

# 山东省 2021 年普通高等教育专升本统一考试 英语试题

本试卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分,共 8 页。满分 100 分。考试用时 120 分钟。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、考生号、座号填写到试卷规定的位置上,并将姓名、考生号、座号填(涂)在答题卡规定的位置。
2. 第 I 卷每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再涂选其他答案标号,答在本试卷上无效。
3. 第 II 卷答题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答,答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应的位置;如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新的答案;不能使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

## 第 I 卷

### Part I Cloze (15 points)

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the box. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the box is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each choice on the ANSWER SHEET. You may not use any of the words in the box more than once.*

A. easier	B. groups	C. if	D. pay	E. on
F. carefully	G. income	H. that	I. what	J. borrow

Students at university can learn and make friends 1 will last a life time. However, the cost of studying is on the rise. This increase means that most students can get into money trouble 2 they do not know how to manage their money.

It is not just the course fees. Students must also 3 for room and board. In addition, they may spend money 4 clothes, travel, and other things.

Thus, students need to budget 5. At most universities teachers can give students suggestions on how to spend their money. The first thing they suggest is to write down your 6, for example, the money you will get from your family or a part-time job. Then list all of

your expenses. Put your expenses into two 7: those that change (food, books, travel), and those that will stay the same (tuition, room and board). Add together all of your expenses.

When you do this, you find it is 8 to plan out your budget. This means you can save your money, rather than trying to 9 from others. As you can see, there is more to learn at university than just 10 is taught in the classroom.

### Part II Reading Comprehension (45 points)

#### Section A (30 points)

**Directions:** *In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.*

#### Passage One

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

Wyatt Baldwin has been playing rock, paper, scissors(剪刀) since he was a kid. The game helped him settle disagreements with his three older sisters. "I never got the chance to pick what we watched on TV until I learned the sport of rock, paper, scissors," he says.

Baldwin is president of the World Rock Paper Scissors Association. He has played in and hosted competitions all around the globe. He once had a 43-game winning streak. What is the secret to his success? "Look for patterns in either your opponent's moves or behavior," he says. As all serious rock, paper, scissors players know, there's more to the game than luck.

People have been playing rock, paper, scissors for about 2,000 years. It is played everywhere. Some cultures use different hand symbols, but the idea is the same. You and an opponent each "throw" one of three hand symbols. You win, lose, or tie (TE). Many people think the game is all luck. It seems that your chances of winning and losing are about the same, but the outcome of the game is not random. That's because human behavior isn't random. There are patterns in how people make decisions.

A study at Zhejiang University, in China, looked at how people played rock, paper, scissors. It followed 360 students in a competition. Researchers found two key patterns. Winners tended to repeat their winning hand symbols. Losers tended to go from rock to paper to scissors.

Knowing the psychology of the game is not a sure ticket to winning, but it can help. Ken Watson is one of the world's best rock, paper, scissors players. He says winning takes skill. "You have to size up your opponent." Luck and chance play a part, but "you have to be prepared and have a strategy," he says. "Part of my strategy is being confident."

According to Baldwin, "practice, practice, practice" is the key to success. "You can try

practicing against yourself in front of a mirror,”he says. “But for me, that always ended up in a tie.”

11. The support of rock, paper, scissors enabled little Wyatt Baldwin to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. cut paper with scissors
  - B. reach an agreement with his sisters
  - C. learn the sports on TV
  - D. produce TV shows with his sisters
12. What is the key to Baldwin’s success in the game?
  - A. Praying for good luck.
  - B. Imitating his rival’s moves.
  - C. Figuring out his rival’s patterns.
  - D. Making friends with his opponent.
13. What can we learn about the game from Paragraph 3?
  - A. The idea of the game varies from culture to culture.
  - B. The chances of winning or losing the game are always equal.
  - C. Different cultures use similar hand symbols to play the game.
  - D. The decision-making patterns affect the outcome of the game.
14. The study at Zhejiang University found that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. losers were likely to throw the hand symbol of paper
  - B. losers were likely to throw the hand symbol of scissors
  - C. winners were likely to ignore their opponents completely
  - D. winners were likely to repeat their winning hand symbols
15. What is Ken Watson’s view on the game?
  - A. Being relaxed is a sure ticket to winning.
  - B. Being confident can increase the chance to win.
  - C. Your chance of winning wholly depends on luck.
  - D. Your chance of winning relates to the size of your opponent.

### Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Imagine walking through someone’s apartment. The rooms are almost empty, and the only piece of furniture is a simple table and folded sofa. There are no decorative objects lying around—just the essentials. You open the closet to find you can count the number of clothing items inside on one hand. The space seems more like a prison cell than a home and you may think the resident cannot afford to buy more things to fill the apartment with.

It turns out that the apartment’s owner is a minimalist who chooses to limit his number of belongings. Minimalism goes against consumer society by dramatically reducing possessions.

Minimalists follow this philosophy to varying degrees, but they generally claim that cutting back on excess stuff leads to a more fulfilling life.

With fewer possessions, they do not have to spend so much time cleaning, thinking about what they are minimizing, or trying to keep up with the latest trends. Minimalists say this frees up their time for things meaningful such as exercising, traveling, and being with loved ones.

Extreme minimalism is not for everyone, but a mild form of it has gained in popularity recently, thanks to Marie Kondo’s best-selling book *The Life-changing Magic of Tidying up*. Kondo has become distinguished for her tidying skills, which she developed naturally. One of her main belongings is that one should only own things that one truly loves.

It can be unpleasant to part with belongings, but Kondo’s methods have helped minimalists remove useless things. Her technique for making space is to go through things by category, starting with clothing, then books, papers, tiny objects, and finally, memorable items. She instructs her followers to touch each object they own and keep only those that spark joy, promising that this will lead to domestic happiness.

Kondo stresses that it is not about throwing things away, but about finding the things you want to remain with you and striking a balance between personal joy and possessions. Even if you are not ready to become a minimalist, you may want to consider reducing the number of things you own for it seems that letting go of things can truly make room for happiness.

16. Paragraph 1 describes a person who probably \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. loves decorative objects
  - B. cannot afford the essentials
  - C. chooses to live a simple life
  - D. has a passion for counting his clothes
17. What does a minimalist go against?
  - A. Reducing possessions.
  - B. Living a more fulfilling life.
  - C. Limiting the number of belongings.
  - D. Buying more things than necessary.
18. If people adopt the minimalist lifestyle, they will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have a passion for cleaning
  - B. keep up with the latest trends
  - C. think about what they are missing
  - D. have more time for meaningful things

19. The mild form of minimalism becomes popular because of Kondo's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. top-selling book                      B. writing style  
C. personal habits                        D. cleaning skills
20. According to the last paragraph, what is the real meaning of minimalism?
- A. Finding the right balance between belongings and joy.  
B. Placing your possessions before your personal happiness.  
C. Throwing away as many personal belongings as possible.  
D. Buying a lot more things to follow the latest fashion trends.

### Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media. In the UK the over-55s are joining social media sites in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the second biggest user group of these sites, with 3.5 million users aged 55—64 and 2.9 million over-65s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, "I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky. I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did."

Unexpectedly, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use social media sites themselves. Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the sites—only 2.2 million users are under 17—but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. "It's my alarm clock, so I have to," she says. "I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up." Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school that she has not heard from in forty years. "We use social media sites to arrange to meet all over the country," she says. "They have changed my social life completely."

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone addiction(上瘾) as their parents were the early users of smartphones. Peter, 38 and a father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. "I was always connected and I felt like I was always working," he says. "How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?" Thus, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. "I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important

thing is that I'm setting a better example for my kids and spending more quality time with them."

21. More and more over-55s in the UK are joining social media sites to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. develop their own websites  
B. post their videos and photos  
C. know about the lives of their grandchildren  
D. form online habits similar to their children's
22. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was boring to wait for letters and photos  
B. it was good for kids to post letters and photos  
C. they used to wait for letters and photos in the post  
D. they were fond of hearing from their grandparents
23. From Paragraph 3, we can see that children under 17 in the UK \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tend to use their smartphones less  
B. are less interested in social media sites  
C. like to interact with their parents online  
D. spend more time with their friends in real life
24. Why does Peter use an old-style mobile phone in the evenings and at weekends?
- A. He tries to be a model for his kids.  
B. He thinks it is convenient to do so.  
C. He needs to make an emergency call.  
D. He wants to be cut off from the world.
25. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. How to develop better online habits.  
B. Different online habits of different age groups.  
C. Good habits of using smartphones and social media.  
D. How to keep kids away from smartphones and social media.

### Section B (15 points)

**Directions:** *In this section, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 26-30, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

We all experience some kind of anger in our life. Some of us get angry easily, while others do not let anger control them. Anger can harm us physically and emotionally.

