

历年真题：

广东省 2005 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

- 1.The machine operators are so _____to the noise that they don't even notice it.
A.associated B.sensitive C.accustomed D.familiar
- 2.He doesn't work but he gets a good _____ from his investments.
A.wage B.income C.earning D.salary
- 3.The result must be accurate ,because all the calculations have been done by
an_____computer.
A.electric B.electrical C.electron D.electronic
- 4.Mary is a conscientious student;she works very hard and is _____to her teachers.
A.respected B.respectable C.respectful D.respecting
- 5.The new _____ machine is a great help in the production of this factory.
A.adequate B.sufficient C.efficient D.effective
- 6.The new regulation does not_____until the first of March.
A.take into account B.go into effect C.carry into D.put into

practice operation
- 7.The TV advertising _____against the destruction of the rainforests in South America has
drawn attention from millions of people .
A.act B.campaign C.conduct D.movement
- 8.The bus _____has gone up another nickel.
A.expense B.cost C.fee D.fare
- 9.Do you mind if I _____with my work while you are getting tea ready?..
A.get through B.carry out C.turn to D.carry on
- 10.Following two days of shooting along their borders,the two countries have _____diplomatic relations.
A.broken down B.put down C.broken off D.put off
- 11.I don't know how you _____the severe winters in your part of the world.
A.stand up to B.stand for C.stand out D.stand up
- 12.All the people in this village have black hair.They all _____each other.
A.resemble as B.resemble with C.resemble D.resemble from
- 13.One requirement for this job is that you must be _____to work on weekends.
A.available B.acceptable C.capable D.accessible
- 14.She always _____the smell of fresh bread with her grandmother,who loved baking.
A.attributed B.exemplified C.remembered D.associated
- 15.No one really knows who composed this piece of music, but it has been _____to Bach.
A.identified B.associated C.referred D.attributed
- 16.The children will not be allowed to come with us if they don't _____themselves better.
A.direct B.declare C.act D.behave

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17. It is said that those people can _____ the plastic sheet into money, but I don't believe it at all.
A. contrast B. contribute C. convert D. convince
18. Don't put too much pressure on the children, because anxiety can _____ with their performance at school.
A. interfere B. interpret C. interrupt D. interview
19. Please ask him to come in and wait here. We simply can't _____ to offend such an important person to our company .
A. adopt B. adapt C. afford D. offer
20. Before he fell into the river, he took hold of a small tree on the bank by _____.
A. inspiration B. instance C. instinct D. instruction
21. I have got a loaf of bread ; now I'm looking for a knife _____.
A. to cut it with B. to cut with it C. with it to cut D. with it cutting
22. If the United States had built more homes for poor people in 1955, the housing problems now in some parts of the country _____ so serious.
A. wouldn't be B. wouldn't have been C. will not be D. would have not been
23. Physics is the present-day equivalent of _____ used to be called natural philosophy, from which most of present-day sciences arose.
A. that B. all C. which D. what
24. Some companies have introduced flexible working time with less emphasis on pressure _____.
A. than more on efficiency B. and more efficiency
C. but more on efficiency D. than efficiency
25. The British are so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, _____ is often the case in other countries .
A. as B. what C. so D. that
26. _____ from the outer space, the earth looks like a blue ball.
A. See B. Seeing C. To see D. Seen
27. X-rays are able to pass through objects and thus make _____ details that are otherwise impossible to observe.
A. it visible B. them visible C. visible D. they are visible
28. There is no point _____ to remember all those names and addresses. The most important thing is to understand the events associated with them.
A. to try B. to be trying C. trying D. be trying
29. _____, the story of Snow White appeals to many adult readers, too.
A. Though it written for children B. Though written for children
C. Though for children written D. It was written for children
30. This factory turns out _____ as they did a decade ago.
A. twice as many motorbikes B. twice motorbikes as many
C. twice motorbikes as much D. motorbikes as twice much
31. As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ so formally.
A. need not have dressed up B. must not have dressed up
C. did not need to dress up D. must not dress up
32. He is very rich, so he _____.

Passage Two

Instead of being playthings, early kites were used for military purposes. Historical records say they were large in size; some were powerful enough to carry men up in the air to observe enemy movements, and others were used to scatter some information over hostile forces.

