

中国石油大学（华东）现代远程教育招生统一考试

# 考试大纲及综合练习题

（专升本）

中国石油大学（华东）远程与继续教育学院

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# 现代远程教育入学考试专升本英语考试大纲

## 总要求

考生应掌握基本的英语语言基础知识并具备一定的综合运用英语语言的能力。要求考生掌握英语的基础词汇、基本语法规则；具有一定的阅读理解能力和口语交际能力。

## 复习考试内容与要求

### 一、词汇

掌握约 3000 个基础英语单词和相应的常用词组。

### 二、语法

掌握下列基本语法规则。

#### (一) 词法

##### 1. 名词

可数名词与不可数名词；名词的复数形式；名词的所有格；名词在句中的作用。

##### 2. 冠词

不定冠词的基本用法；定冠词的基本用法；不加冠词的基本规则；冠词的习惯用法。

##### 3. 代词

人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、不定代词及其用法。

##### 4. 数词

基数词及其用法；序数词的构成及其用法。

##### 5. 形容词与副词

形容词与副词比较等级的构成及其用法。

##### 6. 介词

常用介词及其词义；介词与某些动词、形容词、名词的固定搭配；介词短语及其用法。

##### 7. 动词

(1) 动词的分类：及物动词与不及物动词；连系动词；助动词；情态动词。

(2) 动词的形式：动词原形、过去式、过去分词、现在分词；不规则动词的形式。

(3) 动词主要时态的构成及其用法。包括一般现在时，现在进行时，现在完成时，现在完成进行时，一般过去时，过去进行时，过去完成时，一般将来时，将来完成时，过去将来时。

- (4) 情态动词及其基本用法。
- (5) 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的形式及主要用法。
- (6) 被动语态的构成及其基本用法。
- (7) 虚拟语气的常见形式及其基本用法。

## 8. 连词

并列连词及其用法；从属连词及其用法。

## (二) 句法

### 1. 五种基本句型

- (1) 主语+谓语动词
- (2) 主语+谓语动词+宾语
- (3) 主语+连系动词+表语
- (4) 主语+谓语动词+间接宾语+直接宾语
- (5) 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(肯定式与否定式)的构成及用法；
- (2) 疑问句(一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、反意疑问句)的构成及用法；
- (3) 祈使句的构成及用法；
- (4) 感叹句的构成及用法。

### 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
  - ① 主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句的构成及其常用关联词；
  - ② 定语从句的种类、构成及常用关联词；
  - ③ 状语从句的种类及其常用关联词。

### 4. 强调句

### 5. 倒装句

## (三) 构词法

- 1. 派生法：常用前缀和后缀
- 2. 合成法
- 3. 转换法

### 三、阅读理解

以每分钟 40—45 词的速度，阅读各种题材(社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等)、生词不超过 2%的中等难度的文字材料。要求考生：

1. 理解所读材料的大意；
2. 掌握主要事实和有关的具体细节；
3. 辨别作者的基本态度或观点；
4. 根据有关信息进行一定的推理、判断或引申。

### 四、交际用语

考生应掌握日常生活常见情景中的基本交际用语。

# 现代远程教育入学考试专升本计算机考试大纲

## 总要求

考生应掌握通过计算机网络环境进行学习的基本技能，从使用的角度了解计算机系统的基础知识，掌握微型计算机操作系统的基本使用方法，了解并掌握文字编辑、电子表格、电子演示文稿、多媒体、网络与 Internet 等基本知识和操作技能，了解信息安全的知识。

本大纲对理论知识分为“了解”和“理解”两个层次；对操作技能分为“了解”、“掌握”和“熟练掌握”三个层次。

## 复习考试内容与要求

### 一、计算机基础知识

#### (一) 计算机的基本概念

- (1) 了解计算机的发展过程；
- (2) 了解计算机的分类；
- (3) 了解计算机的主要特点；
- (4) 理解计算机的主要用途；
- (5) 了解信息的基本概念。

#### (二) 计算机系统的组成

- (1) 理解计算机系统的基本组成；
- (2) 了解硬件系统的组成及各个部件的主要功能；
- (3) 理解计算机数据存储的基本概念；
- (4) 了解指令、程序、软件的概念以及软件的分类型。

#### (三) 信息编码

- (1) 了解数值在计算机中的表示形式及数值转换；
- (2) 了解字符编码。

#### (四) 微型计算机的硬件组成

- (1) 理解微处理器、微型计算机和微型计算机系统的概念；
- (2) 了解 CPU、内存、接口和总线的概念；
- (3) 理解常用外部设备的性能指标；
- (4) 理解微型计算机的主要性能指标及配置。

## 二、Windows 操作系统及其应用

### (一) Windows 的基本知识

- (1) 了解 Windows 运行环境;
- (2) 了解 Windows 桌面的组成;
- (3) 理解文件、文件夹(目录)、路径的概念;
- (4) 了解窗口的组成。

### (二) Windows 基本操作

- (1) 熟练掌握 Windows 的启动和退出;
- (2) 熟练掌握一种汉字输入方法;
- (3) 熟练掌握鼠标的的使用;
- (4) 熟练掌握窗口的基本操作方法;
- (5) 熟练掌握菜单的基本操作;
- (6) 熟练掌握对话框的操作;
- (7) 掌握工具栏、任务栏的操作;
- (8) 掌握开始菜单的定制;
- (9) 熟练掌握剪贴板的操作;
- (10) 熟练掌握快捷方式的创立、使用及删除;
- (11) 掌握命令行方式。

### (三) Windows 资源管理器

- (1) 了解资源管理器窗口组成;
- (2) 熟练掌握文件夹与文件的使用及管理。

### (四) Windows 系统环境设置

- (1) 了解控制面板的功能;
- (2) 掌握时间与日期的设置;
- (3) 掌握程序的添加和删除;
- (4) 掌握显示器环境的设置。

### (五) Windows 附件常用工具

- (1) 了解磁盘清理、磁盘碎片整理程序等常用系统工具的使用;
- (2) 掌握记事本、计算器、画图等基本工具的简单应用。

## 三、文字编辑

### (一) Word 基本知识

- (1) 了解 Word 的主要功能;

- (2)掌握 Word 的启动和退出;
- (3)理解 Word 工作窗口的基本构成元素;
- (4)了解 Word 帮助命令的使用。

## **(二) Word 文件操作和文本编辑**

- (1)熟练掌握文档的基本操作;
- (2)熟练掌握视图的使用;
- (3)熟练掌握文本编辑的基本操作;
- (4)熟练掌握剪贴、移动和复制操作;
- (5)掌握定位、替换和查询操作;
- (6)掌握插入符号的操作。

## **(三) Word 文档格式与版面**

- (1)熟练掌握字体、段落和页面设置;
- (2)了解项目符号和编号;
- (3)掌握边框、底纹、页眉和页脚的添加。

## **(四) Word 文档模板与样式**

- (1)掌握样式的建立与使用;
- (2)了解模板的概念。

## **(五) Word 表格的建立与编辑**

- (1)熟练掌握表格的建立;
- (2)掌握表格格式和内容的基本编辑。

## **(六) Word 图形的制作与编辑**

- (1)掌握绘制自选图形的操作;
- (2)掌握图形元素的基本操作。

## **(七) Word 对象的插入**

- (1)掌握图片的插入;
- (2)掌握文本框的插入;
- (3)掌握图文混排技术。

## **(八) Word 文档的页面设置和打印**

- (1)掌握页面设置;
- (2)了解打印预览、打印基本参数设置。

# **四、电子表格**

## **(一) Excel 基本知识**



(1) 了解 Excel 的基本功能和运行环境;

(2) 掌握 Excel 的启动和退出;

(3) 了解 Excel 窗口的结构。

## **(二) Excel 工作表的建立与编辑**

(1) 了解工作表的结构;

(2) 理解单元格地址表示;

(3) 熟练掌握数据输入和编辑操作;

(4) 掌握工作表格式化的基本操作;

(5) 熟练掌握工作表的基本操作;

(6) 掌握工作表的打印输出。

## **(三) Excel 公式与函数**

(1) 掌握公式的使用;

(2) 掌握单元格的引用;

(3) 掌握常用函数的使用。

## **(四) Excel 数据处理**

(1) 掌握数据查找;

(2) 掌握数据排序;

(3) 掌握数据筛选;

(4) 掌握数据的分类汇总。

## **(五) Excel 图表**

(1) 了解图表类型;

(2) 掌握图表的创建;

(3) 掌握图表的编辑和打印。

# **五、PowerPoint 电子演示文稿**

## **(一) PowerPoint 基本知识**

(1) 了解 PowerPoint 的基本功能和编辑环境;

(2) 了解 PowerPoint 文件的概念和操作方法;

(3) 了解 PowerPoint 文件的放映与设置放映方式;

(4) 了解 PowerPoint 文件的存储格式;

(5) 了解 PowerPoint 文件的打印操作。

## **(二) PowerPoint 基本操作**

(1) 熟练掌握 PowerPoint 新建演示文稿的基本操作;

- (2) 熟练掌握幻灯片视图环境、幻灯片版式的选择操作；
- (3) 熟练掌握文字、表格、图片等幻灯片元素的操作；
- (4) 掌握声音、影片等元素的基本操作；
- (5) 掌握幻灯片剪辑与隐藏的基本操作；
- (6) 掌握幻灯片的放映环境设置与放映操作；
- (7) 掌握 PowerPoint 文件的存储。

### **(三) PowerPoint 格式操作**

- (1) 掌握幻灯片背景的设置操作；
- (2) 掌握幻灯片设计模板的操作；
- (3) 掌握幻灯片页号、页眉与页脚操作；
- (4) 了解幻灯片母版设计及配色方案的基本方法。

### **(四) PowerPoint 动画操作**

- (1) 掌握幻灯片自定义动画和动画效果的基本操作；
- (2) 掌握幻灯片动作设置及动作按钮的基本操作；
- (3) 掌握幻灯片元素的超链接操作；
- (4) 掌握幻灯片间切换效果的设置。

## **六、计算机网络基础**

### **(一) 计算机网络的基本概念**

- (1) 了解网络的形成与发展；
- (2) 了解网络按覆盖范围的基本分类；
- (3) 了解常见的网络拓扑结构；
- (4) 理解网络协议的基本概念；
- (5) 了解局域网的特点与功能；
- (6) 理解局域网的基本组成；
- (7) 了解广域网的概念和基本组成；
- (8) 掌握设置共享资源的基本操作。

### **(二) Internet 基本知识**

- (1) 了解 Internet 的发展历史；
- (2) 了解 Internet 的作用与特点；
- (3) 了解 TCP/IP 网络协议的基本概念；
- (4) 了解 IP 地址、网关和子网掩码的基本概念；

- (5) 理解域名系统的基本概念;
- (6) 了解 Internet 提供的常规服务。

### **(三) 网络连接**

- (1) 理解 Internet 的常用接入方式;
- (2) 掌握通过局域网接入 Internet;
- (3) 掌握通过拨号网络接入 Internet;
- (4) 了解通过代理服务器访问 Internet 的方法;
- (5) 了解网络检测的简单方法。

## **七、Internet 应用**

### **(一) IE 浏览器的使用**

- (1) 了解文本、超文本、Web 的超文本结构和统一资源定位器 URL 的基本概念;
- (2) 熟练掌握 Internet Explorer 打开、关闭以及浏览网页的基本操作;
- (3) 熟练掌握 Internet Explorer 浏览器选项参数的基本设置;
- (4) 掌握 Internet Explorer 浏览器收藏夹的基本使用;
- (5) 熟练掌握信息搜索的基本方法和常用搜索引擎的使用;
- (6) 掌握在 Internet Explorer 浏览器中访问 FTP 站点的基本操作;
- (7) 了解 BBS 的基本操作。

### **(二) 电子邮件的使用**

- (1) 了解电子邮件的基本概念;
- (2) 掌握 Outlook Express 基本参数设置;
- (3) 熟练掌握 Outlook Express 的基本操作;
- (4) 掌握 Outlook Express 电子邮件管理的基本操作;
- (5) 掌握 Outlook Express 通讯簿的使用;
- (6) 了解 Web 格式邮件的使用。

## **八、计算机安全**

### **(一) 计算机安全的基本知识和计算机病毒**

- (1) 了解计算机安全的定义;
- (2) 了解计算机安全的属性;
- (3) 了解计算机安全包含的内容;
- (4) 了解计算机病毒的基本知识;
- (5) 了解计算机病毒的预防和消除;

(6) 了解常用的防病毒软件的安装和使用方法。

## **(二) 网络安全与网络道德**

(1) 了解网络安全的特征；

(2) 了解影响网络安全的主要因素；

(3) 了解主动攻击和被动攻击的区别；

(4) 了解数据加密、身份认证、访问控制技术的基本概念；

(5) 了解网络道德的基本准则。

## **(三) 防火墙、系统更新与系统还原**

(1) 了解防火墙的基本知识；

(2) 了解系统更新的基本知识和使用方法；

(3) 了解系统还原的基本知识和使用方法。

# **九、计算机多媒体技术**

## **(一) 计算机多媒体技术的基本知识**

(1) 了解计算机多媒体技术的概念以及在网络教育中的作用；

(2) 了解多媒体计算机系统的基本构成和多媒体设备的种类。

## **(二) 多媒体基本应用工具与常用数码设备**

(1) 掌握 Windows 画图工具的基本操作；

(2) 掌握 Windows 音频工具进行音频播放；

(3) 掌握 Windows 视频工具进行视频播放；

(4) 了解常用的数码设备的基本功能。

## **(三) 多媒体信息处理工具**

(1) 了解文件压缩和解压缩的基本知识；

(2) 了解常见多媒体文件的类别和文件格式；

(3) 掌握压缩工具 WinRAR 的基本操作。

# 现代远程教育入学考试专升本高等数学考试大纲

## 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、常微分方程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推理证明，准确计算；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、函数、极限和连续

#### (一) 函数

##### 1. 知识范围

###### (1) 函数的概念

函数的定义、函数的表示方法、分段函数、隐函数

###### (2) 函数的性质

单调性、奇偶性、有界性、周期性

###### (3) 反函数

反函数的定义、反函数的图像

###### (4) 基本初等函数

幂函数、指数函数、对数函数、三角函数、反三角函数

###### (5) 函数的四则运算与符合运算

###### (6) 初等函数

##### 2. 要求

(1) 理解函数的概念。会求函数的表达式、定义域及函数值。会求分段函数的定义域、函数值，会作出简单的分段函数的图像。

(2) 理解函数的单调性、奇偶性、有界性和周期性。

- (3) 了解函数、与其反函数之间的关系（定义域、值域、图像），会求单调函数的反函数。
- (4) 熟练掌握函数的四则运算法则与复合运算。
- (5) 掌握基本初等函数的性质及其图像。
- (6) 了解初等函数的概念。
- (7) 会建立简单实际问题的函数关系式。

## （二）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、右极限及其与极限的关系， $x$  趋于无穷（ $x \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow +\infty, x \rightarrow -\infty$ ）时函数的极限，函数极限的几何意义

唯一性、四则运算法则、夹逼定理

#### （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、无穷小量的比较

#### （4）两个重要极限

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

### 2. 要求

- （1）了解极限的概念（对极限定义中“ $\varepsilon - N$ ”，“ $\varepsilon - \delta$ ”，“ $\varepsilon - M$ ”的描述不作要求），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，会进行无穷小量的比较（高阶、低阶、同阶和等价），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。

### (三) 连续

#### 1. 知识范围

##### (1) 函数连续的概念

函数在一点连续的定义、左连续和右连续、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之间的关系，掌握函数（含分段函数）在一点处的连续性的判断方法。

(2) 会求函数的间断点。

(3) 掌握闭区间连续函数的性质，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，会利用函数的连续性求极限。

## 二、一元函数微分学

### (一) 导数与微分

#### 1. 知识范围

##### (1) 导数的概念

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、可导与连续的关系

##### (2) 导数的四则运算法则与导数的基本公式

##### (3) 求导方法

复合函数的求导方法、隐函数的求导方法、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，会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) 掌握隐函数的求导方法与对数求导法，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) 理解微分的概念，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) 洛必达法则
- (2) 函数增减性的判定法
- (3) 函数极值与极值点、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“ $\frac{0}{0}$ ”、“ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ”、“ $0 \cdot \infty$ ”、“ $\infty - \infty$ ”型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，会求简单的应用问题。
- (4) 会判定曲线的凹凸性，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) 基本的积分公式

(3) 换元积分法

第一类换元法（凑微分法）、第二类换元法

(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类换元法，掌握不定积分第二类换元法（仅限形如

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx, \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx \text{ 的三角代换与简单的根式代换）}$$

(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-莱布尼茨公式、换元积分法、分部积分法

(4) 无穷区间的广义积分

收敛、发散、计算方法

(5) 定积分的应用

平面图形的面积、旋转体的体积

### 2. 要求

(1) 理解定积分的概念与几何意义，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。
- (6) 理解无穷区间广义积分的概念，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旋转体的体积。

#### 四、常微分方程

##### (一) 一阶微分方程

###### 1. 知识范围

- (1) 微分方程的概念
- (2) 可分离变量的方程
- (3) 一阶线性方程

###### 2. 要求

- (1) 理解微分方程的定义，理解微分方程的阶、解、通解、初始条件和特解。
- (2) 掌握可分离变量方程的解法
- (3) 掌握一阶线性方程的解法

##### (二) 可降阶方程

###### 1. 知识范围

- (1)  $y'' = f(x)$  型方程
- (2)  $y'' = f(x, y')$  型方程

###### 2. 要求

- (1) 会用降阶法解  $y'' = f(x)$  型方程
- (2) 会用降阶法解  $y'' = f(x, y')$  型方程

##### (三) 二阶线性微分方程

###### 1. 知识范围

- (1) 二阶线性微分方程解的结构
- (2) 二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程
- (3) 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

## 2. 要求

- (1) 了解二阶线性微分方程解的结构。
- (2) 掌握二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程的解法。
- (3) 掌握二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程的解法（自由项限定为  $P_n(x)e^{\lambda x}$ ，其中  $P_n(x)$  为  $x$  的  $n$  次多项式， $\lambda$  为实常数）。



16. I don't think it is easy to \_\_\_\_\_ your weight if keep on eating that way.  
A. decrease                      B. reduce                      C. decline                      D. shorten
17. The guide is \_\_\_\_\_ a line of tourists through the narrow passage with the help of his torch.  
A. concluding                      B. containing                      C. conducting                      D. conquering
18. It \_\_\_\_\_ the village where we spent our holidays last summer.  
A. reminds me of                      B. reminds me to                      C. remembers me of                      D. remembers me to
19. It's too expensive for me. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. spend                      B. cost                      C. pay                      D. afford
20. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
A. happened                      B. entered                      C. occurred                      D. hit
21. Mr. Wilson said that he did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ any further responsibilities.  
A. take on                      B. bring on                      C. get on                      D. carry out
22. Dear, do send the children to bed. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ their noise any longer.  
A. put off                      B. put up                      C. stand up                      D. put up with
23. Will you please \_\_\_\_\_ my parcel at the post-office as you pass?  
A. pick out                      B. pick up                      C. take out                      D. take up
24. In making such models, skills as well as thorough knowledge of plant structure are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. called on                      B. called up                      C. called for                      D. called in
25. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ his hiding place when he coughed.  
A. gave away                      B. gave up                      C. got away                      D. got in
26. None of us expected the chairman to \_\_\_\_\_ at the party. We thought he was still in hospital.  
A. turn in                      B. turn up                      C. turn over                      D. turn down
27. When he heard the bad news, he \_\_\_\_\_ completely.  
A. broke away                      B. broke up                      C. broke down                      D. broke out
28. If I had more time, I would \_\_\_\_\_ golf as a hobby.  
A. take in                      B. take on                      C. take up                      D. take over
29. Would you like me \_\_\_\_\_ the radio a bit?  
A. turning down                      B. turned down                      C. turn down                      D. to turn down
30. Since the road is wet this morning, \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
A. it must have rained                      B. it must rain                      C. it must be raining                      D. it must have been rained
31. As teachers we should concern ourselves with what is said, not what we think \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ought to be said                      B. must say                      C. have to be said                      D. need to say
32. You \_\_\_\_\_ all those calculations. We have a computer to do that sort of thing.  
A. must not have done                      B. should not have                      C. can not have done                      D. needn't have done
33. With all this work on hand, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema last night.  
A. mustn't go                      B. wouldn't go                      C. oughtn't go                      D. shouldn't have gone
34. "I saw Mary in the library yesterday." "You \_\_\_\_\_ her, she is still in hospital."  
A. mustn't have seen                      B. could not see                      C. can't have seen                      D. must not see

35. He regretted \_\_\_\_\_ the decision so hastily.  
 A. make                      B. making                      C. to make                      D. have made
36. The speech which he made \_\_\_\_\_ the project has bothered me greatly.  
 A. being concerned      B. concerning      C. be concerned      D. concerned
37. --- “Joe doesn’t seem like the same person.”  
 ---“\_\_\_\_\_so much in the war has made him more thoughtful.”  
 A. To have seen      B. Having seen      C. His seeing      D. For him to see
38. He had no choice but \_\_\_\_\_ to see him.  
 A. to go      B. went      C. going      D. go
39. Although young, Fred could resist \_\_\_\_\_ what to do and what not to do.  
 A. to be told      B. having been told      C. to have been told      D. being told
40. No matter how frequently \_\_\_\_\_, the works of Beethoven always attract a large audience.  
 A. performing      B. performed      C. to be performed      D. being performed
41. The music was so \_\_\_\_\_ that the audience were \_\_\_\_\_ to death.  
 A. boring .. bored      B. bored ... boring      C. bored ...bored      D. boring ... boring
42. When he came back after an absence of 20 years, he found his hometown completely \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. changing      B. to be changed      C. to change      D. changed
43. Some of the experiments \_\_\_\_\_ in the book are easy to perform.  
 A. being described      B. described      C. to be described      D. having been described
44. I really appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ to help me, but I am sure that I can manage by myself.  
 A. you to offer      B. that you offer      C. your offering      D. that you are offering
45. He should get used by now \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food.  
 A. to eating      B. to eat      C. for eating      D. eating
46. The manager promised to keep me \_\_\_\_\_ of how our business was going on.  
 A. to be informed      B. on informing      C. informed      D. informing
47. No one thought that John’s suggestion was worth \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to consider      B. considering      C. to be considered      D. of consideration
48. The young man got his motor bicycle tyre \_\_\_\_\_ early this morning.  
 A. changed      B. change      C. changing      D. be changed
49. \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, they decided to call off the construction project.  
 A. Not to have raised      B. Not raising      C. Having not raised      D. Not having raised
50. While reading the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a colorful advertisement caught my eyes  
 B. my attention was attracted by an advertisement  
 C. I was attracted by a colorful advertisement  
 D. What attracted my eyes was a colorful advertisement

51. Weighing seven hundred pounds, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she could not move the piano                      B. the piano should not be moved  
C. the piano was too heavy for her to move        D. the piano was unable to move
52. The factory is said \_\_\_\_\_ last month.
- A. to have gone into production                      B. to go into production  
C. to be gone into production                        D. to be going into production
53. \_\_\_\_\_ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for.
- A. The girl was educated                                B. The girl educated  
C. The girl to be educated                              D. The girl's being educated
54. Having plenty of time, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. we needn't to have hurried                        B. there was no need for us to hurry  
C. we didn't need to hurry                            D. hurrying was not necessary
55. \_\_\_\_\_, little John did not reply.
- A. When being asked what his name was            B. When asked what his name was  
C. When his name was asked                         D. When he is asked what is his name
56. With its expensive furniture and carefully \_\_\_\_\_ color scheme, the room looked quite luxurious.
- A. choose                      B. chose                      C. chosen                      D. choosing
57. Time \_\_\_\_\_, we will arrange for the tourists to visit two or three more remote spots of culture value.
- A. permits                      B. permitting                      C. permitted                      D. to be permitted
58. All the afternoon he worked in his study with the door \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to lock                      B. locking                      C. lock                      D. locked
59. The garden requires \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. watering                      B. being watered                      C. to water                      D. having watered
60. We have cooperated well with them many years for the shared \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. honour                      B. reward                      C. benefit                      D. prize
61. I took the medicine, but it didn't have any \_\_\_\_\_ on me.
- A. effect                      B. relation                      C. touch                      D. affect
62. He said that he'd like to take \_\_\_\_\_ of this opportunity to co-operate with you.
- A. benefit                      B. advantage                      C. profit                      D. occasion
63. The new nurse does not have much \_\_\_\_\_ in taking care of patients.
- A. experience                      B. regret                      C. desire                      D. talent
64. Electricity, like other forms of \_\_\_\_\_, has greatly increased in price.
- A. strength                      B. force                      C. power                      D. energy
65. Will you be taking my previous experience into \_\_\_\_\_ when you fix my salary?
- A. possession                      B. scale                      C. mind                      D. account
66. I suggest that you put the dangerous things out of the children's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. control                      B. reach                      C. order                      D. sight