Anger has no specific reason. Things like an argument with your friend or job stress can make you angry. If things are going beyond your control, it is the right time that you learnt some ways to control your anger. 26

Be patient and calm. 27 If something is not going the way you planned, do not get angry. Allow things to settle with time. Patience also gives you strength and courage to face any situation. Practice being patient in any situation, and the anger would automatically go away with time.

Breathe deeply. When you are in anger, before reacting, just sit quietly, close your eyes and start breathing deeply. 28 Eventually, you will forget the reason for your anger.

Just smile. No matter how tough the situation is, smile! 29 Rather than thinking negatively, you should stay positive.

30 You can watch your favorite movie or sports match. You can also take a walk or listen to music. The purpose is to take your focus away from the situation that made you angry.

If nothing is working, try the old-tested formula of counting numbers. It will shift your focus from the actual thing, and it has benefited many people.

- A. Engage yourself in some activities.
- B. Depression can be caused by anger.
- C. Patience is the key to all anger problems.
- D. Others are very violent in their expression of anger.
- E. Read the following advice on how to deal with anger.
- F. A smile has proven to have a positive effect on the mind and soul.
- G. Concentrate on your breathing pattern and think about the good things in life.

## 第 II 卷

### Part III Translation (20 points)

#### Section A (10 points)

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then translate it into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. Machines that can learn are already among us and are changing the world in which we live. They offer great potential in areas including health care and other public services, and may soon result in very sophisticated robots, but we need to make conscious decisions about how we want smart machines to develop.
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### Section B (10 points)

**Directions:** Reading the following passage carefully and then translate it into English. Your translation should be written clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

32. 中秋节为人们提供欢聚的机会,有利于培养家庭意识,而家庭意识与责任义务有着密切联系。家庭是社会的细胞,是社会稳定的基础,是社会凝聚力的来源。
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### Part IV Writing (20 points)

**Directions:** In this section, you should write an essay on How to Bridge the Digital Gap for the Elderly based on the following information.

33. The digital gap(数字鸿沟) has reduced the social participation of the elderly in recent years. Many of them have difficulties in using smart devices. Your essay should include:
- (1) your understanding of this phenomenon;
  - (2) measures that should be taken to help the elderly.

You should write at least 100 words in English. Please write your essay on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

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译为英文用一般将来时。第一句可处理为简单句,主语为“中医”,可译为“Chinese medicine”;可以将“中医是一种独特的医疗体系”处理为一个介词短语:As a unique medical system;“也是中国传统文化的重要组成部分”为句子主干,顺译即可,注意“中国传统文化”的英文表达为:traditional Chinese culture。第二句也是简单句,“不同于西医”翻译时可处理为一个介词短语:unlike Western medicine;“把人体当作整体,与周围环境相互影响”翻译为 and 连接的两个谓宾结构:“把……当作”译为“treat... as”,“与……相互影响”可译为“interact with...”,翻译时注意主谓一致。第三句中“博大精深,被认为是中国的第五大发明”可处理为 and 连接的谓宾和系表结构:“博大精深”可译为“is broad and profound”,“被认为是……”可译为“is considered to be”;“值得更多的关注和研究”处理为非限制性定语从句,“值得”可译为“deserve”。

#### Part IV Writing

#### 33. 【参考范文】

#### How to Play a Leading Role in the National Reading Campaign

Living in an informative age we are unavoidably exposed to enormous challenges, which has brought us a lot of benefits but also triggered a host of serious problems as well, one of which is that an increasing number of people are ignoring the importance of reading.

In response to this problem, a national reading campaign was held to encourage people to pick up books and feel the charm of reading so to promote people's love of reading, which is my understanding of this campaign.

As a college student, we should play a leading role in this campaign. First of all, needless to say,

we should start from ourselves and set a good example for others.

