

2022 福建专升本考试考试真题卷（6）

本卷共分为 1 大题 50 小题，作答时间为 180 分钟，总分 100 分，60 分及格。

一、单项选择题（共 50 题，每题 2 分。每题的备选项中，只有一个最符合题意）

1. In the year 2000, the world is going to have a population of about 8 billion. Most scientists agree that the most severe problem is food supply. Who is going to feed all these people? Where is the food going to come from? Are we going to have enough food? Are we going to produce more artificial foods? One way of improving the situation is for people to eat less meat. Why? Because it takes 4 kilos of grain protein (蛋白质) to produce half a kilo of meat protein. Clearly, there is not going to be sufficient meat protein for 8 billion people. Therefore, it will also be necessary to change eating habits because meat is the main part of many people's food today. A possible solution to this latter problem is the soybean (大豆). The soybean plant

produces beans which have a very high fat and protein content. Scientists can now make these look and taste like real meat. They can also make many other artificial products such as soybean milk, for example, which has a taste of milk and can be used in cooking in very much the same ways as cow's milk. In fact, one woman in the United States fed her family only on soybeans for a year! She gave them soybean beef, soybean chicken, soybean milk, and sometimes just soybeans. Possibly, we are all going to eat soybeans in the future and finally give up meat completely from our tables. According to the passage, meat will completely disappear in the future because ()

- A. people have to spend too much time and energy to produce it
- B. too much grain protein is needed to produce it
- C. it contains too much fat and protein
- D. it is not good to the health

2. In the year 2000, the world is going to have a population of about 8 billion. Most scientists agree that the most severe problem is food supply. Who is going to feed all these

people Where is the food going to come from Are we going to have enough food Are we going to produce more artificial foods One way of improving the situation is for people to eat less meat. Why Because it takes 4 kilos of grain protein (蛋白质) to produce half a kilo of meat protein. Clearly, there is not going to be sufficient meat protein for 8 billion people. Therefore, it will also be necessary to change eating habits because meat is the main part of many people's food today. A possible solution to this latter problem is the soybean (大豆). The soybean plant produces beans which have a very high fat and protein content. Scientists can now make these look and taste like real meat. They can also make many other artificial products such as soybean milk, for example, which has a taste of milk and can be used in cooking in very much the same ways as cow's milk. In fact, one woman in the United States fed her family only on soybeans for a year! She gave them soybean beef, soybean chicken, soybean milk, and sometimes just soybeans. Possibly, we are all going to eat soybeans in the future and finally give up meat completely from our tables. According to the passage, the main part of food that many people are

eating today is ()

A. soybeans

B. grain

C. meat

D. milk

3. In the year 2000, the world is going to have a population of about 8 billion. Most scientists agree that the most severe problem is food supply. Who is going to feed all these people? Where is the food going to come from? Are we going to have enough food? Are we going to produce more artificial foods? One way of improving the situation is for people to eat less meat. Why? Because it takes 4 kilos of grain protein (蛋白质) to produce half a kilo of meat protein. Clearly, there is not going to be sufficient meat protein for 8 billion people. Therefore, it will also be necessary to change eating habits because meat is the main part of many people's food today. A possible solution to this latter problem is the soybean (大豆). The soybean plant produces beans which have a very high fat and protein content. Scientists can now make these look and taste like real meat.

They can also make many other artificial products such as soybean milk, for example, which has a taste of milk and can be used in cooking in very much the same ways as cow's milk. In fact, one woman in the United States fed her family only on soybeans for a year! She gave them soybean beef, soybean chicken, soybean milk, and sometimes just soybeans. Possibly, we are all going to eat soybeans in the future and finally give up meat completely from our tables. Soybean meat is similar to real meat ()

- A. in appearance, but not in taste
- B. neither in appearance nor in taste
- C. both in appearance and in taste
- D. in taste, but not in appearance

4. In the year 2000, the world is going to have a population of about 8 billion. Most scientists agree that the most severe problem is food supply. Who is going to feed all these people? Where is the food going to come from? Are we going to have enough food? Are we going to produce more artificial foods? One way of improving the situation is for people to eat less meat. Why? Because it takes 4 kilos of grain protein (蛋

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- A. milk
- B. grain
- C. protein