67. When we had finished dinner, George asked waiter to bring him the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. tip                      B. cost                      C. menu                      D. bill
68. My father was born in Germany and still speaks English with a German \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. pronunciation              B. accent                      C. relative                      D. sound
69. They have always been on good \_\_\_\_\_ with their next-door neighbors.  
 A. terms                      B. friendship                      C. relations                      D. connection
70. Grandma told the story in a very sad \_\_\_\_\_ and we were all moved.  
 A. tune                      B. tongue                      C. tone                      D. ton
71. The telegram was based on information from a \_\_\_\_\_ source.  
 A. recent                      B. reliable                      C. rare                      D. private
72. His health is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. as poor, if not poor than, his sister                      B. poor as his sister's if not poor  
 C. as poor as if not poorer than, his sister's                      D. as poor, if not poorer than sister's
73. The kite flew \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky and everyone spoke \_\_\_\_\_ of it.  
 A. high...highly              B. highly...highly              C. high...high                      D. highly...high
74. "Does your wife regret paying six hundred dollars for the fashionable dress?"  
 "Not at all. She would gladly have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for it"  
 A. twice so much              B. twice as much              C. as much twice              D. so much twice
75. Petrol is manufactured from the \_\_\_\_\_ oil we take out of the ground.  
 A. raw                      B. rough                      C. tough                      D. crude
76. You are making me \_\_\_\_\_ with your stories of how hard the examination is.  
 A. normal                      B. negative                      C. nervous                      D. neutral
77. I'll come with you \_\_\_\_\_ we don't stay late. I need to be up early tomorrow.  
 A. even I                      B. as long as                      C. so that                      D. now that
78. Even after I washed the coat, it still had some \_\_\_\_\_ marks on it.  
 A. weak                      B. familiar                      C. faint                      D. regular
79. Everyone in the room remained \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. happily and friendly              B. orderly and kindly              C. happily and kindly              D. orderly and friendly
80. Some people think \_\_\_\_\_ about their rights than about their duties.  
 A. much more                      B. as much                      C. too much                      D. many more
81. Apples are \_\_\_\_\_ in summer and cost a lot.  
 A. rare                      B. scarce                      C. common                      D. unusual
82. In the future she hopes to go \_\_\_\_\_ for further studies.  
 A. away                      B. abroad                      C. outside                      D. far
83. The new \_\_\_\_\_ machine is a great help in the production of this factory.  
 A. adequate                      B. sufficient                      C. efficient                      D. effective
84. Little John caught a \_\_\_\_\_ fish this morning.  
 A. alive                      B. alone                      C. lonely                      D. living



85. The football match was televised \_\_\_\_ from the Berlin Olympic Stadium.  
 A live                      B alive                      C living                      D lively
86. The more fruits and vegetables you eat, \_\_\_\_ chance of getting cancer you have.  
 A little                      B less                      C the less                      D the least
87. He's \_\_\_\_\_ to know the answer.  
 A. likely                      B. probable                      C. maybe                      D. probably
88. It isn't quite \_\_\_\_\_ that he will be present at the meeting.  
 A. right                      B. sure                      C. certain                      D. exact
89. The examination I took yesterday wasn't very difficult, but it was \_\_\_\_\_ long.  
 A. much rather                      B. so much                      C. too much                      D. much too
90. It may rain, but I shall go out \_\_\_\_\_; I don't mind the rain.  
 A. anywhere                      B. anyhow                      C. however                      D. nevertheless
91. He had not \_\_\_\_\_ made up his mind what attitude to adopt towards her.  
 A. as yet                      B. as well                      C. as usual                      D. as though
92. I pulled the handle \_\_\_\_\_ I could.  
 A. so hardly as                      B. as hardly as                      C. so hard as                      D. as hard as
93. He is so shy that he \_\_\_\_\_ speaks in the public.  
 A. often                      B. frequently                      C. seldom                      D. sometimes
94. The story of Mary is merely \_\_\_\_\_ of a poor farmer.  
 A. one                      B. that                      C. those                      D. which
95. The second-hand car was not worth \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. much that                      B. that much all                      C. all that much                      D. much all that
96. \_\_\_\_\_ of them knew about the plan because it was a secret.  
 A. Some                      B. Any                      C. No one                      D. None
97. My car is not so fashionable as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he's                      B. he                      C. his                      D. his'
98. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ Mary can help me, for they are very busy.  
 A. Both; and                      B. Neither; nor                      C. whether; or                      D. Either; or
99. Do you know any other foreign language \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
 A. except                      B. but                      C. besides                      D. beside
100. With five hungry children seated around the table, the food disappeared \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in no time                      B. at no time                      C. ahead of time                      D. from time to time
101. There is a very big bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
 A. above                      B. on                      C. over                      D. below
102. The chairman signed the document \_\_\_\_\_ the company.  
 A. instead of                      B. on behalf of                      C. in place of                      D. in case of

103. It's about 400 mm rain in this area a year \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. above all                      B. of all                      C. for average                      D. on average
104. In many schools, students don't have sufficient access \_\_\_\_\_ the library.
- A. to                      B. of                      C. into                      D. about
105. The traditional approach \_\_\_\_\_ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller ones.
- A. in dealing                      B. to dealing                      C. dealing                      D. to deal
106. The flyover at the crossing on the 6th ring road is now \_\_\_\_\_ construction.
- A. under                      B. in                      C. at                      D. with
107. It's the first turning \_\_\_\_\_ the left after the traffic lights.
- A. by                      B. in                      C. on                      D. for
108. I know nothing about him \_\_\_\_\_ he is a teacher.
- A. besides                      B. in addition                      C. except for                      D. except that
109. The heavy snow could not keep us \_\_\_\_\_ going out to work.
- A. from                      B. on                      C. upon                      D. up
110. Jack works so hard as he dreams \_\_\_\_\_ owning his own house soon.
- A. to                      B. of                      C. with                      D. on
111. I suppose I can count \_\_\_\_\_ you for help in this matter.
- A. of                      B. on                      C. at                      D. to
112. It was difficult for him to buy good shoes because he had such a big \_\_\_\_\_ of feet.
- A. pair                      B. size                      C. couple                      D. number
113. It was raining again, \_\_\_\_\_ is very bad for our crops.
- A. it                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which
114. I have two brothers, both \_\_\_\_\_ are doctors.
- A. of which                      B. of them                      C. of whom                      D. who
115. \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ they will come to the meeting next month.
- A. It, whether                      B. That, whether                      C. If it, who                      D. Whether, it
116. The City Football Team, \_\_\_\_\_, meets every other day.
- A. which I am a member                      B. of which I am a member  
C. that I am a member                      D. of that I am a member
117. Our factory is much more productive now. This year's production is five times \_\_\_\_\_ it was ten years ago.
- A. what                      B. that                      C. than                      D. as
118. This is the most difficult book \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. what I have ever read                      B. which I have ever read  
C. I have ever read it                      D. that I have ever read
119. In order to search for the escaped prisoner, the police decide to question \_\_\_\_\_ comes along this road.
- A. who                      B. whom                      C. whoever                      D. whomever

120. The truth is that it is only by studying history \_\_\_\_\_ we can learn what to expect in the future.  
 A. that                      B. and then                      C. by which                      D. through which
121. The people, \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.  
 A. all their homes                      B. of all whose homes  
 C. all of whose homes                      D. all of their homes
122. He has made another wonderful discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to science and man.  
 A. which I think is                      B. which I think it is                      C. of which I think it is                      D. I think which is
123. A new television program teaches children \_\_\_\_\_ can and should think about career development.  
 A. what                      B. that they                      C. both                      D. whom they
124. The chairman requested that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the members should have studied the problem more carefully  
 B. the problem were more carefully studied  
 C. the problem could be studied with more care  
 D. the members study the problem more carefully
125. Another advantage of the mass media is \_\_\_\_\_ it gives people the information they need in their daily lives.  
 A. what                      B. whether                      C. whenever                      D. that
126. They showed us around the factory \_\_\_\_\_ is equipped with modern machines.  
 A. in that                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. what
127. \_\_\_\_\_ as much as one-fourth of all timber harvested is not used proved to be false.  
 A. The estimate                      B. It is estimated that  
 C. They are estimated                      D. The estimate that
128. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. what time the movie starts                      B. what time starts the movie  
 C. when does the movie start                      D. the movie what time starts
129. Perhaps the days will come \_\_\_\_\_ people will be able to breathe clean air in cities.  
 A. as                      B. when                      C. while                      D. sine
130. To my surprise, \_\_\_\_\_ turned out that Susan failed in the examination.  
 A. this                      B. what                      C. it                      D. as
131. Jenny is the only one of the grade who \_\_\_\_\_ selected to school fashion-show team.  
 A. is                      B. are                      C. has                      D. have
132. He told her nothing, \_\_\_\_\_ upset her.  
 A. that                      B. for which                      C. about which                      D. which
133. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ I'm writing is to tell you about a party on Saturday.  
 A. because                      B. why                      C. for                      D. as
134. Such a device \_\_\_\_\_ he was given proved almost worthless.  
 A. as                      B. like                      C. that                      D. which

135. Hardly had we arrived home \_\_\_\_\_ we all sat down to rest.  
 A. than                      B. then                      C. when                      D. until
136. \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw his wife's face did Tom realize the true meaning of her remark.  
 A. Just                      B. Never                      C. Usually                      D. Only
137. \_\_\_\_\_, he failed in the examination.  
 A. Although he didn't work so hard as usual      B. As he worked harder than usual  
 C. Hard as he worked                      D. Having worked harder than usual
138. Usually scientists test a theory for a while \_\_\_\_\_ they accept it as true.  
 A. before                      B. after                      C. when                      D. because
139. The students didn't manage to work out the problem \_\_\_\_\_ their teacher had explained how.  
 A. when                      B. until                      C. unless                      D. as
140. --- Could I borrow your dictionary?  
 --- I'd get it for you \_\_\_\_\_ I could remember who last borrowed it.  
 A. except that                      B. unless                      C. only if                      D. if only
141. I knew him better, \_\_\_\_\_ I discovered that my impression had been right.  
 A. which                      B. as                      C. until                      D. unless
142. Watch your step, \_\_\_\_\_ you might fall into the water.  
 A. or                      B. and                      C. unless                      D. but
143. He is \_\_\_\_\_ strong a man \_\_\_\_\_ he can lift ten stones like this one.  
 A. such...so                      B. such...that                      C. so...that                      D. so a...for
144. It's a pity that we should stay at home when we have \_\_\_\_\_ weather.  
 A. so fine                      B. so fine a                      C. such a fine                      D. such fine
145. In the nuclear power station we use \_\_\_\_\_ generator \_\_\_\_\_ is used in the common steam power station.  
 A. the same ... as                      B. such ... as                      C. so ... as                      D. as ... as
146. If the city had built more homes for the poor in 1990, the housing problems in that area now \_\_\_\_\_ so serious.  
 A. wouldn't have been      B. wouldn't be      C. will not have been      D. shouldn't have been
147. The manager recommended that that the product exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ early next month.  
 A. are to be held                      B. will be held                      C. be held                      D. must be held
148. \_\_\_\_\_ do it myself than try to persuade such a silly fellow like him.  
 A. I'd like                      B. I'd like to                      C. I'd better                      D. I'd rather
149. It is essential that the application form \_\_\_\_\_ before Friday morning.  
 A. shall be handed in                      B. be handed in  
 C. will be handed in                      D. must be handed in
150. If I had a bike, I \_\_\_\_\_ it to you yesterday.  
 A. would have lent      B. would lend      C. would have lend      D. could lend

151. Jean thinks that if she \_\_\_\_\_ her job she probably wouldn't be able to earn so much.  
 A. would have to change      B. were to change      C. has changed      D. could have changed
152. Everybody has arrived. It's time we \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. would start      B. shall start      C. started      D. had start
153. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it for the time being.  
 A. didn't do      B. have done      C. don't do      D. haven't done
154. Most people come to realize that it is about time the government \_\_\_\_\_ further measures to control the population.  
 A. must take      B. is taking      C. takes      D. took
155. Only by shouting at the top of his voice \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. he was able to make himself hear      B. he was able to make himself heard  
 C. was he able to make himself heard      D. was he able to make himself hear
156. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ his speech when he saw the audience rise as one.  
 A. had he finished      B. did he finish      C. he finished      D. he had finished
157. Linda \_\_\_\_\_ at the dance tonight, nor will Peter.  
 A. can't be      B. will be      C. may not be      D. won't be
158. They have sent all the invitations to their relatives and friends, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. have they      B. did they      C. haven't they      D. didn't they
159. You never told us why you were late for the party, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. weren't you      B. did you      C. had you      D. didn't you
160. " \_\_\_\_\_ lately? I have not seen you for quite some time."  
 A. Where were you gone      B. Where did you go  
 C. Where were you going      D. Where have you been

## II. Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are 12 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.*

### Passage One

This is not the world we know. This world is controlled by computers. Men and women can be seen, but they are following orders given to them by machines. The machines were designed by mad scientists, but at some point even the mad scientists were taken over by their super-inventions.

Does this sound familiar? You have probably read something like it in magazines or books, or seen it in a film. Why is it so popular? One of the reasons is that it reflects the fears of many people; fear of the unknown, fear of what is not understood or, at least, fear of something that is not completely understood.

The fact is that every day it seems that computers take control of another area of our lives. Some factory jobs are now done by robots and the robots are controlled by computers. Our bank accounts are managed by computers. At the airport, our tickets are sold by a computer. Certainly, many of these operations are made more efficient by computers, but our admiration is sometimes mixed with unsafe feelings. And this lack of safety is caused by the fact that we do not know how computers do these things, and we really don't know what they might do next.

But we can find out how computers work, and once we understand them, we can use computers instead of worrying about being used by them. Today, there is a new generation of computer wizards (奇才) who know exactly how computers get things done. These young men and women, usually university students, are happy to sit for hours, sometimes for days, designing programs, not eating, not sleeping, but discovering what can be done by these wonderful slaves which they have learned to control. These computer wizards have learned to use the computer and search for new tasks for their machines.

161. We can know that the scientists who designed the machines \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are careless in their daily life                      B. are unkind and cruel  
C. are out of their mind                                  D. have great abilities
162. The reason why many people are afraid of computers is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they don't know anything about computers      B. they haven't really understood computers  
C. there are so many computer games              D. computers are often down
163. The author mentions computer wizards in order to point out that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. computers can be controlled by man  
B. there should be more people devoted to computers  
C. only young people are interested in computers  
D. more time and energy is required to control computers
164. This passage is probably written to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some day computers can deal with all human problems  
B. computers can be used in place of traveling to our jobs  
C. people should not fear computers  
D. computer technology will not meet people's needs in various situations
165. The author's attitude (态度) towards widely used computers is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. positive                      B. anxious                      C. worried                      D. curious

## Passage Two

Knowledge is power. But there is another thing we must remember. An intelligent mind needs a strong body to make it most useful.

There are a great many good exercises for building up our bodies. Many of them may be done indoors in rainy weather. Indoor exercises, however, are never as helpful as those taken out of doors because in the open air there is more oxygen. The air in the house is not fresh. But out of doors it is very fresh, especially in the morning.

But what shall we play? There are a number of games such as football, basketball, races and so on. Any game with plenty of exercises is good.

Do not neglect your health. It is of as much importance as your mind. Our country now needs people with creative minds, good judgment, and healthy bodies.

166. One who has an intelligent mind is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. very strong                      B. very healthy                      C. very clever                      D. very stupid
167. “An intelligent mind needs a strong body to make it useful.” means \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. if you want to make your strong body useful, you must have an intelligent mind  
B. in order to make your intelligent mind useful, you must have a strong body  
C. to make your strong mind and strong body most useful you need a strong body  
D. if you have a strong body you will have a strong mind
168. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Indoor exercises are as helpful as outdoor ones.  
B. Indoor exercises are no more helpful than outdoor exercises.  
C. Neither indoor exercises nor outdoor exercises are helpful.  
D. Outdoor exercises are more helpful than indoor ones.
169. The air in the house does not remain fresh very long. It’s because \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. the fresh air can’t come into the house  
B. there is only a little fresh air coming in and a little waste going out  
C. the air in the house can’t move at all  
D. the house gives off wastes
170. Our country now \_\_\_\_\_ with creative minds, good judgment and healthy bodies.  
A. needs men and women                      B. only needs men  
C. only needs scientists                      D. does not need women but men

### Passage Three

Survival is an art. Survivors are artists. The best acting is done in daily life, not on the stage. My late uncle Sir Alexander Korda, the motion-picture producer who could “charm money out of an empty safe”, was a gifted survivor.

Once, a group of investors called him in to complain that he had lost 5 000 000 of their money. Most men would have tried to defend themselves. Alex did not. “You are right,” he said quietly, “I have been wasteful, and careless. I have chosen the wrong scripts, paid too little attention to the budgets. I am too old for this business. I will retire. I only hope you will forgive me.”

Within an hour, the investors were busy encouraging Alex, cheering him up. It was out of the question for him to resign; they wouldn’t hear it. And by lunchtime, Alex had 2 000 000 more of their money and was back in the action again. When I asked him if he was happy about it, he said, “No. They would have put up three or four million, I think. Still, it’s a good lesson for you to learn. Always settle for less than you could get. It doesn’t hurt to have a reputation as a gentleman.”

171. According to the author, Sir Alexander Korda is an excellent artist because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is a motion-picture producer      B. he knows well about how to survive  
C. he had a gift to act in the movie      D. he can get large amounts of money from investors
172. The phrase to “charm money out of an empty safe” in the context means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to put all your money to your savings account  
B. to draw your money back if it is not in a safe place  
C. to avoid wasting money if you have an empty pocket  
D. to be able to get money even if it looks impossible
173. What would most probably have happened if Sir Alexander Korda had defended himself?  
A. He would resign and live miserably.      B. He would be considered a gentleman.  
C. The investors would not forgive him.      D. The investors would give him more money.
174. Alex did not defend himself because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he hoped to have a happier life      B. his nature prevented him from doing so  
C. he wanted to test if he could give the best acting  
D. he knew the way to cope with the investors
175. Alex was not happy with the settlement because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he thought he could have got more from the investor      B. he didn’t teach the author a good lesson  
C. he didn’t like the way he behaved      D. he lost his reputation as a gentleman

## Passage Four

Time is the biggest problem of most students. It becomes particularly difficult when you have to do library research for a term paper or report. Finding information in the library can take so much time that many students avoid it until the last possible minute.

Library research does not have to be time consuming. If you learn to use a library efficiently, you can save yourself a great deal of time. The exercises in this section are designed to familiarize you with the library so that you can find the information you need quickly.

The first and the most important thing to know about a library is that when you cannot find something, ask a librarian for help. The librarians are paid not just to shelve books, but to provide information and assistance. The most helpful librarians are usually those who work in the reference room. They will help you get started on a term paper and even help you find material. There are two basic places to begin looking for information, the card catalog and the various periodical indexes. The card catalog is a list of all the books in the library. A periodical index is a list of all the magazine and journal articles written on any subject.

176. According to the author, finding information in the library needs a lot of time, so students should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. avoid it until the last possible minute      B. do library research  
C. learn how to use it efficiently      D. save a great deal of time



177. It is the librarians' duty to do all the following things except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. arranging and lending books                      B. helping students locate the needed books  
C. helping students find needed materials          D. helping students write their term paper
178. In what way could a student get familiarized with the library while reading this section?
- A. By doing the exercises provided.                B. By asking the librarians.  
C. By looking into the catalog part.                D. By reading in the reference room.
179. If you need to find a magazine article in the library, the best way for you to do is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. look in the card catalog                            B. look in the periodical indexes  
C. search through the bookshelves                D. go to the reference room
180. The passage is taken from an introduction of a chapter, and the title of the chapter is probably \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Save Your Study Time                              B. Using the Library for Your Term Paper  
C. Using the Library Efficiently                      D. Library--- An Information Source

### **Passage Five**

Every year just after Christmas the January Sales start. All the shops reduce their prices and for two weeks, they are full of people looking for bargains. My husband and I do not normally go to the sales as we don't like crowds and in any case are short of money as we have to buy lots of Christmas presents.

Last year, however, I took my husband with me to the sales at the large shop in the center of London. We both needed some new clothes and were hoping to find a television set. When we got to Oxford Street, it was so crowded that we decided to split up and meet again at the underground station. So I left my husband and started looking around the shops. Unfortunately all the clothes were in very large sizes and so were not suitable for me. But I did buy a television at a very cheap price, so I felt quite pleased with myself.

When I arrived at the station, my husband was not there. So I sat down in a nearby cafe to have a cup of tea. I quickly finished my tea when I saw my husband and went out to meet him. He looked very happy. Then I saw he was carrying a large and heavy cardboard box. "Oh, dear!" I thought. Yes, we had no new clothes but two televisions. We shall not be going to the sales again.

181. In January \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lots of people go shopping for discount  
B. people have a lot of money to spend after Christmas  
C. all the shops close for a two-week Christmas holiday  
D. people don't have enough money to go looking for bargains
182. In this passage, the word "bargain" could best be replaced by "something\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. given to people                                      B. offered at a reduced price  
C. offered, sold or bought which is expensive    D. sold for the purpose of reaching an agreement
183. The husband and wife in the story \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wished to buy a TV                                      B. went to the sales the year before  
C. often went to the sales to buy clothes          D. were usually not short of money after Christmas

184. The phrase “split up” in the second paragraph means“\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. break apart      B. cause to break      C. become pieces      D. go indifferent directions
185. After their day’s shopping, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. were happy with their bargains      B. had got everything they wanted  
C. got more than they had hoped for      D. had to go back to the sales the next day

### Passage Six

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases. On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying “I do it” to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say “I’ll do it”. The resulting difference can serve as a basis for the student to modify his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lose this opportunity to learn by trial of an error.

186. According to the passage, the present tense in English is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future  
B. used with some verbs but not with others to express future intention  
C. basically the same in English as it is in Spanish  
D. speaking without regard for native speakers
187. According to the passage, language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. asking native speakers for explanations  
B. reading good books in the foreign language  
C. comparing their speech with that of native speakers  
D. learning through trial of an error
188. According to the passage, foreign language students who do not interact with native speaker will NOT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. learn very much about the foreign culture  
B. learn about the history of the foreign language  
C. have to worry about making mistakes  
D. take advantage of available language models
189. According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language  
B. communication is the primary goal of language learning  
C. native speakers will ignore their mistakes  
D. everyone makes mistakes when trying to communicate in a strange language

190. The author's major conclusion about the function of mistakes in foreign language learning is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mistakes are not important in the process of learning a language
  - B. learners are often very afraid of making mistakes
  - C. making mistakes can help the learner discover the rules of the language
  - D. native speakers often do not tell foreign language learners about their mistakes

### Passage Seven

I found my father a very hard man to understand when I was young. He was very short and thin and had large blue eyes. I could have loved him as I did my mother, but he seemed to hold us off so that we could not approach him or sit on his knee as love to do. I believe he had a hard life as a child, and I know that he left school at the age of ten and started to work. This made him an unsociable man, unfriendly even to the people closest to him. I never knew him to have a close friend as the other men did.

Everything he did had to be precise. If he chopped the sticks for the fire, each stick would be the same length and thickness as all the others, and they would all be stacked without one out of place. His motto was "If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well". In our household his word was law and nobody dared dispute it.

He worked hard when in a job and saw to it that we children learned the meaning of work. My mother did not have much pleasure but I do not remember her ever complaining ---except on Sunday afternoons when father would take off his clothes and get into bed, leaving her to mend his working clothes while he had his rest. This she disliked very much, for the clothes were dirty from the work he had been doing and she hated handling anything that was not clean.

191. The writer found it difficult to understand her father because he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. looked distant
  - B. rejected affection
  - C. ill-treated the family
  - D. hated keeping company with children
192. What did the writer think made her father unsociable?
- A. An unhappy childhood.
  - B. A lack of friends.
  - C. No interest in hobbies.
  - D. Not smoking or drinking.
193. What was particular about the sticks for the fire?
- A. They were arranged in a pattern.
  - B. They were chopped in only one place.
  - C. They were similar in length.
  - D. They all weighed the same.
194. The writer's father believed that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you should only do things for which you have the ability
  - B. only important jobs are worth doing well
  - C. you should only attempt worthwhile jobs
  - D. anything you do should be done to your best ability

195. What did the writer's mother dislike about Sunday afternoons?

- A. Working while her husband rested.
- B. Repairing her husband's clothes.
- C. Not being able to derive any pleasure from what she herself found delightful.
- D. Touching unclean clothes.