During the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907) , people began to fix on kites some bamboo (竹子) strips which, when high in the air, would ring in the wind like a *zheng* (a traditional Chinese musical instrument) . Since then, the popular Chinese name for the kite has become *fengzheng*. The kites made today in some places are fixed with silk strings or rubber bands to give out pleasant ringing in the wind.

It was also believed, for instance, during the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911) , that flying a kite and then letting it go , apart from the pleasure in itself, might send off one's bad luck and illness. Consequently it would bring him bad luck if one should pick up a kite lost by other people, This may be regarded as superstition (迷信) but may not be altogether without reason: think of the good it will do to a person, ill and depressed all the time, if he or she could go out into the fields and fresh air to fly a kite.

Chinese kites fall into two major types: those with wings that can be taken apart and those with wings that are fixed. The former can be taken apart and packed in boxes. Easy to carry about, they make good presents. The second type refers to those with fixed structure; they fly better and higher, given a steady wind, Classified by designs and other standards, there are no less than 300 varieties, including human figures, fish , insects, birds, animals and written Chinese characters. In size, they range from 304 meters to only 30 centimeters across.

41. What is the use of silk strings or rubber bands fixed to the kites?

- A. To make the kites look more pleasant. B. To make the kites have strong structures.
- C. To make the kites produce pleasant sounds. D. To make the kites fly faster in the wind.

42. Which of the following is true?

- A. Flying kites can bring people more fun than any other activity.
- B. Flying kites can cure many diseases.
- C. Flying kites lost by other people will definitely bring people bad luck.
- D. Flying kites in the fresh air can be good to people's health.

43. Which of the following is NOT believed to be the function of kites?

- A. Bringing people much fun. B. Helping people to enjoy wonderful music.
- C. Helping people to get rid of bad luck. D. Helping armies to observe enemies.

44. In the past, a person might fly a kite and then let it go because he _____.

- A. wanted it to fly higher B. wanted it to give pleasure to other people
- C. wanted to get rid of bad luck D. wanted to let his enemies get it

45. What kind of kites can fly better and higher?

- A. The kites whose wings can be taken apart.
- B. The kites whose wings can not be taken apart.
- C. The kites with large wings that can fly like birds.
- D. The kites that have large sizes and peculiar structures.

Passage three

One of Britain's few distinctive contributions to world culture may come to an end, according to a survey that suggests holiday postcards are more and more given up because of emails and instant messages in mobile phones.

More than half of the 1000 holiday-makers interviewed said they had decided to send fewer cards, turning instead to their electronic rivals. A quarter of the respondents (受调查者) regard postcards as old-fashioned and slow to arrive. A further 14% admitted that thinking of something to fill the space was too **challenging**, compared with a call home.

Although officially invented by a Hungarian, Emanuel Herrmann, in 1869, the idea of illustrated cards was taken up with most enthusiasm in Victorian Britain, joining Gothic architecture and landscape gardening as fields for which the country was famous.

"If the British postcard did disappear, we would lose for ever something of great importance to the nation," said Chris Mottershead of Thomson Holidays, which did the survey. He was backed by Marie Angelou of Sussex University, who has investigated the importance of sending and receiving postcards. "Postcards are nothing like phone calls, instant messages and direct photo shots via the mobile," she said. "All these are useful, practical devices, but postcards offer something else, something additional that is not simply functional, but imaginative and personal. They can create the real atmosphere of your holiday in a way that nothing else can do. They are also for more than a moment—with some people adding them to collections built up over years and years."

46. Who first got the idea of illustrated cards?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Emanuel Herrmann. | B. Victorian Britain. |
| C. Chris Mottershead. | D. Marie Angelou. |

47. The word **challenging** (in paragraph 2) probably means _____.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. interesting | B. expensive |
| C. difficult | D. dishonest |

48. The reason why some people refuse to give up postcards is that _____.

- A. it is not convenient for people to use emails now
- B. it is not convenient for people to use instant messages
- C. sending postcards can be more fashionable
- D. sending postcards can create a holiday atmosphere

49. We can learn from the last paragraph that _____.

- A. it is necessary for people to use phone calls, instant messages and direct photo shots via the mobile
- B. unlike phone calls, instant messages and direct photo shots via the mobile, postcards are not functional
- C. it is necessary for people to use postcards in spite of the convenience provided by other devices
- D. postcards are completely the same as phone calls, instant messages and others

50. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. postcards will disappear in a few years because of other devices of communication
- B. people's happiness in sending and receiving postcards can only last a moment
- C. postcard collecting might be one of the reasons why some people still like the postcards
- D. without postcards, people will have less communication with others

Passage four

Despite a cooling of the economy, high-technology companies are still crying out for skilled workers. The Information Technology Association of America **projects** that more than 800,000 technology jobs will go unfilled next year. The lack of qualified workers poses a huge threat to the U. S. economy.

