子合称老庄，是老子之后道家的主要代表。

掌握本段文字表达的主旨：在无限广大的宇宙中，个人的认识和作为都要受到主客观条件的制约，因而是十分有限的；这一主旨在客观上给今人的启迪是，人们不能囿于个人有限的见闻而自满自足，学无止境，认识无止境，应努力进取。

掌握本文善用寓言，将抽象的哲理化为具体的形象的写作手法；掌握本文以大量比喻表达深微玄奥的哲理的论证方法。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 东面而视。
- (2) 闻道百，以为莫已若者，我之谓也。
- (3) 吾非至于子之门则殆矣，吾见笑于大方之家。
- (4) 不似稊米之在大仓乎？

解释下列句中加点的词语：

- (1) 东面而视，不见水端。
- (2) 望洋向若而叹曰。
- (3) 且夫我尝闻少仲尼之闻而轻伯夷之义者。
- (4) 而吾未尝以此自多者。
- (5) 计中国之在海内。
- (6) 以天下之美为尽在己。
- (7) 号物之数谓之万，人处一焉。
- (8) 井蛙不可以语于海者，拘于虚也。

4. *《谏逐客书》

本文选自《史记·李斯列传》，是李斯写的一个奏章。

掌握本文的中心论点；掌握本文始终正反并论、利害对举的说理方法；掌握本文排比、对偶等修辞手法和选词炼句的特点。

理解并翻译下列重点段落：自“臣闻地广者粟多”至“此所藉寇兵而赍盗粮者也”。

解释下列句中加点的词语：

- (1) 臣闻吏议逐客，窃以为过矣。
- (2) 百姓乐用。
- (3) 遂散六国之从，使之西面事秦，功施到今。
- (4) 此四君者，皆以客之功。
- (5) 向使四君却客而不内。
- (6) 服太阿之剑。
- (7) 王者不却众庶，故能明其德。
- (8) 今乃弃黔首以资敌国，却宾客以业诸侯。
- (9) 此所谓藉寇兵而赍盗粮者也。

5. 《陈情表》

本文是西晋时李密写给武帝的奏疏。

了解作者所陈述的不能奉召出仕的个人理由，是为侍奉自幼相依为命、现已年老多病的祖母；

体味在当时的社会、历史条件下，这一“抗命”行动的积极内涵。

掌握本文“以子之矛，攻子之盾”的论证方式。

理解本文夹叙夹议，以情动人的艺术特色。

了解本文骈、散结合的文体特点。

掌握沿用至今的成语、短句，并理解其意义。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 生孩六月，慈父见背。
- (2) 外无舅功强近之亲，内无应门五尺之童。茕茕孑立，形影相吊。
- (3) 母孙二人，更相为命，是以区区不能废远。

解释下列加点的字词：

- (1) 零丁孤苦，至于成立。
- (2) 门衰祚薄，晚有儿息。
- (3) 猥以微贱，当侍东宫。
- (4) 但以刘日薄西山，气息奄奄。

6. 《答李诩书》

作者韩愈，中唐古文运动的倡导者，唐宋八大家之一。本文是一篇书信体议论文。

理解本文提出的作家为人与为文、立行与立言的关系。

掌握下列两个比喻句的意思：

- (1) 养其根而俟其实，加其膏而希其光；
- (2) 根之茂者其实遂，膏之沃者其光晔。

理解韩愈“唯陈言之务去”的写作主张。

理解韩愈“气盛则言之短长与声之高下者皆宜”的写作主张。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 抑不知生之志，蘄胜于人而取于人耶？将蘄至于古之立言者耶？
- (2) 养其根而俟其实，加其膏而希其光。
- (3) 虽如是，其敢自谓见于成乎？
- (4) 志乎古，必遗乎今。

解释下列加点的词语：

- (1) 生所为者与所期者，甚似而几矣。
- (2) 处若忘，行若遗，俨乎其若思，茫乎其若迷。
- (3) 誉之则以为忧，以其犹有人之说者存也。
- (4) 亟称其人，所以劝之。
- (5) 舍则传诸其徒，垂诸文而为后世法。

7. *《五代史伶官传序》

作者欧阳修，北宋诗文革新运动的领袖，唐宋八大家之一。本文是《五代史·伶官传》的序文，是一篇史论。

理解本文的中心论点：“盛衰之理，虽曰天命，岂非人事哉！”

掌握本文以唐庄宗得失天下的史实为论据，论证主旨的方法。

了解本文所使用的历史事实论据和理论论据。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 与尔三矢，尔其无忘乃父之志！
- (2) 方其系燕父子以组，函梁君臣之首。
- (3) 忧劳可以兴国，逸豫可以亡身。
- (4) 举天下之豪杰，莫能与之争。
- (5) 身死国灭，为天下笑。
- (6) 祸患常积于忽微，而智勇多困于所溺。

解释下列句子中加点的词语：

- (1) 原庄宗之所以得天下，与其所以失之者，可以知之矣。
- (2) 遣从事以一少牢告庙。
- (3) 请其矢，盛以锦囊。
- (4) 方其系燕父子以组，函梁君臣之首。
- (5) 何其衰也。
- (6) 故方其盛也，举天下之豪杰莫能与之争。

8. 《答司马谏议书》

作者王安石，唐宋八大家之一。本文是一篇书信体驳论文。

了解本文的写作背景和针对性。

掌握本文驳论点的反驳方法：以事实为依据，逐条批驳对方的观点。

理解王安石反驳司马光观点的说理步骤。

了解本文的语言特点：措辞委婉，寓柔于刚。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 重念蒙君实视遇厚，于反复不宜卤莽，故今具道所以，冀君实或见恕也。
- (2) 今君实所以见教者。
- (3) 至于怨诽之多，则固前知其如此也。
- (4) 人习于苟且非一日。
- (5) 士大夫多以不恤国事、同俗、自媚于众为善。
- (6) 盘庚不为怨者故改其度。

解释下列句子中加点的词语：

- (1) 虽欲强聒，终必不蒙见察，故略上报，不复一一自辨。
- (2) 重念蒙君实视遇厚，于反复不宜卤莽，故今具道所以，冀君实或见恕也。

- (3) 辟邪说，难壬人，不为拒谏。
- (4) 盘庚之迁，胥怨者民也，非特朝廷士大夫而已。
- (5) 辟邪说，难壬人，不为拒谏。
- (6) 如曰今日当一切不事事，守前所为而已。

9. *《论毅力》

本文选自梁启超《饮冰室文集》中的《专集·新民说》。

了解本文的针对性。

理解本文各段中的比喻句和层递句，掌握文中正反对比的论证方法。

掌握本文的中心论点：“有毅力者成，反是者败。”

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 天下古今成败之林，若是其莽然不一途也。
- (2) 要其何以成，何以败？
- (3) 其阻力虽或大或小，而要之必无可逃避者也。
- (4) 顺逆两境又常相间以迭乘。
- (5) 其意以为天下事固易易也，及骤尝焉而阻力猝来，颓然丧矣。
- (6) 被以坚苦忍耐之力，冒其逆而突过之。

解释下列加点的词语：

- (1) 旁观者徒艳羨其功之成。
- (2) 以为是殆幸运儿。
- (3) 其间风潮之或顺或逆，常相参伍。
- (4) 即彼成我败所由判也。
- (5) 成败之数，视此而已。
- (6) 及骤尝焉而阻力猝来。

10*《灯下漫笔》

作者鲁迅，我国现代文学的奠基人。本文是鲁迅写的一篇文艺性论文。

概括说明本文第一部分和第二部分的中心论点，说明两部分之间的内在联系。

理解第一部分中作者对历史的剖析和鲁迅所指“第三样时代”的含义。

理解第二部分中作者对复古主义者赞美的“固有精神文明”和军阀统治的现实的剖析。

理解本文行文中高度的理论概括和文艺性、形象化说明相结合的表现手法。

掌握本文所用比喻、排比、反语等修辞方法。

11. 《论气节》

作者朱自清，现代著名的散文家、学者。

归纳文章的中心论点。

结合有关段落，说明本文所运用的归纳论证方法。

掌握文中具有对应关系的词语，说明其对应意义。

12. *《论快乐》

作者钱钟书，中国现代著名学者、作家。

掌握本文所揭示的“快乐由精神来决定”的人生哲理，理解作者阐发这一哲理所选择的角度。

理解本篇随笔见解深湛、征引繁富、联想丰赡、妙趣横生、词采精妙的写作特点。

理解本文所使用的比喻和警策语。

13. 《心灵的灰烬》

作者傅雷，现代著名翻译家。这是一篇书信体散文。

理解“心灵的灰烬”的含义。

理解本文反映的作者人生态度。

理解文中太阳、雨水、古战场等比喻对强化本文哲理的作用。

14. 《选择与安排》

作者朱光潜，现当代著名的美学家和文艺理论家。

理解本文关于写文章应该如何选择和安排材料的主要观点。

理解本文广征博引、取用精当的特点。

掌握本文所运用的类比推理方法。

15. 《论学问》

作者培根，英国16世纪哲学家、散文家。

理解本文阐述的两个问题：一是治学的目的，一是治学的方法。

理解各种学问对人精神的影响、作用。

理解本文用比喻和精辟的语言阐述深刻道理的特点。

16. 《郑伯克段于鄢》

本文选自《左传·隐公元年》。《左传》是我国早期的一部编年体历史著作，相传为左丘明所著。

理清本文情节发展的主要脉络。

了解郑庄公、共叔段和姜氏的性格特点。

理解并翻译下列一段文字：自“既而大叔命西鄙北鄙贰于己”至“不义不暱，厚将崩”。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

(1) 制，岩邑也，虢叔死焉，佗邑唯命。

(2) 都城过百雉。

(3) 不如早为之所。

(4) 既而大叔命西鄙北鄙贰于己。

(5) 无庸，将自及。

(6) 大叔完聚，缮甲兵，具卒乘。

(7) 其是之谓乎？

解释下列加点的词语：

(1) 亟请于武公。

(2) 姜氏何厌之有？

(3) 君将不堪。

- (4) 无庸，将自及。
- (5) 姜氏欲之，焉辟害？
- (6) 公伐诸鄆。
- (7) 请以遗之。
- (8) 若阙地及泉，隧而相见，其谁曰不然。
- (9) 爱其母，施及庄公。

17. 《冯谖客孟尝君》

本文选自《战国策·齐策》。《战国策》是一部国别体史书，其整理编订者是西汉刘向。

了解孟尝君是著名的“战国四公子”之一。

了解冯谖为孟尝君“市义”行为中蕴涵的“民本”思想及积极意义。

分析冯谖的性格特征，掌握本文刻画人物的主要方法。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 贫乏不能自存，使人属孟尝君。
- (2) 左右以君贱之也，食以草具。
- (3) 左右曰：“乃歌夫长铗归来者也。”
- (4) 窃以为君市义。

解释下列加点的词语：

- (1) 孟尝君曰：“食之比门下之客。”
- (2) 于是乘其车，揭其剑，过其友，曰：“孟尝君客我。”
- (3) 孟尝君怪之。
- (4) 责毕收，以何市而反？
- (5) 驱而之薛。
- (6) 先生所为文市义者，乃今日见之。

18. *《李将军列传》（节选）

本文节选自《史记·李将军列传》。了解《史记》的作者司马迁。《史记》是我国第一部纪传体通史，包括 12 本纪、30 世家、70 列传、8 书、10 表，共 130 篇。

掌握李广性格的主要特征；说明作者通过李广形象所表达的思想感情。

掌握本文详略得当的剪裁方法；理解本文细节描写和对比手法在刻画人物性格中的作用。

理解并翻译下列重点段落：

- (1) 自“匈奴大人上郡”至“大军不知广所之，故弗从”。
- (2) 自“广之将兵；乏绝之处”至“士以此爱乐为用”。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 士卒亦多乐从李广而苦程不识。
- (2) 汉下广吏。吏当广所失亡多，为虏所生得，当斩，赎为庶人。
- (3) 今将军尚不得夜行，何乃故也？

- (4) 祸莫大于杀已降，此乃将军所以不得侯者也。
- (5) 虏多且近，即有急，奈何？
- (6) (程不识)为人廉，谨于文法。
- (7) 胡虏易与耳！
- (8) 岂吾相不当侯邪？且固命也？
- (9) 将军自念，岂尝有所恨乎？

解释下列加点的词语：

- (1) 用善骑射，杀首虏多，为汉中郎。
- (2) 广家世世受射。
- (3) 匈奴日以合战。
- (4) 见广，以为诱骑，皆惊，上山陈。
- (5) 天子使中贵人从广习勒兵。
- (6) 虏多且近，即有急，奈何？
- (7) 是时会暮，胡兵终怪之，不敢击。
- (8) 大军不知广所之，故弗从。
- (9) 就善水草屯，舍止，人人自便。
- (10) 用此，其将兵数困辱，其射猛兽亦为所伤云。
- (11) 汉矢且尽。
- (12) 急诣部，如书。
- (13) 广尝与望气王朔燕语。
- (14) 广时知之，固自辞于大将军。
- (15) 中贵人走广。