## Passage Eight

Have you ever wondered why different animals or pests have their particular colors? Colors in them seem to be used mainly to protect themselves.

Birds, especially seagulls, are very fond of locusts, but birds cannot easily catch locusts because locusts change their colors together with the change of the color of crops. When crops are green, locusts look green. But when crops are ripe, locusts take on exactly the same brown color as crops have. Some other pests with different colors from plants are usually easily found and eaten by their enemies. So they have to hide themselves in terror for lives and appear only at night.

If you study the animal life in any part of the world, you will find the main use of coloring is to protect themselves. Bears, wolves and other beasts move quietly through forests. They are usually invisible to the eyes of hunters, because they have the color much like the barks of trees.

An even stranger act remains to be noticed. A kind of fish living in seas can send out a kind of very black liquid when it faces danger. While the liquid spreads over, its enemies cannot find it, and it immediately swims away. Thus, it has existed up to now though it is not powerful at all.

196. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the change of color in locusts
- B. the protective coloration of animals and pests
- C. how a certain sea fish protects itself
- D. animals or pests can dye themselves different colors

197. Locusts are not easily wiped out by their enemies because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are powerful enough
- B. they are dangerous to their enemies
- C. they take on the same colors as crops
- D. they fly extraordinary fast

198. The pests that have different colors from plants usually appear at night because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. birds take their rest when night comes
- B. their enemies can easily find them and eat them
- C. they have the habit of coming out in darkness
- D. it's easy for them to destroy plants in darkness

199. Bears and wolves have the same colors as barks of trees because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they fear other beasts
- B. they prefer brown or grey colors
- C. they enjoy walking through forests quietly
- D. the colors help prevent themselves from being noticed

200. A certain fish living in seas has lived through millions of tears because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is the most powerful in the sea
  - B. it can swim much faster than any other fish
  - C. it can send out a kind of liquid which makes its enemies unable to find it
  - D. it can send out a kind of liquid which can kill its enemies

### Passage Nine

Advertising has become a very specialized activity in modern times. In the business world of today, supply is usually greater than demand. There is great competition between different manufacturers of the same kind of product to persuade customers to buy their own particular brand. They always have to remind the consumer of the name and the qualities of their product. They do this by advertising. The manufacturer advertises in the newspapers and on posters. He sometimes pays for songs about his product in commercial radio programs. He employs attractive salesgirls to distribute samples of it. He organizes competitions, with prizes for the winners. He often advertises on the screens of local cinemas. Most important of all, in countries that have television he has advertisements put into programs that will accept them. Manufacturers often spend large sums of money on advertisements. We buy a particular product because we think that it is the best. We usually think so because of the advertisements that say so. Some people never pause to ask themselves if the advertisements are telling the truth.

201. How many kinds of advertisements are mentioned in the passage?
- A. 7.
  - B. 5.
  - C. 4.
  - D. 8.
202. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Some people never have any doubts about what advertisements tell them.
  - B. Great competition exists between different manufacturers of the same products.
  - C. The customer usually demands more than the manufacturer can supply.
  - D. The manufacturer wants to persuade customers to buy his own brand.
203. Which of the following advertisements is the most important one?
- A. Advertising in the newspapers.
  - B. Putting advertisements into TV programs.
  - C. Distributing samples by attractive salesgirls.
  - D. Organizing competitions with prizes for the winners.
204. The passage tells us that the customer usually buys a particular brand because he thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he can get a prize
  - B. it is the cheapest
  - C. there is great competition between customers for the same brand
  - D. it is the best
205. Which of the following can best be used as the title of the passage?
- A. Different Approaches to Advertising
  - B. Supply and Demand
  - C. The Manufacturer and the Customer
  - D. The Negative Sides of Advertising

## Passage Ten

It seems that beauty and women are twins. You are joking? No, I am not. Observe for yourself. Ads on fashion flood TV screens, radio programs, magazines, newspapers, and the streets. Whether they have realized or not, women are besieged (包围) by a sea of fashion. They are taught to think that without beautiful clothes they will grow old and lose their charm. So who dares to neglect dressing up at the cost of their appearance and youth?

But I do not agree with the opinion that women have to show their beauty through their looks. The richness of their mind proves to be more beautiful and attractive than their looks. A woman who has experienced many troubles and may be called “aunt” or “granny” can still maintain her beauty if she has such excellent qualities as knowledge, ability, a kind heart, great courage and concern for others.

In addition, old and young, beautiful and ugly are relative concepts (概念). People who keep a young mind will never feel old. Curious about new things and eager to learn more, they keep up with the tide. Plainly dressed women may have a type of beauty, which is pure and real.

Reading and learning is the best way to keep one youthful. Good books are fertile (肥沃的) soil which can feed the flower of one’s heart and looks.

206. Why does the author say that beauty and women are twins?
- A. Women are born to be beauties.
  - B. Women like to show off their beauty.
  - C. Women try to maintain their beauty by dressing up.
  - D. Women are proud of their beauty.
207. According to the author, in order to stay young and attractive, women should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. follow the fashion
  - B. dress up in beautiful clothes
  - C. do more exercises
  - D. enrich their mind
208. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. As a woman grows old, her beauty will gradually disappear.
  - B. However old she is, a woman with some excellent qualities can still maintain her beauty.
  - C. Even a plainly dressed woman may have pure and real beauty.
  - D. A woman with a young mind never feels old.
209. The word “relative” (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. similar
  - B. comparative
  - C. related
  - D. independent
210. The author believes that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. women should lay more emphasis on their own qualities
  - B. beautiful clothes can make women more attractive
  - C. women have to show their beauty through their looks
  - D. women are more curious about new things than men

## Passage Eleven

Some psychologists maintain that mental acts such as thinking are not performed in the brain alone, but that one's muscles also participate. It may be said that we think with our muscles in somewhat the

same way that we listen to music with our bodies.

You surely are not surprised to be told that you usually listen to music not only with your ears but with your whole body. Few people can listen to music that is more or less familiar without moving their bodies or, more specifically, some parts of their bodies. Often when one listens to a concert on the radio, he is tempted to direct the band even though he knows there is a competent conductor on the job.

Strange as this behavior may be, there is a very good reason for it. One cannot get all possible enjoyment from music unless he participates, so to speak, in its performance. The listener “feels” himself into the music with more or less pronounced motions of his body.

The muscles of the body actually participate in the mental process of thinking in the same way, but this participation is less obvious because it is less pronounced.

211. Some psychologists maintain that thinking is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not a mental process
  - B. more of a physical process than a mental action
  - C. a process that involves the muscles as well as the whole body
  - D. a process that involves the muscles as well as the brain
212. The process of thinking and that of listening are similar in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. both are mental acts
  - B. muscles participate in both processes
  - C. both processes are performed by the entire body
  - D. we obtain equal enjoyment from them
213. The pronounced body motions are a listener’s way of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. “feeling” the music
  - B. participating in the performance
  - C. deriving enjoyment from the music
  - D. all of the above
214. Body movements are necessary in order for the listener to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hear the music
  - B. appreciate the music
  - C. train the muscle
  - D. figure out the real meaning of a piece of music
215. The best title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. An Ear for Music
  - B. Music Appreciation
  - C. How Muscles Participates in Mental Acts
  - D. A Psychological Definition of the Thinking Process

## Passage Twelve

The Red Cross is an international organization which cares for people who are in need of help. A man in a Paris hospital who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who was injured in an earthquake, and a family in India that lost their home in a storm may all be aided by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross exists in almost every country around the globe. The world Red Cross organizations are sometimes called the Red Crescent, the Red Mogen David, the Sun, and the Red Lion. All of these agencies share a common goal of trying to help people in need.

The idea of forming an organization to help the sick and wounded during a war started with Jean

Henri Dunant. In 1859, he observed how people were suffering on a battlefield in Italy. He wanted to help all the wounded people regardless of which side they were fighting for. The most important result of his work was an international treaty called the Geneva Convention. It protects prisoners of war, the sick and wounded, and other citizens during a war.

The American Red Cross was set up by Clara Barton in 1881. Today the Red Cross in the United States provides a number of services for the public, such as helping people in need, teaching first aid, demonstrating water safety and artificial respiration, and providing blood.

216. A good title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The International Red Cross
- B. Safety at Home and School
- C. Clara Barton and the Sun
- D. The American Red Cross

217. The word “aided” in paragraph 1 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reported
- B. understood
- C. caught
- D. helped

218. The author really tries to make the reader see that this organization \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. costs very little money
- B. helps any people in need
- C. teaches first aid if necessary
- D. gets into trouble

219. The person who started the idea of this organization was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Cross
- B. Barton
- C. Dunant
- D. a prisoner of war

220. The American Red Cross aimed at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. helping people in need
- B. teaching first aid, demonstrating water safety and artificial respiration
- C. providing blood for the sick and wounded
- D. all of the above

### III. Cloze

Directions: *There are 6 passages in this part. Each passage has 10 blanks. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE answer that best completes the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

#### Passage One

Dr. William C Stokoe, Jr., was the chairman of the English Department at Gallaudet University. He saw the way deaf people communicated and was extremely 221. He was a hearing person, and signs of the deaf were totally new to him.

Dr. Stokoe decided to propose a study of sign language. Many other teachers were not interested, and though Dr. Stokoe was 222 to think about studying sign language. Even deaf teachers were not very interested in the project. However, Dr. Stokoe did not give up. 223, he started the Linguistics Research Program in 1957. Stokoe and his two deaf assistants, worked on this project during the summer and after school. The three researchers made films of deaf people signing. The deaf people in the film



did not understand 224 the research about and were just trying to be nice to Dr. Stokoe. Many people thought the whole project was silly, but 225 agreed with Dr. Stokoe in order to please him.

Stokoe and his team studied the films of signing. They 226 the films and try to see patterns in the signs. The results of the research were 227: the signs used by all of the signers followed certain linguistic rules.

Dr. Stokoe was the first linguist to test American Sign Language as a real language. He published the 228 in 1960, but not many people paid attention to the study. Dr. Stokoe was still 229—he was the only linguist who 230 that sign language was more than gestures. He knew it was a language of its own and not just another form of English.

- |                       |                 |                 |                  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 221. A. ashamed       | B. bored        | C. interested   | D. involved      |
| 222. A. idealistic    | B. crazy        | C. smart        | D. normal        |
| 223. A. Otherwise     | B. Instead      | C. Additionally | D. Afterwards    |
| 224. A. what          | B. why          | C. that         | D. which         |
| 225. A. strongly      | B. hardly       | C. willingly    | D. merely        |
| 226. A. made          | B. advertised   | C. released     | D. analyzed      |
| 227. A. dissatisfying | B. alarming     | C. surprising   | D. disappointing |
| 228. A. results       | B. consequences | C. endings      | D. resolutions   |
| 229. A. anxious       | B. afraid       | C. alert        | D. alone         |
| 230. A. wished        | B. reasoned     | C. believed     | D. decided       |

## Passage Two

Paper is one of the most important products ever invented by man. Widespread 231 of written language would not have been 232 without some cheap and practical material to write 233. The invention of paper meant that more people could be educated because more books could be printed and 234. Together with the printing press, paper 235 an important way to spread knowledge.

Paper was first made in China. In Egypt and the West, paper was not very 236 used before the year 1400. The Egyptians wrote on a type of paper 237 from a glasslike water plant; Europeans used a writing material made from the skin of a sheep or goat 238 many hundreds of years. We have learnt some of the most important facts of European history from records or documents still 239 in good condition. The Chinese first made paper about 2,000 years ago. China still 240 pieces of paper which were made as long ago as that. It was made from the hair-like parts of certain plants.

- |                 |             |              |                |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 231. A. use     | B. account  | C. access    | D. application |
| 232. A. active  | B. positive | C. possible  | D. possibility |
| 233. A. by      | B. on       | C. in        | D. with        |
| 234. A. divided | B. spread   | C. scattered | D. distributed |
| 235. A. offered | B. granted  | C. supplied  | D. provided    |
| 236. A. always  | B. usually  | C. commonly  | D. generally   |
| 237. A. made    | B. making   | C. consisted | D. consisting  |
| 238. A. at      | B. for      | C. in        | D. during      |

239. A. protected                      B. preserved                      C. cared for                      D. looked after  
 240. A. has                      B. holds                      C. prefers                      D. favors

### Passage Three

When I was a boy, children always objected 241 wearing school uniform but teachers were 242 on it because they said all of us looked 243. Otherwise, they said children could compete with 244 and the poorer children would be unhappy because people would see how poor they were. In recent years, however, many schools have 245 the idea of making children wear uniform but funnily enough, now that children can wear 246 they like, they have adopted a uniform of their own. When some journalists visited a London school, they found that all the boys and girls were dressed in jeans. One girl said she would rather die than wear a coat instead of a jersey because 247 wants to look different 248 the other children in the class. Parents may not be as happy about this as children, but they 249 to be, because this new kind of uniform is one that the children like, not something they have forced to wear, and it is also 250 cheaper than school uniform used to be.

241. A. against                      B. to                      C. for                      D. on  
 242. A. warm                      B. eager                      C. keen                      D. interested  
 243. A. same                      B. like                      C. as                      D. alike  
 244. A. each other                      B. another                      C. themselves                      D. others  
 245. A. waited for                      B. taken off                      C. put out                      D. given up  
 246. A. that                      B. which                      C. what                      D. as  
 247. A. anyone                      B. no one                      C. none                      D. someone  
 248. A. than                      B. that                      C. from                      D. to  
 249. A. ought                      B. should                      C. would                      D. had  
 250. A. a lot                      B. very                      C. more                      D. a lot of

### Passage Four

When the guests sit down at a dinner table, it is customary for the men to help the ladies by pushing their chairs under them. Some Americans no longer do this, so the visitor must notice 251 do and do 252. Until the meal is 253, if the dinner is in a private home, a guest may avoid embarrassment by leaving the talking 254 someone else. Some families have a habit of offering a prayer of thanks before they eat. 255. If a prayer is offered, everyone 256 quietly with bowed head until the prayer is over. If the family does not 257 the custom, there is no pause in the conversation.

258 dinner, guests usually stay for two or three hours, 259 the thoughtful person is careful not to overstay his or her welcome. The host and hostess may 260 a guest to stay longer in order to be polite, but most dinner parties break up at about 11 o'clock.

251. A. that others                      B. which others                      C. others                      D. what others  
 252. A. likely                      B. alike                      C. likewise                      D. unlikely  
 253. A. in the way                      B. on the way                      C. under way                      D. out of the way

254. A. for                                      B. to                                      C. with                                      D. about
255. A. So do other families                                      B. The same is true of other families  
C. Other families do not                                      D. Nor do other families
256. A. does not sit                                      B. sits                                      C. is not seated                                      D. sit
257. A. follow                                      B. reserve                                      C. adjust                                      D. characterize
258. A. Being followed by                                      B. Finished                                      C. Following                                      D. Having been finished
259. A. nevertheless                                      B. but                                      C. however                                      D. despite
260. A. decline                                      B. suggest                                      C. emphasize                                      D. urge

### Passage Five

There are times when you find yourself unable to work out a problem. It is at this 261 that the way in which you use your teacher is important. With a good teachers such times should be less frequent than with a bad one, so the 262 the teacher, the more responsibility you have for your success! Whatever your luck in this 263 , one thing is most significant and stays the same, whatever the quality of teaching you 264 : if there is something you don't understand, you must ask, again and again if necessary, until you do understand it fully. 265 as this may seem, it is almost unbelievable how many people would rather sit in silent ignorance than admit not understanding. To behave in such a way is the only truly 266 thing a student can do: it's a false form of pride, which is the most useless, damaging quality anyone can have, to say 267 of a student! Therefore, regard your teacher as a guide or even a friend and do not sit 268 wondering what he's going on about. You may also ask a friend or classmate for help. Remember, there's always someone who is better than you in your class. And many newspapers and magazines set the special 269 for students, you can write to them and get replied in time. Listen to the radio, watch good TV 270 more often, maybe at a certain moment you'll find your question is being explained there and then.

261. A. course                                      B. point                                      C. thought                                      D. chance
262. A. bad                                      B. better                                      C. worse                                      D. good
263. A. field                                      B. period                                      C. respect                                      D. direction
264. A. offer                                      B. describe                                      C. arrange                                      D. receive
265. A. Negative                                      B. Obvious                                      C. Difficult                                      D. Suitable
266. A. safe                                      B. simple                                      C. strange                                      D. stupid
267. A. something                                      B. anything                                      C. nothing                                      D. none
268. A. quietly                                      B. honestly                                      C. separately                                      D. gently
269. A. books                                      B. editors                                      C. sections                                      D. covers
270. A. sports                                      B. news                                      C. speeches                                      D. programs

### Passage Six

The relations between men and wives are changing too. A majority of working women remain 271 their home; they come back at night to the cleaning, washing, and cooking that 272 their

second career. But more and more husbands are sharing the burden and willingly 273 chores that their fathers would have rejected as unmanly, and as too much mysteriously difficult anyway. 274 such cases, man and wife become equal partners, both working outside, both pushing their vacuum cleaner. 275, the number of husbands who do help in that way is much smaller than the number of those who accept the idea in theory, 276 the equal partnership is a fact, it does not always work well. The marriage can be destroyed when the wife is more successful in her profession 277 her husband in his, particularly when she earns more than he does. Sociologists see in this situation one of the main reasons for the increase in divorce rate, another reason 278 the husband's refusal to help with the housework or the care of children. A third reason could be the growing awareness of the professional women 279 she does not have to remain married 280 she is too unhappy.

271. A. in full charge of            B. in the full charge of            C. the charge of            D. taking charge
272. A. are accounted for            B. consisting of            C. are formed            D. make up
273. A. taking in            B. taking on            C. taking up            D. taking for
274. A. On            B. Under            C. In            D. At
275. A. What's more            B. Most importantly            C. Although            D. Actually
276. A. and when            B. when            C. as if            D. even if
277. A. than            B. and            C. comparing to            D. contrary to
278. A. is            B. is that            C. being            D. is why
279. A. when            B. whom            C. what            D. that
280. A. despite            B. until            C. unless            D. if

#### IV. Dialogue Completion

Directions: *There are 20 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that appropriately suits the conversational context and best completes the dialogue and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

281. Woman: Bob, do you think you can lend me fifty dollars?

Bob: Let me see. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. You know I have no money at all.            B. Sorry, I don't think I have much about me.  
 C. I don't think you should do it.            D. Oh, I have quite a lot.

282. Client: hello. May I speak to Mr. Turner?

Secretary: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Speaking, please.            B. Hello. Who're you please.  
 C. Sorry. He's at a meeting right now.            D. Hello. Thank you for calling.

283. Jackson: Hi! Frank. Thank you very much for your helping me get out of the trouble.

Frank: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It's a pleasure.            B. I'd like to do so.  
 C. That is what I should do.            D. That's a very small trouble.

284. Lily: Hello, John! What was the weather like yesterday?

John: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I like nice and bright weather.      B. You don't like cold weather, do you?  
C. That was a favorable weather.      D. Nice and bright, not too cold.

285. Mary: How do you like Professor White's lecture?

John: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. He talked about economy.      B. He teaches Class 2 students.  
C. Very much.      D. He is a middle-aged professor.

286. Woman: Jack, \_\_\_\_\_

Jack: Of course. But the lock is not working very well, I'm afraid.

- A. I want to use your bike.      B. can you give your bike to me?  
C. do you use your bike now?      D. can I borrow your bike for a while?

287. Bush: Do you mind my opening the window to let some fresh air in?

Emile: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, certainly.      B. Of course, not.      C. Yes, please do it.      D. I am glad you do it.

288. Peter: You seem to be very pleased today. Any good news?

Rose: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Yes. I have got my Master's degree for three years of hard work.  
B. You are not right. There is no good news in today's newspaper.  
C. I think most people like good news.  
D. Yes. We are talking about the news in yesterday's newspapers.

289. Tom: I'd like to book two tickets, please, for the tomorrow's early morning flight to Beijing.

Jane: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. OK, that's fine.      B. Can I help you, Sir?  
C. Wait a moment, please. I'll book them for you.  
D. I'm very glad you like to book the plane tickets.

290. Waiter: \_\_\_\_\_

Customer: No, thank you. I have already known what to order.

- A. Do you like this kind of dishes?      B. You are welcome to our restaurant. Take seat, please.  
C. Would you like to see a menu?      D. Everybody! Order, please!

291. Jack: Could you show me the way to the information desk?

Jim: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Go straight to the information desk.      B. Just follow me, please.  
C. Who are you speaking to?      D. Who is it speaking?

292. Peter: It's such a nice warm day. I think I'll go out for a walk.

Dave: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It is warm to take a walk.            B. Yes. It is warm today.  
C. I'd like to join you.                    D. Yes. Everybody like this weather.

293. Jane: I'd like to have some ice cream if you don't mind.

Man: \_\_\_\_\_. Help yourself.

- A. of course                                    B. Yes, I do  
C. Oh, yes                                        D. Of course not

294. Green: You look cold and tired, Gary. How about a cup of coffee?

Shirley: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. No, thank you just the same.            B. Yes, I think you are right.  
C. I am neither cold nor tired.            D. Thank you, I prefer coffee to tea.

295. Guest: Oh, it's ten o'clock. I'd better go now.

Host: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. OK. Please walk slowly and take care.    B. Why do you want to go now? Don't you want to stay?  
C. Yeah, it's really late. Why not immediately?    D. Won't you stay for another cup of coffee?

296. Tom: It's the most delicious fruit I have had a long time.

Smith: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'm so glad you like it.                    B. You are not hungry now.  
C. I like eating this fruit, too.            D. You should like it.

297. Wilson: Hello. May I speak to Peter?

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sorry, the number is engaged. Will you hold?    B. Yes, speaking.  
C. Hello. Who're you, please?            D. Hello. Thank you for calling.

298. Peter: How about going to the movies tonight then?

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I don't know.                                B. The movie is very interesting.  
C. That sounds good.                        D. The movie is very boring.

299. Woman: Jack, good job!

Jack: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Oh, that's all right.                        B. Do you think so?  
C. Not good enough, I'm afraid.            D. Thank you. I tried.

300. Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_

Patient: I've caught a bad cold and got a sour throat.

- A. What seems to be the problem?            B. Do you have anything to declare, sir?  
C. Good morning. May I help you?            D. How have you been getting along recently?