The most commonly cited reason for this state of affairs is that the country's agrarian-age (农村时代) education system fails to prepare students in the primary and secondary grades for the 21st century work. Yet an inadequate and outmoded education system is only part of the problem. A less tangible (明确的) but equally powerful cause is an antique (过时的) classification system that divides the workforce into two camps: white-collar knowledge workers and blue-collar manual laborers.

Blue-collar workers emerged in the United States during the Industrial Age as work moved from farms to factories. White-collar office workers became a significant class in the twentieth century, outnumbering (多于) the blue-collar workers by mid-century. Corporations increasingly require a new layer of knowledge worker: a highly skilled multi-disciplined talent , who combines the mind of the white-collar worker with a solid grounding in mathematics and science (physics, chemistry, and biology) These “ gold-collar ” workers—so named for their contributions to their companies and to the economy as well as for their personal earning ability——apply their knowledge to technology.

The gold-collar worker already exists in a wide range of jobs. The maintenance technician who tests and repairs aircraft systems at American Airlines; the network administrator who manages systems and network operations at Procter & Gamble (宝洁公司) ; the engineering technologist who assists scientists at Sandia National Laboratories;and the advanced-manufacturing technician at Intel can all be regarded as gold-collar workers.

51. What does the word “ **projects** ” in the first paragraph mean?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Throws | B. Predicts |
| C. Concludes | D. Claims |

52. What is a gold-collar worker's advantage over that of a blue-collar worker?

- A. A gold-collar worker is more skillful in technology.
- B. A gold-collar worker has received higher education.
- C. A gold-collar worker used to be a white-collar worker.
- D. A gold-collar worker learnt more in high school.

53. How can a person be qualified as a gold-collar worker?

- A. He must continue to learn and work hard in his career.
- B. He must have the knowledge of more than one subject.
- C. He can make a skillful use of his wisdom and his knowledge.
- D. He can earn more than a blue-collar worker does.

54. It can be inferred from the passage that the first group of blue-collar workers were most likely to be_____.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. migrants | B. educators |
| C. servants | D. farmers |

55. What has contributed much to America's lack of qualified skilled workers?

- A. The outdated education system.
- B. The current new classification of workforce.

- C. The fact that most American workers are illiterates.
D. The fact that the blue-collar workers are not used to the factory work.

Part III Cloze (10%)

The person who can see a ship without some feeling of excitement must have very little imagination. Even the idea of leaving the solid land 56 most of us were born and brought 57, and going out on to the ever-moving waters must arouse 58 some feelings of strangeness. We may remember stories of terrible storms, with waves 59 mountains, and of people from ships which have sunk 60 weeks in small boats hundreds of miles from land. But we have also 61 joy of traveling on calm seas under blue 62, and of the 63 excitement of coming to a new beautiful land which we have seen only in pictures before.

64 ships are not, of course, made chiefly for pleasure: their biggest use is in carrying goods from country to country. 65, ships can carry more goods than 66 means of transport, and can 67 so more cheaply. If ships 68, the British government would not be able to feed 69 people.

Ships also have made 70 to discover more and more distant parts of our world. 71 is known to all, Columbus used a ship to discover America about 500 years ago. And 72, ships are used for exploring the Antarctic. 73 would, in fact, not be 74 to say that ships have for thousands of years 75 one of the most important parts in shaping society.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 56.A.by which | B.from which | C.on which | D.for which |
| 57.A.forth | B.up | C.out | D.about |
| 58.A.us all | B.all of us | C.in us all | D.for us all |
| 59.A.as high | B.as higher as | C.higher as | D.as high as |
| 60.A.spending | B.to spend | C.spend | D.spent |
| 61.A.heard with | B.heard of | C.heard by | D.heard from |
| 62.A.waters | B.covers | C.skies | D.levels |
| 63.A.unbelievable | B.uncountable | C.uncomfortable | D.unforgettable |
| 64.A.Moreover | B.Instead | C.Thus | D.But |
| 65.A.In fact | B.As a result | C. Above all | D.By the way |
| 66.A.the other | B.another | C.any other | D.any |
| 67.A.carry | B.make | C.take | D.do |
| 68.A.do not exist | B.did not exist | C.haven't existed | D.had not existed |
| 69.A.its | B.their | C.his | D.those |
| 70.A.us possible | B.it possible | C.us impossible | D.it impossible |
| 71.A.Which | B.It | C.This | D.As |
| 72.A.not long ago | B.in the future | C.even now | D.before long |
| 73.A.We | B.It | C.This | D.You |
| 74.A.too much | B.safe | C.possible | D.able |
| 75.A.made | B.done | C.played | D.taken |