D. soybeans

5. In the year 2000, the world is going to have a population of about 8 billion. Most scientists agree that the most severe problem is food supply. Who is going to feed all these people? Where is the food going to come from? Are we going to have enough food? Are we going to produce more artificial foods? One way of improving the situation is for people to eat less meat. Why? Because it takes 4 kilos of grain protein (蛋白质) to produce half a kilo of meat protein. Clearly, there is not going to be sufficient meat protein for 8 billion people. Therefore, it will also be necessary to change eating habits because meat is the main part of many people's food today. A possible solution to this latter problem is the soybean (大豆). The soybean plant produces beans which have a very high fat and protein content. Scientists can now make these look and taste like real meat. They can also make many other artificial products such as soybean milk, for example, which has a taste of milk and can be used in cooking in very much the same ways as cow's milk. In fact, one woman in the United States fed her family only on soybeans for a year! She gave them soybean beef,

soybean chicken, soybean milk, and sometimes just soybeans. Possibly, we are all going to eat soybeans in the future and finally give up meat completely from our tables. What is the main subject of the passage ()

- A. A solution to man's food problem.
- B. A solution to the population problem.
- C. Advantages of soybean.
- D. How to develop good eating habits.

6. In the past fifty years, American society has changed a great deal. Fifty years ago, most Americans lived in small communities. They rarely moved from one area to another and knew their neighbors at least by name if not by close, personal relations. Life was so personal in those days that people often joked about it. They said that a person could not even stay home from church on Sunday without the whole town knowing about it. It was difficult to keep one's secret in a small community like that, but there was usually a sense of safety, of belonging, and of community togetherness in such places. Except for church and the local movie theater, there was not much entertainment. Some people

dreamed about moving to the exciting life of the big cities, but most people were happy to live all their lives in the same community. Few people experience this type of lifelong relationship or sense of community togetherness now. The American society is much more unsettled now; people often move from neighborhood to neighborhood, city to city, and coast to coast. It is rare to find people who have lived all their lives in one community. Because people move so frequently, they do not have a chance to get to know their neighbors. Perhaps this is also why Americans tend to have a more casual attitude about friendships than people from some other cultures; Americans are accustomed to leaving friends and making new friends. In such an impersonal society, people have lost the habit of saying hello to people they pass on the streets or in the hallways of their apartment buildings. Why does the writer say that the paragraph) ()

- A. Because American people do not like to talk to each other.
- B. Because the society does not have small communities now.

C. Because not many people say hello to each other when they meet.

D. Because people no longer maintain close relations with each other.

7. In the past fifty years, American society has changed a great deal. Fifty years ago, most Americans lived in small communities. They rarely moved from one area to another and knew their neighbors at least by name if not by close, personal relations. Life was so personal in those days that people often joked about it. They said that a person could not even stay home from church on Sunday without the whole town knowing about it. It was difficult to keep one's secret in a small community like that, but there was usually a sense of safety, of belonging, and of community togetherness in such places. Except for church and the local movie theater, there was not much entertainment. Some people dreamed about moving to the exciting life of the big cities, but most people were happy to live all their lives in the same community. Few people experience this type of lifelong relationship or sense of community togetherness now. The American society is much more unsettled now; people often

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- A. country life is peaceful but dull
- B. people living in big cities are easy to get excited
- C. few Americans go to church on Sundays now
- D. Americans tend to be rough and impolite today

8. In the past fifty years, American society has changed a great deal. Fifty years ago, most Americans lived in small communities. They rarely moved from one area to another and knew their neighbors at least by name if not by close,

personal relations. Life was so personal in those days that people often joked about it. They said that a person could not even stay home from church on Sunday without the whole town knowing about it. It was difficult to keep one's secret in a small community like that, but there was usually a sense of safety, of belonging, and of community togetherness in such places. Except for church and the local movie theater, there was not much entertainment. Some people dreamed about moving to the exciting life of the big cities, but most people were happy to live all their lives in the same community. Few people experience this type of lifelong relationship or sense of community togetherness now. The American society is much more unsettled now; people often move from neighborhood to neighborhood, city to city, and coast to coast. It is rare to find people who have lived all their lives in one community. Because people move so frequently, they do not have a chance to get to know their neighbors. Perhaps this is also why Americans tend to have a more casual attitude about friendships than people from some other cultures; Americans are accustomed to leaving friends and making new friends. In such an impersonal

society, people have lost the habit of saying hello to people they pass on the streets or in the hallways of their apartment buildings. Which of the following is true of the people in small towns many years ago ()

- A. They used to stay home from church on Sundays.
- B. They knew each other well.
- C. Most of them prepared to live in big cities.
- D. They liked to tell jokes among themselves.