## 专升本英语综合练习题参考答案

### I. Vocabulary and Structure

1-5 ADACB	6-10 CDABC	11-15 ACBDA	16-20 BCADC
21-25 ADBCA	26-30 BCCDA	31-35 ADDCB	36-40 BCADB
41-45 ADBCA	46-50 CBADC	51-55 CADCB	56-60 CBDAC
61-65 ABACD	66-70 BDBAC	71-75 BCABD	76-80 CBCDA
81-85 BBCDA	86-90 CACDB	91-95 ADCBC	96-100 DCBCA
101-105 CBDAB	106-110 ACDAB	111-115 BADCA	116-120 BADCA
121-125 CABDD	126-130 BDABC	131-135 ADBAC	136-140 DCABD
141-145 BACDA	146-150 BCDBA	151-155 BCADC	156-160 ADCBD

### II. Reading Comprehension

161-165 DBACA	166-170 CBDBA	171-175 BDCDA	176-180 CDABC
181-185 ABADC	186-190 ACDBC	191-195 AACDD	196-200 BCADC
201-205 ACBDA	206-210 CDABA	211-215 DBDBC	216-220 ADBBD

### III. Cloze

221-225 CBBAD	226-230 DCADC	231-235 ACBDD	236-240 CABBA
241-245 BCDAD	246-250 CBCAA	251-255 DCCBC	256-260 BACBD
261-265 BCCBB	266-270 DCACD	271-275 ADBCD	276-280 AACDD

### IV. Dialogue Completion

281-285 BCADC	286-290 DBAAC	291-295 BCDAD	296-300 ABCDA
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## 专升本计算机文化基础练习题

- 世界上第一台电子计算机诞生于\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 20 世纪 40 年代    B. 19 世纪    C. 20 世纪 80 年代    D. 1950 年
- 世界上第一台电子计算机是 1946 年在美国研制成功的, 该机的英文缩写名是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. ENIAC    B. EDVAC    C. MARK    D. EDSAC
- 有关第一台电子计算机的描述中, 下面不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 第一台电子计算机叫 ENIAC    B. 第一台电子计算机内部采用了二进制  
C. 第一台电子计算机未采用存储程序工作原理  
D. 第一台电子计算机的基本逻辑部件采用电子管制作
- 人们习惯于将计算机的发展划分为四代, 划分的主要依据是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 计算机的规模    B. 计算机的运行速度  
C. 计算机的应用领域    D. 计算机主机所使用的主要元器件
- 第一台计算机的电器元件是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 电子管    B. 晶体管    C. 小规模集成电路    D. 中、小规模集成电路
- 以下不属于数字计算机特点的是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 运算快速    B. 计算精度高    C. 体积庞大    D. 通用性强
- 计算机最主要的工作特点是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 存储程序与自动控制    B. 高速度与高精度    C. 可靠性与可用性    D. 有记忆能力
- 当前计算机的应用领域极为广泛, 但其应用最早的领域是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 数据处理    B. 科学计算    C. 人工智能    D. 过程控制
- 最早设计计算机的目的是进行科学计算, 其主要计算的问题面向于\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 科研    B. 军事    C. 商业    D. 管理
- 计算机应用中最诱人、也是难度最大且目前研究最活跃的领域之一是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 人工智能    B. 信息处理    C. 过程控制    D. 辅助设计
- 用计算机进行资料检索工作是属于计算机应用中的\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 科学计算    B. 实时控制    C. 数据处理    D. 人工智能
- 对计算机应用领域中的 CAE, 下面叙述不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. CAE 是计算机辅助教学    B. CAI 是 CAE 的一个组成部分  
C. CAE 中有 CMI    D. CAE 是计算机辅助教育
- 有关计算机应用领域中的 CIMS, 下面叙述不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. CAM 是 CIMS 的一个组成部分    B. CAD 是 CIMS 的一个组成部分  
C. CIMS 的含义是计算机集成制造系统    D. CIMS 的含义是无人加工厂





- 27、下列属于计算机的输入设备的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 显示器      B. 绘图仪      C. 音箱      D. 扫描仪
- 28、以下不属于计算机外部设备的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 输入设备    B. 中央处理器和主存储器    C. 输出设备    D. 外存储器
- 29、世界上不同型号的计算机，就其工作原理而论，一般认为都基于美籍科学家\_\_\_\_\_提出的存储程序工作原理。
- A. 图灵      B. 冯·诺依曼      C. 牛顿      D. 布尔
- 30、冯·诺依曼式的计算机的核心思想是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 二进制      B. 程序      C. 程序存储原理      D. 数据存储
- 31、冯·诺依曼结构计算机的五大基本构件包括运算器、存储器、输入设备、输出设备和\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 显示器    B. 控制器    C. 硬盘存储器    D. 鼠标器
- 32、在计算机硬件的五个组成部分中，唯一一个能向控制器发送数据流的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 输入设备      B. 输出设备      C. 运算器      D. 存储器
- 33、计算机硬件系统中最核心的部件是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 输入设备      B. 输出设备      C. CPU      D. RAM
- 34、CPU 包括\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 内存和控制器    B. 控制器和运算器    C. 高速缓存和运算器    D. 控制器、运算器和内存
- 35、有关微型计算机中，对 CPU 的说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. CPU 由控制器和寄存器组成      B. CPU 是硬件的核心  
C. 计算机的性能主要取决于 CPU      D. CPU 又叫中央处理器
- 36、组成计算机主机的主要是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 运算器和控制器    B. 中央处理器和主存储器    C. 运算器和外设    D. 运算器和存储器
- 37、硬件的所谓“即插即用”是指\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 可以将此硬件安放到任何 I/O 插槽中      B. 可以不装此硬件的驱动程序就能使用  
C. 操作系统将可以自动识别此硬件，并自动安装相应的驱动程序  
D. 操作系统将可以自动识别此硬件，但需要手工安装相应的驱动程序
- 38、指令的操作码表示的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 做什么操作    B. 停止操作    C. 操作结果    D. 操作地址
- 39、为解决某一特定的问题而设计的指令序列称为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 文档    B. 语言    C. 系统    D. 程序
- 40、计算机硬件能直接执行的程序设计语言是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. C      B. BASIC      C. 汇编语言      D. 机器语言

- 41、下列英文名称分别指目前常见的软件，其中\_\_\_\_\_是指一种操作系统软件。  
A. BASIC      B. UNIX      C. AutoCAD      D. Kill
- 42、系统软件中最重要的是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 操作系统      B. 语言处理程序      C. 程序设计语言      D. 数据库管理系统
- 43、要把高级语言编写的源程序转换为目标程序，需要使用\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 编辑程序      B. 驱动程序      C. 诊断程序      D. 编译程序
- 44、关于计算机语言，下面叙述不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 高级语言是独立于具体的机器系统的  
B. 对于不同类型的计算机来讲，汇编语言基本上不具备通用性和可移植性  
C. 高级语言是先于低级语言诞生的  
D. 一般来讲，与高级语言相比，机器语言程序执行的速度较快
- 45、计算机软件系统包括\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 操作系统、网络软件      B. 系统软件、应用软件  
C. 客户端应用软件、服务器端系统软件      D. 操作系统、应用软件和网络软件
- 46、我们平常所说的“裸机”是指\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 无显示器的计算机系统      B. 无软件系统的计算机系统  
C. 无输入输出系统的计算机系统      D. 无硬件系统的计算机系统
- 47、WPS office、Word2003 等字处理软件属于\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 管理软件      B. 应用软件      C. 网络软件      D. 系统软件
- 48、在计算机内一切信息存取、传输都是以\_\_\_\_\_形式进行的。  
A. 十进制      B. 二进制      C. ASCII 码      D. BCD 码
- 49、在计算机内部，数据是以\_\_\_\_\_形式加工、处理和传送的。  
A. 二进制码      B. 八进制码      C. 十进制码      D. 十六进制码
- 50、下列 4 组数应依次为二进制、八进制和十六进制，符合这个要求的是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 11, 78, 19      B. 12, 77, 10      C. 12, 80, 10      D. 11, 77, 19
- 51、在计算机领域中，通常用大写英文字母 B 来表示\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 字      B. 字长      C. 字节      D. 二进制位
- 52、计算机中存储容量的单位之间，其换算公式正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 1KB=1024MB      B. 1KB=1000B      C. 1MB=1024KB      D. 1MB=1024GB
- 53、在计算机系统中，普遍使用的字符编码是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 原码      B. 补码      C. ASCII      D. 汉字编码
- 54、下列字符中 ASCII 码值最小的是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. a      B. A      C. f      D. Z

- 55、按对应的 ASCII 码值来比较\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. “e”比“f”大      B. “q”比“Q”大      C. “H”比“R”大      D. 空格比逗号大
- 56、固定在计算机主机箱箱体上的、起到连接计算机各种部件的纽带和桥梁作用的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. CPU    B. 主板    C. 外存    D. 内存
- 57、主频是计算机的重要指标之一，它的单位是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. BHz      B. MHz      C. MB      D. MIPS
- 58、在计算机领域中通常用 MIPS 来描述\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 计算机的运算速度      B. 计算机的可靠性  
C. 计算机的可运行性      D. 计算机的可扩充性
- 59、在微机中，访问速度最快的存储器是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 硬盘      B. 软盘      C. 光盘      D. 内存
- 60、在计算机的内存中，每个基本单位都被赋予一个唯一的序号，这个序号称之为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 地址      B. 字节      C. 容量      D. 编号
- 61、在计算机工作时突然掉电，\_\_\_\_\_设备的信息全部丢失。
- A. RAM      B. ROM      C. 软盘      D. 硬盘
- 62、硬盘工作时应特别注意避免\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 噪声      B. 震动      C. 潮湿      D. 日光
- 63、计算机总线包括\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 地址总线、数据总线      B. 地址总线和控制总线  
C. 数据总线和控制总线      D. 地址总线、数据总线和控制总线
- 64、具有多媒体功能的微型计算机系统中，CD-ROM 指的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 只读型大容量软盘      B. 只读型硬盘      C. 只读型光盘      D. 半导体只读存储器
- 65、在计算机上用于播放 VCD 的 CD-ROM 驱动器不可能是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 单速      B. 2 倍速      C. 4 倍速      D. 6 倍速
- 66、有关主频的说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 主频也叫时钟频率      B. 目前 P4 的主频大多在 2.0GHZ 以上  
C. 主频是指计算机 CPU 在单位时间内发出的脉冲数  
D. 主频是衡量计算机运算速度的唯一指标
- 67、下列说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 主频越高，运算速度越快      B. 字长越长，运算速度越快  
C. 内存容量越大，运算速度越快      D. 存取周期越大，运算速度越快
- 68、Windows 操作系统是一个\_\_\_\_\_的操作系统。
- A. 单用户、多任务    B. 多用户、单任务    C. 单用户、单任务    D. 多用户、多任务

- 69、下列操作系统中，不是多任务操作系统的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. Windows XP      B. Windows NT      C. MS-DOS      D. UNIX
- 70、在 Windows 中，单击“开始”按钮，就可以打开\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. “资源管理器”程序    B. 开始菜单    C. 一个下拉菜单    D. 一个对话框
- 71、在 Windows 中，对桌面上的图标\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 可以用鼠标的拖动或打开一个快捷菜单对它们的位置加以调整  
B. 只能用鼠标对它们拖动来调整位置    C. 只能通过某个菜单来调整位置  
D. 只需用鼠标在桌面上从屏幕左上角向右下角拖动一次，它们就会重新排列
- 72、在 Windows 中，想同时改变窗口的高度和宽度的操作是拖放\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 窗口角      B. 窗口边框      C. 滚动条      D. 菜单栏
- 73、在 Windows 操作中，当鼠标指针变为“I”状时，则表示\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 可以改变窗口的大小      B. 可以移动窗口  
C. 系统忙      D. 鼠标指针出现处可以接受键盘输入
- 74、利用键盘，按\_\_\_\_\_可以实行输入法方式的切换。
- A. <Alt>+空格键      B. <Ctrl>+空格键      C. <Ctrl>+<Shift>      D. <Shift>+空格键
- 75、一般使用\_\_\_\_\_键，来启动或关闭中文输入法。
- A. Ctrl+Space      B. Ctrl+Shift      C. Ctrl+Alt      D. Alt+Shift
- 76、下列说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 半角方式下输入的英文字符都占半个汉字的位置  
B. 在全角方式下输入的英文字符，都占一个汉字的位置  
C. 在全角方式下输入仅对英文字符起作用  
D. 在全角方式下输入对英文字符和数字起作用
- 77、在应用程序的窗口中，标题栏的功能没有\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 显示应用程序的名字      B. 显示最小化标志  
C. 显示应用程序的图标      D. 所有打开的窗口标题栏的颜色为渐变的蓝色
- 78、关于应用程序窗口中的滚动条，不正确的描述是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 当窗口显示的内容超宽时，一定有左右滚动条  
B. 当窗口显示的内容超高时，一定有上下滚动条  
C. 当窗口显示的内容即超高又超宽时，上下、左右滚动条都有  
D. 和窗口显示内容有关，当显示某些特定内容时，才会出现滚动条
- 79、在 Windows 中，打开一个菜单后，其中某菜单项会出现下属级联菜单的标识是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 菜单项右侧有一组英文提示      B. 菜单项右侧有一个黑色三角形  
C. 菜单项左侧有一个黑色圆点      D. 菜单项左侧有一个√符号

- 80、菜单命令旁带“...”表示\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 该命令当前不能执行                      B. 选择该命令会打开一个对话框  
C. 该命令还有下一级子菜单                D. 该命令未写完整
- 81、下列关于复选框说法正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 复选框的按钮外观是圆形的              B. 提供多个选项，但每次只能选择其中的一项  
C. 可以重复使用的对话框                  D. 提供多个选项，每次可以选择其中的多项
- 82、在 Windows 桌面底部的任务栏中，一般会出现的图标有\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. “开始”按钮、“快速启动工具栏”、应用程序图标及“指示器”  
B. “资源管理器”按钮、“快速启动工具栏”、应用程序图标及“指示器”  
C. “开始”按钮、“资源管理器”快捷菜单、应用程序图标及“指示器”  
D. “开始”按钮、“快速启动工具栏”、“指示器”及“屏幕设置”快捷菜单
- 83、在 Windows 中，当任务栏在桌面屏幕的底部时，其右端的“指示器”显示的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. “开始”按钮                      B. 用于多个应用程序之间切换的图标  
C. 快速启动工具栏                  D. 输入法、时钟等
- 84、关于任务栏，不正确的描述是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 可以改变其宽度      B. 可以移动其位置      C. 可以改变其长度      D. 可以将其隐藏
- 85、不可能在任务栏上的内容为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 对话框窗口的图标              B. 正在执行的应用程序窗口图标  
C. 已打开文档窗口的图标        D. 语言栏对应图标
- 86、在 Windows 中，剪贴板是用来在程序和文件间传递信息的临时存储区，此存储区是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 回收站的一部分    B. 硬盘的一部分    C. 内存的一部分    D. 软盘的一部分
- 87、剪贴板的操作不包括\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 删除              B. 剪贴              C. 复制              D. 粘贴
- 88、一般地，复制对象的快捷键是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. CTRL+X      B. CTRL+Y      C. CTRL+V      D. CTRL+C
- 89、通过\_\_\_\_\_，可以将窗口的内容作为图像被复制到剪贴板。
- A. 按下 Alt+Print Screen 键                      B. 按下 Print Screen 键  
C. 在窗口的标题栏右击，然后选“复制”      D. 在窗口的标题栏右击，然后选“剪切”
- 90、关于快捷方式，不正确的描述为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 删除快捷方式后，它所启动的程序或文件也被删除                      B. 可以在桌面上建立  
C. 可以在文件夹中建立    D. 可以在“开始”菜单中建立
- 91、快捷方式就是一个扩展名为\_\_\_\_\_的文件，一般与一个应用程序或文档关联。
- A. lnk      B. idx      C. txt      D. dll

- 92、在资源管理器左窗口中，文件夹图标左侧有“+”标记表示\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 该文件夹中没有子文件夹 B. 该文件夹中有子文件夹  
C. 该文件夹中有文件 D. 该文件夹中没有文件
- 93、在资源管理器中不能够\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 一次打开多个文件 B. 同时选择多个文件  
C. 一次复制多个文件 D. 同时查看多个文件夹或磁盘的内容
- 94、关于资源管理器窗口，不正确的描述为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 可以关闭左窗口 B. 可以关闭右窗口  
C. 左右窗口都可能有滚动条 D. 可以改变窗口中地址栏的位置
- 95、在文件系统的树型目录结构中，从根目录到任何数据文件，其通路有\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 二条 B. 一条 C. 三条 D. 多于三条
- 96、有关 Windows 中的文件名说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 组成文件名的字符个数最多可达到 255 个 B. 文件名中可以包括空格  
C. 可以根据扩展名来区分文件的类型  
D. 组成文件名的字符可以是字母、数字、汉字和\*、?、/等特殊符号
- 97、在 Windows 中，关于文件名，不正确的描述为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 在同一磁盘中，允许文件名完全相同的文件存在  
B. 在同一个文件夹中，允许文件名完全相同的文件存在  
C. 在根目录中，不允许文件名完全相同的文件存在  
D. 在同一个文件夹中，不允许文件名完全相同的文件存在
- 98、对文件的操作与对文件夹的操作相比较，不正确的描述是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 复制时，两者的操作完全相同 B. 移动时，两者的操作完全相同  
C. 重命名或删除时，两者的操作完全相同 D. 两者性质完全不同，基本操作没有相同之处
- 99、在查找文件时，通配符\*与?的含义是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. \*表示任意多个字符，?表示任意一个字符  
B. ?表示任意多个字符，\*表示任意一个字符  
C. \*和?表示乘号和问号 D. 查找\*.?与?.\*的文件是一致的
- 100、当我们搜索文件或文件夹时，如果输入 A\*. \*，表示\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 搜索所有文件或文件夹 B. 搜索扩展名为 A 的所有文件或文件夹  
C. 搜索主名为 A 的所有文件或文件夹 D. 搜索文件名第一个字符为 A 的所有文件或文件夹
- 101、如果要把 C 盘某个文件夹中的一些文件移动到 C 盘另外的一个文件夹中，在选定文件后，若采用鼠标\_\_\_\_\_操作可以将选中的文件移动至目标文件夹。
- A. 直接拖曳 B. <Ctrl> + 拖曳 C. <ALT> + 拖曳 D. 单击

- 102、 如果要把 C 盘某个文件夹中的一些文件移动到 A 盘另外的一个文件夹中，在选定文件后，若采用鼠标\_\_\_\_\_操作可以将选中的文件移动至目标文件夹。
- A. 直接拖曳                      B. <Ctrl> + 拖曳  
C. <Shift> + 拖曳                D. 单击
- 103、 关于文件或文件夹的删除，不正确的描述是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 可以先复制到回收站，需要时，在回收站中将其还原    B. 可以不经过回收站直接删除  
C. 软盘上的文件或文件夹在删除时，肯定不能在回收站还原  
D. 利用“清空回收站”选项可以把回收站中的文件或文件夹全部删除
- 104、 关于磁盘的根目录，不正确的描述是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 根目录是磁盘上存放文件或文件夹有关信息的特定区域  
B. 同一个磁盘，根目录只有一个  
C. 根目录下只能包含子文件夹，不包含文件  
D. 根目录是在格式化磁盘时产生的
- 105、 文件 ABC.Bmp 存放在 F 盘的 T 文件夹中的 G 子文件夹下，它的完整文件标识符是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. F:\T\G\ABC    B. T:\ABC.Bmp    C. F:\T\G\ABC.Bmp    D. F:\T\ABC.Bmp
- 106、 在 Windows 中，下列\_\_\_\_\_说法是不正确的。
- A. 全部选定可以按 Ctrl+A 快捷键                      B. 按住 Ctrl 键可选定多个不连续的文件或文件夹  
C. 按住 Shift 键可选定连续的文件或文件夹    D. 一次可以为多个文件或文件夹重命名
- 107、 当某个应用程序不能正常关闭时，可以\_\_\_\_\_，在出现的窗口中选择“任务管理器”，以结束不响应的应用程序。
- A. 切断计算机主机电源            B. 按 Alt+Ctrl+Del            C. 按 Alt+F4            D. 按下 Reset 键
- 108、 Windows 设置显示属性不包括\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 更改桌面的背景    B. 设置时间和日期    C. 设置屏幕保护程序    D. 设置显示器的分辨率
- 109、 在 Windows 中，要设置屏幕保护程序，可以使用控制面板的\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 添加/删除程序命令    B. 系统命令    C. 密码命令    D. 外观和主题命令
- 110、 关于记事本，正确的描述为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 记事本是系统软件                      B. 记事本是应用软件  
C. 利用记事本可以创建任意文件            D. 记事本是供手写笔输入文字时使用的特定软件
- 111、 在 Windows 中，在“记事本”中保存的文件，系统默认的文件扩展名是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. .TXT    B. .DOC    C. .BMP    D. .RTF
- 112、 下列\_\_\_\_\_不属于 Windows 操作系统的实用程序。
- A. 画图            B. 计算器            C. RealPlayer 播放器            D. 写字板
- 113、 通常，下列\_\_\_\_\_不属于静态图像文件格式。
- A. BMP    B. RM    C. GIF    D. JPG



114、Office 办公自动化软件不包括\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. Word            B. Excel        C. Powerpoint      D. Wps

115、Word 具有的功能是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 表格处理      B. 绘制图形      C. 自动更正      D. 以上三项都是

116、下列不能启动 Word 的方法是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 单击“开始”按钮，从“程序”菜单中单击“Microsoft Word”图标  
B. 在“资源管理器”中双击一个扩展名为.doc 的文件  
C. 在“我的电脑”中双击一个扩展名为.doc 的文件  
D. 单击“开始”按钮，然后选择“设置”菜单中的有关命令

117、在 Word 中，“文件”下拉菜单底部所显示的文件名是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 正在使用的文件名                      B. 正在打印的文件名  
C. 扩展名为.DOC 的文件名                D. 最近被 Word 处理的文件名

118、在 Word 中，若要打开刚刚编辑过的文档 KS.DOC，最简便的方法是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 单击“文件”菜单底部的文件名 KS.DOC  
B. 单击“文件”菜单的“打开”命令，然后再输入文件名 KS.DOC  
C. 按快捷键 Ctrl+O                      D. 从“我的电脑”中找到该文档，再双击打开

119、关于 Word 文档窗口的说法，正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 只能打开一个文档                      B. 可以同时打开多个文档窗口，被打开的窗口都是活动的  
C. 可以同时打开多个文档窗口，只有一个是活动窗口  
D. 可以同时打开多个文档窗口，只有一个窗口是可见文档窗口

120、关于 Word 中，下列说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 在 Word 文档中只能输入在键盘上能看到的字符  
B. 单击“常用”工具栏上的“新建”按钮可打开一个新的空文档  
C. 选择“文件”菜单下的“关闭”命令就可关闭 Word 文档窗口  
D. 选定段落的方法是，在页左选定栏处双击鼠标

121、如果当前打开了多个文档，单击当前文档窗口的关闭按钮，\_\_\_\_\_窗口。

- A. 关闭 Word      B. 关闭当前文档      C. 关闭所有文档      D. 关闭非当前文档

122、下列\_\_\_\_\_不属于 Word 的关闭方法。

- A. 双击 Word 文档的标题栏                      B. 单击 Word 窗口右上角的关闭按钮  
C. 按 Alt+F4                                      D. 双击 Word 窗口左上角的应用程序按钮

123、在 Word 编辑状态下，若设置了标尺，则水平标尺和垂直标尺同时显示的视图方式为\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 普通视图      B. 页面视图      C. Web 版式视图      D. 大纲视图

- 124、在 Word 中，要想把文档的正文隐藏起来，只显示其大纲标题，应在编辑时使用\_\_\_\_\_方式。
- A. 普通视图      B. 页面视图      C. 联机版式视图      D. 大纲视图
- 125、在 Word 中要想在屏幕上看到文档在打印机上打印出来的结果，编辑时应采用\_\_\_\_\_方式。
- A. 普通视图      B. Web 版式视图      C. 大纲视图      D. 页面视图
- 126、下列\_\_\_\_\_不属于 Word 文档视图。
- A. 普通视图      B. 浏览视图      C. 大纲视图      D. 页面视图
- 127、在一个正在编辑 Word 文档中，选择一段文字有两种方法：一种是将鼠标移到这段字的开头，按住鼠标左键，一直拖到这段文字的末尾；另一种方法是将鼠标移到这段文字的开头，按住\_\_\_\_\_键再按住方向键，直至选中需要的文字。
- A. Ctrl      B. Alt      C. Shift      D. Esc
- 128、关于 Word 的文本选定，下列说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. Ctrl+S 可选定整个文档      B. 按 Shift 键可选定大块文本  
C. 按 Alt 可以纵向选定一矩形文本      D. 按 Ctrl 键可选定不连续的行
- 129、用英文录入 Word 文档时大小写转换用\_\_\_\_\_键。
- A. Capslock      B. Ctrl      C. Shift      D. Alt
- 130、当 Word 的“编辑”菜单中的“剪切”和“复制”命令呈浅灰色而不能被选择时，则表示\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 选定的内容是页眉或页脚      B. 选定的文档内容太长，剪贴板放不下  
C. 剪贴板已满，没有空间了      D. 在文档中没有选定信息
- 131、Word 的替换功能所在的菜单是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. “视图”      B. “编辑”      C. “插入”      D. “格式”
- 132、在 Word 的编辑状态，被编辑文档中的文字有“四号”、“五号”、“16”磅、“18”磅 4 种，下列关于所设定字号大小的比较中，正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. “四号”大于“五号”      B. “四号”小于“五号”  
C. “16”磅大于“18”磅      D. 字的大小一样，字体不同
- 133、“常用”工具栏上的“格式刷”按钮有很强排版功能，为多次复制同一格式，选用\_\_\_方式。
- A. 在“工具”菜单的“选项”命令中定义      B. 双击“格式刷”按钮  
C. 单击“格式刷”按钮      D. 在“格式”菜单中定义
- 134、在 Word 中，如果文档中段落之间要求留有较大的间隔，最好的解决方法是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 在每行之间用按回车键的办法添加空行  
B. 在每两段之间用按回车键的办法添加空行  
C. 用“格式”菜单中的“段落”命令来设置段落间距  
D. 用“格式”菜单中的“段落”命令来设置行间距