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: This part is to test your ability in practical writing. Now you are required to write a letter according to the information given in Chinese. Your writing should contain over 100 words and you should write it on the Composition Sheet.

你在英国参加了一次夏令营(summer camp), 住在一位当地居民 Professor Wilson 家里。他们一家人对你很好, Professor Wilson 还带你参观了许多英国著名的地方, 使你对英国有了更多的了解。回国后请写一封信给 Professor Wilson, 感谢他对你的照顾, 并邀请他有机会来中国玩。

写信人: 张华

地址: 广州市中山路 102 号

写信日期: 2004 年 9 月 19 日

2005 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】机器操作员们对噪音如此习以为常以至于他们甚至没有注意到它。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C associated: 关联的, 联合的, be associated with 意为“和……有关, 和……联系在一起”; sensitive: 敏感的, 感觉的, be sensitive to 意为“对……感到敏感”; accustomed: 习惯的, be accustomed to 意为“习惯于”; familiar: 熟悉的, be familiar with 意为“对……熟悉”。根据句意和搭配可知, 选 C。

2. 【翻译】他不工作, 但他从投资中取得了可观的收益。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B wage: 工资, 工钱, 多指从事劳动或服务类工作工人的报酬, 尤其按小时、天数或周所给的报酬, 或按工作量给的报酬; income: 收入, 收益, 通常指一个人收入所得的钱, 不仅限于工资, 也可指投资赚的钱; earning: 薪水, 工资, 收入, 多用复数形式; salary: 薪水, 指按年、月或星期平均给予的报酬, 多指脑力劳动者的薪水。根据句意可知, 选 B。

3. 【翻译】结果一定是准确的, 因为所有的计算是通过电子计算机计算出来的。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D electric: 电的, 发电的, 导电的, 指任何电动的或发电的装置, 被修饰物体本身可带电; electrical: 与电有关的, 电的, 指与电有关的事物, 被修饰的词本身不带电; electron: 电子; electronic: 电子的, electronic computer: 电子计算机。根据句意可知, 选 D。

4. 【翻译】玛丽是一个认真的学生, 她学习很努力, 对老师们很尊敬。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C respected: 受尊敬的; respectable: 值得尊敬的, 体面的; respectful: 尊敬的, 恭敬的, be respectful to sb. 意为“尊敬某人”; respecting: 关于, 就……而言。根据句意可知, 选 C。

5. 【翻译】这种新型高效的机器对这家工厂的生产有很大的帮助。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C adequate: 充足的, 适当的, 胜任的; sufficient: 足够的, 充分的; efficient: 有效率的, 高效的; effective: 有效的, 起作用的。根据句意可知, 选 C。

6. 【翻译】直到三月初这一新法规才生效。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B take...into account: 考虑; go into effect: 生效, 实施; carry into practice: 实行, 实现; put...into operation: 将……投入运行, 使运转。根据句意可知, 选 B。

7. 【翻译】反对破坏南美雨林的电视宣传运动吸引了成千上万人的注意。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B act: 行为, 行动; campaign: (为取得某种结果而进行的政治、商业或社会性的) 运动, (宣传) 活动; conduct: 行为, 实施; movement: 运动, 活动。根据句意可知, 选 B。

8. 【翻译】公交车的票价又涨了 5 美分。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D expense: 费用, 开销, 花费; cost: 费用, 成本, 指生产某东西的成本, 也泛指商品的价格; fee: 费用, 小费, 指上学、求医以及找律师等付的费用, 还可指会费、借书费等; fare: 票价, 费用, 侧重指旅行时所付的车、船费等费用。根据句意可知, 选 D。

9. 【翻译】你介意当你准备茶的时候我继续工作吗?