19. *《张中丞传后叙》

理解“后叙”的含义。掌握本文的主要写作特点是叙事和议论并重、文章前半部分议论与后半部分记叙的有机结合。

掌握本文前半部分为许远辩诬所采用的论证方法；掌握作者补叙南霁云事迹所采用的写作方法。

理解并翻译下列几段文字：

- (1) 自“守一城，捍天下”至“设淫辞而助之攻也”。
- (2) 自“愈尝从事于汴、徐二府”至“公有言，云敢不死”。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 远之不畏死亦明矣。
- (2) 引绳而绝之，其绝必有处。
- (3) 二公之贤，其讲之精矣。
- (4) 抽矢射佛寺浮图，矢著其上砖半箭。

(5) 吾归破贼，必灭贺兰！此矢所以志也。

解释下列加点的词语：

- (1) 然常恨有缺者。
- (2) 竟与巡俱守死，成功名。
- (3) 以此诟远。
- (4) 观者见其然，从而尤之。
- (5) 设淫辞而助之攻也。
- (6) 初守睢阳时，士卒仅万人。
- (7) 宁能知人之卒不救，弃城而逆遁？
- (8) 颜色不乱，阴阳如平常。
- (9) 亦见其自比于逆乱

20. *《种树郭橐驼传》

作者柳宗元，中唐著名作家，唐代古文运动的倡导者，唐宋八大家之一。本文是一篇寓言性传记散文。

掌握全篇主旨：把种树之道，移之于治民之道，揭示“长人者好烦其令”的社会弊病，以及由此给广大人民带来的苦难。

掌握本文运用类比和层层对比手法说明道理的特点。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 驼闻之曰：“甚善，名我固当。”
- (2) 或移徙，无不活，且硕茂，早实以蕃。
- (3) 橐驼非能使木寿且孳也。
- (4) 其莳也若子，其置也若弃。
- (5) 故不我若也。
- (6) 然吾居乡，见长人者好烦其令，若甚怜焉，而卒以祸。
- (7) 以子之道，移之官理，可乎？

解释下列加点的词语：

- (1) 且硕茂，早实以蕃。
- (2) 他植者虽窥伺效慕，莫能如也。
- (3) 则其天者全而其性得矣。
- (4) 官命促尔耕，勸尔植。
- (5) 若甚怜焉，而卒以祸。
- (6) 字而幼孩，遂而鸡豚。
- (7) 吾小人辍飧饔以劳吏者，且不得暇。
- (8) 故不我若也。

(9) 名我固当。

21. 《报刘一丈书》

作者宗臣，明代“后七子”之一。这是一篇书信体的记叙文。

了解本文揭露明代官场腐败风气的写作目的。

理解本文“干谒者”、“权者”、“门者”的形象特征。

掌握本文在揭露“干谒者”奴颜婢膝的丑态和“权者”虚伪贪婪嘴脸时所采用的细节描写的手法。

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 何至更辱馈遗，则不才益将何以报焉？
- (2) 至于不孚之病，则尤不才为甚。
- (3) 日夕策马，候权者之门。
- (4) 人生有命，吾惟守分尔！
- (5) 以此常不见悦于长吏，仆则愈益不顾也。

解释下列句子中加点的词语：

- (1) 则不才益将何以报焉！
- (2) 书中情意甚殷。
- (3) 上下相孚，才德称位。
- (4) 即门者执刺入，而主者又不即出见。
- (5) 袖金以私之。
- (6) 闻鸡鸣，即起盥栉。
- (7) 间道经其门，则亦掩耳闭目，跃马疾走过之，若有所追逐者。
- (8) 官人厚我！
- (9) 相公又稍稍语人曰……
- (10) 然后命吏内之。
- (11) 数千里外，得长者时赐一书，以慰长想。

22. 《马伶传》

本文作者是明末清初的侯方域。

理解作者的写作意图：赞美马伶不甘失败，不怕吃苦，对技艺精益求精的精神。

理解本文的借鉴意义：艺术创作要获得成功，必须深入生活，以间接生活体验来弥补直接生活之不足。

理解“见昆山犹之见分宜”的讽刺意义。

掌握本文运用的倒叙手法。

了解与文章内容关系密切的人名、地名、剧目名等：

- (1) 留都 (2) 桃叶渡 (3) 雨花台 (4) 《鸣凤》 (5) 椒山先生
- (6) 河套 (7) 严嵩 (8) 顾秉谦 (9) 昆山 (10) 分宜

理解并翻译下列重点句子：

- (1) 梨园以技鸣者，无虑数十辈。
- (2) 坐客乃西顾而叹，或大呼命酒，或移坐更进之，首不复东。
- (3) 马伶耻出李伶下，已易衣遁矣。
- (4) 李伶忽失声，匍匐前称弟子。
- (5) 子又安从授之而掩其上哉？

解释下列加点的词语：

- (1) 去后且三年而马伶归。
- (2) 而又当太平盛时，人易为乐。
- (3) 兴化部是日遂凌出华林部远甚。
- (4) 我闻今相国昆山顾秉谦者，严相国俦也。
- (5) 夫其以李伶为绝技，无所干求。
- (6) 安得不工哉？

23. 《往事》（——之十四）

作者冰心，“五四”以来著名的女作家。本文选自冰心散文集《往事》，是一篇托物言志的散文。

掌握本文拟人化的修辞方法。

理解文中大海形象的象征意义。

掌握全文赞美大海的品格，号召年轻人做“海化”青年的中心思想。

24. 《故乡的野菜》

作者周作人，现代散文家、学者。本文是一篇反映浙东地方民情风俗的散文。

理解本文以小见大、比较烘托的表现手法。体味作者眷恋故乡的真挚情感。

掌握本文运用俚歌谚语随意点染、抒发感情的写作方法。

25. 《故都的秋》

作者郁达夫，现代著名作家。本文是一篇游记散文。

理解本文所写北京秋天“清、静、悲凉”而又“色彩浓、回味永”的特点。

理解本文选取富有北京地方色彩的景物表现故都秋色的写景方法。

分析本文通过“南国之秋”与“北国之秋”的对比，突出全文中心思想的写法。

分析概述全文写景、抒情、议论三者结合，融情于景，情景交融的表现手法。

26. *《沙滩上的足迹》

作者茅盾，现代著名作家，“文学研究会”的倡导者和组织者。本文是一篇具有象征意义的散文。

理解本文通过“他”在沙滩上寻找、追求“真的人的足迹”所表达的心路历程，及其积极进取的人生态度。

理解文中不同意象的象征意义：如“夜叉”象征黑暗势力，“人鱼”象征诱惑，“光明之路”象征欺骗，“穿着人的靴子的妖魔的足印”象征奸诈等。

27. 《爱尔克的灯光》

作者巴金，现代著名作家。本文是记叙文中的抒情散文。

理解文中“长宜子孙”这四个字的含义。

分析并说明全文中心思想。

理解文中三种灯光的象征意蕴。

理解本文以灯光为线索贯串全文的特点。

理解本文所展示的两条完全不同的人生道路。

掌握本文记叙、议论、抒情相结合的表现手法。

28. 《箱子岩》

作者沈从文，现代著名作家。本文是一篇游记散文。

归纳本文的主题。

划分赛龙舟一段的描写层次，并联系全文说明这段场景描写的作用。

理解作者两次游箱子岩所见到的值景之间的对比关系，以及从这一对比中所引发的思想感情。

掌握本文正面描写和侧面描写相结合的表现手法。

29. *《氓》

本篇选自《诗经·卫风》。《诗经》是我国最早的一部诗歌总集，分为“风”、“雅”、“颂”三大类，常用“赋”“比”“兴”的表现手法。

本篇是一首叙事诗，了解本诗的主要内容，理清叙述层次。

本篇又是一首“弃妇诗”；分析本诗女主人公（弃妇）的性格特征。

指出诗中的比兴句，理解其含义。

重点句子：

(1) 秋以为期。 (2) 载笑载言。

(3) 二三其德。 (4) 言既遂矣。

(5) 夙兴夜寐。 (6) 信誓旦旦。

重点词语：

(1) 匪我愆期。 (2) 将子无怒。

(3) 犹可说也。 (4) 自我徂尔。

(5) 淇水汤汤。 (6) 渐车帷裳。

(7) 女也不爽。 (8) 总角之宴。

30. 《国殇》

本诗选自《楚辞·九歌》。作者屈原，我国古代第一个有巨大成就的诗人。《九歌》是屈原根据战国时期楚地民间祭神乐歌加工而成的组诗，共 11 首。

解释“国殇”的含义，概括全诗的主题。

掌握全诗语言整齐、节奏短促的特点和刚健豪壮的风格。

重点句子：

(1) 身既死兮神以灵。

(2) 子魂魄兮为鬼雄。

重点词语：

- (1) 操吴戈兮被犀甲。
- (2) 首身离兮心不惩。
- (3) 凌余阵兮躐余行。
- (4) 平原忽兮路超远。
- (5) 援玉抱兮击鼓鸣。
- (6) 身既死兮神以灵。

31. 《陌上桑》

本篇选自宋代郭茂倩编辑的《乐府诗集》，是一首著名的汉代乐府民歌。

概述本诗主要内容，掌握主题思想。

分析罗敷的性格特征。

分析本诗刻画罗敷形象所使用的正面描写和侧面烘托的表现手法。

理解罗敷夸夫一节的构思特点、述说层次及在揭示主题和刻画人物方面的作用。

借由此篇，了解汉代乐府民歌的形式特征。

重点句子：

- (1) 来归相怨怒，但坐观罗敷。
- (2) 使君一何愚！使君自有妇，罗敷自有夫。
- (3) 坐中数千人，皆言夫婿殊。

重点词语：

- (1) 秦氏有好女，自名为罗敷。
- (2) 来归相怨怒，但坐观罗敷。
- (3) 二十尚不足，十五颇有余。
- (4) 使君谢罗敷，宁可共载不？
- (5) 何用识夫婿？白马从骊驹。

32. *《短歌行》（其一）

这是一首乐府旧题诗。作者曹操，汉代末年的著名政治家、军事家，又是一位诗人。

划分本诗的层次，理解诗人在诗中所抒发的招纳贤才的急切心情，分析诗中所表现的积极进取精神和建功立业的强烈愿望。

了解诗中所用比喻和典故的含义，以及化用《诗经》成句赋予新意的特点。

重点句子：

- (1) 青青子衿，悠悠我心。
- (2) 山不厌高，水不厌深。
- (3) 周公吐哺，天下归心。
- (4) 月明星稀，乌鹊南飞。

重点词语：

- (1) 对酒当歌。 (2) 沉吟至今。
- (3) 枉用相存。 (4) 契阔谈宴。
- (5) 何时可掇。 (6) 但为君故。

33. *《饮酒》（其五）

这是一首田园诗、五言古诗。作者陶渊明，东晋末年著名诗人，古代田园诗派的开创者。概括这首诗的主题。

分析本诗写景句子所体现的思想意蕴。

理解全诗平淡醇美，说理、抒情、写景交融一体的特色。

重点句子：

（1）采菊东篱下，悠然见南山。

（2）此中有真意，欲辨已忘言。

背诵全诗。

34. 《从军行》（其四）

这是一首七言绝句、边塞诗。作者王昌龄，盛唐边塞诗派的代表诗人，擅长七言绝句。

理解本诗所反映的边地激烈战斗情景和将士们的艰苦生活，分析诗中所表现的将士们的卫国热情与英雄气概。

重点词语：

（1）青海长云暗雪山。

（2）黄沙百战穿金甲。

（3）不破楼兰终不还。

背诵全诗。

35. *《山居秋暝》

这是一首五言律诗、山水诗。作者王维，盛唐著名的山水田园诗派的代表诗人，他的诗歌融诗、画、音乐、理趣于一体，风格清新淡雅。

分析本诗以动写静、动静相衬，视听结合，写出夜间山中宁静优美景色的表现手法。

理解本诗“诗中有画”的写作特色及诗中所表现的诗人情趣。

以本诗为例，掌握律诗的对仗特点。

重点句子：

（1）明月松间照，清泉石上流。

（2）竹喧归浣女，莲动下渔舟。

重点词语：

（1）竹喧归浣女。

（2）王孙自可留。

（3）随意春芳。

（4）山居秋暝

背诵全诗。

36. 《行路难》（其一）

这是一首乐府旧题诗，七言歌行体。作者李白，我国古代伟大的浪漫主义诗人。

划分本诗层次。了解诗人如何表现从茫然、激愤到希望、自信的感情，体会作者复杂矛盾的内心世界。

理解诗中比喻句的含义。

体会李白的诗歌感情豪迈奔放，想象丰富奇特，形成了飘逸、奔放、雄奇、壮丽的独特风格。说明诗中所用历史人物典故的内涵。

重点句子：

- (1) 欲渡黄河冰塞川，将登太行雪满山。
- (2) 长风破浪会有时，直挂云帆济沧海。

重点词语：

- (1) 玉盘珍馐直万钱。
- (2) 多歧路，今安在？
- (3) 忽复乘舟梦日边。
- (4) 长风破浪会有时。
- (5) 直挂云帆济沧海。

背诵全诗。

37. *《蜀相》

这是一首著名的七言律诗。作者杜甫，我国古代伟大的现实主义诗人。

理解、分析本诗各联的内容。

了解本诗对诸葛亮一生功绩的高度概括，体味诗中所寄寓的感慨。

说明全诗将写景、叙事、抒情和议论融为一体的特点。

掌握本诗颔联对仗工整的特点。

重点句子：

- (1) 三顾频频天下计，两朝开济老臣心。
- (2) 出师未捷身先死，长使英雄泪满襟。

重点词语：

- (1) 锦官城外柏森森。
- (2) 三顾频频天下计。
- (3) 两朝开济老臣心。

背诵全诗。

38. 《白雪歌送武判官归京》

这是一首雪中送别诗、边塞诗。作者岑参，盛唐边塞诗派的代表作家。

掌握本诗写景笔调夸张、气势磅礴、比喻新颖、描绘新鲜奇特、联想奇妙的特点。

找出诗中的夸张句和比喻句，并说明其表达作用。

重点句子：

- (1) 忽如一夜春风来，千树万树梨花开。
- (2) 瀚海阑干百丈冰，愁云惨淡万里凝。
- (3) 山回路转不见君，雪上空留马行处。

重点词语：

- (1) 都护铁衣冷难着。
- (2) 瀚海阑干百丈冰。
- (3) 中军置酒饮归客。

(4) 风掣红旗冻不翻。

背诵全诗。

39. 《杜陵叟》

这是一首新乐府诗，叙事诗。作者白居易，中唐著名诗人，新乐府运动的倡导者。

了解诗歌创作意图：“伤农夫之困也。”概括全诗的主题思想。

划分全诗的层次，体会叙事层次井然，揭露层层深入。

理解诗中由第三人称叙述转为杜陵叟用第一人称直接控诉的作用。

掌握全诗语言浅显通俗的特点。

重点句子：

(1) 虐人害物即豺狼，何必钩爪锯牙食人肉！

(2) 十家租税九家毕，虚受吾君蠲免恩。

重点词语：

(1) 麦苗不秀多黄死。

(2) 长吏明知不申破。

(3) 急敛暴征求考课。

(4) 帝心恻隐知人弊。

(5) 手持尺牒榜乡村。

(6) 虚受吾君蠲免恩。

40. 《无题》（相见时难别亦难）

这是一首七言律诗，爱情诗。作者李商隐，晚唐著名诗人，在诗坛上与杜牧并称“小李杜”