9. In the past fifty years, American society has changed a great deal. Fifty years ago, most Americans lived in small communities. They rarely moved from one area to another and knew their neighbors at least by name if not by close, personal relations. Life was so personal in those days that people often joked about it. They said that a person could not even stay home from church on Sunday without the whole town knowing about it. It was difficult to keep one's secret in a small community like that, but there was usually a sense of safety, of belonging, and of community togetherness in such places. Except for church and the local movie theater, there was not much entertainment. Some people

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- A. Entertainment in small towns.
- B. Americans' adjustment to a moving society.
- C. The life style of Americans in the past.

D. Personal relations in small communities.

10. In the past fifty years, American society has changed a great deal. Fifty years ago, most Americans lived in small communities. They rarely moved from one area to another and knew their neighbors at least by name if not by close, personal relations. Life was so personal in those days that people often joked about it. They said that a person could not even stay home from church on Sunday without the whole town knowing about it. It was difficult to keep one's secret in a small community like that, but there was usually a sense of safety, of belonging, and of community togetherness in such places. Except for church and the local movie theater, there was not much entertainment. Some people dreamed about moving to the exciting life of the big cities, but most people were happy to live all their lives in the same community. Few people experience this type of lifelong relationship or sense of community togetherness now. The American society is much more unsettled now; people often move from neighborhood to neighborhood, city to city, and coast to coast. It is rare to find people who have lived all their lives in one community. Because people move so

frequently, they do not have a chance to get to know their neighbors. Perhaps this is also why Americans tend to have a more casual attitude about friendships than people from some other cultures; Americans are accustomed to leaving friends and making new friends. In such an impersonal society, people have lost the habit of saying hello to people they pass on the streets or in the hallways of their apartment buildings. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the passage ()

- A. To show how American society has changed.
- B. To compare two different ways of American life.
- C. To tell the meaning of the American people's attitude towards life style.
- D. To prove that modern life is better than the life in the past.

11. A very rapid increase in the number of ships sailing between American and European ports began almost immediately after the end of the war of 1812 in order to meet the new need for the regular rapid transportation of mail, light cargo, and passengers. It was the increase in

emigration to America that for the first time made the carrying of passengers across the Atlantic more profitable than the transportation of heavy cargo. A new type of sailing vessel, the packet, appeared to meet this new demand, and the extent of the demand very soon resulted in strong competition among several packet lines. The earliest of these was the Black Ball Line established in New York in 1816, only a year after the end of the war. The scheduled service of this famous line started with four of the new fast packets, each of 400 to 500 tons: the Pacific, the Amity, the James Cooper, and the William Thompson. During the first twenty years of service, the average time from New York to Liverpool was 23 days and the average trip back to New York took 40 days. By the middle of the century, packets had increased in size to between 900 and 1,000 tons, and their speed had increased. The Red Jacket once sailed from New York to Liverpool in 13 days, 11.5 hours. The Mary Whiteridge took 4.5 hours off this record on a run from Baltimore to Liverpool. Such speeds were far greater than the average of from 19 to 21 days to Liverpool and from 30 to 35 homeward to New York, but the packet had still set a new standard for

transoceanic travel. No wonder that steamships, the first of which tried to compete with the packets in 1838, only began to replace them in the 1850's. According to the author, in which decade of the nineteenth century did a steamship first attempt to compete with the transatlantic packets ()

- A. The twenties.
- B. The thirties.
- C. The forties.
- D. The fifties.

12. A very rapid increase in the number of ships sailing between American and European ports began almost immediately after the end of the war of 1812 in order to meet the new need for the regular rapid transportation of mail, light cargo, and passengers. It was the increase in emigration to America that for the first time made the carrying of passengers across the Atlantic more profitable than the transportation of heavy cargo. A new type of sailing vessel, the packet, appeared to meet this new demand, and the extent of the demand very soon resulted in strong

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- A. 250 tons
- B. 450 tons
- C. 650 tons
- D. 950 tons

13. A very rapid increase in the number of ships sailing between American and European ports began almost immediately after the end of the war of 1812 in order to meet the new need for the regular rapid transportation of mail, light cargo, and passengers. It was the increase in emigration to America that for the first time made the carrying of passengers across the Atlantic more profitable than the transportation of heavy cargo. A new type of sailing vessel, the packet, appeared to meet this new demand, and the extent of the demand very soon resulted in strong competition among several packet lines. The earliest of these was the Black Ball Line established in New York in 1816, only a year after the end of the war. The scheduled service of this famous line started with four of the new fast packets, each of 400 to 500 tons: the Pacific, the Amity, the James Cooper, and the William Thompson. During the first twenty years of service, the average time from New York to Liverpool

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- A. The increased demand for the transportation of all kinds of cargo.
- B. The increase in the number of people who wanted to go to Europe after the war of 1812.
- C. The increase in the number of people who wanted to go to America.

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