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D get through: 通过, 到达, 完成; carry out: 执行, 实行; turn to: 转向, 变成; carry on: 继续, 进行, 从事。根据句意可知, 选 D。

10. 【翻译】在两国的边境交战两天之后, 这两个国家中断了外交关系。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C break down: 分解, 损坏; put down: 记下, 写下; break off: 突然停止, 暂停, 中断; put off: 推迟, 拖延。根据句意可知, 选 C。

11. 【翻译】我不知道你怎么受得了你那里的严冬的。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A stand up to: 经得起, 抵得住; stand for: 代表, 支持, 象征; stand out: 突出, 显眼; stand up: 站起来。根据句意可知, 选 A。

12. 【翻译】这个村子里的所有人都是黑头发。他们彼此都很相像。

[考点] 固定用法

【精析】C resemble: 像, 类似, 和……相像, 为及物动词, 所以其后应直接跟宾语。故选 C。

13. 【翻译】这项工作的要求之一是你必须周末能够工作。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A available: 有空的, 可用的, 可获得的, 常用于 be available to 结构中; acceptable: 可接受的; capable: 有能力的, 能胜任的; accessible: 易接近的, 可进入的。根据句意可知, 选 A。

14. 【翻译】她总是把新鲜面包的味道和她爱烤面包的外祖母联系在一起。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D attribute: 把……归因于, 常与介词 to 搭配; exemplify: 举例说明; remember: 记得, 牢记; associate: 联想, 联系, associate...with... 意为“把……和……联系起来”。根据句意可知, 选 D。

15. 【翻译】没有人真正知道这首乐曲的创作者是谁, 但是人们认为是巴赫所作。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D identify: 确定, 鉴定, 识别; associate: 联想, 联系; refer: 提到, 涉及; attribute: 认为……出自, 把……归因于, attribute...to 意为“认为是……所有/所作, 把……归因于”。根据句意可知, 选 D。

16. 【翻译】孩子们如果不好好表现的话就不能跟我们一起来。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】D behave oneself 为固定搭配, 意为“表现得体, 使举止规矩”, 其他三项均无此用法。

17. 【翻译】据说那些人可以把塑料片变成钱, 可我一点也不相信。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C contrast: 形成对照, 常与 by 构成固定短语, 意为“对比”; contribute: 促成, 捐献, 常与 to 连用, 意为“有助于, 促成”; convert onto: 转换为, 变成; convince: 使信服, 说服。根据句意和搭配可知, 选 C。

18. 【翻译】不要给孩子们过多的压力, 因为焦虑会干扰他们在学校的表现。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】A interfere with 为固定搭配, 意为“干扰, 阻挠”。interpret: 解释; interrupt: 打断; interview: 面试, 面谈。故选 A。

19. 【翻译】请让他进来在这里等吧, 冒犯对我们公司这么重要的人我们实在担当不起。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】C can't afford to do sth. 为固定用法, 意为“负担不起做某事, 承担不起做某事”。adapt: 改编, 适应; adopt: 采纳, 采取, 收养; offer: 提供。故选 C。

20. 【翻译】掉进河里之前, 他本能地抓住了河岸上的一颗小树。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】C by instinct 为固定短语, 意为“本能地”。

21. 【翻译】我已经有一片面包了, 现在我要找把刀来切一下。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】A 空处应该是动词不定式作后置定语，修饰 a knife, cut...with... 意为“用……切……”，所以选 A，其中的 it 指的是 bread。

22. 【翻译】如果美国 1955 年的时候就为穷人建造更多的房子，那么现在国家的一些地区的住房问题就不会这么严重了。

[考点] 虚拟语气

【精析】A 本句考查的是错综时间虚拟条件句，从句是过去完成时，表示与过去事实相反的假设；主句中的 now 一词表明是与现在事实相反的假设，所以要用“would/could/should/might+动词原形”的形式，又因句子含有否定意义，所以选 A。

23. 【翻译】当代的物理学等同于之前被称作的自然哲学，现在大多自然科学学科就是由此产生的。

[考点] 宾语从句

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，of 后面是宾语从句，空处所填词在宾语从句中作主语，四个选项中只有 what 有此用法。故选 D。

24. 【翻译】一些公司引进了灵活的工作时间，较少强调压力，而更多地注重效率。

[考点] 固定用法

【精析】C 根据句意可知，“强调压力”与“注重效率”是两个平行的对象，前后又是转折的关系，所以连词要用 but。另外 emphasis 要与介词 on 连用，且 but 后的 emphasis 为避免重复，可以省略。故选 C。