重点句子。

分析本诗的抒情层次。

理解颔联所用的修辞手法和比兴意义。

理解颈联推己及人的表达作用。

重点句子：

(1) 相见时难别亦难，东风无力百花残。

(2) 春蚕到死丝方尽，蜡炬成灰泪始干。

背诵全诗。

41. 《泊秦淮》

这是一首七言绝句。作者杜牧，晚唐著名诗人，在诗坛上与李商隐齐名，有“小李杜”之称。

体味本诗的深刻主题。

理解本诗构思精巧，表达含蓄，语言凝练、清丽的特点。

重点词语：

商女不知亡国恨，隔江犹唱后庭花。

背诵全诗。

42. *《关山月》（和戎诏下十五年）

这是一首乐府旧题诗。作者陆游，南宋伟大的爱国诗人。

划分全诗的层次，归纳全诗的主题思想。

理解本诗以“月夜”贯串全诗，使三个场景和谐统一的结构特点。

体会选取典型事物、创造典型场景来抒情言志的手法。

分析本诗如何运用对比手法突出主题。

重点句子：

(1) 和戎诏下十五年，将军不战空临边。

(2) 笛里谁知壮士心，沙头空照征人骨。

(3) 遗民忍死望恢复，几处今宵垂泪痕！

重点词语：

(1) 朱门沉沉按歌舞。

(2) 沙头空照征人骨。

(3) 将军不战空临边。

(4) 遗民忍死望恢复。

背诵全诗。

43. 《炉中煤》

作者郭沫若，现代著名学者、诗人。本诗选自郭沫若诗集《女神》。

理解本诗所抒发的爱国激情和献身精神。

理解诗中的两个意象：年轻的女郎、炉中煤。

分析说明诗中比喻和拟人手法的运用。

理解本诗用反复咏叹手法表情达意的特点。

44. *《再别康桥》

作者徐志摩，中国现代著名诗人。本诗选自徐志摩的诗集《猛虎集》。

掌握本诗诗人故地重游所抒发的复杂情感。

理解本诗飘逸清丽的艺术风格。

理解本诗所体现出的音乐美、建筑美和绘画美。

45. *《北方》

作者艾青，现代著名诗人。本诗选自艾青诗集《北方》。

理解本诗在写作上注重用形象展示作者思想感情的特点。

分析本诗的结构：前三节用一系列具体形象表现北方的悲哀，以此展现出北方人民在抗日战争年代蒙受的灾难；末一节抒情述理，着重表达诗人爱国主义思想感情和必胜的信念。

46. 《门槛》

作者屠格涅夫，俄国19世纪批判现实主义作家。本篇选自屠格涅夫的《散文诗集》。

理解这是一篇用象征手法表达思想内容的散文诗。

分别说明“一座大楼”、“门槛”、“一位姑娘”等的象征意义。

47. 《虞美人》（春花秋月何时了）

作者是南唐后主李煜。

理解本词是一首抒写故国之思、亡国之恨的词。

理解、分析词中借景抒情、对比和比喻等表现手法。

重点句子：

(1) 小楼昨夜又东风，故国不堪回首月明中。

(2) 问君能有几多愁，恰似一江春水向东流。

重点词语：

(1) 春花秋月何时了。

(2) 雕栏玉砌应犹在，只是朱颜改。

背诵全词。

48. 《八声甘州》（对潇潇暮雨洒江天）

作者柳永，北宋第一个专力写词的文人，婉约派词人的代表。

分析上片描写秋景所用的铺叙手法，并划分层次。

分析下片曲折抒发羁旅思乡之情的四个层次。

理解全词情景交融、情景相生的艺术特点。

重点句子：

(1) 惟有长江水，无语东流。

(2) 想佳人，妆楼颙望，误几回、天际识归舟。

重点词语：

(1) 是处红衰翠减，苒苒物华休。

(2) 望故乡渺邈，归思难收。

(3) 叹年来踪迹，何事苦淹留？

(4) 倚栏干处、正恁凝愁。

49. *《水调歌头》（明月几时有）

作者苏辙，北宋著名作家、艺术家，豪放词的开创者。这是一首著名的中秋词。

分析掌握全词围绕明月抒写作者起伏变化的思想感情的写作方法，体味词中蕴涵的深刻的人生哲理。

重点句子：

(1) 起舞弄清影，何似在人间。

(2) 但愿人长久，千里共婵娟。

重点词语：

(1) 又恐琼楼玉宇，高处不胜寒。

(2) 转朱阁，低绮户，照无眠。

(3) 千里共婵娟。

背诵全词。

50. 《声声慢》（寻寻觅觅）

作者李清照，宋代著名婉约派女词人。她的词以南渡为界，分为前后两期，前期词风清丽婉转，后期词风沉哀凄苦。

分析全词是怎样表现在国破家亡之后，词人的凄惨心境和孤苦哀愁之情的。

理解词中九组叠字运用的艺术效果。

重点句子：

(1) 雁过也，正伤心，却是旧时相识。

(2) 梧桐更兼细雨，到黄昏、点点滴滴。

重点词语：

- (1) 凄凄惨惨戚戚。
- (2) 乍暖还寒时候，最难将息。
- (3) 这次第，怎一个愁字了得。

背诵全诗。

51. *《水龙吟》（登建康赏心亭）

作者辛弃疾，南宋伟大的爱国词人，南宋词坛豪放派的代表，与苏轼合称“苏辛”。

理解上片写景抒情内容。

理解、分析下片借用三个历史典故分别表达的思想感情。

重点句子：

- (1) 把吴钩看了，栏杆拍遍，无人会，登临意。
- (2) 倩何人，唤取红巾翠袖，温英雄泪。

重点词语：

- (1) 遥岑远目。
- (2) 倩何人。

背诵全词。

52. *《天净沙·秋思》

作者马致远，元代有名的杂剧家、散曲家，人称“曲状元”，与关汉卿、白朴、郑光祖并称为“元曲四大家”。这是一首散曲，属小令，被誉为“秋思之祖”。

理解前三句遣词造句的特点：用三组各写三种景物的词语构成“鼎足对”。

分析最后一句在全篇的作用，概括全篇的主题思想。

掌握这首小令借景抒情、寓情于景的艺术特色。

背诵这首小令。

53. 《长亭送别》

作者王实甫，元代著名杂剧作家剧本多写男女爱情，具有一定的反封建意义。本篇是其代表作《西厢记》第四本第三折。

理解这折戏的主要矛盾冲突，分析崔莺莺的离愁别恨和叛逆精神，理解本篇的主题思想。

掌握作品情景交融、语言雅俗相济的特色。

分析作品所采用的比喻、夸张、排比等修辞手法。

重点句子：

- (1) 晓来谁染霜林醉，总是离人泪。
- (2) 但得一个并头莲，煞强如状元及第。
- (3) 蜗角虚名，蝇头微利，拆鸳鸯在两下里。

重点词语：

- (1) 恨不得倩疏林挂在斜晖。
- (2) 但得一个并头莲，煞强如状元及第。
- (3) 谨赍一绝，以剖寸心。

54. 《前赤壁赋》

理解本文的写作背景。掌握本文情感变化线索，据此划分段落，并概述每段大意。

理解本文所反映的作者思想矛盾。

分析清风、明月、江水三种景物与抒情、说理的关系。

由本文了解文赋具有主客对话、抑客伸主的结构特征和骈散相间的语言特色。

重点词语：

- (1) 举酒属客。
- (2) 纵一苇之所如，凌万顷之茫然。
- (3) 逝者如斯，而未尝往也；盈虚者如彼，而卒莫消长也。
- (4) 浩浩乎如冯虚御风。
- (5) 舞幽壑之潜蛟，泣孤舟之嫠妇。
- (6) 横槊赋诗，固一世之雄也。
- (7) 山川相缪，郁乎苍苍。
- (8) 侣鱼虾而友麋鹿。

55. *《宝玉挨打》

作者曹雪芹，我国清代伟大的现实主义作家。本文节选自长篇章回小说《红楼梦》。

理解宝玉挨打的导火线及其根本原因。

说明贾宝玉、林黛玉、贾政、薛宝钗等人的性格特征。

掌握本文通过人物语言、行动、心理描写刻画人物的写法。

掌握本文在同一事件的尖锐矛盾冲突中表现不同人物不同性格的特点。

56. *《风波》

本文选自鲁迅的小说集《呐喊》，写的是1917年张勋复辟事件在江南某水乡引起的一场关于辫子的风波。

掌握本文的主题思想。

了解环境描写在表现时代背景、烘托小说主题中的作用。

理解小说以“辫子事件”为线索贯串全文的结构特点。

分析七斤和赵七爷的性格特点。

分析说明人物对话、白描手法、细节描写在刻画人物性格方面的作用。

掌握小说结尾在深化主题方面的作用。

57. *《断魂枪》

作者老舍，现代著名作家。《断魂枪》是一篇中短篇小说。

理解小说中时代背景的描写对表现人物思想性格所起的作用。

分析拳师沙子龙的性格特征。

掌握本文善于通过肖像、语言、动作描写刻画人物形象的特点。

理解文中用次要人物衬托主要人物的写作手法。

58. *《米龙老爹》

作者莫泊桑，19世纪法国批判现实主义作家，被称为“短篇小说之王”。

了解小说中故事发生的时代背景。

理解本文运用倒叙笔法的作用。

掌握小说的主题。

分析米龙老爹的性格特征。

分析小说中肖像描写和细节描写对刻画人物所起的作用。

理解小说第一和第三人称叙述方法交互为用的特点。

59. 《苦恼》

作者契诃夫，俄国著名小说家、戏剧家。

理解主人公姚纳苦恼的主要内容。

掌握本文的主题思想。

分析小说通过心理描写和细节描写刻画人物形象和性格的表现手法。

分析小说将“人与人”的关系与“人与马”的关系相对比的写法及其深刻含义。

60. *《麦琪的礼物》

作者欧·亨利，美国现代著名短篇小说家。

理解“麦琪的礼物”的含义。

掌握小说的主题思想。

分析小说主人公德拉和杰姆的性格特征。

理解小说运用两条线索，一虚一实的结构方法。

分析小说通过外部行为和表情揭示人物心理活动的写作手法。

考试形式及试卷结构

考试方式采用闭卷，笔试，试卷总分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分。

试卷内容比例：

作家作品知识	约 15%
文言文阅读	约 30%
现代文阅读分析	约 20%
作文表达	约 35%

试卷题型比例：

选择题	约 10%
填空题	约 5%
词语解释题	约 5%
文言文翻译题	约 5%
简答题	约 15%
分析题	约 25%
作文题	约 35%

试题难易比例：

容易题	约 30%
中等难度题	约 50%
较难题	约 20%

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

大学语文模拟试卷（一）

一、选择题：1-20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合要求的，把所选项前的字母填在题后括号内。