## 山东省 2021 年普通高等教育专升本 统一考试英语试题参考答案与解析

### Part I Cloze

- H 考查定语从句。根据句子结构可知,此处是一个定语从句,先行词是 friends,引导词可以是 that/who。句意:学生上大学可以学到知识,也可以交到终身交往的朋友。故选 H。
- C 考查条件状语从句。根据句子结构可知,此处是一个条件状语从句。句意:这一增长意味着,如果大多数学生不知道如何理财,他们可能会陷入财务困境。故选 C。
- D 考查动词。根据情态动词 must 可知,空处应填动词原形。pay for sth. 为……支付。句意:学生还必须支付食宿费。故选 D。
- E 考查动词的固定搭配。sb. spend money on sth. 某人花费金钱在某物上。句意:此外,他们可能会花钱买衣服、旅游和其他东西。故选 E。
- F 考查副词。budget 把……编入预算,是动词。副词修饰动词。budget carefully 精打细算。句意:因此,学生们需要精打细算。故选 F。
- G 考查名词。your 是形容词性物主代词,后面要填名词。符合要求有 B 项和 G 项。根据“for example, the money you will get from your family or a part-time job”可知,此处是 income。故选 G。
- B 考查名词。基数词 two 后面要接名词复数。根据“those that change (food, books, travel), and those that will stay the same (tuition, room and board)”可知是把开销分成两组。句意:把你的开支分为两类:变化的(食物、书籍、旅行)和保持不变的(学费、食宿)。故选 B。
- A 考查比较级。be 动词后面接形容词作表语。

句意:当你这样做时,你会发现制订预算是比较简单的事。故选 A。

9. J 考查动词。try to do sth. 尽力做某事; borrow from sb. 向某人借钱。句意:这意味着你可以省钱,而不是试着向别人借钱。故选 J。
10. I 考查宾语从句。than 是介词,后面接宾语从句。根据句子结构可知从句中缺少了主语,因此用 what。句意:正如你所见,在大学里要学的不仅仅是课堂上教的东西。故选 I。

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Section A

11. B 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“Wyatt Baldwin has been playing rock, paper, scissors since he was a kid. The game helped him settle disagreements with his three older sisters.”可知, Wyatt Baldwin 从小就在玩石头、布、剪刀。这个游戏帮助他解决了与三个姐姐之间的分歧。故选 B。
12. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第四、五句“‘What is the secret to his success? ‘Look for patterns in either your opponent’s moves or behavior,’ he says.”可知, Baldwin 在游戏中成功的关键是寻找对手的动作或行为模式。故选 C。
13. D 推理判断题。根据第三段最后三句中的“‘It seems that your chances of winning and losing are about the same, but the outcome of the game is not random... There are patterns in how people make decisions.’”可知,输赢的机会似乎差不多,但比赛的结果并不是随机的。人们做决定的方式是有规律的。故选 D。
14. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第四句“‘Winners tended to repeat their winning hand symbols.’”可知,获胜者倾向于重复他们胜利的手势。故选 D。
15. B 推理判断题。根据第五段最后两句“‘Luck and chance play a part, but ‘you have to be prepared and have a strategy,’ he says. ‘Part of my strategy is being confident.’”可知, Ken Watson 认为运气和机遇起到了一定作用,但是人必须做好准备,制定策略。他的部分策略是保持自信。由此可推断, Ken Watson 认为自信是赢的关键,另外还需要一定的准备和一定的策略,运气只是一部分原因。故选 B。
16. C 主旨大意题。第一段讲述了想象一个人走进空空的公寓,除了一些必需品和必要的装饰品,其他什么都没有。这样的房间看起来更像囚室,也许你会认为房主买不起东西填满公寓。根据第二段第一句“‘It turns out that the apartment’s owner is a minimalist who chooses to limit his number of belongings.’”可知房主是一个极简主义者。由此可推断,第一段描述了一个选择过极简生活的人。故选 C。
17. D 推理判断题。根据第二段第二句“‘Minimalism goes against consumer society by dramatically reducing possessions.’”可知,极简主义与消费主义背道而驰,极简主义倡导降低消费的观念。由此可知,极简主义者反对购买超过需求量的物品。故选 D。
18. D 细节理解题。根据第三段可知,由于拥有的物品较少,极简主义者不必花很多时间清洁、思考自己需要减少什么东西,也不需要努力跟上潮流。极简主义者说,这可以让他们腾出时间做一些有意义的事情,比如锻炼、旅行和与爱人在一起。故选 D。
19. A 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“‘Extreme minimalism is not for everyone, but a mild form of it has gained in popularity recently, thanks to Marie Kondo’s best-selling book *The Life-changing Magic of Tidying up*.’”可知,由于 Marie Kondo 的畅销书《整理生活的魔力》,一种温和的极简主义最近开始流行起来了。故选 A。

20. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“Kondo stresses that it is not about throwing things away, but about finding the things you want to remain with you and striking a balance between personal joy and possessions.”可知, Kondo 强调, 极简主义不是扔掉东西, 而是找到你想留在身边的东西, 并在个人快乐和拥有的物品之间取得平衡。故选 A。
21. C 推理判断题。根据第一段第二句“*In the UK the over-55s are joining social media sites in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the second biggest user group of these sites, with 3.5 million users aged 55—64 and 2.9 million over-65s.*”和第二段第一句中的“*... I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them.*”可知, 越来越多 55 岁以上的人加入社交媒体网站, 了解他们孙辈们的生活。故选 C。
22. C 句意猜测题。根据第二段第一句“*Sheila, aged 59, says, ‘I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It’s a much better way to see what they’re doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post.’*”可知, Sheila 认为当她女儿发布孙辈们的视频和照片时, 她加入进来, 看看孙辈们在做什么。这比在邮局中等待信件和照片更好地了解他们在做什么。由此可知, Sheila 小时候, 人们常常在邮局里等待信件和照片。故选 C。
23. B 推理判断题。根据第三段第二句“*Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the sites—only 2.2 million users are under 17—but they’re not going far from their smartphones.*”可知, 在英国, 17 岁以下的孩子在手机唾手可得的时候, 也不上这些网站, 这些网站只有 220 万 17 岁以下

的用户。因此可判断 17 岁以下的孩子对社交网站不感兴趣。故选 B。

24. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“*I’m not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is that I’m setting a better example for my kids and spending more quality time with them.*”可知, 在紧急情况下, Peter 并没有完全与外界隔绝, 但是正在为他的孩子树立一个更好的榜样, 为了与孩子们共度更多美好的时光。故选 A。
25. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段和第二段可知, 越来越多 55 岁以上的人加入社交媒体网站, 了解他们孙辈们的生活; 第三段讲述了在英国, 17 岁以下的孩子在手机唾手可得的时候, 也不上这些网站, 这些网站只有 220 万 17 岁以下的用户。17 岁以下的孩子对这些网站不感兴趣; 最后一段讲述了一位 38 岁的父亲平时晚上和周末的时候不用手机, 这样做的目的是有更多的时间陪伴孩子, 给孩子树立榜样。故选 B。

#### Section B

26. E 根据“*If things are going beyond your control, it is the right time that you learnt some ways to control your anger.*”可知, 若事情超出了你的控制范围之内, 正好是学习一些方法来控制愤怒情绪的时候了。而后面讲述了控制愤怒的一些建议, 因此 E 项“*Read the following advice on how to deal with anger. (阅读以下关于如何应对愤怒的建议)*”符合语境。故选 E。
27. C 根据“*Be patient and calm.*”可知, 要耐心和冷静。因此 C 项“*Patience is the key to all anger problems. (耐心是解决愤怒的关键)*”符合语境。故选 C。
28. G 根据“*When you are in anger, before reacting, just sit quietly, close your eyes and start breathing deeply.*”可知, 当你生气时, 在做出反应之前, 静

静地坐着,闭上眼睛,开始深呼吸。也根据“Eventually, you will forget the reason for your anger.”可知,最终,人会忘记愤怒的原因。所以 G 项“Concentrate on your breathing pattern and think about the good things in life. (专注于你的呼吸模式,想想生活中美好的事情)”符合语境。故选 G。

29. F 根据“No matter how tough the situation is, smile!”可知,不管情况有多艰难,微笑吧!因此 F 项“A smile has proven to have a positive effect on the mind and soul. (事实证明,微笑对心灵和灵魂都有积极的影响)”符合语境。故选 F。
30. A 本句位于段首,为主旨句。根据“movie or sports match”,“take a walk or listen to music”,可知本段讲的是 some activities。所以 A 项“Engage yourself in some activities. (让自己参与一些活动)”是本段的主旨句。故选 A。

### Part III Translation

#### Section A

31. 会学习的机器已经出现我们周边了,并且正在改变着我们生活的世界。它们在包含医疗保健和其他公共服务在内的领域提供巨大的潜力,可能很快就有非常先进的机器人出现,但我们需要就我们希望智能机器如何发展做出慎重决定。

本题考查定语从句、并列句、宾语从句、重点短语和单词的翻译。第一句有两个定语从句。一个是由 that 引导的定语从句,先行词是 machines;第二个是由 which 引导的定语从句,修饰的先行词是 the world。第二句是一个 but 连接的并列句,其中前一个分句“They offer great potential in areas including health care and other public service, and may soon result in very sophisticated robots”中的逗号后的 and 连接两个并列结构,并且第一个并列结构中 including health care and other public service 作状语;后一

分句是 how 引导的一个宾语从句,作介词 about 的宾语。great potential 可译为“巨大的潜力”;health care 可译为“医疗保健”;public services 可译为“公共服务”;result in 意为“引起”此处按中文的表达习惯,意译为“有”;sophisticated 可译为“先进的”;make conscious decisions about... 可译为“就……做出慎重决定”。

#### Section B

32. The Mid-Autumn Festival provides an opportunity for people to get together, which is beneficial to cultivating family consciousness, and family consciousness is closely related to responsibility and obligation. The family is a cell of the society, a foundation of social stability and a source of social cohesion.