- 135、在 Word 中，下列\_\_\_\_\_不属于“格式”菜单中“字体”对话框的标签。  
A. 字体      B. 缩进和间距      C. 字符间距      D. 文字效果
- 136、在 Word 编辑状态下，若要进行选定文本行间距的设置，应选择的操作是单击\_\_\_\_\_菜单项。  
A. “编辑” → “格式”      B. “格式” → “段落”  
C. “编辑” → “文件”      D. “格式” → “字体”
- 137、在 Word 文档编辑中，可使用\_\_\_\_\_菜单中的“段落”命令，来设置行间距和段落间距。  
A. 插入      B. 视图      C. 编辑      D. 格式
- 138、在 Word 中，格式工具栏上不包括\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 左对齐      B. 右对齐      C. 居中      D. 两边对齐
- 139、在 Word 编辑操作中，单击\_\_\_\_\_上的“项目符号”按钮，即可为选择的段落或插入点所在的段落加上默认的项目符号。  
A. “常用”工具栏      B. “格式”工具栏      C. “绘图”工具栏      D. 状态栏
- 140、在 Word 的编辑状态，要在文档中添加符号☆，应该使用\_\_\_\_\_菜单中的命令。  
A. “文件”      B. “编辑”      C. “格式”      D. “插入”
- 141、在 Word 的编辑状态，为文档设置页码，可以使用\_\_\_\_\_菜单中的命令。  
A. “工具”      B. “编辑”      C. “格式”      D. “插入”
- 142、Word 模板文档的扩展名为\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. .DOC      B. .DOT      C. .XLS      D. .BMP
- 143、在 Word 中，不能选中整个表格的操作是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 用鼠标拖动      B. 单击表格左上角的表格移动手柄图标  
C. 双击表格的某一行      D. 按 Ctrl+A 组合键
- 144、在 Word 中插入一个有多个行和列的表格，将插入点定在某个单元格内，单击“表格”命令菜单中的“选定行”命令，再单击“表格”命令菜单中的“选定列”命令，则表格中被选择的部分是\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 插入点所在的行      B. 插入点所在的列      C. 一个单元格      D. 整个表格
- 145、在 Word 中，“表格和边框”工具栏可从\_\_\_\_\_菜单下调出。  
A. 编辑      B. 格式      C. 视图      D. 表格
- 146、在 Word 文档表格中，插入点在表格中的某行的任一个单元格内，按 Enter 键后可以使\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 插入点所在的行加高      B. 插入点所在的列加宽  
C. 插入点下一行增加一行      D. 对表格不起作用

- 147、 下列说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. Word 表格可将多个单元格合并成一个      B. Word 表格可将一个单元格拆分成多个  
C. Word 表格中可一次插入多行      D. Word 表格中每次只能插入一行
- 148、 在 Word 编辑状态下, 若想将表格中连续三列的列宽调整为 1 厘米, 应该先选中这三列, 然后\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 右键快捷菜单→“平均分布各列”      B. “表格属性...”→“单元格指定宽度”  
C. 右键快捷菜单→“表格自动套用格式”      D. 右键快捷菜单→“平均分布各行”
- 149、 在 Word 中, 格式化表格不包括\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 设置表格的边框和底纹      B. 更新域  
C. 使用“表格自动套用格式”      D. 设置单元格种文字的字体和字号
- 150、 在 Word 中, 若要计算表格中某行数值的总和, 可使用的统计函数是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. Sum ( )      B. Total ( )      C. Count ( )      D. Average ( )
- 151、 Word 中插入剪贴画的默认方式为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 浮动式      B. 嵌入式      C. 上下型环绕式      D. 四周型环绕式
- 152、 在 Word 中, 下列说法正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 在 Word 中, 自绘图形和艺术字默认的插入方式是嵌入式的  
B. 嵌入式图片只要转化成浮动式的, 也可以进行图形组合  
C. 文本框的大小随着输入文字的增多而自动增大  
D. 嵌入式的图片可以与正文实现多种形式的环绕
- 153、 在 Word 的文档中, 人工设置分页符的命令是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. “文件”菜单中的“页面设置”命令      B. “插入”菜单中的“页码”命令  
C. “插入”菜单中的“分隔符”命令      D. “格式”菜单中的“分页”命令
- 154、 在 Word 中, \_\_\_\_\_通常应该在文档的编辑、排版和打印等操作之前进行, 因为它对许多操作都将产生影响。
- A. 页面设置      B. 打印预览      C. 字体设置      D. 页码设定
- 155、 在 Word 中, 编辑好一个文件后, 要想知道其打印效果, 可以\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 选择普通视图      B. 选择“打印预览”命令      C. 按 F8 键      D. 选择浏览视图
- 156、 在 Word 的“打印”对话框中, 无法设置\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 打印机属性      B. 打印范围      C. 纸张来源      D. 打印份数
- 157、 在 Word 中, 下列说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 在“页面设置”对话框中可以自己定义打印纸张的大小  
B. 设置文档的打印时, 可以输入“2-5”表示打印第 2 页和第 5 页  
C. 页面视图方式的显示效果最接近实际打印的效果  
D. 在普通视图方式下, 能够显示人工分页符为一条虚线



- 167、Excel 的工作表最多有\_\_\_\_\_个单元。
- A. 16×256      B. 32×1024      C. 1024×1024      D. 65536×256
- 168、在 Excel 工作簿中，有关移动和复制工作表的说法正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 工作表只能在所在工作簿内移动不能复制  
B. 工作表只能在所在工作簿内复制不能移动  
C. 工作表可以移动到其它工作簿内，不能复制到其他工作簿内  
D. 工作表可以移动到其它工作簿内，也可复制到其他工作簿内
- 169、在 Excel 中，下面叙述中错误的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. Excel 可以在一个工作簿中移动或复制工作表  
B. Excel 可以在不同工作簿之间移动或复制工作表  
C. Excel 不可以在不同工作簿之间移动或复制工作表  
D. 可以沿工作表标签栏托动选定的工作表标签移动或复制工作表
- 170、在 Excel 中，若要对某工作表重新命名，可以采用\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 单击工作表标签      B. 双击工作表标签      C. 单击表格标题行      D. 双击表格标题行
- 171、在 Excel 中，不可进行的操作是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 删除工作表到回收站      B. 彻底删除工作表      C. 重命名工作表      D. 移动工作表
- 172、在 Excel 工作表中，当前单元格只能是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 单元格指针选定的 1 个      B. 选中的一行      C. 选中的一列      D. 选中的区域
- 173、有关编辑 Excel 单元格内容的说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 单击待编辑的单元格，然后在编辑栏内进行编辑  
B. 在修改内容后按 ESC 键，可以取消对单元格内容的改动  
C. 双击待编辑单元格，可对其内容进行修改  
D. 向单元格输入所有的字符数据时，必须在字符数据前加上单引号
- 174、在 Excel 中，将 3、4 两行选定，然后进行插入行操作，下面正确的表述是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 在行号 2 和 3 之间插入两个空行      B. 在行号 3 和 4 之间插入两个空行  
C. 在行号 4 和 5 之间插入两个空行      D. 在行号 3 和 4 之间插入一个空行
- 175、在 Excel 中，下面不是调整行高的方法的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 拖动行标题的下边界来设置所需的行高  
B. 选定相应的行，按“格式”菜单中的“行”  
C. 复制行高      D. 双击行标题下方的边界，使行高适合单元格中的内容
- 176、在 Excel 中，当用户希望使标题相对于表格居中时，可以使用\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 居中      B. 合并及居中      C. 分散对齐      D. 填充

- 177、在 Excel 中，使用“编辑”菜单中的“清除”命令不可以用来\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 删除单元格或区域的内容                      B. 删除单元格或区域的格式  
C. 既删除单元格或区域的内容，也删除格式      D. 删除单元格或区域
- 178、如果邮政编码 250014 看作是文字型数据，则下面的说法中正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 输入一个双引号"，然后输入一个单引号'，输入“250014”，再输入一个双引号"  
B. 直接输入“250014”              C. 先输入一个单引号'，然后输入“250014”  
D. 先输入一个双引号"，然后输入“250014”
- 179、若在某一工作表的某一单元格中出现错误值“#NAME?”，可能的原因是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 用了错误的参数或运算对象类型，或者公式自动更正功能不能更正公式  
B. 单元格所含的数字、日期或时间比单元格宽，或者单元格的日期时间公式产生了一个负值  
C. 公式中使用了 Excel 不能识别的文本      D. 公式被零除
- 180、下面关于日期的说法错误的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 输入“6-8”或“6/8”，回车后，单元格显示是 6 月 8 日  
B. 要输入 2005 年 11 月 9 日，输入“2005-11-9”或“2005/11/9”均可  
C. 要输入 2005 年 11 月 9 日，输入“11/9/2005”也可  
D. 在单元格中插入当前系统日期，可以按 Ctrl+;（分号）组合键
- 181、下面叙述中错误的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 在某个单元格中输入“0 3/5”，按回车键后显示 3/5  
B. 填充自动增 1 的数字序列的操作是：单击填充内容所在的单元格，将鼠标移到填充柄上，当鼠标指针变成黑色十字形时，拖动到所需的位置，松开鼠标  
C. 在单元格中插入当前系统时间，可以按 Ctrl+Shift+:（冒号）组合键  
D. 在单元格中插入当前系统日期，可以按 Ctrl+;（分号）组合键
- 182、若在某一工作表的某一单元格中出现错误值“#####”，可能的原因是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 用了错误的参数或运算对象类型，或者公式自动更正功能不能更正公式  
B. 单元格所含的数字、日期或时间比单元格宽，或者单元格的日期时间公式产生了一个负值  
C. 公式中使用了 Excel 不能识别的文本                      D. 公式被零除
- 183、某个 Excel 单元格中的数值大于 0 的数，但其显示却是“#####”。使用\_\_\_\_\_操作，可以正常显示数据而又不影响该单元的数据内容。
- A. 重新输入数据                      B. 加大该单元格的行高  
C. 使用复制命令复制数据              D. 加大该单元格的列宽
- 184、在 Excel 中，设置单元格的字符格式、边框与底纹等可以使用\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. “插入”菜单中的“单元格格式”命令              B. “格式”菜单中的“自动套用格式”命令  
C. “格式”菜单中的“单元格”命令                      D. “插入”菜单中的“边框与底纹”命令

- 185、Excel 中，设置单元格的条件格式可以使用\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. “插入”菜单中的“条件格式”命令      B. “格式”菜单中的“条件格式”命令  
C. “数据”菜单中的“单元格格式”命令      D. “插入”菜单中的“边框与底纹”命令
- 186、在 Excel 中，将数值小于 50 的所有单元格都以红色数字显示，这个样式可以使用“格式”菜单命令中的\_\_\_\_\_命令实现。
- A. 条件格式      B. 自动套用格式      C. 样式      D. 单元格
- 187、在 Excel 中，下面叙述中错误的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. Excel 工作簿提供了内部样式    B. 用户可以自己建样式但不能创建模板  
C. Excel 工作簿提供了内置模板  
D. 为了突出显示满足条件的数据，可以设置单元格的条件格式
- 188、在 Excel 中，下面属于关系运算符的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. >      B. &      C. %      D. \$
- 189、在 Excel 中，符号“%”属于\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 算术运算符      B. 文本运算符      C. 比较运算符      D. 单元格输入标志
- 190、在单元格中输入字符串“=3+8”，输入方法不可行的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 直接输入“=3+8”      B. 先输入一个单引号'，然后输入“=3+8”  
C. 在两个双引号””之间输入“=3+8”      D. 将单元格格式改为文本类型，然后输入“=3+8”
- 191、在 Excel 中，关于公式“=Sheet2!A1+A2”表述正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 将工作表 Sheet2 中 A1 单元格的数据与本表单元格 A2 中的数据相加  
B. 将工作表 Sheet2 中 A1 单元格的数据与单元格 A2 中的数据相加  
C. 将工作表 Sheet2 中 A1 单元格的数据与工作表 Sheet2 中单元格 A2 中的数据相加  
D. 将工作表中 A1 单元格的数据与单元格 A2 中的数据相加
- 192、在 Excel 中，若在某单元格插入函数 SUM(D2:D4)，该函数中对单元格的引用属于\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 相对引用      B. 绝对引用      C. 混合引用      D. 交叉引用
- 193、在 Excel 中，若在某单元格插入函数 AVERAGE (\$D2:D4)，该函数中对单元格的引用属于\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 相对引用      B. 绝对引用      C. 混合引用      D. 交叉引用
- 194、在 Excel 中，进行公式复制时，\_\_\_\_\_发生改变。
- A. 相对地址中的地址偏移量      B. 单元格中所引用的相对地址  
C. 绝对地址中的地址表达式      D. 单元格中所引用的绝对地址
- 195、在 Excel 工作表中，单元格 D5 中有公式“=\$B\$2+C4”，删除第 A 列后 C5 单元格中的公式\_\_\_\_\_。



A. =\$A\$2+B4      B. =\$B\$2+B4      C. =\$a\$2+C4      D. =\$B\$2+C4

196、在 Excel 中，对数据表进行排序时，在“排序”对话框中最多能够指定的排序关键字为\_\_\_\_\_。

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

197、在 Excel 中，希望只显示数据清单“学生成绩表”中计算机文化基础课成绩大于等于 90 分的记录，可以使用\_\_\_\_\_命令。

A. 查找      B. 自动筛选      C. 数据透视表      D. 全屏显示

198、关于 Excel 的数据筛选，下列说法中正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 筛选后的表格中只含有符合筛选条件的行，其它行被删除  
B. 筛选后的表格中只含有符合筛选条件的行，其它行被暂时隐藏  
C. 筛选条件只能是一个固定的值  
D. 筛选条件不能由用户自定义，只能由系统确定

199、当进行 Excel 中的分类汇总时，必须事先按分类字段对数据表进行\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 求和      B. 筛选      C. 查找      D. 排序

200、在 Excel 中文版中，创建的图表和引用的数据\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 只能在同一个工作表中      B. 不能在同一个工作表中  
C. 即可在同一个工作表中，也可在同一工作簿的不同工作表中  
D. 只有当工作表在屏幕上有足够显示区域时，才可在同一工作表中

201、以下关于 Excel 的叙述中，正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 编辑栏只能用于显示当前单元格中的内容      B. 编辑栏只能用于对当前单元格进行输入  
C. 编辑栏由名称框、工具按钮和编辑区构成  
D. 在 Excel 中，图表一旦建立，其标题的字体、字形是不可改变的

202、PowerPoint 文件的扩展名是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. psd      B. ppt      C. pts      D. pps

203、PowerPoint 放映文件的扩展名是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. psd      B. ppt      C. pts      D. pps

204、PowerPoint 中主要的编辑视图是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 幻灯片浏览视图      B. 普通视图      C. 幻灯片放映视图      D. 幻灯片发布视图

205、在幻灯片视图窗格中，在状态栏中出现了“幻灯片 2 / 7”的文字，则表示\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 共有 7 张幻灯片，目前只编辑了 2 张      B. 共有 7 张幻灯片，目前显示的是第 2 张  
C. 共编辑了七分之一张的幻灯片      D. 共有 9 张幻灯片，目前显示的是第 2 张

206、PowerPoint 中，要隐藏某个幻灯片，应使用\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 选择“工具”菜单中的“隐藏幻灯片”命令项  
B. 选择“视图”菜单中的“隐藏幻灯片”命令项

- C. 左击该幻灯片, 选择“隐藏幻灯片” D. 右击该幻灯片, 选择“隐藏幻灯片”
- 207、幻灯片母版设置, 可以起到\_\_\_\_\_的作用。
- A. 统一整套幻灯片的风格 B. 统一标题内容 C. 统一图片内容 D. 统一页码内容
- 208、在 PowerPoint 中, 按行列显示, 并可直接在幻灯片上修改其格式和内容的对象是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 数据表 B. 表格 C. 图表 D. 机构图
- 209、在 PowerPoint 中, 特殊的字体和效果\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 可以大量使用, 用得越多, 效果越好 B. 与背景的颜色相同  
C. 适当使用以达到最佳效果 D. 只有在标题片中使用
- 210、PowerPoint 中, 插入幻灯片编号的方法是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 选择“格式”菜单中的“幻灯片编号”命令  
B. 选择“视图”菜单中的“幻灯片编号”命令  
C. 选择“插入”菜单中的“幻灯片编号”命令  
D. 选择“幻灯片放映”菜单中的“幻灯片编号”命令
- 211、在 PowerPoint 中, 当在幻灯片中移动多个对象时\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 只能以英寸为单位移动这些对象 B. 一次只能移动一个对象  
C. 可以将这些对象同时选中, 作为整体同步移动 D. 修改演示文稿中各个幻灯片的布局
- 212、在 PowerPoint 的浏览视图下, 使用快捷键\_\_\_\_\_+鼠标拖动可以进行复制对象操作。
- A. Shift B. Ctrl C. Alt D. Alt+Ctrl
- 213、如果要从一张幻灯片“溶解”到下一张幻灯片, 应使用“幻灯片放映”菜单中的\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 动作设置 B. 预设动画 C. 幻灯片切换 D. 自定义动画
- 214、在 PowerPoint 中, 停止幻灯片播放的快捷键是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. Enter B. Shift C. Ctrl D. Esc
- 215、计算机网络最突出的优点是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 运算速度快 B. 联网的计算机能够相互共享资源 C. 计算精度高 D. 内存容量大
- 216、下列\_\_\_\_\_不属于计算机网络的基本拓扑结构。
- A. 总线型 B. 令牌型 C. 星型 D. 树型
- 217、在计算机网络中, 有关星形拓扑结构的下列说法, 不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 在星形拓扑结构中, 容易扩充网络  
B. 在星形拓扑结构中, 网络可靠性较差  
C. 在星形拓扑结构中, 不易于集中控制  
D. 在星形拓扑结构中, 当某个非中心结点发生故障时, 不会导致全网瘫痪
- 218、\_\_\_\_\_不是根据网络的覆盖范围划分的网络。
- A. 广域网 B. 公用网 C. 局域网 D. 城域网
- 219、一般情况下, 校园网属于\_\_\_\_\_。

A. LAN          B. WAN          C. MAN          D. Internet

220、关于 Internet, 下列说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. Internet 是全球性的国际网络          B. Internet 起源于美国  
C. 通过 Internet 可以实现资源共享          D. Internet 不存在网络安全问题

221、Internet 是由\_\_\_\_\_发展而来的。

- A. 局域网    B. ARPANET    C. 标准网    D. WAN

222、ISDN 表示\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 无线数字网技术    B. 高速光纤网络技术    C. 综合服务数字网技术    D. 智能网技术

223、中国教育和科研计算机网的英文简称是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. CERNET    B. INTERNET    C. NCFC    D. ISDN

224、Internet 是全球最具影响力的计算机互联网, 也是世界范围的重要的\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 信息资源网    B. 多媒体网络    C. 办公网络    D. 销售网络

225、下列选项中属于 Internet 专有的特点为\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 采用 TCP/IP 协议          B. 采用 ISO/OSI 7 层协议  
C. 用户和应用程序不必了解硬件连接的细节    D. 采用 IEEE802 协议

226、关于网络协议, 下列\_\_\_\_\_选项是正确的。

- A. 协议, 简单的说就是为了网络信息传递, 共同遵守的约定    B. 是网民们签订的合同  
C. TCP/IP 协议只能于 Internet, 不能用于局域网          D. 拨号网络对应的协议是 IPX/SPX

227、TCP/IP 协议是 Internet 中计算机之间通信所必须共同遵循的一种\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 信息资源    B. 硬件    C. 软件    D. 通信规定

228、TCP/IP 协议指的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 文件传输协议    B. 超文本传输协议    C. 网际协议    D. 一组协议的统称

229、TCP/IP 参考模型中的传输层对应于 OSI 中的\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 会话层    B. 传输层    C. 表示层    D. 应用层

230、下面不属于 OSI 参考模型分层的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 物理层    B. 网络层    C. 网络接口层    D. 应用层

231、配置 TCP/IP 参数的操作主要包括三个方面: \_\_\_\_\_、指定网关和域名服务器地址。

- A. 指定本地机的 IP 地址及子网掩码    B. 指定本地机的主机名  
C. 指定代理服务器    D. 指定服务器的 IP 地址

232、为了便于记忆, 可将组成 IP 地址的 32 位二进制数分成\_\_\_\_\_组, 每组 8 位, 用小数点将它们隔开, 把每一组数翻译成相应的十进制数。

- A. 3    B. 4    C. 5    D. 6

233、Internet 中的 IP 地址分为\_\_\_\_\_类。

A. 3      B. 4      C. 5      D. 6

234、目前大量使用的 IP 地址中，\_\_\_\_\_类 IP 地址的每一个网络的主机个数最多。

A. A      B. B      C. C      D. D

235、210.44.8.88 代表一个\_\_\_\_\_类 IP 地址。

A. A      B. B      C. C      D. D

236、下列的数字中，正确的 IP 地址是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 202.202.1      B. 202.2.2.2.2      C. 202.118.118.1      D. 202.258.14.13

237、下列 IP 地址中，非法的 IP 地址组是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 259.197.184.2 与 202.197.184.144      B. 127.0.0.1 与 192.168.0.21  
C. 202.196.64.1 与 202.197.176.16      D. 255.255.255.0 与 10.10.3.1

238、Internet 采用域名地址是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 一台主机必须用域名地址标识      B. 一台主机必须用 IP 地址和域名地址共同标识  
C. IP 地址不能惟一标识一台主机      D. IP 地址不便于记忆

239、在 Internet 中，主机的 IP 地址与域名的关系是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. IP 地址是域名中部分信息的表示      B. 域名是 IP 地址中部分信息的表示  
C. IP 地址和域名是等价的      D. IP 地址和域名分别表达不同含义

240、中国的顶级域名是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. cn      B. ch      C. chn      D. china

241、某高等学校要建立 WWW 网站，其域名的后缀应该是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. .com.cn      B. .edu.cn      C. .gov.cn      D. .ac

242、网上共享的资源有\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 硬件 软件 数据      B. 软件 数据 信道  
C. 通信子网 资源子网 信道      D. 硬件 软件 文件

243、在计算机网络中，有关 bps 的下列说法正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. bps 指数据每秒传输的字节数      B. bps 指数据每秒传输的字数  
C. bps 指数据每秒传输的比特数      D. bps 指数据每秒传输的指令数

244、通常一台计算机要接入互连网，应该安装的设备是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 网络操作系统      B. 调制解调器或网卡      C. 网络查询工具      D. 浏览器

245、下列选项中属于集线器功能的是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 增加局域网络的上传速度      B. 增加局域网络的下载速度  
C. 连接各电脑线路间的媒介      D. 以上皆是

246、在计算机网络中，能进行数/模、模/数转换的设备是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 集中器      B. 服务器      C. 调制解调器      D. 终端

247、\_\_\_\_\_不是网络的有线传输介质。

A. 红外线      B. 双绞线      C. 同轴电缆      D. 光纤

248、选择网卡的主要依据是组网的拓扑结构、网络段的最大长度、节点之间的距离和\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 接入网络的计算机种类      B. 使用的传输介质的类型  
C. 使用的网络操作系统的类型      D. 互连网络的规模

249、支持局域网与广域网互联的设备称为\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 转发器      B. 以太网交换机      C. 路由器      D. 网桥

250、不属于计算机网络中硬件组成的是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 网线      B. 网卡      C. 网络协议      D. 调制解调器

251、下面\_\_\_\_\_命令可以查看网卡的 MAC 地址。

A. ipconfig/release      B. ipconfig/renew      C. ipconfig/all      D. ipconfig/registerdns

252、下列\_\_\_\_\_不属于 WWW 系统的组成部分。

A. WWW 客户机      B. WWW 服务器      C. FTP 协议      D. HTTP 协议

253、WWW 引进了超文本的概念，超文本指的是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 包含多种文字的文本      B. 包含图像的文本      C. 包含多种颜色的文本      D. 包含链接的文本

254、Web 上每一个页都有一个独立的地址，这些地址称作统一资源定位器，即\_\_\_\_\_。

A. USL      B. WWW      C. HTTP      D. URL

255、URL 的含义是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 信息资源在网上什么位置 and 如何访问的统一的描述方法  
B. 信息资源在网上什么位置及如何定位寻我的统一的描述方法  
C. 信息资源在网上的业务类型和如何访问的统一的描述方法  
D. 信息资源的网络地址的统一描述方法

256、微软开发的浏览器简称\_\_\_\_\_。

A. NETSCAPE      B. IE      C. BBS      D. FTP

257、\_\_\_\_\_是一个提供信息“检索”服务的网站，它使用某些程序把 Internet 上的所有信息归类以帮助人们在茫茫网海中搜寻到所需要的信息。

A. Google      B. FTP      C. Telnet      D. POP

258、当你想搜索英语口语方面的 mp3 下载时，使检索结果最准确的关键词是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 英语口语下载      B. 英语口语      C. 英语口语 mp3      D. 英语口语 mp3 下载

259、用 IE 访问网页时，一般要到\_\_\_\_\_才能单击鼠标访问网站里的信息。

A. 当鼠标指针变成闪烁状态时      B. 当鼠标指针依旧是箭头形状时  
C. 当鼠标指针变成手形时      D. 当鼠标指针箭头旁边出现一个问号时

260、如果在浏览网页时，发现了自己感兴趣的网页，想要把该网页的地址记住，以便以后访问，最好的办法是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 用笔把该网页的地址记下来      B. 在心里记住该网页的地址