- 1、下列作品中，通篇对仗的七言律诗是（ ）
A. 杜甫《登高》 B. 王维《山居秋暝》
C. 陆游《关山月》 D. 李商隐《无题》（相见时难别亦难）
- 2、元代出现的一种配合当时流行曲调诗唱的抒情诗体叫（ ）
A. 元曲 B. 散曲 C. 元杂剧 D. 南戏
- 3、李斯的《谏逐客书》的文体应是（ ）
A. 骈文 B. 记叙文 C. 传记 D. 奏章
- 4、以下哪篇作品属于短篇小说（ ）
A. 《爱尔克的灯光》 B. 《秋夜》
C. 《北方》 D. 《故乡的野菜》
- 5、唐朝新乐府运动的倡导者是（ ）
A. 王勃 B. 韩愈 C. 辛弃疾 D. 白居易
- 6、汉末杰出的文学家，建安文学的开创者是（ ）
A. 曹操 B. 曹植 C. 刘义庆 D. 司马迁
- 7、在鲁迅的作品集中，标志着中国现代小说开端的是（ ）
A. 《呐喊》 B. 《彷徨》 C. 《坟》 D. 《野草》
- 8、《渭南文集》的作者是（ ）
A. 杜牧 B. 李商隐 C. 陆游 D. 苏轼
- 9、《书》曰：“满招损，谦得益”这个《书》指的是（ ）
A. 《四书》 B. 《尚书》 C. 《六书》 D. 《孔子家书》
- 10、《论快乐》一文的作者是（ ）
A. 钱钟书 B. 朱光潜 C. 鲁迅 D. 培根
- 11、《爱尔克的灯光》中贯穿全文的线索是（ ）
A. 我的思想感情 B. 灯光
C. “长宜子孙” D. 我的行踪
- 12、“五四”运动以来，作品内容除表达爱国主义思想外，大都歌颂母爱，赞美自然的作家是（ ）
A. 朱自清 B. 冰心 C. 郁达夫 D. 胡适
- 13、米龙老爹杀死十六个全副武装的普军骑兵，显示了他（ ）
A. 崇高的爱国主义觉悟 B. 朴素的爱国主义信念
C. 狭隘的报复心理 D. 难于妥协和极端吝啬性格特征

- 14.《前赤壁赋》是一篇()
A. 大赋 B. 文赋 C. 骚体赋 D. 七体赋
- 15.《红楼梦》是一部()
A. 文言长篇小说 B. 长篇章回小说 C. 纪实小说 D. 心理小说
- 16.《风波》描述的是在江南水乡所发生的一场风波,其时代背景是()
A. 张勋复辟 B. 辛亥革命 C. 土地革命 D. 北伐战争
- 17.辛弃疾的词集为()
A.《漱玉词》 B.《稼轩长短句》 C.《乐章集》 D.《淮海词》
- 18.李斯的代表作是()
A.《陈情表》 B.《泰山刻石文》 C.《琅琊台刻石文》 D.《谏逐客书》
- 19.盛唐田园山水派的代表诗人是()
A. 陶渊明 B. 贺知章 C. 王维 D. 高适
- 20.《季氏将伐颛臾》一文体现了孔子什么样的政治主张()
A. 非攻博爱 B. 以法治国
C. 治国以礼,为政以德 D. 仁爱治国

二、文言文、古诗阅读:21—29 小题,共 30 分

(一) 阅读欧阳修《五代史伶官传序》片段,回答 21—23 小题:

方其系燕父子以组,函梁军臣之首,入于太庙,还矢先王,而告以成功,其意气之盛,可谓壮哉!及仇讎已灭,天下已定,一夫夜呼,乱者四应。仓皇东出,未及见贼而士卒离散,君臣相顾,不知所归,至于誓天断发,泣下沾襟,何其衰也!岂得之难而失之易欤?抑本其成败之迹,而皆自于人欤?

21.将“方其系燕父子以组,函梁军臣之首”译成现代汉语,并解释句中加点字的含义。

(4 分)

组: 函:

22.这段文字的中心论点是什么?(2 分)

23.作者从哪两个方面来论证这一中心论点?(4 分)

(二) 阅读马致远《天净沙·秋思》,回答 24~26 小题:

枯藤老树昏鸦,小桥流水人家,古道西风瘦马。夕阳西下,断肠人在天涯。

24.这首元曲表达了作者怎样的情感内容?哪一句集中抒发了这一情感内容?(4 分)

25.曲中的哪三句构成了“鼎足对”? (2 分)

26.这首元曲是如何借景抒情、寓情于景的?(4 分)

(三) 阅读《大同》片段,回答 27—29 小题:

大道之行也,天下为公,选贤与能,讲信修睦,故人不独亲其亲,不独子其子,使老有

所终，壮有所用，幼有所长，矜、寡、孤、独、废、疾者，皆有所养。男有分，女有归。货恶其弃于地也，不必藏于己；力恶其不出于身也，不必为己。是故谋闭而不兴，盗窃乱贼而不作，故外户而不闭，是谓大同。今大道既隐，天下为家，各亲其亲，各子其子，货力为己，大人世及以为礼，城郭沟池以为固，礼义以为纪。以正君臣，以笃父子，以睦兄弟，以和夫妇，以设制度，以立田里，以贤勇知，以功为已，故谋用是作，而兵由此起。禹、汤、文、武、成王、周公，由此其选也，此六君子者，未有不谨于礼者也，以著其义，以考其信，著有功，刑仁讲让，示民有常。如有不由此者，势者去，众以为殃，是谓小康。

27、解释这段文字中加点字的含义。（4分）

隐： 家：

池： 固：

28、将这段文字中的下列句子译成现代汉语。（4分）

以正君臣，以笃父子，以睦兄弟，以和夫妇：

以著其义，以考其信，著有功，刑仁讲让，示民有常：

29、这段文字运用何种论述方法阐明观点，效果如何？（2分）

三、现代文阅读：30-38 小题，共 30 分。

（一）阅读巴金《爱尔克的灯光》片段，回答 30-32 小题

傍晚，我靠着逐渐黯淡的最后的阳光的指引，走过十八年前的故居。这条街、这个建筑物开始在我的眼前隐藏起来，像在躲避一个久别的旧友。但是它们的改变了的面貌于我还是十分亲切。我认识它们就像认识我自己。还是那样宽的街，宽的房屋。巍峨的门墙代替了太平缸和石狮子，那一对常常做我们坐骑的背脊光滑的雄狮也不知逃进了哪座荒山。然而大门开着，照壁上“长宜子孙”四个字却是原样地嵌在那里，似乎连颜色也不曾被风雨剥蚀。我望着那同样的照壁，我被一种奇异的感情抓住了，我仿佛要在这里看出过去的十九个年头，不，我仿佛要在这里寻找十八年以前的遥远的旧梦。

30、为什么文章一开头就写“我走过十八年前的故居”？（4分）

31、由此可看出文章中善于人生道路的思索是由什么引发出来的？（2分）

32、“照壁上‘长宜子孙’四个字却是原样地嵌在那里，似乎连颜色也不曾被风雨剥蚀”这句话的寓意是什么？（4分）

（二）阅读欧·亨利《麦琪的礼物》片段，回答 33-35 小题：

我的拙笔在这里向读者叙述了一个没有曲折、不足为奇的故事：那两个住在一间公寓里的笨孩子，极不聪明地为了对方牺牲了他们家里最宝贵的东西。但是，让我对目前一般聪明人说一句最后的话，在所有馈赠礼物的人当中，他们两个是最聪明的。在一切授受礼物的人

当中，像他们这样的人也是最聪明的。他们就是麦琪。

33、作者所说的“一般聪明人”是指什么人？作者对他们持什么态度？（4分）

34、作者为什么说“在所有馈赠礼物的人当中，他们两个是最聪明的。在一切授受礼物的人当中，像他们这样的人也是最聪明的”？（4分）

35、由此可看出，这篇小说所赞扬的主要是什么？（2分）

（三）阅读梁实秋《谈时间》片段，回答 36-38 小题：

所以有人宁可遁迹山林，享受那清风明月，“侣鱼虾而友麋鹿”，过那高蹈隐逸的生活。诗人济慈宁愿长时间地守着一株花，看那花苞徐徐展瓣，以为那是人间至乐。嵇康在大树底下扬槌打铁，“浊酒一杯，弹琴一曲”；刘伶“止则操卮执觚，动则挈榼提壶”，一生中无思无虑其乐陶陶。这又是一种颇不寻常的方式。最彻底的超然的例子是《传灯录》所记载的：“南泉和尚问陆亘曰‘大夫十二时中作么生？’陆云：‘寸丝不挂！’”寸丝不挂即是了无挂碍之谓，“原来无一物，何处染尘埃？”这境界高超极了，可以说是“以天地为一朝，万期为须臾”，根本不发生什么时间问题。

36、这段引文主要说明什么含义？（4分）

37、得出的结论是什么？（4分）

38、这段引文的目的是什么？（2分）

四、作文：（50分）

39、题目：《坚强》

要求：1、必须写成议论文

2、不能少于 800 字

3、字迹工整，卷面整洁

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试 大学语文模拟试卷（一）参考答案

一、选择题：（40分）

1、A 2、B 3、D 4、B 5、D 6、A 7、A 8、C 9、B
10、A 11、B 12、B 13、B 14、B 15、B 16、A 17、B 18、D
19、C 20、C

二、文言文阅读(30分)

（一）21、当庄宗用绳索捆绑燕王父子，用木匣装着梁朝君臣的头颅。（2分）

组：丝绳，此泛指绳索。（1分）

函：木匣，这里名词动用，指用木匣装起来。（1分）

22、这段话的中心论点是：国家的盛衰和事业的成败皆取决于人事。（4分）

23、一方面后唐庄宗兴国之壮，另一方面是后唐庄宗亡国之悲。（4分）

（二）24、表现了游子思乡、倦于漂泊的情绪。这种情绪，集中体现在“断肠人在天涯”一句中。

25、“枯藤老树昏鸦，小桥流水人家，古道西风瘦马”三句，每句均写三种景物，表示每个景物的词语都是形容词加名词的偏正结构，这就是“鼎足对”。

26、在以农业经济为主的中国古代，很多时令、景物已附有相对稳定的喻意，秋及秋景，多含萧瑟凄凉、孤寂落寞之意，看藤枯树老，想人生短暂，岁月蹉跎，青春不驻；看日落，知黄昏本为与家人共享天伦之乐之良辰，而此时自己却孤独漂泊在异土他乡；看“小桥流水人家”的温馨，鲜明对比，愈发感到自己的孤寂落寞，这一切触发了游子思乡之情。“断肠人在天涯”，点明主题，正因人在天涯，日夜恋土思乡，以至“断肠”。

（三）27、隐：消失。家：家族。池：护城河。固：坚固保障。

28、用礼正定君臣的名分，用礼加深父子亲情，用礼使兄弟情谊和睦，用礼使夫妻感情和谐。用礼表明道义，用礼考察诚信，辩明过错，以仁爱为典范，讲求礼让，向民众明示为人行事的常规。

29、运用正反对比，两相对照的方法阐明观点。鲜明深刻地突出了“大同”、“小康”各自的本质特征与它们之间的差异。而“大同”、“小康”与当时“礼崩乐坏”的社会现实的潜在对比就更加鲜明深刻。

三、现代文阅读(30分)

（一）30、为下文围绕故居照壁上“长宜子孙”四个字展开回忆、联想和议论进行铺垫，即由离别十八年的故居引发出全文的思绪。

31、从中可看出，文章中关于人生道路的思索是由故居门内照壁“长宜子孙”四个字引发出来的。

32、其寓意是：虽经十八年风雨，但封建制度、封建道德礼教、封建家庭观念依然如故。

(二) 33、这里所说的“一般聪明人”是指庸俗势利的人。作者对“一般聪明人”是持讽刺态度的。

34、因为他们都为对方献出了自己最宝贵的东西，献出了自己最真挚的爱、最善良的心，同时他们也得到了对方最珍贵的礼物，得到了对方最真挚的爱和最善良的心。

35、由此可看出，这篇小说旨在赞扬社会下层小人物的善良和挚爱。

(三) 36、这段引文主要说明这些名人贤士不为形役，追求生命的永恒与不朽，是真正的彻悟者。他们对时间有自己独特体悟，也懂得应该如何超越自身的局限性，懂得如何度过自己所能掌握的时间。引文包含有对他们特立独行的品行和超凡脱俗的理想境界的肯定。

37、得出的结论是：时间固然是生命和金钱，但不要将人生的追求局限于仅仅满足于生存需要，而要有超然和高远的理想追求。

38、目的是要比较凡夫与贤士思想境界和人生态度的不同。

四、作文（50分）

39、略

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

大学语文模拟试卷（二）

一、选择题：1—20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合要求的，把所选项前的字母填在题后括号内。

- 1、《短歌行》从诗体来看是一首()
A、乐府旧题诗 B、律诗 C、新乐府诗 D、汉乐府诗
- 2、《从军行》的作者是()
A、王昌龄 B、岑参 C、高适 D、杜甫
- 3、我国诗歌史上他的诗被称为“诗史”的是()
A、李白 B、屈原 C、白居易 D、杜甫
- 4、《蜀相》“两朝开济老臣心”中涉及的历史人物是()
A、诸葛亮 B、曹操 C、杜甫 D、王安石
- 5、下列诗篇中属边塞题材的是()
A、《国殇》 B、《白雪歌送武判官归京》
C、《短歌行》 D、《水龙吟》
- 6、徐志摩是_____的代表人物()
A、文学研究会 B、创造社 C、新月社 D、象征派
- 7、《论学问》中培根认为，学问上“娱乐”的用途是指()
A、幽居养静 B、熟习辞令 C、改变气质 D、增长才干
- 8、“贻笑大方”这个成语出自于()
A、《秋水》 B、《寡人之于国也》
C、《郑伯克段于鄢》 D、《五代史伶官传序》
- 9、首先提出“因材施教”思想的是()
A、孔子 B、孟子 C、庄子 D、韩非子
- 10、王安石《答司马谏议书》所运用的是反驳，其着眼点是()
A、反驳论点 B、反驳论据 C、反驳论证 D、反驳态度
- 11、《报刘一丈书》暴露封建官场黑暗所采用的笔法是()
A、客观的求真笔法 B、夸张的漫画笔法
C、含蓄的暗示笔法 D、犀利的怒斥笔法
- 12、作品经常在喜剧效果中渗透着悲剧色彩的著名短篇小说家是()
A、莫泊桑 B、欧·亨利 C、契诃夫 D、老舍
- 13、在《苦恼》中，车夫姚纳的真正苦恼在于()
A、苦恼无处诉说 B、生活艰难 C、没有生意 D、儿子死了