本题考查并列句、非限制性定语从句、重点短语和单词的翻译。第一句隐藏了两个分句“中秋节为人们提供欢聚的机会,有利于培养家庭意识”和“家庭意识与责任义务有着密切联系”,可用 and 连接。第一个分句中“有利于培养家庭意识”可译为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词“欢聚的机会”。第二句可译为包含三个并列结构的简单句。“提供”可译为“provide... for...”;“有利于”可译为“be beneficial to”;“培养家庭意识”可译为“cultivate family consciousness”;“与……有密切联系”可译为“be closely related to...”;“社会稳定”可译为“social stability”;“基础”可译为“foundation”;“社会凝聚力”可译为“social cohesion”。

### Part IV Writing

#### 33. 【参考范文】

##### How to Bridge the Digital Gap for the Elderly

With the increasing development of technologies facilitating human life, the digital gap for the elderly has aroused a hot discussion. I don't think the



elderly should be neglected in using new technologies.

Measures should be taken to help bridge the digital gap for old people to make them benefit from a smart society. First, medical services online should be simplified and voice-activated guidance be guided. Second, payment systems for catering, shopping malls, parks and other basic public services mustn't decline to accept cash. Last but not least, we should help to teach seniors to become more familiar with the Internet and related services.

Only by the measures can we bridge the digital gap for old people.

## 山东省 2020 年普通高等教育专升本 统一考试英语试题参考答案与解析

### Part I Cloze

1. J 考查代词。than 后面是一个定语从句。引导词是 who, 缺少了表示人的先行词, 先行词一般是名词和代词。those 在此处指代上文中的 people。句意: 研究人员发现, 去音乐会、看演出和参观博物馆的人比不去这些地方的人活得更长。故选 J。
2. K 考查介词。根据 15 years 可知, 此处要填介词。句意: 伦敦大学学院的专家 15 年来一直在研究 6 700 多名英国人的生活方式。故选 K。
3. A 考查动词。文章的语境和时态是过去时, 且位于主语后面, 句子结构缺少了谓语动词。句意: 他们研究了人们外出的频率以及他们参加的活动类型。故选 A。
4. D 考查定语从句。此处是一个定语从句。先行词是 people, 完整的句子是 people over 50 years old regularly went to concerts, 因此此处缺少主语, 根据先行词可知用 who。whose 是形容词性

物主代词, 后面要接名词, 不符题意。句意: 他们发现, 50 岁以上经常去音乐会的人在接下来的 14 年里死亡的可能性降低了约 30%。故选 D。

5. L 考查副词比较级。likely 可能的, 是形容词, 形容词用副词修饰。分析句子结构可知, 空处应填副词, 修饰空后的形容词 likely。less 更少; recently 最近。句意: 他们发现, 50 岁以上经常去听音乐会的人在接下来的 14 年里死亡的可能性降低了约 30%。故选 L。
6. C 考查介词。根据 engaging with the arts 动名词的形式可知, 空处应填介词。句意: 研究人员说, 50 岁以上的人可以通过参与艺术来延长寿命。故选 C。
7. G 考查名词。根据 a lot of 可知空处填名词。句意: 英国卫生部部长马特·汉考克认为, 这项研究可能会揭示很多事实。故选 G。
8. F 考查动词。根据情态动词 could 可知空处应是动词原形。且后面是 mental health, aging and loneliness 等名词, 应该是“改善精神状况、延迟衰老以及缓解孤独感”。此处表示的是艺术和文化的好处。句意: 他说, 艺术和文化可以改善精神状况、延迟衰老以及缓解孤独感。故选 F。
9. I 考查副词。根据 announced 可知, 此处缺一个副词。副词修饰动词。句意: 他最近宣布了英国国家卫生服务计划——利用艺术帮助人们过上更健康的生活。故选 I。
10. B 考查动词。根据 of 可知空后填动名词或者名词。句意: 我们的研究结果强调了继续探索影响我们健康的新的社会因素的重要性。故选 B。

### Part II Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

11. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“Nevertheless, the goal is the same—get the candidate who is the best fit for the position.”可知, 公司面试的目的相