C. 把该网页添加到收藏夹      D. 把该网页以文本的形式保存下来

261、 以下选项中，正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 网站的主页可以保存，但其他页面不能保存
- B. 网页上的文字复制后只能用 Word 编辑，不能用写字板编辑
- C. 网页上的图片可以保存在硬盘上
- D. 以上说法都不对

262、 将正在浏览的网页保存为网页文件，正确操作是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 将网页添加到收藏夹      B. 在“文件”菜单中选择“另存为”命令
- C. 建立浏览历史列表      D. 建立书签

263、 要在 IE 中返回上一页，应该\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 单击“后退”按钮    B. 按 F4 键    C. 按 Delete 键    D. 按 Ctrl+D 键

264、 在 Internet Explorer 常规大小窗口和全屏幕模式之间切换，可按\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. F5 键    B. F11 键    C. Ctrl+D 键    D. Ctrl+F 键

265、 在 Internet 中，使用 FTP 功能可以传送\_\_\_\_\_类型的文件。

- A. 文本文件      B. 图形文件      C. 视频文件      D. 任何类型的文件

266、 用户将自己的文件传送到 FTP 服务器中，通常称为\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 下载      B. 上传      C. 复制      D. 移动

267、 下列软件中\_\_\_\_\_不是下载软件。

- A. NetAnts      B. FlashGet      C. CuteFtp      D. Winamp

268、 接入 Internet 并且支持 FTP 协议的两台计算机，对于它们之间的文件传输，下列说法正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 只能传输文本文件      B. 不能传输图形文件
- C. 所有文件均能传输      D. 只能传输几种类型的文件

269、 用户可以使用\_\_\_\_\_命令检查当前 TCP/IP 网络中的配置情况。

- A. Ping      B. FTP      C. Telnet      D. Ipconfig

270、 有关 BT 下载的描述中，正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 是一个多点下载的软件，下载的人越少，速度越快
- B. 是一个单点下载的软件，下载的人越多，速度越快
- C. 是一个多点下载的软件，下载的人越多，速度越快
- D. 是一个单点下载的软件，下载的人越少，速度越快

271、 BBS 是一种\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 广告牌 B. 网址 C. 在互联网可以提供交流平台的公告板服务 D. Internet 的软件
- 272、BBS 有两种接入方式：Telnet（远程登录）方式和 WWW 方式，两种登录方式在相同的网络连接条件下的访问速度相比\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. Telnet 的速度快 B. WWW 方式快 C. 一样快 D. 有时 Telnet 快，有时 WWW 方式快
- 273、电子邮件从本质上来说就是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 浏览 B. 电报 C. 文件交换 D. 传真
- 274、用户申请的电子邮箱是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 通过邮局申请的个人信箱 B. 邮件服务器内存中的一块区域  
C. 邮件服务器硬盘中的一块区域 D. 用户硬盘中的一块区域
- 275、电子邮件地址的一般格式为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 用户名@域名 B. 域名@用户名 C. IP 地址@域名 D. 域名@IP 地址名
- 276、关于发送电子邮件，下列说法中正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 你必须先接入 Internet，别人才可以给你发送电子邮件  
B. 你只有打开了自己的计算机，别人才可以给你发送电子邮件  
C. 只要你有 E-Mail 地址，别人就可以给你发送电子邮件  
D. 没有 E-Mail 地址，也可以收发送电子邮件
- 277、某人想要在电子邮件中传送一个大图片，他可以借助\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. BBS B. Telnet C. WWW D. 电子邮件中的附件功能
- 278、下列关于 E-mail 的附件的说法正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 只能是图片和声音文件 B. 只能是视频文件 C. 只能是文本文件 D. 所有文件
- 279、如果电子邮件到达时，你的电脑没有开机，那么电子邮件将\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 退回给发信人 B. 保存在邮件服务器上  
C. 过一会儿由对方重新发送 D. 自动丢失
- 280、计算机病毒是一种\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 生物体 B. 化学物 C. 程序 D. 幻觉
- 281、计算机病毒是计算机系统中一类隐藏在\_\_\_\_\_上蓄意进行破坏的捣乱程序。
- A. 内存 B. 软盘 C. 网络 D. 存储介质
- 282、下列选项中，\_\_\_\_\_不是计算机病毒的特点。
- A. 可执行性 B. 破坏性 C. 遗传性 D. 潜伏性
- 283、下面关于计算机病毒的说法，不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 计算机病毒能够实现自身复制 B. 计算机病毒可以通过网络传播  
C. 计算机病毒不会损坏硬件 D. 计算机病毒会损坏计算机中的程序和数据
- 284、关于计算机病毒的传播途径，不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 通过文件的复制    B. 通过计算机网络    C. 通过公用软盘    D. 通过共同存放软盘

285、目前一个好的防病毒软件的作用是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 检查计算机是否染有病毒，消除已感染的任何病毒                      B. 杜绝病毒对计算机的感染  
C. 查处计算机已感染的任何病毒，消除其中的一部分  
D. 检查计算机是否染有病毒，清除已感染的部分病毒

286、下列选项中，\_\_\_\_\_不是黑客行为特征的表现形式。

- A. 恶作剧型              B. 隐蔽攻击型              C. 定时炸弹型              D. 解决矛盾型

287、保障信息安全最基本、最核心的技术措施是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 信息加密技术    B. 信息确认技术    C. 网络控制技术    D. 反病毒技术

288、消息认证的内容不包括\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 证实消息的信源和信宿    B. 消息内容是或曾受到偶然或有意的篡改  
C. 消息的序号和时间性    D. 消息内容是否正确

289、下面不属于访问控制策略的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 加口令    B. 设置访问权限    C. 加密    D. 角色认证

290、下面关于防火墙说法不正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 防火墙可以防止所有病毒通过网络传播    B. 防火墙可以由代理服务器实现  
C. 所有进出网络的通信流都应该通过防火墙    D. 防火墙可以过滤所有的外网访问

291、下面关于防火墙说法正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 防火墙必须由软件以及支持该软件运行的硬件系统构成  
B. 防火墙的功能是防止把网外未经授权的信息发送到内网  
C. 任何防火墙都能准确地检测出攻击来自哪一台计算机  
D. 防火墙的主要支撑技术是加密技术

292、下面关于系统还原说法正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 系统还原等价于重新安装系统    B. 系统还原后可以清除计算机中的病毒  
C. 还原点可以由系统自动生成也可以自行设置    D. 系统还原后，硬盘上的信息都会自动消失

293、下面关于系统更新说法正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 系统需要更新是因为操作系统存在着漏洞    B. 系统更新后，可以不再受病毒的攻击  
C. 系统更新只能从微软网站下载补丁包  
D. 所有的更新应及时下载安装，否则系统会立即崩溃

294、以下关于多媒体技术的描述中，正确的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 多媒体技术中的“媒体”概念特指音频和视频  
B. 多媒体技术就是能用来观看的数字电影技术  
C. 多媒体技术是指将多种媒体进行有机组合而成的一种新的媒体应用系统



D. 多媒体技术中的“媒体”概念不包括文本

295、以下说法中，错误的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 使用 Windows “画图”可以给图像添加简单效果
- B. 使用 Windows “录音机”可以给声音添加简单效果
- C. 使用 Windows Media Player 可以给视频添加简单效果
- D. 使用 WinRAR 可以对 ZIP 文件进行解压缩

296、以下关于文件压缩的说法中，错误的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 文件压缩后文件尺寸一般会变小
- B. 不同类型的文件的压缩比率是不同的
- C. 文件压缩的逆过程称为解压缩
- D. 使用文件压缩工具可以将 JPG 图像文件压缩 70%左右

297、\_\_\_\_\_是 ISO 下属的 MPEG 开发的一种以高保真为前提实现的高效音频压缩技术。

- A. MP3
- B. MIDI
- C. VOD
- D. WAV

298、关于 WAV 文件，不正确的描述为\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 就是波形文件
- B. 是 Microsoft 公司制定的音频文件格式
- C. 是一种动态图像文件
- D. 是一种非压缩的音频文件

299、关于 AVI 文件，不正确的描述为\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 采用了压缩算法
- B. 将视频信息和音频信息交错混合地存储
- C. 是一种动态图像文件
- D. 只能通过“Windows Media Player”来播放

300、下面 4 个工具中，属于多媒体创作工具的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. Photoshop
- B. Firewords
- C. PhotoDraw
- D. Authorware

## 专升本计算机文化基础综合练习题参考答案

01~10: AACDACABBA	11~20: CADCACADAB	21~30: DABADCDBBC
31~40: BDCBABBADD	41~50: BADCB BBBAD	51~60: CCCBBBBADA
61~70: ABDCADDACB	71~80: AADCACDDBB	81~90: DADCACADAA
91~100: ABDBBDBDAD	101~110: ACACDDBBDB	111~120: ACBDDDDACA
121~130: BABDDBCAAD	131~140: BABCBB DABD	141~150: DBCDCACBBA
151~160: BBCABCBBBD	161~170: BBBCDDDDCB	171~180: AADACBDCCC
181~190: BBDCBABAAA	191~200: AACBACBBDC	201~210: CBDBBDABCC
211~220: CBCDBBCBAD	221~230: BCAA AADDBC	231~240: ABCACCADCA
241~250: BACBCCABCC	251~260: CCDDDBADCC	261~270: CBABDBDCAC
271~280: CACCACDDBC	281~290: DCCDBDADCA	291~300: ACACCDACDD

# 专升本高等数学综合练习题

## 一、函数、极限和连续

1. 函数  $y = f(x)$  的定义域是 ( )

- A. 变量  $x$  的取值范围      B. 使函数  $y = f(x)$  的表达式有意义的变量  $x$  的取值范围  
C. 全体实数      D. 以上三种情况都不是

2. 以下说法不正确的是 ( )

- A. 两个奇函数之和为奇函数      B. 两个奇函数之积为偶函数  
C. 奇函数与偶函数之积为偶函数      D. 两个偶函数之和为偶函数

3. 两函数相同则 ( )

- A. 两函数表达式相同      B. 两函数定义域相同  
C. 两函数表达式相同且定义域相同      D. 两函数值域相同

4. 函数  $y = \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{x-2}$  的定义域为 ( )

- A.  $(2, 4)$       B.  $[2, 4]$   
C.  $(2, 4]$       D.  $[2, 4)$

5. 函数  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3\sin x$  的奇偶性为 ( )

- A. 奇函数      B. 偶函数  
C. 非奇非偶      D. 无法判断

6. 设  $f(1-x) = \frac{1+x}{2x-1}$ , 则  $f(x)$  等于 ( )

- A.  $\frac{x}{2x-1}$       B.  $\frac{x-2}{1-2x}$       C.  $\frac{1+x}{2x-1}$       D.  $\frac{2-x}{1-2x}$

7. 分段函数是 ( )

- A. 几个函数      B. 可导函数      C. 连续函数      D. 几个分析式和起来表示的一个函数

8. 下列函数中为偶函数的是 ( )

- A.  $y = e^{-x}$       B.  $y = \ln(-x)$       C.  $y = x^3 \cos x$       D.  $y = \ln|x|$

9. 以下各对函数是相同函数的有 ( )

- A.  $f(x) = |x|$  与  $g(x) = -x$       B.  $f(x) = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}$  与  $g(x) = |\cos x|$

C.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x}$  与  $g(x) = 1$                       D.  $f(x) = |x-2|$  与  $g(x) = \begin{cases} x-2 & x > 2 \\ 2-x & x < 2 \end{cases}$

10. 下列函数中为奇函数的是( )

A.  $y = \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$               B.  $y = x \sin x$               C.  $y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$               D.  $y = x^3 + x^2$

11. 设函数  $y = f(x)$  的定义域是  $[0,1]$ , 则  $f(x+1)$  的定义域是( )

A.  $[-2,-1]$               B.  $[-1,0]$               C.  $[0,1]$               D.  $[1,2]$

12. 函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & -2 < x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ x^2 + 2 & 0 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$  的定义域是( )

A.  $(-2,2)$               B.  $(-2,0]$               C.  $(-2,2]$               D.  $(0,2]$

13. 若  $f(x) = |1-x| + \frac{|2x-3|}{3|x|-2x}$ , 则  $f(-1) =$  ( )

A.  $-3$               B.  $3$               C.  $-1$               D.  $1$

14. 若  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内是偶函数, 则  $f(-x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内是( )

A. 奇函数              B. 偶函数              C. 非奇非偶函数              D.  $f(x) \equiv 0$

15. 设  $f(x)$  为定义在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内的任意不恒等于零的函数, 则  $F(x) = f(x) + f(-x)$  必是( )

A. 奇函数              B. 偶函数              C. 非奇非偶函数              D.  $F(x) \equiv 0$

16. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & -1 < x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{2x^2-1}, & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ 0, & 2 < x < 4 \end{cases}$  则  $f(2\pi)$  等于( )

A.  $2\pi-1$               B.  $\sqrt{8\pi^2-1}$               C.  $0$               D. 无意义

17. 函数  $y = x^2 \sin x$  的图形( )

A. 关于  $ox$  轴对称              B. 关于  $oy$  轴对称              C. 关于原点对称              D. 关于直线  $y = x$  对称

18. 下列函数中, 图形关于  $y$  轴对称的有( )

A.  $y = x \cos x$               B.  $y = x + x^3 + 1$

C.  $y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$       D.  $y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

19. 函数  $f(x)$  与其反函数  $f^{-1}(x)$  的图形对称于直线( )

- A.  $y = 0$       B.  $x = 0$       C.  $y = x$       D.  $y = -x$

20. 曲线  $y = a^x$  与  $y = \log_a x (a > 0, a \neq 1)$  在同一直角坐标系中, 它们的图形( )

- A. 关于  $x$  轴对称      B. 关于  $y$  轴对称      C. 关于直线  $y = x$  轴对称      D. 关于原点对称

21. 对于极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ , 下列说法正确的是( )

- A. 若极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  存在, 则此极限是唯一的  
 B. 若极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  存在, 则此极限并不唯一  
 C. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  一定存在  
 D. 以上三种情况都不正确

22. 若极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A$  存在, 下列说法正确的是( )

- A. 左极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$  不存在      B. 右极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$  不存在  
 C. 左极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$  和右极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$  存在, 但不相等  
 D.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A$

23. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln x - 1}{x - e}$  的值是( )

- A. 1      B.  $\frac{1}{e}$       C. 0      D.  $e$

24. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \cot x}{\ln x}$  的值是( ).

- A. 0      B. 1      C.  $\infty$       D. -1

25. 已知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^2 + b}{x \sin x} = 2$ , 则( )

- A.  $a = 2, b = 0$       B.  $a = 1, b = 1$       C.  $a = 2, b = 1$       D.  $a = -2, b = 0$

26. 设  $0 < a < b$ , 则数列极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a^n + b^n}$  是

- A.  $a$       B.  $b$       C. 1      D.  $a+b$

27. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2+3^{\frac{1}{x}}}$  的结果是

- A. 0      B.  $\frac{1}{2}$       C.  $\frac{1}{5}$       D. 不存在

28.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{2x}$  为( )

- A. 2      B.  $\frac{1}{2}$       C. 1      D. 无穷大量

29.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$  ( $m, n$  为正整数) 等于 ( )

- A.  $\frac{m}{n}$       B.  $\frac{n}{m}$       C.  $(-1)^{m-n} \frac{m}{n}$       D.  $(-1)^{n-m} \frac{n}{m}$

30. 已知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^3 + b}{x \tan^2 x} = 1$ , 则 ( )

- A.  $a=2, b=0$       B.  $a=1, b=0$       C.  $a=6, b=0$       D.  $a=1, b=1$

31. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \cos x}{x + \cos x}$  ( )

- A. 等于 1      B. 等于 0      C. 为无穷大      D. 不存在

32. 设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + 1 & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ e^x - 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$  则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = ( )$

- A. 1      B. 0      C. -1      D. 不存在

33. 下列计算结果正确的是( )

A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{x}{4})^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$       B.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{x}{4})^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^4$

C.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{x}{4})^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-4}$       D.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{x}{4})^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{4}}$

34. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\frac{1}{x})^{\tan x}$  等于( )

- A. 1      B.  $\infty$       C. 0      D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

35. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sin x \right)$  的结果是

- A. -1      B. 1      C. 0      D. 不存在

36.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{kx} (k \neq 0)$  为 ( )

- A.  $k$       B.  $\frac{1}{k}$       C.  $1$       D. 无穷大量

37. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| = ( )$

- A.  $0$       B.  $1$       C.  $-1$       D.  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

38. 当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时, 函数  $(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x$  的极限是 ( )

- A.  $e$       B.  $-e$       C.  $1$       D.  $-1$

39. 设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + 1 & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ \cos x - 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$

- A.  $1$       B.  $0$       C.  $-1$       D. 不存在

40. 已知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + 6}{1 - x} = 5$ , 则  $a$  的值是 ( )

- A.  $7$       B.  $-7$       C.  $2$       D.  $3$

41. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\tan ax}{x} & x < 0 \\ x + 2 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ , 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  存在, 则  $a$  的值是 ( )

- A.  $1$       B.  $-1$       C.  $2$       D.  $-2$

42. 无穷小量就是 ( )

- A. 比任何数都小的数      B. 零      C. 以零为极限的函数      D. 以上三种情况都不是

43. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\sin(2x + x^3)$  与  $x$  比较是 ( )

- A. 高阶无穷小      B. 等价无穷小      C. 同阶无穷小, 但不是等价无穷小      D. 低阶无穷小

44. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 与  $x$  等价的无穷小是 ( )

- A.  $\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}}$       B.  $\ln(1+x)$       C.  $2(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})$       D.  $x^2(x+1)$

45. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\tan(3x + x^3)$  与  $x$  比较是 ( )

- A. 高阶无穷小      B. 等价无穷小  
C. 同阶无穷小, 但不是等价无穷小      D. 低阶无穷小

46. 设  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{2(1+x)}$ ,  $g(x) = 1 - \sqrt{x}$ , 则当  $x \rightarrow 1$  时 ( )

- A.  $f(x)$  是比  $g(x)$  高阶的无穷小      B.  $f(x)$  是比  $g(x)$  低阶的无穷小  
C.  $f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  为同阶的无穷小      D.  $f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  为等价无穷小

47. 当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时,  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^a} - 1$  是比  $x$  高阶的无穷小, 则 ( )

- A.  $a > 1$       B.  $a > 0$       C.  $a$  为任一实常数      D.  $a \geq 1$

48. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\tan 2x$  与  $x^2$  比较是 ( )

- A. 高阶无穷小    B. 等价无穷小    C. 同阶无穷小, 但不是等价无穷小    D. 低阶无穷小

49. “当  $x \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $f(x) - A$  为无穷小”是“ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ ”的 ( )

- A. 必要条件, 但非充分条件      B. 充分条件, 但非必要条件  
C. 充分且必要条件      D. 既不是充分也不是必要条件

50. 下列变量中是无穷小量的有 ( )

- A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)}$       B.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+2)(x-1)}$   
C.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x}$       D.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \sin \frac{1}{x}$

51. 设  $f(x) = 2^x + 3^x - 2$ , 则当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时 ( )

- A.  $f(x)$  与  $x$  是等价无穷小量      B.  $f(x)$  与  $x$  是同阶但非等价无穷小量  
C.  $f(x)$  是比  $x$  较高阶的无穷小量      D.  $f(x)$  是比  $x$  较低阶的无穷小量

52. 当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时, 下列函数为无穷小的是 ( )

- A.  $x \sin \frac{1}{x}$       B.  $e^{\frac{1}{x}}$       C.  $\ln x$       D.  $\frac{1}{x} \sin x$

53. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 与  $\sin x^2$  等价的无穷小量是 ( )

- A.  $\ln(1+x)$     B.  $\tan x$     C.  $2(1 - \cos x)$     D.  $e^x - 1$

54. 函数  $y = f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ , 当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时  $f(x)$  ( )

- A. 有界变量      B. 无界变量      C. 无穷小量      D. 无穷大量



55. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,下列变量是无穷小量的有( )

- A.  $\frac{x^3}{x}$       B.  $\frac{\cos x}{x}$       C.  $\ln x$       D.  $e^{-x}$

56. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,函数  $y = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sec x}$  是( )

- A. 不存在极限的      B. 存在极限的      C. 无穷小量      D. 无意义的量

57. 若  $x \rightarrow x_0$  时,  $f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  都趋于零,且为同阶无穷小,则( )

- A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$       B.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$   
C.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = c (c \neq 0, 1)$       D.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  不存在

58. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,将下列函数与  $x$  进行比较,与  $x$  是等价无穷小的为( )

- A.  $\tan^3 x$       B.  $\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1$       C.  $\csc x - \cot x$       D.  $x + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$

59. 函数  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  有定义是  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  连续的( )

- A. 充分条件      B. 必要条件      C. 充要条件      D. 即非充分又非必要条件

60. 若点  $x_0$  为函数的间断点,则下列说法不正确的是( )

A. 若极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$  存在,但  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处无定义,或者虽然  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处有定义,但

$A \neq f(x_0)$ , 则  $x_0$  称为  $f(x)$  的可去间断点

B. 若极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$  与极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$  都存在但不相等,则  $x_0$  称为  $f(x)$  的跳跃间断点

C. 跳跃间断点与可去间断点合称为第二类的间断点

D. 跳跃间断点与可去间断点合称为第一类的间断点

61. 下列函数中,在其定义域内连续的为( )

A.  $f(x) = \ln x + \sin x$

B.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & x \leq 0 \\ e^x & x > 0 \end{cases}$

C.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \\ x-1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$

D.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

62. 下列函数在其定义域内连续的有( )

A.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

B.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & x \leq 0 \\ \cos x & x > 0 \end{cases}$

C.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ x-1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$

D.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

63. 设函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

则  $f(x)$  在点  $x=0$  处( )

- A. 连续      B. 左连续      C. 右连续      D. 既非左连续,也非右连续

64. 下列函数在  $x=0$  处不连续的有( )

A.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

B.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin x^{\frac{1}{2}} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

C.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & x < 0 \\ x^2 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

D.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(x+1) & x > 0 \\ -x^2 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

65. 设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x^2-1|}{x-1} & x \neq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x = 1 \end{cases}$ , 则在点  $x=1$  处函数  $f(x)$  ( )

- A. 不连续      B. 连续但不可导      C. 可导,但导数不连续      D. 可导,且导数连续

66. 设分段函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & x \geq 0 \\ x + 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  点( )

- A. 不连续      B. 连续且可导      C. 不可导      D. 极限不存在

67. 设函数  $y = f(x)$ , 当自变量  $x$  由  $x_0$  变到  $x_0 + \Delta x$  时, 相应函数的改变量  $\Delta y =$  ( )

- A.  $f(x_0 + \Delta x)$       B.  $f'(x_0)\Delta x$       C.  $f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$       D.  $f(x_0)\Delta x$

68. 已知函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ 2x+1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$ , 则函数  $f(x)$  ( )

- A. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 极限不存在      B. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 极限存在  
C. 在  $x=0$  处连续      D. 在  $x=0$  处可导

69. 函数  $y = \frac{1}{\ln(x-1)}$  的连续区间是( )

- A.  $[1,2] \cup [2,+\infty)$       B.  $(1,2) \cup (2,+\infty)$       C.  $(1,+\infty)$       D.  $[1,+\infty)$

70. 设  $f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3nx}{1-nx}$ , 则它的连续区间是( )

- A.  $(-\infty, +\infty)$       B.  $x \neq \frac{1}{n}$  ( $n$  为正整数) 处  
C.  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$       D.  $x \neq 0$  及  $x \neq \frac{1}{n}$  处

71. 设函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & x = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 则函数在 } x=0 \text{ 处( )}$$

- A. 不连续      B. 连续不可导      C. 连续有一阶导数      D. 连续有二阶导数

72. 设函数  $y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 则  $f(x)$  在点  $x=0$  处( )

- A. 连续      B. 极限存在      C. 左右极限存在但极限不存在      D. 左右极限不存在

73. 设  $f(x) = x^2 + \operatorname{arc} \cot \frac{1}{x-1}$ , 则  $x=1$  是  $f(x)$  的( )

- A. 可去间断点      B. 跳跃间断点      C. 无穷间断点      D. 振荡间断点

74. 函数  $z = \frac{x+e^y}{y-x^2}$  的间断点是( )

- A.  $(-1,0), (1,1), (1,-1)$       B. 是曲线  $y = -e^y$  上的任意点  
C.  $(0,0), (1,1), (1,-1)$       D. 曲线  $y = x^2$  上的任意点

75. 设  $y = \frac{4(x+1)}{x^2} - 2$ , 则曲线( )

- A. 只有水平渐近线  $y = -2$       B. 只有垂直渐近线  $x = 0$   
C. 既有水平渐近线  $y = -2$ , 又有垂直渐近线  $x = 0$       D. 无水平, 垂直渐近线

76. 当  $x > 0$  时,  $y = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$  ( )