- 14、李商隐《无题》中推己而及对方的一联是()
- A、相见时难别亦难，东风无力百花残
B、春蚕到死丝方尽，蜡炬成灰泪始干
C、晓镜但愁云鬓改，夜吟应觉月光寒
D、蓬山此云无多路，青鸟殷勤为探看
- 15、李清照《声声慢》中抒发的思想感情是()
- A、羁旅思乡之苦 B、异暮伤时之情
C、乱离孤独之苦 D、忧国失意之苦
- 16、以诗境空灵淡远而著称的我国现代诗人是()
- A、艾青 B、徐志摩 C、郭沫若 D、闻一多
- 17、在先秦诸子中，最具有雄辩家气势的是()
- A、庄子 B、孟子 C、韩非子 D、墨子
- 18、“惟陈言之务去”的主张的提出者是()
- A、柳宗元 B、欧阳修 C、韩愈 D、王安石
- 19、《前赤壁赋》作者是()
- A、辛弃疾 B、苏东坡 C、王安石 D、范仲淹
- 20、在我国现代诗歌史中，最能体现五四运动精神的诗集是()
- A、《死水》 B、《女神》 C、《星空》 D、《恢复》

二、文言文阅读：21-29 小题

(一) 阅读李斯《谏逐客书》片段，回答 21-23 小题：

臣闻地广者粟多，国大者人众，兵强则士勇。是以泰山不让土壤，帮能成其大；河海不择细流，故能就其深；王者不却众庶，故能明其德。是以地无四方，民无异国，四时充美，鬼神降福，此五帝三王之所以无敌也。今乃弃黔首以资敌国，却宾客以业诸侯，使天下之士退而不敢西向，裹足不入秦，此所谓“藉寇兵而赍盗粮”者也。

21、解释这段文字中加点字的含义。(4 分)

藉： 赍：

22、划分层次，概括每层大意。(4 分)

23、分析这段议论的论证方法。(2 分)

(二) 阅读下列选文并回答 24-26 小题：

东方千余骑，夫婿居上头。何用识夫婿？白马从骊驹。青丝系马尾，黄金络马头。腰中鹿卢剑，可直千万余。十五府小吏，二十朝大夫，三十侍中郎，四十专城居。为人洁白皙，鬢鬢颇有须。盈盈公府步，冉冉府中趋。坐中数千人，皆言夫婿殊。

24、解释这段诗句中加点字的含义。(2分)

从:

25、将这段诗句中的下列诗句译成现代汉语。(4分)

坐中数千人, 皆言夫婿殊:

26、罗敷为什么要夸夫?(4分)

(三) 阅读《种树郭橐驼传》片断, 回答 27-29 小题:

有问之, 对曰: “橐驼非能使木寿且孳也, 能顺木之天, 以致其性焉尔。凡植木之性, 其本欲舒, 其培欲平, 其土欲欲, 其筑欲密。既然已, 勿动勿虑, 去不复顾。其莳也若子, 其置也若弃。则其天者全, 而其性得矣。故吾不害其长而已, 非有能硕茂之也; 不抑耗其实而已, 非有能蚤而蕃之也。他植者则不然, 根拳而土易。其培之也, 若不过焉则不及。苟有能反是者, 则又爱之太殷, 忧之太勤。旦视而暮抚, 已去而复顾。甚者爪其肤以验其生枯, 摇其本以观其疏密, 而木之性日以离矣。虽曰爱之, 其实害之; 虽曰忧之, 其实仇之。故不我若也, 吾又何能为哉!”

27、解释这段文字中加点字的含义。(4分)

孳: 天:

爪: 离:

28、将“顺木之天, 以致其性”译成现代汉语, 并说明这句话的含义。(4分)

29、郭橐驼所说的“植木之性”是什么?(2分)

二、现代文阅读: 30-38 小题。

(一) 阅读郭沫若, 《炉中煤》片段, 回答 30-32 小题:

啊, 我年青的女郎!

我想我的前身,

原来是有用的栋梁,

我活埋在地底多年,

到今朝总得重见天光。

30、“年青的女郎”的比喻意义是什么?(2分)

31、后四行诗揭示了诗人个人怎样的遭遇?(4分)

32、怎样理解这一节诗的寓意?(4分)

(二) 阅读鲁迅《风波》片段, 回答 33-35 小题:

“好香的干菜, ——听到了风声了么?” 赵七爷站在七斤的后面七斤嫂的对面说。

“皇帝坐了龙庭了。”七斤说。

七斤嫂看着七爷的脸，竭力陪笑道，“皇帝已经坐了龙庭，几时皇恩大赦呢？”

“皇恩大赦？——大赦是慢慢的总要大赦罢。”七爷说到这里，声色忽然严厉起来，“但是你家七斤的辫子呢，辫子？这倒是要紧的事。你们知道，长毛时候，留发不留头，留头不留发，……”

……

七斤嫂站起身，自言自语的说，“这怎么好呢？这样的一班老小，都靠他养活的人，……”

赵七爷摇头道，“那也没法。没有辫子，该当何罪，书上都一条一条明明白白写着的。不管他家里有什么人。”

七斤嫂听到书上写着，可真是完全绝望了；……

33、这段文字中所运用的主要描写手法是什么？（2分）

34、“好香的干菜，——听到了风声了么？”这句话显示了赵七爷什么心理？（4分）

35、这段文字对于表现赵七爷性格有什么作用？（4分）

（三）阅读冰心《往事》片段，回答 36-38 小题：

她住在灯塔的岛上，海霞是她的扇旗，海鸟是她的侍从；夜晚她着白衣蓝裳，头上插着新月的梳子，胸前挂着明星的瓔珞；翩翩地飞行于海波之上……大风的时候……她驾着风车，狂飙疾转的在怒涛上驱赶……下雨的时候，……她落泪了……。黄昏的时候，霞光灿然，便是她回波电笑，云发飘扬……

36、从这段片段上看，作者塑造了一个什么形象？（4分）

37、作者运用了什么描写手法？（2分）

38、在作品中，塑造这一形象的目的是什么？（4分）

四、作文。50分

39、题目：《论有志者事竟成》

要求：1、必须写成议论文。

2、不能少于 800 字。

3、字迹工整，卷面整洁。

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

大学语文模拟试卷（二）参考答案

一、选择题（40分）

1、A 2、A 3、D 4、A 5、B 6、C 7、A 8、A 9、A 10、A
11、B 12、B 13、A 14、C 15、C 16、B 17、B 18、C 19、B 20、B

二、文言文阅读（30分）

（一）21、藉：借给。贲：赠与。

22、可分两部分：前部分正面论述三王五帝不却众庶广招人才无敌天下的道理。后部分（从“今乃弃黔首”划分）论证逐客兵损害自己、资助敌国的道理。

23、前一运用类比论证法。前后两部分之间运用了对比论证法。

（二）24、从：跟从，随从。

25、在坐的几千人，都说我夫君出众。

26、夸夫不仅表现出罗敷对夫君的忠贞爱恋，对使君的嘲讽蔑视，而且使使君相形见绌，无地自容；更重要的是对使君形成威慑，使他不敢对“太守之妻”轻举妄动。

（三）27、孳：繁殖得多。天：自然生长的规律。爪：用指甲抓破。离：被破坏。

28、顺着树木的天性，使它的本性能够得到充分发展罢了。

这句话揭示了郭橐驼的种树之道。

29、凡植木之性，其本欲舒，其培欲平，其土欲故，其筑欲密。

三、现代文阅读（30分）

（一）30、“年青的女郎”主要比喻五四运动之后的中国。

31、后四行诗揭示了诗人原来是国家有用的栋梁之才，但在五四运动之前的旧中国遭埋没，无法报效祖国。这揭示了旧中国压制人才、窒息人生的现实，反映了诗人个人价值得不到实现的遭际。只有在五四运动之后，诗人才得以“重见天光”，他看到祖国经历了五四运动的革命洗礼后，将要焕发青春活力，将要涤荡这旧的国家，因而他感到自己也获得了新生。

32、在这节诗中，作者写煤的前身原来是有用的栋梁，但一直被埋在地下，到今天得以重见天光。诗中其实蕴涵两层含义：一是象征诗人的爱国感情长期埋藏在心底，直到今天才得以喷发；二是象征被封建主义束缚了几千年的中华民族在五四运动之后终于焕发了活力和生机。

（二）33、用人物对话描写来刻画人物形象。

34、主要表现了赵七爷幸灾乐祸和伺机报复的心理。

35、这段文字主要表现赵七爷阴险凶狠的性格。

（三）36、海的女神形象，一个妩媚、飘逸、威严的女神形象。

37、拟人的手法。

38、描绘与赞美海的女神，表达作者对海的深情。

四、作文：（50分）

39、略

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

大学语文模拟试卷（三）

一、选择题：1-20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合要求的，把所选项前的字母填在题后括号内。

- 1、孟子是_____ 学派的主要代表之一（ ）
A. 道家 B. 法家 C. 儒家 D. 墨家
- 2、《秋水》出自（ ）
A. 《论语》 B. 《道德经》 C. 《庄子》 D. 《吕氏春秋》
- 3、《陈情表》的写作特点是（ ）
A. 骈散相间 B. 直陈其事 C. 善用对比 D. 语言犀利
- 4、韩愈的作品集是（ ）
A. 《昌黎先生集》 B. 《河东集》
C. 《临川先生文集》 D. 《饮冰室文集》
- 5、巴金的《爱情三部曲》是（ ）
A. 《雾》《雨》《电》 B. 《家》《春》《秋》
C. 《灭亡》《寒夜》《憩园》 D. 《雾》《春》《秋》
- 6、《我爱这土地》选自艾青的诗集（ ）
A. 《北方》 B. 《大堰河》 C. 《艾青诗选》 D. 《旷野》
- 7、柳永《八声甘州》（对潇潇暮雨洒江天）所描写的内容是（ ）
A. 送别 B. 羁旅行役 C. 怀古 D. 边塞
- 8、下列作品中属于奏章的是（ ）
A. 《答司马谏议书》 B. 《报刘一丈书》 C. 《谏逐客书》 D. 《大同》
- 9、“坐中泣下谁最多，江州司马青衫湿”是谁的诗句（ ）
A. 白居易 B. 李白 C. 杜甫 D. 王维
- 10、“遥岑远目，献愁供恨，玉簪螺髻”所用的修辞手法是（ ）
A. 象征、比喻 B. 象征、拟人 C. 双关、比喻 D. 比喻、拟人
- 11、下列作品中，属于人物传记的是（ ）
A. 《郑伯克段于鄢》 B. 《马伶传》
C. 《张中丞传后叙》 D. 《五代史伶官传序》
- 12、在思想内容和艺术成就方面都堪称中国古代长篇小说高峰的作品是（ ）
A. 《三国演义》 B. 《水浒传》 C. 《红楼梦》 D. 《儒林外史》
- 13、《灯下漫笔》是一篇（ ）
A. 文艺性论文 B. 小说 C. 散文 D. 报告文学作品
- 14、《张中丞传后叙》一文补叙的主要人物是（ ）
A. 张籍、张巡、许远 B. 雷万春、张巡、许远

- C. 张巡、许远、南霁云 D. 于嵩、张巡、许远
- 15、格言“知识就是力量”的提出者是（ ）
- A. 鲁迅 B. 巴金 C. 培根 D. 殴·亨利
- 16、《米龙老爹》的故事背景是（ ）
- A. 1848 年革命 B. 1870 年普法战争
- C. 1914 年第一次世界大战 D. 1830 年七月革命
- 17、契诃夫是（ ）
- A. 俄国诗人 B. 俄国散文随笔作家
- C. 俄国政论家 D. 俄国短篇小说之王
- 18、《麦琪的礼物》运用了哪种结构方法？（ ）
- A. 一虚一实，虚实结合 B. 采用两条平行的情节线索叙述
- C. 追溯法 D. 四条情节线交叉叙述
- 19、《长亭送别》的语言特色是（ ）
- A. 慷慨悲凉 B. 沉郁顿挫 C. 明白畅晓 D. 优美雅致
- 20、《张中丞传后叙》中抨击的人物是（ ）
- A. 张巡 B. 许远 C. 南霁云 D. 贺兰进明

二、文言文阅读：21—29 小题，共 30 分

（一）阅读梁启超《论毅力》片段，回答 21~23 小题：

孔子曰：“譬如为山，未成一篑，止，吾止也；譬如平地，虽复一篑，进，吾往也。”孟子曰：“有为者，譬若掘井，掘井九仞，而不及泉，犹为弃井也。”成败之数，视此而已。

21. 解释这段文字中加点字的含义。（2 分）
- 数：
22. 孔子的两个比喻构成了什么关系？（4 分）
23. 这些比喻说明了一个怎样的道理？（4 分）

（二）阅读《氓》片段，回答 24~26 小题：

及尔偕老，老使我怨。淇则有岸，隰则有泮。总角之宴，言笑晏晏。信誓旦旦，不思其反。反是不思，亦已焉哉！

24. 解释这段诗句中加点字的含义。（2 分）
- 宴：
25. 将这段诗句中的下列诗句译成现代汉语。（4 分）
- 信誓旦旦：
26. 选出这节诗中的比兴句，并分析其比兴意义。（4 分）

（三）阅读《郑伯克段于鄢》片段，回答 27—29 小题：

颖考叔为颖谷封人，闻之，有献于公，公赐之食，食舍肉。公问之，对曰：“小人有母，

皆尝小人之食矣，未尝君之羹，请以遗之。”公曰：“尔有母遗，我独无！”颖考叔曰：“敢问何谓也？”公语之故，且告之悔。对曰：“君何患焉？若阙地及泉，隧而相见，其谁曰不然？”公从之。公入而赋：“大隧之中，其乐也融融！”姜出而赋：“大隧之外，其乐也泄泄。”遂为母子如初。

君子曰：颖考叔，纯孝也，爱其母，施及庄公。诗曰：“孝子不匮，永锡尔类。”其是之谓乎！

27、解释这段文字中加点字的含义。（4分）

遗：阙：

隧：其：

28、将这段文字中的“公赐之食，食舍肉”，“其是之谓乎”译成现代汉语。（4分）

29、在这段文字中作者运用了哪些手法刻画人物？（2分）

三. 现代文阅读：30—38 小题，共 30 分

（一）阅读老舍《断魂枪》的片段，回答 30—32 小题：

夜静人稀，沙子龙关好了小门，一气把六十四枪刺下来；而后，拄着枪，望着天上的群星，想起当年在野店荒林的威风。叹一口气，用手指慢慢摸着凉滑的枪身，又微微一笑：“不传！不传！”

30、这段话反映了沙子龙怎样复杂的心态？（4分）

31、这段话属于什么描写？（2分）

32、这段话在全文中起到什么作用？（4分）

（二）阅读《风波》片段，回答 33—35 小题：

现在的七斤，是七斤嫂和村人又都早给他相当的尊敬，相当的待遇了。到夏天，他们仍旧在自家门口的土场上吃饭；大家见了，都笑嘻嘻的招呼。九斤老太早已做过八十大寿，仍然不平而且康健。六斤的双丫角，已经变成一支大辫子了；伊虽然新近裹脚，却还能帮同七斤嫂做事，捧着十八个铜钉的饭碗，在土场上一瘸一拐的往来。

33、在小说的结尾的场面描写中，作者用了什么样的描写方法？（2分）

34、这种描写方法对于深化小说的主题起到了什么作用？（4分）

35、这段文字中，“九斤老太康健”、“六斤新近裹脚”、“十八个铜钉的饭碗”具有何种象征意义？（4分）

(三) 阅读郁达夫《故都的秋》片段，回答 36—38 小题：

南国之秋，当然是也有它的特异的地方的，比如廿四桥的明月，钱塘江的秋潮，普陀山的凉雾，荔枝湾的残荷等等，可是色彩不浓，回味不永。比起北国的秋来，正象是黄酒之与白干，稀饭之与馍馍，鲈鱼之与大蟹，黄犬之与骆驼。

秋天，这北国的秋天，若留得住的话，我愿把寿命的三分之二折去，换得一个三分之一的零头。

36、这段文字的中心意思是什么？（2分）

37、作者在描绘南国之秋时运用了什么修辞方法？（4分）

38、作者对比南国之秋与北国之秋的意图是什么？怎样去体会北方秋天“色彩浓、回味永”的特点？（4分）

四、作文：50分

39、题目：《千里之行始于足下》

要求：①必须是议论文。②不能少于 800 字。③字迹工整，卷面整洁。

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试 大学语文模拟试卷（三）参考答案

一、选择题（40分）

1.C 2.C 3.A 4.A 5.A 6.A 7.B 8.C 9.A 10.D
11.C 12.C 13.A 14.C 15.C 16.B 17.D 18.A 19.D 20.D

二、文言文阅读（30分）

（一）21、数：天数，运数，含有规律的意思。

22、构成了对比关系。

23、只有具备至强毅力的人，才能取得成功。

（二）24、宴：欢乐。

25、真诚誓言很诚恳。

26、“淇则有岸，隰则有泮”，反喻弃妇愁思无边。

（三）27、遗：赠送。阙：同“掘”隧：用作动词，挖成隧道。其：句首加强反问语气，可译成为“难道”。

28、庄公赏赐给他食物，他吃的时候把肉挑出来放在一旁。

大概说的就是颖考叔这个人吧！

29、语言描写、行为描写、细节描写。

三、现代文阅读（30分）

（一）30、沙子龙处于被蔑视甚至被遗忘的狭小天地里，仍沉湎于往昔的旧梦中，以“不传”的宗旨与现实对抗，反映了自我叹息，执著孤傲的复杂心态。

31、画面描写，由简洁的人物行动、神态、语言构成。

32、这段话是剪影，他使沙子龙的身影、心理得以定格，渲染了苍凉落寞的情韵，令人回味无穷，同时也深化了主题。

（二）33、细节描写、场面描写。

34、这段文字是小说的结尾，它写的的辫子风波过后，一切又恢复了原样的场面。作者用细节描写和场面描写主要暗示中国农村在辛亥革命后没有发生根本的变革，这种状况若不改变，封建复辟势力还会卷土重来，类似于辫子风波的事件还会不断上演，从而深化作品要唤醒民众和揭示旧思想仍钳制着人们灵魂的启蒙与批判的主题。

35、“九斤老太康健”象征农村的旧貌没有什么变化。“六斤裹脚”象征着农村年轻的一代在走前辈走过的老路。“十八铜钉的饭碗”象征着人们仍在贫穷落后之中，修补几千年来传统旧习，沿袭传统。

(三) 36、南国之秋不如北国之秋。

37、排比、比喻、对比法。

38、在他看来，北方秋天的天高云淡、槐树的落蕊中所透露的淡淡的凄清气氛，以及秋蝉哀婉的残声和悲凉的秋风秋雨，这才真正反映出北国秋天鲜明、高远、苍劲、悲凉的神韵。而南国的和风细雨和柔和淡雅，并不鲜明突出的秋景就不能反映悲秋的氛围，因此作者在文中用黄酒之与白干来区别南、北方秋色不同的特点，目的是要肯定北方高远、苍劲、悲凉的秋天神韵，强调其“色彩浓、回味永”的特点。作者肯定北方秋天“色彩浓、回味永”的特点是出于个人感伤忧郁的个性和感时忧国的心情。因此他特别推崇北国之秋那种“清、静、悲凉”的氛围。

四、作文（50分）

39、略

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

高等数学考试大纲 (专升本)

总要求

考生应按本大纲的要求,了解或理解《高等数学》中函数、极限和连续、一元函数微分学、一元函数积分学和多元函数微分学的基本概念与基本理论;学会、掌握或熟练掌握上述各部分的基本方法。应注意各部分知识的结构及知识的内在联系;应具有一定的抽象思维能力、逻辑推理能力、运算能力、空间想象能力;能运用基本概念、基本理论和基本方法正确地判断和证明,准确地计算;能综合运用所学知识分析并解决简单的实际问题。

本大纲对内容的要求由低到高,对概念和理论分为“了解”和“理解”两个层次;对方法和运算分为“会”、“掌握”和“熟练掌握”三个层次。

复习考试内容

一、极限和连续

(一) 极限

1. 知识范围

(1) 数列极限的概念和性质

数列 数列极限的定义

唯一性 有界性 四则运算法则 夹逼定理 单调有界数列极限存在定理

(2) 函数极限的概念和性质

函数在一点处极限的定义 左、右极限及其极限的关系 趋向于极限的量与无穷小量的关系。

(3) 无穷小量与无穷大量

无穷小量与无穷大量的定义 无穷小量与无穷大量的关系 无穷小量的性质 无穷小量的阶

(5) 两个重要极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

2. 要求

(1) 了解极限的概念,掌握函数在一点处的左极限与右极限以及函数在一点处极限存在的充分必要条件。

(2) 了解极限的有关性质,掌握极限的四则运算法则。

(3) 理解无穷小量、无穷大量的概念,掌握无穷小量的性质、无穷小量与无穷大量的

关系，会进行无穷小量阶的比较。会运用等价无穷小量代换求极限。

(4) 熟练掌握用两个重要极限求极限的方法。

(二) 连续

1. 知识范围

(1) 函数连续的概念

函数在一点处连续的定义 左连续与右连续 函数在一点处连续的充分必要条件 函数的间断点

(2) 函数在一点处连续的性质

连续函数的四则运算 复合函数的连续性

(3) 闭区间上连续函数的性质

有界性定理 最大值与最小值定理 介值定理（包括零点定理）

(4) 初等函数的连续性

2. 要求

(1) 理解函数在一点处连续与间断的概念，理解函数在一点处连续与极限存在的关系，掌握判断函数（含分段函数）在一点处的连续性的方法。

(2) 会求函数的间断点。

(3) 掌握在闭区间上连续函数的性质，会用它们证明一些简单命题。

(4) 理解初等函数在其定义区间上的连续性，会利用函数连续性求极限。

二、一元函数微分学

(一) 导数与微分

1. 知识范围

(1) 导数概念

导数的定义 左导数与右导数 函数在一点处可导的充分必要条件； 导数的几何意义与物理意义； 可导与连续的关系。

(2) 求导的四则运算法则与导数的基本公式

(3) 求导方法

复合函数的求导法 隐函数的求导法 对数求导法

(4) 高阶导数

高阶导数的定义 高阶导数的计算

(5) 微分

微分的定义 微分与导数的关系 微分法则 一阶微分形式不变性

2. 要求

(1) 理解导数的概念及其几何意义, 了解可导性与连续性的关系, 掌握用定义求函数在一点处的导数。

(2) 会求曲线上一点处的切线方程与法线方程。

(3) 熟练掌握导数的基本公式、四则运算法则及复合函数的求导方法。

(4) 掌握隐函数求导法与对数求导法; 会求分段函数的导数。

(5) 了解高阶导数的概念, 会求简单函数的高阶导数。

(6) 理解微分概念, 掌握微分法则, 了解可微与可导的关系, 会求函数的一阶微分。

(二) 导数的应用

1. 知识范围

(1) 洛必达 (L'Hospital) 法则

(2) 函数增减性的判定法

(3) 函数的极值与极值点 最大值与最小值

(4) 曲线的凹凸性、拐点

(5) 曲线的水平渐近线与铅直渐近线

2. 要求

(1) 熟练掌握用洛必达法则求未定式的极限的方法。

(2) 掌握利用导数判定函数的单调性及求函数的单调增、减区间的方法, 会利用函数的增减性证明简单的不等式。

(3) 理解函数极值的概念。掌握求函数的驻点、极值点、极值、最大值与最小值的方法, 会解简单的应用问题。

(4) 会判断曲线的凹凸性, 会求曲线的拐点。

(5) 会求曲线的水平渐近线与铅直渐近线。

三、一元函数积分学

(一) 不定积分

1. 知识范围

(1) 不定积分

原函数与不定积分的定义 不定积分的性质

(2) 基本积分公式

(3) 换元积分法

第一换元法 (凑微分法) 第二换元法

- (4) 分部积分法
- (5) 一些简单有理函数的积分

2. 要求

- (1) 理解原函数与不定积分的概念及其关系，掌握不定积分的性质。
- (2) 熟练掌握不定积分的基本公式。
- (3) 熟练掌握不定积分第一换元法，掌握第二换元法（限于三角代换与简单的根式代换）。
- (4) 熟练掌握不定积分的分部积分法。
- (5) 掌握简单有理函数的不定积分的计算。

(二) 定积分

1. 知识范围

- (1) 定积分的概念

定积分的定义及其几何意义 可积的充分条件

- (2) 定积分的性质
- (3) 定积分的计算

变上限的定积分 牛顿—莱布尼茨 (Newton-Leibniz) 公式 换元积分法 分部积分法

- (4) 无穷区间的广义积分
- (5) 定积分的应用

平面图形的面积 旋转体体积

2. 要求

- (1) 理解定积分的概念及其几何意义，了解可积的条件。
- (2) 掌握定积分的基本性质。
- (3) 理解变上限的定积分是上限的函数，掌握对变上限定积分求导数的方法。
- (4) 熟练掌握牛顿—莱布尼茨公式。
- (5) 掌握定积分的换元积分法与分部积分法。
- (6) 理解无穷区间的广义积分的概念，掌握其计算方法。
- (7) 掌握直角坐标系下用定积分计算平面图形的面积以及平面图形绕坐标轴旋转所生成的旋转体体积。