- A. 有且仅有水平渐近线      B. 有且仅有铅直渐近线  
C. 既有水平渐近线, 也有铅直渐近线      D. 既无水平渐近线, 也无铅直渐近线

## 二、一元函数微分学

77. 设函数  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可导, 则下列选项中不正确的是 ( )

A.  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$

B.  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$

C.  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$

D.  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}h) - f(x_0)}{h}$

78. 若  $y = e^x \cos x$ , 则  $y'(0) = ( )$

A. 0

B. 1

C. -1

D. 2

79. 设  $f(x) = e^x, g(x) = \sin x$ , 则  $f[g'(x)] = ( )$

A.  $e^{\sin x}$

B.  $e^{-\cos x}$

C.  $e^{\cos x}$

D.  $e^{-\sin x}$

80. 设函数  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可导, 且  $f'(x_0) = 2$ , 则  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}h) - f(x_0)}{h}$  等于 ( )

A. -1

B. 2

C. 1

D.  $-\frac{1}{2}$

81. 设  $f(x)$  在  $x = a$  处可导, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a-x)}{x} = ( )$

A.  $f'(a)$

B.  $2f'(a)$

C. 0

D.  $f'(2a)$

82. 设  $f(x)$  在  $x = 2$  处可导, 且  $f'(2) = 2$ , 则  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2-h)}{h} = ( )$

A. 4

B. 0

C. 2

D. 3

83. 设函数  $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$ , 则  $f'(0)$  等于 ( )

A. 0

B. -6

C. 1

D. 3

84. 设  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导, 且  $f'(0) = 1$ , 则  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(-h)}{h} = ( )$

A. 1

B. 0

C. 2

D. 3

85. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处可导, 则  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - h) - f(x_0)}{h} ( )$

A. 与  $x_0, h$  都有关

B. 仅与  $x_0$  有关, 而与  $h$  无关

C. 仅与  $h$  有关, 而与  $x_0$  无关

D. 与  $x_0, h$  都无关

86. 设  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处可导, 且  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-2h) - f(1)}{h} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $f'(1) = ( )$
- A.  $\frac{1}{2}$       B.  $-\frac{1}{2}$       C.  $\frac{1}{4}$       D.  $-\frac{1}{4}$
87. 设  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$  则  $f''(0) = ( )$
- A.  $-1$       B.  $1$       C.  $-2$       D.  $2$
88. 导数  $(\log_a x)'$  等于  $( )$
- A.  $\frac{1}{x} \ln a$       B.  $\frac{1}{x \ln a}$       C.  $\frac{1}{x} \log_a x$       D.  $\frac{1}{x}$
89. 若  $y = (x^2 + 2)^{10} (x^9 + x^4 - x^2 + 1)$ , 则  $y^{(29)} = ( )$
- A.  $30$       B.  $29!$       C.  $0$       D.  $30 \times 20 \times 10$
90. 设  $y = f(e^x) e^{f(x)}$ , 且  $f'(x)$  存在, 则  $y' = ( )$
- A.  $f'(e^x) e^{f(x)} + f(e^x) e^{f(x)}$       B.  $f'(e^x) e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$
- C.  $f'(e^x) e^{x+f(x)} + f(e^x) e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$       D.  $f'(e^x) e^{f(x)}$
91. 设  $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-100)$ , 则  $f'(0) = ( )$
- A.  $100$       B.  $100!$       C.  $-100!$       D.  $-100$
92. 若  $y = x^x$ , 则  $y' = ( )$
- A.  $x \cdot x^{x-1}$       B.  $x^x \ln x$       C. 不可导      D.  $x^x (1 + \ln x)$
93.  $f(x) = |x-2|$  在点  $x=2$  处的导数是  $( )$
- A.  $1$       B.  $0$       C.  $-1$       D. 不存在
94. 设  $y = (2x)^{-x}$ , 则  $y' = ( )$
- A.  $-x(2x)^{-(1+x)}$       B.  $(2x)^{-x} \ln 2$
- C.  $(-2x)^x \left(\frac{1}{2} + \ln 2x\right)$       D.  $-(2x)^{-x} (1 + \ln 2x)$
95. 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $f(a)f(b) < 0$ , 则  $( )$
- A.  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内必有最大值或最小值
- B.  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内存在唯一的  $\xi$ , 使  $f(\xi) = 0$

C.  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内至少存在一个  $\xi$ , 使  $f(\xi) = 0$

D.  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内存在唯一的  $\xi$ , 使  $f'(\xi) = 0$

96. 设  $y = \sqrt{\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}}$ , 则  $\frac{dy}{dx} = ( \quad )$

A.  $\frac{y}{2} \left[ \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} - \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} \right]$       B.  $\frac{y}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{g(x)} \right]$       C.  $\frac{1}{2y} \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)}$       D.  $\frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)}$

97. 若函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(a, b)$  内可导, 则下列选项中不正确的是 ( )

A. 若在  $(a, b)$  内  $f'(x) > 0$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内单调增加

B. 若在  $(a, b)$  内  $f'(x) < 0$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内单调减少

C. 若在  $(a, b)$  内  $f'(x) \geq 0$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内单调增加

D.  $f(x)$  在区间  $(a, b)$  内每一点处的导数都存在

98. 若  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处导数存在, 则函数曲线在点  $(x_0, f(x_0))$  处的切线的斜率为 ( )

A.  $f'(x_0)$       B.  $f(x_0)$       C. 0      D. 1

99. 设函数  $y = f(x)$  为可导函数, 其曲线的切线方程的斜率为  $k_1$ , 法线方程的斜率为  $k_2$ , 则  $k_1$  与  $k_2$  的关系为 ( )

A.  $k_1 = \frac{1}{k_2}$       B.  $k_1 \cdot k_2 = -1$       C.  $k_1 \cdot k_2 = 1$       D.  $k_1 \cdot k_2 = 0$

100. 设  $x_0$  为函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(a, b)$  上的一个极小值点, 则对于区间  $(a, b)$  上的任何点  $x$ , 下列说法正确的是 ( )

A.  $f(x) > f(x_0)$       B.  $f(x) < f(x_0)$

C.  $f(x) > -f(x_0)$       D.  $f(x) < -f(x_0)$

101. 设函数  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  的一个邻域内可导且  $f'(x_0) = 0$  (或  $f'(x_0)$  不存在), 下列说法不正确的是 ( )

A. 若  $x < x_0$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ; 而  $x > x_0$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ , 那么函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处取得极大值

B. 若  $x < x_0$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ ; 而  $x > x_0$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ , 那么函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处取得极小值

C. 若  $x < x_0$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ ; 而  $x > x_0$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ , 那么函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处取得极大值

D. 如果当  $x$  在  $x_0$  左右两侧邻近取值时,  $f'(x)$  不改变符号, 那么函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处没有极值

102.  $f'(x_0) = 0, f''(x_0) \neq 0$ , 若  $f''(x_0) > 0$ , 则函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处取得 ( )

A. 极大值      B. 极小值      C. 极值点      D. 驻点

103.  $a < x < b$  时, 恒有  $f''(x) > 0$ , 则曲线  $y = f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内 ( )

A. 单调增加      B. 单调减少      C. 上凹      D. 下凹

104. 数  $f(x) = x - e^x$  的单调区间是 ( ) .

A. 在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上单增

B. 在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上单减

C. 在  $(-\infty, 0)$  上单增, 在  $(0, +\infty)$  上单减

D. 在  $(-\infty, 0)$  上单减, 在  $(0, +\infty)$  上单增

105. 数  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3$  的极值为 ( ) .

A. 有极小值为  $f(3)$     B. 有极小值为  $f(0)$     C. 有极大值为  $f(1)$     D. 有极大值为  $f(-1)$

106.  $y = e^x$  在点  $(0, 1)$  处的切线方程为 ( )

A.  $y = 1 + x$

B.  $y = -1 + x$

C.  $y = 1 - x$

D.  $y = -1 - x$

107. 函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 6x + 1$  的图形在点  $(0, 1)$  处的切线与  $x$  轴交点的坐标是 ( )

A.  $(-\frac{1}{6}, 0)$

B.  $(-1, 0)$

C.  $(\frac{1}{6}, 0)$

D.  $(1, 0)$

108. 抛物线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  在横坐标  $x = 4$  的切线方程为 ( )

A.  $x - 4y + 4 = 0$

B.  $x + 4y + 4 = 0$

C.  $4x - y + 18 = 0$

D.  $4x + y - 18 = 0$

109. 线  $y = 2(\sqrt{x} - 1)$  在  $(1, 0)$  点处的切线方程是 ( )

A.  $y = -x + 1$

B.  $y = -x - 1$

C.  $y = x + 1$

D.  $y = x - 1$

110. 曲线  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x$  处的切线斜率为  $f'(x) = 1 - 2x$ , 且过点  $(1, 1)$ , 则该曲线的方程是 ( )

A.  $y = -x^2 + x + 1$

B.  $y = -x^2 + x - 1$

C.  $y = x^2 + x + 1$

D.  $y = x^2 + x - 1$

111. 线  $y = e^{2x} + (\frac{1}{2}x + 1)^2$  上的横坐标的点  $x = 0$  处的切线与法线方程( )
- A.  $3x - y + 2 = 0$  与  $x + 3y - 6 = 0$       B.  $-3x + y + 2 = 0$  与  $x - 3y - 6 = 0$
- C.  $3x - y - 2 = 0$  与  $x + 3y + 6 = 0$       D.  $3x + y + 2 = 0$  与  $x - 3y + 6 = 0$
112. 函数  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ , 则  $f(x)$  在点  $x = 0$  处( )
- A. 可微      B. 不连续      C. 有切线, 但该切线的斜率为无穷      D. 无切线
113. 以下结论正确的是( )
- A. 导数不存在的点一定不是极值点
- B. 驻点肯定是极值点
- C. 导数不存在的点处切线一定不存在
- D.  $f'(x_0) = 0$  是可微函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  点处取得极值的必要条件
114. 若函数  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的导数  $f'(0) = 0$ , 则  $x = 0$  称为  $f(x)$  的( )
- A. 极大值点      B. 极小值点      C. 极值点      D. 驻点
115. 曲线  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$  的拐点是( )
- A.  $(1, \ln 1)$  与  $(-1, \ln 1)$       B.  $(1, \ln 2)$  与  $(-1, \ln 2)$
- C.  $(\ln 2, 1)$  与  $(\ln 2, -1)$       D.  $(1, -\ln 2)$  与  $(-1, -\ln 2)$
116. 线弧向上凹与向下凹的分界点是曲线的( )
- A. 驻点      B. 极值点      C. 切线不存在的点      D. 拐点
117. 数  $y = f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 则该函数在区间  $[a, b]$  上( )
- A. 一定有最大值无最小值      B. 一定有最小值无最大值
- C. 没有最大值也无最小值      D. 既有最大值也有最小值
118. 下列结论正确的有( )
- A.  $x_0$  是  $f(x)$  的驻点, 则一定是  $f(x)$  的极值点
- B.  $x_0$  是  $f(x)$  的极值点, 则一定是  $f(x)$  的驻点
- C.  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处可导, 则一定在  $x_0$  处连续
- D.  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处连续, 则一定在  $x_0$  处可导



119. 由方程  $xy = e^{x+y}$  确定的隐函数  $y = y(x)$   $\frac{dy}{dx} = ( \quad )$

- A.  $\frac{x(y-1)}{y(1-x)}$       B.  $\frac{y(x-1)}{x(1-y)}$       C.  $\frac{y(x+1)}{x(y-1)}$       D.  $\frac{x(y+1)}{y(x-1)}$

120.  $y = 1 + xe^y$ , 则  $y'_x = ( \quad )$

- A.  $\frac{e^y}{1-xe^y}$       B.  $\frac{e^y}{xe^y-1}$       C.  $\frac{1+e^y}{1-xe^y}$       D.  $(1+x)e^y$

121. 设  $f(x) = e^x, g(x) = \sin x$ , 则  $f[g'(x)] = ( \quad )$

- A.  $e^{\sin x}$       B.  $e^{-\cos x}$       C.  $e^{\cos x}$       D.  $e^{-\sin x}$

122. 设  $f(x) = e^x, g(x) = -\cos x$ , 则  $f[g'(x)] =$

- A.  $e^{\sin x}$       B.  $e^{-\cos x}$       C.  $e^{\cos x}$       D.  $e^{-\sin x}$

123. 设  $y = f(t), t = \phi(x)$  都可微, 则  $dy =$

- A.  $f'(t)dt$       B.  $\phi'(x) dx$       C.  $f'(t) \phi'(x) dt$       D.  $f'(t) dx$

124. 设  $y = e^{\sin^2 x}$ , 则  $dy = ( \quad )$

- A.  $e^x d \sin^2 x$       B.  $e^{\sin^2 x} d \sin^2 x$   
C.  $e^{\sin^2 x} \sin 2x d \sin x$       D.  $e^{\sin 2x} d \sin x$

125. 若函数  $y = f(x)$  有  $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则当  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时, 该函数在  $x = x_0$  处的微分  $dy$  是( )

- A. 与  $\Delta x$  等价的无穷小量      B. 与  $\Delta x$  同阶的无穷小量  
C. 比  $\Delta x$  低阶的无穷小量      D. 比  $\Delta x$  高阶的无穷小量

126. 给微分式  $\frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ , 下面凑微分正确的是( )

- A.  $-\frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$       B.  $\frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$       C.  $-\frac{d(1-x^2)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$       D.  $\frac{d(1-x^2)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

127. 下面等式正确的有( )

- A.  $e^x \sin e^x dx = \sin e^x d(e^x)$       B.  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = d(\sqrt{x})$   
C.  $xe^{-x^2} dx = e^{-x^2} d(-x^2)$       D.  $e^{\cos x} \sin x dx = e^{\cos x} d(\cos x)$

128. 设  $y = f(\sin x)$ , 则  $dy = ( \quad )$

- A.  $f'(\sin x)dx$     B.  $f'(\sin x)\cos x$     C.  $f'(\sin x)\cos x dx$     D.  $-f'(\sin x)\cos x dx$

129. 设  $y = e^{\sin^2 x}$ , 则  $dy =$

- A.  $e^x d \sin^2 x$     B.  $e^{\sin^2 x} d \sin^2 x$     C.  $e^{\sin^2 x} \sin 2x d \sin x$     D.  $e^{\sin^2 x} d \sin x$

### 三、一元函数积分学

130. 可导函数  $F(x)$  为连续函数  $f(x)$  的原函数, 则( )

- A.  $f'(x) = 0$     B.  $F'(x) = f(x)$     C.  $F'(x) = 0$     D.  $f(x) = 0$

131. 若函数  $F(x)$  和函数  $\Phi(x)$  都是函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $I$  上的原函数, 则有( )

- A.  $\Phi'(x) = F(x), \forall x \in I$     B.  $F(x) = \Phi(x), \forall x \in I$   
C.  $F'(x) = \Phi(x), \forall x \in I$     D.  $F(x) - \Phi(x) = C, \forall x \in I$

132. 有理函数不定积分  $\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx$  等于 ( ).

- A.  $\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln|1+x| + C$     B.  $\frac{x^2}{2} - x - \ln|1+x| + C$   
C.  $\frac{x^2}{2} - x + \ln|1+x| + C$     D.  $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} + \ln|1+x| + C$

133. 不定积分  $\int \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$  等于 ( ).

- A.  $2 \arcsin x + C$     B.  $2 \arccos x + C$   
C.  $2 \arctan x + C$     D.  $2 \operatorname{arc} \cot x + C$

134. 不定积分  $\int e^x \left(1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2}\right) dx$  等于 ( ).

- A.  $e^{-x} + \frac{1}{x} + C$     B.  $e^x - \frac{1}{x} + C$   
C.  $e^x + \frac{1}{x} + C$     D.  $e^{-x} - \frac{1}{x} + C$

135. 函数  $f(x) = e^{2x}$  的原函数是( )

- A.  $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + 4$       B.  $2e^{2x}$       C.  $\frac{1}{3}e^{2x} + 3$       D.  $\frac{1}{3}e^{2x}$

136.  $\int \sin 2x dx$  等于( )

- A.  $\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + c$     B.  $\sin^2 x + c$     C.  $-2\cos 2x + c$     D.  $\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + c$

137. 若  $\int xf(x)dx = x\sin x - \int \sin x dx$ , 则  $f(x)$  等于( )

- A.  $\sin x$       B.  $\frac{\sin x}{x}$       C.  $\cos x$       D.  $\frac{\cos x}{x}$

138. 设  $e^{-x}$  是  $f(x)$  的一个原函数, 则  $\int xf'(x)dx = ( )$

- A.  $e^{-x}(1-x) + c$     B.  $-e^{-x}(1+x) + c$     C.  $e^{-x}(x-1) + c$     D.  $e^{-x}(1+x) + c$

139. 设  $f(x) = e^{-x}$ , 则  $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx = ( )$

- A.  $-\frac{1}{x} + c$       B.  $\frac{1}{x} + c$       C.  $-\ln x + c$       D.  $\ln x + c$

140. 设  $f(x)$  是可导函数, 则  $(\int f(x)dx)'$  为( )

- A.  $f(x)$     B.  $f(x) + c$     C.  $f'(x)$     D.  $f'(x) + c$

141. 以下各题计算结果正确的是( )

- A.  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x$       B.  $\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + c$   
C.  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$       D.  $\int \tan x dx = \sec^2 x + c$

142. 在积分曲线族  $\int x\sqrt{x} dx$  中, 过点(0,1)的积分曲线方程为( )

- A.  $2\sqrt{x} + 1$     B.  $\frac{2}{5}(\sqrt{x})^5 + 1$     C.  $2\sqrt{x}$     D.  $\frac{5}{2}(\sqrt{x})^5 + 1$

143.  $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = ( )$

- A.  $-3x^{-4} + c$     B.  $-\frac{1}{2x^2} + c$     C.  $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$     D.  $\frac{1}{2}x^{-2} + c$

144. 设  $f(x)$  有原函数  $x \ln x$ , 则  $\int x f(x) dx = ( \quad )$

A.  $x^2(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln x) + c$                       B.  $x^2(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln x) + c$

C.  $x^2(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x) + c$                       D.  $x^2(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \ln x) + c$

145.  $\int \sin x \cos x dx = ( \quad )$

A.  $-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + c$       B.  $\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + c$       C.  $-\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + c$       D.  $\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + c$

146. 积分  $\int [\frac{1}{1+x^2}]' dx = ( \quad )$

A.  $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$       B.  $\frac{1}{1+x^2} + c$       C.  $\arg \tan x$       D.  $\arctan x + c$

147. 下列等式计算正确的是( )

A.  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$                       B.  $\int (-4)x^{-3} dx = x^{-4} + c$

C.  $\int x^2 dx = x^3 + c$                       D.  $\int 2^x dx = 2^x + c$

148. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t dt}{\int_0^x x dx}$  的值为 ( )

A. -1      B. 0      C. 2      D. 1

149. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^2 t dt}{\int_0^x x^2 dx}$  的值为 ( )

A. -1      B. 0      C. 2      D. 1

150. 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^3 dt}{x^4} = ( \quad )$

A.  $\frac{1}{4}$       B.  $\frac{1}{3}$       C.  $\frac{1}{2}$       D. 1

151.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\ln x^2} e^{t+1} dt = ( \quad )$

A.  $e(x^2 + 1)$       B.  $ex$       C.  $2ex$       D.  $e^{x^2+1}$

152. 若  $f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin t dt$ , 则 ( )

- A.  $f(x) = \sin x$                       B.  $f(x) = -1 + \cos x$   
 C.  $f(x) = \sin x + c$                   D.  $f(x) = 1 - \sin x$

153. 函数  $\phi(x) = \int_0^x \frac{3t}{t^2 - t + 1} dt$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上的最小值为 ( )

- A.  $\frac{1}{2}$               B.  $\frac{1}{3}$               C.  $\frac{1}{4}$               D. 0

154. 若  $g(x) = x^c e^{2x}$ ,  $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{2t} (3t^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$ , 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  则必有 ( )

- A.  $c = 0$           B.  $c = 1$           C.  $c = -1$           D.  $c = 2$

155.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_1^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{1+t^4} dt \right) = ( )$

- A.  $\sqrt{1+x^2}$           B.  $\sqrt{1+x^4}$           C.  $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + x^2}$           D.  $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + x}$

156.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt \right] = ( )$

- A.  $\cos x^2$           B.  $2x \cos x^2$           C.  $\sin x^2$           D.  $\cos t^2$

157. 设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x \sin t dt & x \neq 0 \\ a & x = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $x = 0$  点处连续, 则  $a$  等于 ( )

- A. 2          B.  $\frac{1}{2}$           C. 1          D. -2

158. 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  连续,  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt (a \leq x \leq b)$ , 则  $F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的 ( )

- A. 不定积分          B. 一个原函数          C. 全体原函数          D. 在  $[a, b]$  上的定积分

159. 设  $F(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt$ , 其中  $f(x)$  为连续函数, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) = ( )$

- A.  $a^2$           B.  $a^2 f(a)$           C. 0          D. 不存在

160. 函数  $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$  的原函数是 ( )

- A.  $\tan x + c$           B.  $\cot x + c$           C.  $-\cot x + c$           D.  $-\frac{1}{\sin x}$

161. 函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续,  $\varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ , 则 ( )

- A.  $\varphi(x)$  是  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的一个原函数      B.  $f(x)$  是  $\varphi(x)$  的一个原函数  
C.  $\varphi(x)$  是  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上唯一的原函数      D.  $f(x)$  是  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上唯一的原函数

162. 广义积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = ( )$

- A. 0      B. 2      C. 1      D. 发散

163.  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx = ( )$

- A. 0      B.  $\sqrt{2}$       C.  $2\sqrt{2}$       D. 2

164. 设  $f(x)$  为偶函数且连续, 又有  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ , 则  $F(-x)$  等于 ( )

- A.  $F(x)$       B.  $-F(x)$       C. 0      D.  $2F(x)$

165. 下列广义积分收敛的是 ( )

- A.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$       B.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x}}$       C.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \sqrt{x} dx$       D.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$

166. 下列广义积分收敛的是 ( )

- A.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3}$       B.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \cos x dx$       C.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \ln x dx$       D.  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^x dx$

167.  $\int_a^{+\infty} e^{-px} dx (p > 0)$  等于 ( )

- A.  $e^{-pa}$       B.  $\frac{1}{a} e^{-pa}$       C.  $\frac{1}{p} e^{-pa}$       D.  $\frac{1}{p} (1 - e^{-pa})$

168.  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^2} = ( )$

- A. 1      B.  $\frac{1}{e}$       C.  $e$       D.  $+\infty$  (发散)

169. 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} dx$  收敛的条件为 ( )

- A.  $k > 0$       B.  $k < 0$       C.  $k \geq 0$       D.  $k \leq 0$

170. 下列无穷限积分中, 积分收敛的有 ( )

- A.  $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx$       B.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$

C.  $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-x} dx$                       D.  $\int_{-\infty}^0 \cos x dx$

171. 广义积分  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$  为( )

- A. 1                      B. 发散                      C.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       D. 2

172. 下列广义积分为收敛的是( )

- A.  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$                       B.  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$   
 C.  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$                       D.  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx$

173. 下列积分中不是广义积分的是( )

- A.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \ln(1+x) dx$                       B.  $\int_2^4 \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx$   
 C.  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$                       D.  $\int_{-3}^0 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$

174. 函数  $f(x)$  在闭区间  $[a,b]$  上连续是定积分  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  在区间  $[a,b]$  上可积的 ( ).

- A. 必要条件                      B. 充分条件  
 C. 充分必要条件                      D. 既非充分又非必要条件

175. 定积分  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx$  等于 ( ).

- A. 0                      B. 1                      C. 2                      D. -1

176. 定积分  $\int_{-2}^1 x^2 |x| dx$  等于 ( ).

- A. 0                      B. 1                      C.  $\frac{17}{4}$                       D.  $-\frac{17}{4}$

177. 定积分  $\int_0^4 (5x+1)e^{5x} dx$  等于 ( ).