四、多元函数微积分

1. 知识范围

(1) 多元函数

多元函数的定义 二元函数的定义域 二元函数的几何意义

(2) 二元函数的极限与连续的概念

(3) 偏导数与全微分

一次偏导数 二阶偏导数 全微分

(4) 复合函数的偏导数 隐函数的偏导数

(5) 会求二元函数的无条件极值和条件极值

(6) 会用二元函数的无条件极值及条件极值解简单的实际问题。

考试形式及试卷结构

考试方式采用闭卷，笔试，试卷总分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分。

试卷内容比例：

极限和连续	约 15%
一元函数微分学	约 30%
一元函数积分学	约 35%
多元函数微分学	约 20%

试卷题型比例：

选择题	约 14%
填空题	约 14%
解答题	约 60%

试题难易比例：

容易题	约 30%
中等难度题	约 50%
较难题	约 20%

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

高等数学模拟试卷（一）

一、选择题：（本大题共 5 个小题，每小题 4 分，共 20 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合题目要求的。把所选项前的字母填在题后的括号内。）

1. 设函数 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-1,1)$ ，则 $f(\ln x)$ 的定义域为（ ）
 A、 $(-1,1)$ B、 $(e^{-1},1)$ C、 (e^{-1},e) D、 $(-1,e)$
2. 设函数 $f(x)=\sqrt[3]{x}$ ，则 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处（ ）
 A、可微 B、不连续
 C、无切线 D、有切线，但该切线的斜率为无穷
3. 曲线 $y=x^3-6x+2$ 的拐点坐标（ ）
 A、 $(0,4)$ B、 $(0,2)$ C、 $(0,3)$ D、 $(0,-2)$
4. $\int -\cos x dx$ 等于（ ）
 A、 $-\sin x+c$ B、 $\sin x$ C、 $\cos x+c$ D、 $-\cos x$
5. 对于任意两个事件 A 和 B，下面结论正确的是（ ）
 A、若 $AB \neq \emptyset$ ，则事件 A、B 一定独立 B、若 $AB \neq \emptyset$ ，则 A、B 可能独立
 C、若 $AB = \emptyset$ ，则 A、B 一定独立 D、若 $AB = \emptyset$ ，则 A、B 一定不独立

二、填空题：本大题共 10 个小题，10 个空，每空 4 分，共 40 分，把答案填在题中横线上。

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x^2 - 5x + 4) =$ _____
7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{2x} =$ _____
8. 设函数 $y = \frac{x}{\ln x}$ ，求 $y' =$ _____
9. $y = x^3$ 拐点坐标是 _____
10. $\int x e^{x^2} dx =$ _____
11. $\int \frac{\sqrt{\arctan x}}{1+x^2} dx =$ _____

12. $\int xf''(x)dx =$ _____

13. 设二元函数 $y=\sin(x^2+y^2)$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____

14. 已知 $z=\arcsin(xy)$, $dz=$ _____

15. 曲线 $y = e^{-x}$ 在点 $(0,1)$ 处的切线斜率 $k=$ _____

三、解答题：本大题共 13 个小题，共 90 分

16. (本题满分 6 分)

计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2-2x-3}{x^2-1}$

17. (本题满分 6 分)

求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{\int_0^x \ln(1-t)dt}$

18. (本题满分 6 分)

计算 $\int x \sin(x^2+1)dx$

19. (本题满分 6 分)

设函数 $y = \cos x \ln \tan x$ ，求 y' 。

20. (本题满分 6 分)

设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 确定，求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。

21. (本题满分 6 分)

设曲线 $y = ax^3 + bx + c$ 在点 $x=1$ 处取得极小值 -1 ，且点 $(0,1)$ 为曲线的拐点，试求常数 a, b, c 。

22. (本题满分 6 分)

计算： $\int \frac{x^2 + \ln^2 x}{x} dx$

23. (本题满分 6 分)

计算： $\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

24. 本题满分 (6 分)

设函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x + \cos x}$ ，求 $f'(x)$ 。

25. 本题满分 (6 分)

计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - \cos x}{\sin x}$

26. (本题满分 10 分)

求函数 $y = xe^{-x}$ 的单调区间，极值及此函数曲线的凸凹区间和拐点。

27. (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $z = x^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$ ，其中 $f(u)$ 可导。证明： $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nZ$

28. (本题满分 10 分)

求二元函数 $z = xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y}$ ($x > 0, y > 0$) 的极值。

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试 高等数学模拟试卷（一）参考答案

一、选择题（20分）

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

二、填空题（40分）

6. 7 7. $\frac{5}{2}$ 8. $\frac{1}{x \ln^3 x}$ (2-lnx) 9. (0,0) 10. $\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$

11. $\frac{2}{3}(\arctan x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ 12. $xf'(x) - f(x) + c$ 13. $2x \cos(x^2 + y^2)$

14. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}}$ (ydx+xdy) 15. -1

三、解答题（90分）

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x-3)}{(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{\int_0^x \ln(1-t) dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{x^2+1}+1) \int_0^x \ln(1-t) dt} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\int_0^x \ln(1-t) dt} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\ln(1-x)} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\frac{-1}{1-x}} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$18. \text{解: } \int x \sin(x^2+1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(x^2+1) d(x^2+1) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x^2+1) + C$$

$$19. \text{解: } y' = -\sin x \ln \tan x + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

20. 解: 两边对 x 求导得

$$\frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot (\frac{y'}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}) = \frac{1}{2x^2+y^2} (2x+2yy')$$

解得: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$

21. 解: 由 $y(1) = -1$ 得 $a+b+c = -1$, 由拐点 $y(0) = 1$ 得: $c = 1$,

由在点 $x = 1$ 处取得极值得: $y'(1) = 3a + b = 0$,

解得 $a = 1, b = -3$ 。

22. 解: $\int \frac{x^2 + \ln^2 x}{x} dx = \int (x + \frac{\ln^2 x}{x}) dx$

$$= \int x dx + \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \int \ln^2 x d \ln x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}\ln^3 x + c$$

23. 解: $\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int x d \tan x$

$$= x \tan x - \int \tan x dx$$

$$= x \tan x - \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| + c$$

24. 解: $f'(x) = \frac{x'(x + \cos x) - x(x + \cos x)'}{(x + \cos x)^2}$

$$= \frac{x + \cos x - x(1 - \sin x)}{(x + \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x + x \sin x}{(x + \cos x)^2}$$

25. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x \ln 2 + \sin x}{\cos x}$

$$= \ln 2$$

26. 解: 函数的定义域为: $x \in R$

$$y' = (1-x)e^{-x}$$

$$y'' = (x-2)e^{-x}$$

令 $y' = 0$, 得 $x = 1$

令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = 2$

列表如下:

x	$(-\infty, 1)$	1	(1, 2)	2	$(2, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	-	-
y''	-	-	-	0	+

由上表的 y' 与 y'' 的符号可得

函数 $y = xe^{-x}$ 的单调增加区间为 $(-\infty, 1)$

函数 $y = xe^{-x}$ 的单调减少区间为 $(1, +\infty)$

函数 $y = xe^{-x}$ 的极大值为 $y(1) = \frac{1}{e}$

函数 $y = xe^{-x}$ 的凸区间为 $(-\infty, 2)$

函数 $y = xe^{-x}$ 的凹区间为 $(2, +\infty)$

函数 $y = xe^{-x}$ 的拐点为 $(2, 2e^{-2})$

27. 证明: 等式两边分别对 x, y 求导得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = nx^{n-1} f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) + x^n f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{2y}{x^3}\right)$$

$$= nx^{n-1} f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) - 2yx^{n-3} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^n f''\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= x^{n-2} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$$

因此 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nx^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) - 2yx^{n-2} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) + 2yx^{n-2} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$

$$= nx^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \left[z = x^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \right]$$

$$= nz$$

28. 解: 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{50}{x^2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{20}{y^2}$

$$\text{由方程组} \begin{cases} y - \frac{50}{x^2} = 0 \\ x - \frac{20}{y^2} = 0 \end{cases} \text{得 } x = 5, y = 2$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{100}{x^3}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{40}{y^3}$$

$$\text{所以 } A = \frac{100}{5^3} = \frac{4}{5} > 0, B = 1, C = \frac{40}{2^3} = 5$$

$$\text{因为 } B^2 - AC = 1 - \frac{4}{5} \times 5 = -3 < 0, \text{ 又 } A = \frac{4}{5} > 0,$$

$$\text{所以, 点 } (5, 2) \text{ 为极小值点, 极小值为 } z(5, 2) = 5 \times 2 + \frac{50}{5} + \frac{20}{5} = 30$$

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

高等数学模拟试卷（二）

一、选择题：本大题共 5 个小题，每小题 4 分，共 20 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合题目要求的。把所选项前的字母填在题后的括号内。

1. 设函数 $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$, $x \in [2, +\infty)$, $g(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的反函数, 则 ()
 - A. $g(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x}$
 - B. $g(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x}$
 - C. $g(x) = -2 - \sqrt{x}$
 - D. $g(x) = -2 + \sqrt{x}$

2. 若 x_0 是 $f(x)$ 的极值点, 则 ()
 - A. $f'(x_0)$ 必定存在, 且 $f'(x_0) = 0$
 - B. $f'(x_0)$ 必定存在, 但 $f'(x_0)$ 不一定等于零
 - C. $f'(x_0)$ 可能不存
 - D. $f'(x_0)$ 必定不存在

3. 设有直线 $\frac{x}{0} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{-3}$, 则该直线必定 ()
 - A. 过原点且垂直于 x 轴
 - B. 过原点且平行于 x 轴
 - C. 不过原点, 但垂直于 x 轴
 - D. 不过原点, 且不平行于 x 轴

4. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在点 $x=2$ 处收敛, 则级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ ()
 - A. 绝对收敛
 - B. 条件收敛
 - C. 发散
 - D. 收敛性与 a_n 有关

5. 设函数 $z = \sin(xy^2)$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 等于 ()
 - A. $y^4 \cos(xy^2)$
 - B. $-y^4 \cos(xy^2)$
 - C. $y^4 \sin(xy^2)$
 - D. $-y^4 \sin(xy^2)$

二、填空题：本大题共 10 个小题，10 个空，每空 4 分，共 40 分，把答案填在题中横线上。

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
7. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 存在, 且函数 $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 3$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

8. 设 $F^{(n-2)}(x) = \int_x^{x^2} e^t dt$, 则 $F^{(n)}(x) =$ _____.

9. $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} =$ _____.

10. 设函数 $y = \ln \cot x$, 则 $dy =$ _____.

11. 已知 $\vec{a} = \{1, 2, 1\}$, $\vec{b} = \{2, -1, 1\}$, 则过点 $M_0(1, 1, 1)$ 且同时平行于向量 \vec{a} 和 \vec{b} 的平面的方程为 _____.

12. $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x + \cos x) dx =$ _____.

13. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{2n}}{9^n}$ 的收敛区间是 _____.

14. 设 $z = x^y + \ln \sqrt{xy}$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ _____.

15. 交换二次积分 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy$ 的次序得 $I =$ _____.

三、解答题：本大题共 13 个小题，共 90 分

16. 本题满分（6 分）

计算 $\int \frac{x + (\arctan x)^2}{1+x^2} dx$

17. 本题满分（6 分）

设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+1}{2x-3} \right)^{x+2}$

18. 本题满分（6 分）

计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$

19. 本题满分（6 分）

设函数 $y = 2^{f(\sqrt{x})}$, 其中 $f(u)$ 可导, 求 y' .

20. 本题满分（6 分）

设函数 $f(x) = \ln x - \int_1^e f(x) dx$, 求 $\int_1^e f(x) dx$

21. 本题满分（6 分）

计算 $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx$

22. 本题满分 (6 分)

计算 $\int_1^e \frac{x \ln x}{1+(x^2)^2} dx$

23. 本题满分 (6 分)

计算 $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

24. 本题满分 (6 分)

设 $z = f[\ln(x^2 + y^2), e^{-xy}]$, 其中 $f(u, v)$ 可微. 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 与 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

25. 本题满分 (6 分)

计算二重积分 $\iint_D x\sqrt{y} dx dy$, 其中 D 是 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 在第一象限的闭区域。

26. 本题满分 (10 分)

计算 $\int \frac{x \cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx$

27. 本题满分 (10 分)

求曲线 $y = \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2}$ 的渐近线。

28. 本题满分 (10 分)

设区域为 $D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2, y \geq 0$, 计算 $\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}$

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试 高等数学模拟试卷（二） 参考答案

一、选择题（20分）

1、B 2、C 3、A 4、A 5、D

二、填空题（40分）

6、 $4\sqrt{2}$ 7、1 8、 $4x^2e^{x^2} + 2e^{x^2} - e^x$ 9、 $2\sqrt{3} - 2 = 2(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

10、 $\frac{-1}{\sin x \cos x} dx$ 11、 $3x + y - 5z + 1 = 0$ 12、2 13、(-2,4)

14、 $x^y \ln x + \frac{1}{2y}$ 15、 $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$

三、解答题（90分）

$$\begin{aligned}
 16、\text{解：} \int \frac{x + (\arctan x)^2}{1 + x^2} dx &= \int \frac{x}{1 + x^2} dx + \int \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{1 + x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1 + x^2)}{1 + x^2} + \int (\arctan x)^2 d(\arctan x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2) + \frac{1}{3} (\arctan x)^3 + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 17、\text{解：} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+1}{2x-3} \right)^{x+2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2x}}{1 - \frac{3}{2x}} \right)^x \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+1}{2x-3} \right)^2 \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^x}{\left(1 - \frac{3}{2x}\right)^x} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{3}{2}} = e^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18、\text{解} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1 - 1}{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

19、解: $y' = 2^{f(\sqrt{x})} \ln 2 \cdot f'(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

20、解: 设 $A = \int_1^e f(x) dx$, 则 $f(x) = \ln x - A$, 两边求定积分得

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_1^e f(x) dx = \int_1^e (\ln x - A) dx \\ &= (x \ln x - x - Ax) \Big|_1^e = -Ae + A + 1 \end{aligned}$$

解得: $A = \frac{1}{e}$, 于是

$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{e}$$

21、解: $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx = \int \frac{1+e^x-1}{1+e^x} d(e^x+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+e^x}\right) d(e^x+1) \\ &= e^x + 1 - \ln(1+e^x) + C_1 \\ &= e^x - \ln(1+e^x) + C \quad (C = C_1 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

22、解: $\int_1^e \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \ln x d \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} \Big|_1^e + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{1+e^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(1+e^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{2(1+e^2)} + \frac{1}{2} [\ln x - x + \arctan x] \Big|_1^e \\ &= \frac{-1}{2(1+e^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan e - \frac{1}{2} e + 1 - \frac{\pi}{8} \\ &= \frac{1+2e^2}{2(1+e^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan e - \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

23、解: 设 $x = \sin t, dx = \cos t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C = \frac{1}{2} (t - \sin t \cos t) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{回代 } \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x - x\sqrt{1-x^2}) + C$$

24、解：等式两边分别对 x 与 y 求导得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} e^{-xy} \cdot (-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} e^{-xy} \cdot (-x)$$

$$25、\text{解：} \iint_D x\sqrt{y} dx dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} x\sqrt{y} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dy (x^2 \sqrt{y}) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (4-y^2) \sqrt{y} dy$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^2 - \frac{1}{7} y^{\frac{7}{2}} \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{7} \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{32}{21} \sqrt{2}$$

26、解：

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x \cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx &= \int x d\left(-\frac{1}{2\sin^2 x}\right) \\ &= -\frac{x}{2\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx \\ &= -\frac{x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \cot x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$27、\text{解：} (1) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2} = \infty$$

∴ 曲线没有水平渐近线

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2} = \infty, \text{ 曲线有铅直渐近线 } x = -1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2} = 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2} - x \right)$$

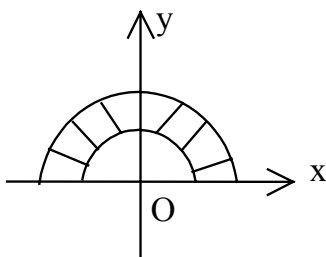
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x^3 - 2x^2 - x}{(x+1)^2} = -2 = b$$

所以曲线有斜渐近线

$$y = x - 2$$

28、解：积分区域如图所示（阴影部分）

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} &= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4-r^2}} dr \\ &= \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-r^2}} d(4-r^2) \\ &= -\pi \sqrt{4-r^2} \Big|_1^{\sqrt{2}} = \pi(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$



网络高等学历教育招生入学考试

高等数学模拟试卷（三）

一、选择题：本大题共 5 个小题，每小题 4 分，共 20 分，在每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项是符合题目要求的。把所选项前的字母填在题后的括号内。

- 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时， $f(x) = e^{-x^2+2x^3} - 1$ 与 $g(x) = x^2$ 比较是（ ）
 - $f(x)$ 是较 $g(x)$ 高阶的无穷小量
 - $f(x)$ 是较 $g(x)$ 低阶的无穷小量
 - $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 是同阶无穷小量，但不是等价无穷小量
 - $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 是等价无穷小量
- 设函数 $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-2003)$ ，则 $f'(0)$ 等于（ ）
 - 2003
 - 2003
 - 2003!
 - 2003!
- 函数 $y = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$ 在区间 $(-1,1)$ 内（ ）
 - 减少
 - 增加
 - 不增不减
 - 有增有减
- 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数，则 $\int_0^1 f'(2x)dx$ 等于（ ）
 - $f(2) - f(0)$
 - $\frac{1}{2}[f(1) - f(0)]$
 - $\frac{1}{2}[f(2) - f(0)]$
 - $f(1) - f(0)$
- 设函数 $z = (x+2y)^{3x}$ ，则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 等于
 - $(x+2y)^{3x} \ln(x+2y)$
 - $2(x+2y)^{3x} \ln(x+2y)$
 - $3x(x+2y)^{3x-1}$
 - $6x(x+2y)^{3x-1}$

二、填空题：本大题共 10 个小题，10 个空。每空 4 分，共 40 分，把答案写在题中横线上。

6. 设 $f(x+1) = 4x^2 + 3x + 1$, $g(x) = f(e^{-x})$, 则 $g'(x) =$ _____。
7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^{2x} = e$, 则 $k =$ _____。
8. 函数 $y = x^5 - 5x + 5$ 在区间 $[1, 5]$ 上的最小值是_____。
9. 设 $a \neq 0$, 则 $\int (ax+b)^{2002} dx =$ _____。
10. $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} =$ _____。
11. 广义积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx =$ _____。
12. 设 $z = (\ln y + ye^x)^{\cos x}$ ($y > 1$), 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ _____。
13. 微分方程 $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$ 的通解为_____。
14. 设 $z = x^{2y}$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} =$ _____。
15. 设区域 D 由 y 轴, $y = x$, $y = 1$ 所围成, 则 $\iint_D x dx dy =$ _____。

三、解答题：本大题共 13 个小题，共 90 分

16. 本题满分 (6 分)

计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x^2} - 1}{x^2}$ 。

17. 本题满分 (6 分)

设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + e^{-\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}} & x \neq 1 \\ k & x = 1 \end{cases}$, 试确定 k 的值使 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 1$ 处连续。

18. 本题满分 6 分

设 $y = e^x + x^e + e$, 求曲线上点 $(1, 2e+1)$ 处的切线方程。

19. 本题满分 (6 分)

设 $x^2 + x$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 求 $\int_0^1 x f'(x) dx$ 。

20. 本题满分 (6 分)

设 $z = xe^x \sin y$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 。

21. 本题满分 (6 分)

已知平面 $\pi_1: x + 2y + z = 1$, $\pi_2: -2x + y + z = 3$ 。求过点 $M_0(1, -1, 1)$ 且与

平面 π_1 、 π_2 都垂直的平面的方程。

22. 本题满分 (6 分)

计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos^2 x dx$

23. 本题满分 (6 分)

若 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 e^{-x} , 求 $\int x^2 f(x) dx$ 。

24. 本题满分 (6 分)

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$

25. 本题满分 (6 分)

求 $\iint_D (x+y) dx dy$, 其中区域 D 是由曲线 $y = x^3$, $y = -x^3$ 及 $y = 1$ 所围成。

26. 本题满分 (10 分)

当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 证明: $e^x > 1+x$ 。

27. 本题满分 (10 分)

设 $f(x) = x^2 - \int_0^a f(x) dx$, 且 a 是不等于 -1 的常数。证明: $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \frac{a^3}{3(a+1)}$

28. 本题满分 (10 分)

求函数 $f(x, y) = 4(x-y) - x^2 - y^2$ 的极值点与极植。

网络高等学历教育招生入学考试 高等数学模拟试卷（三） 参考答案

一、选择题（20分）

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

二、填空题（40分）

6. 解: $f(x+1) = (4x^2 + 8x + 4) - 5x - 5 + 2 = 4(x+1)^2 - 5(x+1) + 2$

令 $u = x+1$ 得: $f(u) = 4u^2 - 5u + 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = 4x^2 - 5x + 2$

$g(x) = f(e^{-x}) = 4e^{-2x} - 5e^{-x} + 2$

$g'(x) = -8e^{-2x} + 5e^{-x}$

7. 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{k}}\right]^{2k} = e^{2k} = e \Rightarrow 2k = 1, k = \frac{1}{2}$

8. 解: $y' = 5x - 5 > 0, \forall x \in (1, 5)$, 故 y 在 $[1, 5]$ 上严格单调递增, 于是最小值是 $y|_{x=1} = 1$ 。

9. 解: $\int (ax+b)^{2002} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int (ax+b)^{2002} d(ax+b) = \frac{1}{2003a} (ax+b)^{2003} + c$

10. 解: $\arctan \ln x + c$

11. 解: $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} -2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \left(1 - b^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 2$

12. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos x \cdot (\ln y + ye^x)^{\cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [\ln y + ye^x]$

$= \cos x \cdot (\ln y + ye^x)^{\cos x - 1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{y} + e^x\right)$

13. 解: 特征方程为: $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0, r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{2} = -1 \pm i$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = -1, \beta = 1$

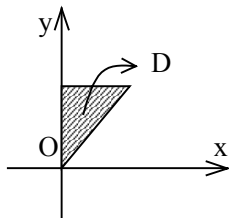
通解为 $y = e^{-x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$

14. 解: $z = x^{2y}$

$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2yx^{2y-1}$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x^{2y-1} + 2y(x^{2y-1})' = 2x^{2y-1} + 2yx^{2y-1} \times 2 = (4y+2)x^{2y-1}$$

15. 解: $\iint_D x dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y x dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{6} y^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$



三、解答题 (90 分)

16. 解法一: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x^2}-1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{x^2(\sqrt{1+3x^2}+1)} = \frac{3}{2}$

解法二: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x^2}-1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x}{2\sqrt{1+3x^2}} = \frac{3}{2}$

17. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[1 + e^{\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}} \right] = 1$

要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续, 应有 $k = f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$

18. 解: $y' = e^x + ex^{e-1}$, $y'|_{x=1} = 2e$, 切线的斜率为 $k = y'|_{x=1} = 2e$

切线方程为: $y - 2e - 1 = 2e(x - 1)$, 即 $y = 2ex + 1$

19. $x^2 + x$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数 $\Rightarrow f(x) = 2x + 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2$

$$\int_0^1 x f'(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x dx = x^2 \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

20. 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xe^x \sin y) = (e^x + xe^x) \sin y$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = (x+1)e^x \cos y$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^x \cos y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xe^x \cos y) = (x+1)e^x \cos y$$

21. π_1 的法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = \{1, 2, 1\}$, π_2 的法向量 $\vec{n}_2 = \{-2, 1, 1\}$

所求平面 π 与 π_1 、 π_2 都垂直, 故 π 的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$$

所求平面又过点 $M_0(1, -1, 1)$, 故其方程为: $1 \cdot (x-1) - 3(y+1) + 5(z-1) = 0$

即: $x - 3y + 5z - 9 = 0$

22. 解: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(1 + \cos 2x) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{x}{4} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{16}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{1}{8}(-1 - 1) = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{4}$$

23. 因为 $f(x) = (e^{-x})' = -e^{-x}$,

所以 $\int x^2 f(x) dx = -\int x^2 e^{-x} dx = \int x^2 de^{-x} = x^2 e^{-x} - \int e^{-x} \cdot 2x dx$

$$= x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \int x de^{-x} = x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \left[x e^{-x} - \int e^{-x} dx \right]$$

$$= x^2 e^{-x} + 2x e^{-x} + 2e^{-x} + C$$

24. 证明: 令 $a + b - x = t$, 则 $dx = -dt$. $x = a$ 时 $t = b$; $x = b$ 时, $t = a$

所以 $\int_a^b f(a + b - x) dx = -\int_b^a f(t) dt$

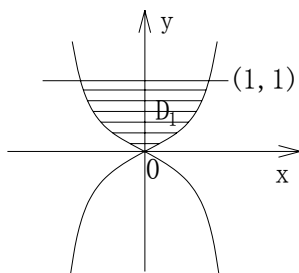
$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{左边}$$

25. 因区域关于 y 轴对称, 而 x 是奇函数, 故 $\iint_D x dx dy = 0$

$$\iint_D y dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} y dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^3}^1 y dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{x^3}^1 dx = \int_0^1 (1 - x^6) dx$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{7} x^7\right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{6}{7}$$



26. 证明 设 $f(x) = e^x - 1 - x$ 且 $f(0) = 0$, 因为 $f'(x) = e^x - 1$,

(1) 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 是单调增加函数

即 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) > f(0)$, 即 $e^x - 1 - x > 0$ 所以 $e^x > x + 1$;

(2) 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 是单调减少函数

即 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) > f(0)$, 即 $e^x - 1 - x > 0$ 所以 $e^x > x + 1$

所以当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $e^x > x + 1$

27. 证明 设 $A = \int_0^a f(x) dx$, 则 $f(x) = x^2 - A$

两边积分, 得

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a x^2 dx - \int_0^a A dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^a - Ax \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{3} a^3 - aA$$

$$\text{即 } A = \frac{1}{3} a^3 - aA \quad \text{故 } A = \frac{a^3}{3(a+1)} \quad \text{即 } \int_0^a f(x) dx = \frac{a^3}{3(a+1)}$$

$$28. \text{ 解: 令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4 - 2x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -4 - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得唯一的驻点 $(2, -2)$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2 \quad \therefore A = -2, B = 0, C = -2$$

由 $AC - B = 4 > 0$ 且 $A = -2 < 0$, 知 $(2, -2)$ 是 $f(x, y)$ 的极大值点

极大值为 $f(2, -2) = 4(2+2) - 4 - 4 = 8$

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