- A. 0                      B.  $e^5$                       C.  $-e^5$                       D.  $2e^5$

178. 设  $f(x)$  连续函数, 则  $\int_0^2 xf(x^2) dx = ( )$

- A.  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 f(x) dx$                       B.  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) dx$                       C.  $2 \int_0^4 f(x) dx$                       D.  $\int_0^4 f(x) dx$

179. 积分  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} x \sin x dx = ( \quad )$

- A. 0      B. 1      C. 2      D. 3

180. 设  $f(x)$  是以  $T$  为周期的连续函数, 则定积分  $I = \int_l^{l+T} f(x) dx$  的值( )

- A. 与  $l$  有关      B. 与  $T$  有关      C. 与  $l, T$  均有关      D. 与  $l, T$  均无关

181. 设  $f(x)$  连续函数, 则  $\int_0^2 \frac{f(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx = ( \quad )$

- A.  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1+\sqrt{2}} f(x) dx$       B.  $2 \int_0^{1+\sqrt{2}} f(x) dx$       C.  $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} f(x) dx$       D.  $2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} f(x) dx$

182. 设  $f(x)$  为连续函数, 则  $\int_0^1 f'(2x) dx$  等于( )

- A.  $f(2) - f(0)$       B.  $\frac{1}{2}[f(1) - f(0)]$       C.  $\frac{1}{2}[f(2) - f(0)]$       D.  $f(1) - f(0)$

183.  $C$  数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且没有零点, 则定积分  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  的值必定( )

- A. 大于零      B. 大于等于零      C. 小于零      D. 不等于零

184. 下列定积分中, 积分结果正确的有( )

- A.  $\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(x) + c$       B.  $\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) + f(a)$   
 C.  $\int_a^b f'(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2}[f(2b) - f(2a)]$       D.  $\int_a^b f'(2x) dx = f(2b) - f(2a)$

185. 以下定积分结果正确的是( )

- A.  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = 2$       B.  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 2$       C.  $\int_{-1}^1 dx = 2$       D.  $\int_{-1}^1 x dx = 2$

186.  $\int_0^a (\arccos x)' dx = ( \quad )$

- A.  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$       B.  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + c$       C.  $\arccos a - \frac{\pi}{2} + c$       D.  $\arccos a - \arccos 0$

187. 下列等式成立的有( )

- A.  $\int_{-1}^1 x \sin x dx = 0$       B.  $\int_{-1}^1 e^x dx = 0$   
 C.  $[\int_b^a \tan x dx]' = \tan b - \tan a$       D.  $d \int_0^x \sin x dx = \sin x dx$

188. 比较两个定积分的大小( )

- A.  $\int_1^2 x^2 dx < \int_1^2 x^3 dx$       B.  $\int_1^2 x^2 dx \leq \int_1^2 x^3 dx$



$$C. \int_1^2 x^2 dx > \int_1^2 x^3 dx$$

$$D. \int_1^2 x^2 dx \geq \int_1^2 x^3 dx$$

189. 定积分  $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^2 \sin x}{x^2 + 1} dx$  等于( )

- A. 1      B. -1      C. 2      D. 0

190.  $\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = ( )$

- A. 2      B. -2      C. 1      D. -1

191. 下列定积分中,其值为零的是( )

A.  $\int_{-2}^2 x \sin x dx$       B.  $\int_0^2 x \cos x dx$

C.  $\int_{-2}^2 (e^x + x) dx$       D.  $\int_{-2}^2 (x + \sin x) dx$

192. 积分  $\int_{-1}^2 |x| dx = ( )$

- A. 0      B.  $\frac{1}{2}$       C.  $\frac{3}{2}$       D.  $\frac{5}{2}$

193. 下列积分中,值最大的是( )

A.  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$       B.  $\int_0^1 x^3 dx$       C.  $\int_0^1 x^4 dx$       D.  $\int_0^1 x^5 dx$

194. 曲线  $y^2 = 4 - x$  与  $y$  轴所围部分的面积为 ( )

A.  $\int_{-2}^2 [4 - y^2] dy$       B.  $\int_0^2 [4 - y^2] dy$       C.  $\int_0^4 \sqrt{4 - x} dx$       D.  $\int_{-4}^4 \sqrt{4 - x} dx$

195. 曲线  $y = e^x$  与该曲线过原点的切线及  $y$  轴所围形的为面积 ( )

A.  $\int_1^e (e^x - xe^x) dx$       B.  $\int_0^1 (\ln y - y \ln y) dy$

C.  $\int_0^1 (e^x - ex) dx$       D.  $\int_1^e (\ln y - y \ln y) dy$

196. 曲线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  与  $y = x^2$  所围成平面图形的面积( )

- A.  $\frac{1}{3}$       B.  $-\frac{1}{3}$       C. 1      D. -1

#### 四、常微分方程

197. 函数  $y = c - x$  (其中  $c$  为任意常数) 是微分方程  $x + y - y' = 1$  的 ( ) .

- A. 通解      B. 特解      C. 是解, 但不是通解, 也不是特解      D. 不是解

198. 函数  $y = 3e^{2x}$  是微分方程  $y'' - 4y = 0$  的 ( ).

- A. 通解      B. 特解      C. 是解, 但不是通解, 也不是特解      D. 不是解

199.  $(y'')^2 + y' \sin x + y = x$  是 ( ).

- A. 四阶非线性微分方程      B. 二阶非线性微分方程  
C. 二阶线性微分方程      D. 四阶线性微分方程

200. 下列函数中是方程  $y'' + y' = 0$  的通解的是 ( ).

- A.  $y = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$       B.  $y = Ce^{-x}$   
C.  $y = C$       D.  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2$

## 专升本高等数学综合练习题参考答案

1. B    2. C    3. C

4. B 在偶次根式中, 被开方式必须大于等于零, 所以有  $4-x \geq 0$  且  $x-2 \geq 0$ , 解得  $2 \leq x \leq 4$ , 即定义域为  $[2, 4]$ .

5. A 由奇偶性定义, 因为  $f(-x) = 2(-x)^3 - 3\sin(-x) = -2x^3 + 3\sin x = -f(x)$ , 所以  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3\sin x$  是奇函数.

6. 解: 令  $x = 1-t$ , 则  $f(t) = \frac{1+1-t}{2-2t-1} = \frac{2-t}{1-2t}$ , 所以  $f(x) = \frac{2-x}{1-2x}$ , 故选 D

7. 解: 选 D    8. 解: 选 D    9. 解: 选 B    10. 解: 选 C    11. 解:  $0 \leq x+1 \leq 1$ , 所以  $-1 \leq x \leq 0$ , 故选 B    12. 解: 选 C    13. 解: 选 B    14. 解: 选 B

15. 解: 选 B    16. 解:  $f(x)$  的定义域为  $[-1, 4)$ , 选 D

17. 解: 根据奇函数的定义知选 C    18. 解: 选 C    19. 解: 选 C

20. 解: 因为函数  $y = a^x$  与  $y = \log_a x (a > 0, a \neq 1)$  互为反函数, 故它们的图形关于直线  $y = x$  轴对称, 选 C    21. A    22. D

23. 解: 这是  $\frac{0}{0}$  型未定式  $\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln x - 1}{x - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{e}$ , 故选 B.

24. 解: 这是  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型未定式

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \cot x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{-\csc^2 x}{\cot x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sin x \cos x} = -1$$

故选 D.

25. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^2 + b}{x \sin x} = 2$  所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax^2 + b) = 0$ , 得  $b = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^2}{x \sin x} = 2$  所以  $a = 2$ , 故

选 A

26. 解:  $b = \sqrt[n]{b^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{a^n + b^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{b^n + b^n} = b\sqrt[n]{2} = b$  选 B

27. 解: 选 D

28. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故选 B

29. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} = \frac{m}{n}$  故选 A

30. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^3 + b}{x \tan^2 x} = 1$  所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax^2 + b) = 0$ , 得  $b = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^3}{x \tan^2 x} = 1$ , 所以  $a = 1$ ,

故选 B

31. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \cos x}{x + \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{\cos x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\cos x}{x}} = 1$ , 选 A

32. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x - 1) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (\sin x + 1) = 1$

所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  不存在, 故选 D

33. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{x}{4})^{\frac{1}{x}} = [\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{x}{4})^{\frac{4}{x}}]^{\frac{1}{4}} = e^{\frac{1}{4}}$ , 选 D

34. 解: 极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\frac{1}{x})^{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln x}{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0$ , 选 C

35. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sin x \right) = 0 - 1 = -1$ , 选 A

36. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{kx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \frac{1}{kx} = \frac{1}{k}$  选 B

37. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| = 1$ , 选 B      38. 解: 选 A      39. 解: 选 D

40. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 + ax + 6 = 0, a = -7$ , 选 B

41. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan ax}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x + 2), a = 2$ , 选 C

42. 解: 根据无穷小量的定义知: 以零为极限的函数是无穷小量, 故选 C

43. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x + x^2)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + x^2}{x} = 2$ , 故选 C

44. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$ , 故选 B

45. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(3x + x^2)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + x^2}{x} = 3$ , 故选 C

46. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{2(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{2(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故选 C

47. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^a}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^a}{x} = 0$ , 所以  $a > 1$ , 故选 A

48. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x^2} = 0$ , 故选 D

49. 解: 由书中定理知选 C

50. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$ , 故选 C

51. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 3^x - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x \ln 2 + 3^x \ln 3}{1} = \ln 6$ , 选 B

52. 解: 选 A

53. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1-\cos x)}{\sin x^2} = 1$ , 选 C

54. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$ , 选 A

55. 解: 选 A

56. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sec x} = 0$ , 选 C

57. 解: 选 C

58. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 1$ , 选 D

59. 解: 根据连续的定义知选 B

60. C

61. 解: 选 A

62. 解: 选 A

63. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \neq f(0)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} = f(0)$ , 选 B

64. 解: 选 A

65. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x^2-1|}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} = 2$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|x^2-1|}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} = -2$ ,

选 A

66. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 = f(0)$ , 又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1 = f(0)$ , 所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  点连续,

但  $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x+1-1}{x} = 1$ ,

$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2+1-1}{x} = 0$  所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  点不可导, 选 C

67. 解: 选 C

68. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \neq f(0)$ , 又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1 \neq f(0)$ , 所以  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  点不连续, 从而在  $x = 0$  处不可导, 但当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 极限存在, 选 B

69. 解: 选 B

70. 解:  $f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3nx}{1-nx} = -3$ , 选 A

71. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0)$ , 选 A

72. 解: 选 C

73. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2 + \operatorname{arc} \cot \frac{1}{x-1}) = 0$ ,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2 + \operatorname{arc} \cot \frac{1}{x-1}) = \pi \quad \text{故选 B}$$

74. 解: 选 D

75. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = -2$ , 曲线既有水平渐近线  $y = -2$ , 又有垂直渐近线  $x = 0$ , 选 C

76. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$ , 所以有水平渐近线  $y = 1$ , 但无铅直渐近线, 选 A

77. D    78. C    解:  $y' = e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x$ ,  $y'(0) = 1 - 0 = 1$ . 选 C.

79. C    解:  $g'(x) = \cos x$ , 所以  $f[g'(x)] = e^{\cos x}$ , 故选 C.

80. 解:  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}h) - f(x_0)}{-\frac{1}{2}h} (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} f'(x_0) = -1$ , 选 C

81. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+x) - f(a-x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\frac{f(a+x) - f(a)}{x} + \frac{f(a-x) - f(a)}{-x}] = 2f'(a)$ , 选 B

82. 解: 因为  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2-h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [\frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} + \frac{f(2-h) - f(2)}{-h}] = 2f'(2)$ , 故选 A

83. 解:  $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{x} = -6$ , 故选 B

84. 解: 因为  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(-h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [\frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} + \frac{f(-h) - f(0)}{-h}] = 2f'(0)$ , 故选 C

85. 解: 因为  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - h) - f(x_0)}{h} = -f'(x_0)$ , 故选 B

86. 解: 因为  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-2h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-2h) - f(1)}{-2h} (-2) = -2f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故选 D

87. 解:  $f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$ ,  $f''(x) = -2e^{-x^2} + 4x^2e^{-x^2}$ ,  $f''(0) = -2$  选 C

88. 解: 选 B      89. 解:  $y = x^{29} + a_{28}x^{28} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$ , 所以  $y^{(29)} = 29!$ , 选 B

90. 解:  $y' = f'(e^x)e^{x+f(x)} + f(e^x)e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$ , 选 C

91. 解:  $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-100)}{x} = 100!$ , 选 B

92. 解:  $y' = (e^{x \ln x})' = x^x(1 + \ln x)$ , 选 D

93. 解:  $f_+'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x - 2| - 0}{x - 2} = 1$ ,

$$f_-'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{|x - 2| - 0}{x - 2} = -1, \text{ 选 D}$$

94. 解:  $y' = [e^{-x \ln(2x)}] = (2x)^{-x}[-\ln(2x) - 1]$ , 选 D

95. 解: 选 C      96. 解:  $y = e^{\frac{1}{2}[\ln f(x) - \ln g(x)]}$ ,  $y' = y \cdot \frac{1}{2}[\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} - \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}]$ , 选 A

97. C      98. A      99. B      100. A      101. C      102. B      103. C

104. 解:  $f'(x) = 1 - e^x$ . 令  $f'(x) = 0$ , 则  $x = 0$ . 当  $x \in (-\infty, 0)$  时  $f'(x) > 0$ , 当  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  时

$f'(x) < 0$ , 因此  $f(x) = x - e^x$  在  $(-\infty, 0)$  上单调递增, 在  $(0, +\infty)$  上单调递减. 答案选 C.

105. 解: 根据求函数极值的步骤,

(1) 关于  $x$  求导,  $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x^2 = 2x^2(x - 3)$

(2) 令  $f'(x) = 0$ , 求得驻点  $x = 0, 3$

(3) 求二阶导数  $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 12x = 12x(x - 1)$

(4) 因为  $f''(3) = 72 > 0$ , 由函数取极值的第二种充分条件知  $f(3) = 27$  为极小值.

(5) 因为  $f''(0) = 0$ , 所以必须用函数取极值的第一种充分条件判别, 但在  $x = 0$  左右附近

处,  $f'(x)$  不改变符号, 所以  $f(0)$  不是极值.

答案选 A.

106.  $y'(0) = 1$ , 曲线  $y = e^x$  在点  $(0,1)$  处的切线方程为  $y - 1 = x$ , 选 A

107. 解: 函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 6x + 1$  的图形在点  $(0,1)$  处的切线为  $y - 1 = 6x$ , 令  $y = 0$ ,  
得  $x = -\frac{1}{6}$ , 选 A

108.  $y'(4) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{4}$ , 抛物线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  在横坐标  $x = 4$  的切线方程为  $y - 2 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 4)$ , 选 A

109.  $y' \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Big|_{x=1} = 1$ , 切线方程是  $y = x - 1$ , 选 D

110.  $f(x) = x - x^2 + c, c = 1$ , 选 A

111. 解:  $y' = 2e^{2x} + (\frac{1}{2}x + 1), y'(0) = 3$ , 切线方程  $y - 2 = 3x$  法线方程  $y - 2 = -\frac{1}{3}x$ , 选 A

112. 选 C

113. 由函数取得极值的必要条件 (书中定理) 知选 D

114. 解: 选 D

115. 解:  $y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, y'' = \frac{2(1+x^2) - 4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$ ,

$$y''' = \frac{-4x(1+x^2)^2 - (2-2x^2)2(1+x^2)2x}{(1+x^2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{2(1+x^2) - 4x^2}{(1+x^2)^3} = \frac{4x^3 - 12x}{(1+x^2)^3}, \text{ 令 } y'' = 0 \text{ 得 } x = -1, 1, \quad y'''(\pm 1) \neq 0,$$

$(1, \ln 2)$  与  $(-1, \ln 2)$  为拐点, 选 B

116. 选 D      117. 选 D      118. 选 C

119. 解:  $y + xy' = e^{x+y}(1 + y') = xy(1 + y')$ , 选 B

120. 解:  $y' = e^y + xe^y y'$ , 选 C, 应选 A

121. 解:  $g'(x) = \cos x$ , 所以  $f[g'(x)] = e^{\cos x}$ , 故选 C

122. 解:  $g'(x) = \sin x$ , 所以  $f[g'(x)] = e^{\sin x}$ , 故选 A

123. 解: 选 A      124. 解:  $dy = e^{\sin^2 x} d \sin^2 x$ ; 故选 B



125. 解: 因为  $dy = f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$ , 所以  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{dy}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故选 B

126. 解: 选 C      127. 解: 选 A      128. 解:  $y' = f'(\sin x)\cos x$ , 选 C      129. 解: 选 B

130. B      131. D

132. 解:  $\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx = \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{1+x} dx = \int (x-1+\frac{1}{1+x}) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \ln|1+x| + C$ .

所以答案为 C.

133. 解: 由于  $(2 \arccos x)' = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ , 所以答案为 B.

134. 解:  $\int e^x(1-\frac{e^{-x}}{x^2}) dx = \int (e^x - \frac{1}{x^2}) dx = e^x + \frac{1}{x} + C$

135. 解: 选 A

136. 解: 因为  $\int \sin 2x dx = \int 2 \sin x \cos x dx = \int 2 \sin x d \sin x = \sin^2 x + c$ , 故选 B

137. 解: 对  $\int x f(x) dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$  两边求导得  $x f(x) = \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x$ , 故选 C

138. 解:  $\int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + c$ , 故选 B

139. 解:  $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx = f(\ln x) + c = \frac{1}{x} + c$ , 故选 B

140. 解:  $(\int f(x) dx)' = f(x)$ , 故选 A

141. 解: 选 C      142. 解:  $\int x \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + c, c=1$ , 故选 B

143. 解:  $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + c$ , 选 B

144. 解:  $f(x) = (x \ln x)' = 1 + \ln x$ ,  $\int x f(x) dx = \int (x + x \ln x) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \int \ln x d \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + c = x^2 (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln x) + c, \text{ 选 B}$$

145. 解:  $\int \sin x \cos x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + c$ , 选 A

146. 解: 选 B      147. 解: 选 A

148. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t dt}{\int_0^x x dx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ , 故选 D

149. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^2 t dt}{\int_0^x x^2 dx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} = 1$ , 故选 D

150. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^3 dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{4}$ , 故选 A

151. 解: 因为  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\ln x^2} e^{t+1} dt = e^{\ln x^2 + 1} \frac{2}{x} = 2ex$ , 故选 C

152. 解: 因为  $f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin t dt = \sin x$ , 故选 A

153. 解:  $\phi'(x) = \frac{3x}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{3x}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} > 0$ , 所以  $\phi(0)$  为

函数  $\phi(x) = \int_0^x \frac{3t}{t^2 - t + 1} dt$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上的最小值, 故选 D

154. 解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{2x} (3x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(cx^{c-1} + 2x^c) e^{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(3x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{cx^{c-1} + 2x^c} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  所以  $c = 1$ , 故选 B

155. 解:  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_1^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{1+t^4} dt \right) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + x}$ , 故选 D

156. 解: 选 C      157. 解:  $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故选 B

158. 解: 由于  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 故选 B

159. 解: 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt}{x-a} = a^2 f(a)$ , 选 B

160. 解: 选 C      161. 解: 选 A      162. 解:  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$ , 选 C

163. 解:  $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\cos 2x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2} |\cos x| dx = 2\sqrt{2}$ , 选 C

164. 解:  $F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt$ , 令  $t = -u$ , 则

$$F(-x) = \int_0^x f(-u)(-du) = -\int_0^x f(u) du = -F(x), \text{ 选 B}$$

165. 解: 因为  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{-\frac{3}{2}+1} x^{\frac{-\frac{3}{2}+1}{-1}} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 2$ , 故选 B

166. 解: 因为  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3} = \frac{1}{-2} x^{-2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故选 A

167. 解:  $\int_a^{+\infty} e^{-px} dx = -\frac{1}{p} e^{-px} \Big|_a^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{p} e^{-pa}$ , 故选 C

168. 解:  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_e^{+\infty} = 1$ , 故选 A

169. 解:  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} dx = -\frac{1}{k} e^{-kx} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$ , 所以积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} dx$  收敛, 必须  $k > 0$  故选 A

170. 解:  $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx = e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = 1$ , 选 A      171. 解:  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \ln \ln x \Big|_e^{+\infty}$ , 发散, 选 B

172. 解: 因为  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_e^{+\infty} = 1$ , 选 C      173. 解: 选 B

174. 解: 若  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 则  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上可积. 反之不一定成立. 因此是充分条件. 所以答案为 B.

175. 解: 由于  $\frac{\sin x}{1+x^2}$  在对称区间  $[-1, 1]$  上为奇函数, 因此积分值为 0. 所以答案为 A.

176. 解:  $\int_{-2}^1 x^2 |x| dx = \int_{-2}^0 (-x^3) dx + \int_0^1 x^3 dx = -\frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_{-2}^0 + \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 = 4 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$ . 所以答案为 C.

177. 解:  $\int_0^4 (5x+1)e^{5x} dx = \int_0^4 (5x+1) d\frac{e^{5x}}{5} = \frac{e^{5x}}{5} (5x+1) \Big|_0^4 - \int_0^4 \frac{e^{5x}}{5} d(5x+1)$   
 $= \frac{6e^5 - 1}{5} - \frac{e^{5x}}{5} \Big|_0^4 = e^5$ . 所以答案为 B.

178. 解: 因为  $\int_0^2 xf(x^2)dx = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} f(x^2)dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 f(t)dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 f(x)dx$ , 故选 A

179. 解: 因为被积函数为奇函数, 故选 A

180. 解:  $I'(l) = 0, I(l) = c$ , 令  $l = 0$ , 得  $I = \int_0^T f(x)dx$ , 选 B

181. 解: 因为  $\int_0^2 \frac{f(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^2 2f(\sqrt{x})d\sqrt{x} = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} f(t)dt = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} f(x)dx$ , 故选 D

182. 解:  $\int_0^1 f'(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2} f(2x) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} [f(2) - f(0)]$ , 故选 C

183. 解: 选 A      184. 解:  $\int_a^b f'(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2} [f(2b) - f(2a)]$ , 选 C

185. 解:  $\int_{-1}^1 dx = 2$ , 选 C

186. 解:  $\int_0^a (\arccos x)' dx = \arccos x \Big|_0^a = \arccos a - \arccos 0$ , 选 D

187. 解: 选 D      188. 解: 因为  $\int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{7}{3}$ ,  $\int_1^2 x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{15}{4}$ , 选 A

189. 解: 因为  $\frac{x^2 \sin x}{1+x^2}$  为奇函数, 所以  $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^2 \sin x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$ , 选 D

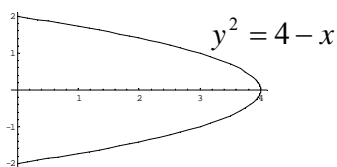
190. 解:  $\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 2 \int_0^1 x dx = 1$ , 选 C

191. 解:  $x + \sin x$  为奇函数, 所以  $\int_{-2}^2 (x + \sin x) dx = 0$ , 选 D

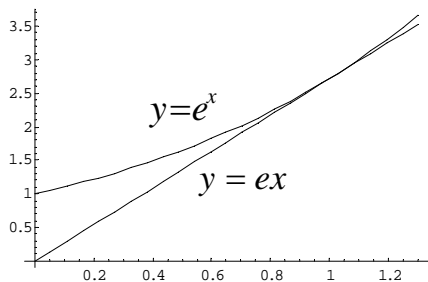
192. 解:  $\int_{-1}^2 |x| dx = \int_{-1}^0 -x dx + \int_0^2 x dx = \frac{5}{2}$ , 选 D

193. 解: 选 A

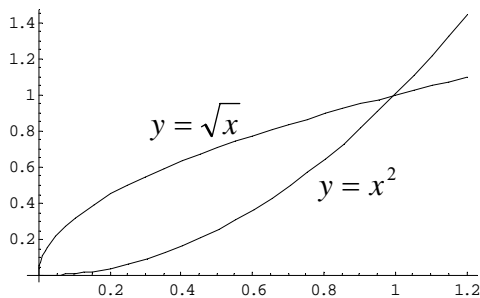
194. 解: 作出函数的图形知选 A



195. 解:  $y = e^x$  过原点的切线为  $y = ex$ , 作出函数的图形知选 C



196. 解: 如图: 曲线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  与  $y = x^2$  所围成平面图形的面积  $= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}$ , 选 A



197. 解: 由  $y = c - x$ ,  $y' = -1$  代入方程  $x + y - y' = x + (c - x) - (-1) = c + 1 \neq 1$ ,

所以不是解. 所以答案为 D.

198. 解: 将  $y = 3e^{2x}$ ,  $y' = 6e^{2x}$ ,  $y'' = 12e^{2x}$ , 代入微分方程有.  $y'' - 4y = 12e^{2x} - 12e^{2x} = 0$ , 因

此式方程的解. 由于  $y = 3e^{2x}$  中无任意常数, 所以为特解. 答案选 B.

199. 解: 由微分方程阶的定义: 常微分方程中导数出现的最高阶数知为二阶.

由方程中出现  $(y'')^2$  知, 方程为非线性的. 所以答案 B 正确.

200. 解: 由  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2$ ,  $y' = -C_1 e^{-x}$ ,  $y'' = C_1 e^{-x}$  代入方程有

$y'' + y' = -C_1 e^{-x} + C_1 e^{-x} = 0$ . 且  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2$  中有两个独立的任意常数, 因此答案为 D.