25. 【翻译】英国人不熟悉不同的文化和其他处事方式，这在其他国家也常常是如此。

[考点] 定语从句

【精析】A 本题考查 as 引导非限制性定语从句的用法，as is often the case 为固定用法，意为“这是常有的事，情况常常如此”。what, so, that 均不可引导非限制性定语从句。

26. 【翻译】从外太空来看，地球看起来像个篮球。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，空处应用非谓语动词。逻辑主语 the earth 与 see 之间是动宾关系，所以要用过去分词形式，表示被动。故选 D。

27. 【翻译】X 光可以穿透物体，从而使那些本来不可能被看见的物体变得可见。

[考点] 固定用法

【精析】C 本题的关键是找出 make details visible 这个“动词+宾语+宾语补足语”结构，本题中形容词 visible 作宾语补足语。句中的 that are otherwise impossible to observe 是定语从句，用来修饰宾语 details。故选 C。

28. 【翻译】记住所有的名字和地址没有意义，最重要的是了解与他们相关的事情。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】C there is no point (in) doing sth. 是固定句型，意为“做某事没有意义”。故选 C。

29. 【翻译】尽管白雪公主的故事是写给孩子们，但它也吸引了许多成人读者。

[考点] 状语从句

【精析】B 分析句子结构并结合选项可知，空处为让步状语从句，应用 though 来引导，选项 B 正确，其完整表达为 Though it was written for children; 因从句主语和主句主语一致，且从句中含有 be 动词，所以可省略从句主语和 be 动词。故选 B。

30. 【翻译】这家工厂生产出的摩托车是十年前的两倍。

[考点] 倍数表达法

【精析】A 根据句意并结合选项可知，本题考查的是倍数的表达方法。常用的倍数表达法主要有：①倍数+形容词/副词的比较级+than；②“倍数+as+形容词/副词原级+as”或“倍数+as many/much+名词+其他+as”；③倍数+the size(length, height, width...)+of。本题符合第二种用法，所以选 A。

31. 【翻译】原来是一个小型的家庭聚会，我们本不必打扮的这么正式。

[考点] 情态动词

【精析】A 根据句意可知，这里应用 need not have done，意为“本没有必要做某事而做了”，含有责备或遗憾之意。没有 must not have done 这一表达。故选 A。

32. 【翻译】他很富有，所以他一定是赚了一大笔钱。
[考点] 情态动词
【精析】C 根据句意可知，本题表达的是对过去发生事情的肯定推测，所以应用 must have done 结构，意为“一定做过某事”，该结构只用于肯定句。should have done 意为“本应做某事，却未做”；也可用于推测过去已经发生的情况，但表示的是不肯定的推测，不符合语境。故选 C。
33. 【翻译】尽管她学习很努力，但她又没有通过考试，她感觉很沮丧。
[考点] 倒装句
【精析】B 分析句子结构并结合选项可知，空处为让步状语从句，应用 as 引导。当 as 引导让步状语从句时，必须将表语或状语等提前。本句中应将作状语的副词 hard 提至句首。另外，since：因为，既然，不可引导让步状语从句，也不可进行倒装。故选 B。
34. 【翻译】如果今天能写好信，我明天下午就去打印。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】C 根据句意可知，letters 和 type 为逻辑上的动宾关系，所以应用过去分词，表示被动。make/get/have sth. done 意为“使某事被做，请别人做某事”，其中 done 是过去分词，作宾语补足语，有被动的含义。故选 C。
35. 【翻译】我们大多数都认为，在一个如此晴朗的日子里，游泳比在树下看小说更令人愉快。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，本句中 that 引导的是宾语从句，从句中的主语是动名词 swimming，所以之后 than 引出的比较对象也应用动名词形式，即 reading。故选 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】D 根据第一段第四、五句“This means they eat less of certain foods, especially fats and sugars. Other people exercise with special equipment, take diet pills, or even have surgery.”可知，少吃含脂肪和糖的食品、锻炼、做手术都是减肥的方法，所以选项 A、B、C 正确。D 项（努力工作）文中未提及。故选 D。
37. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】A 根据第二段第一句“Many people in the United States worry about not looking young and attractive.”可知，许多美国人担心自己太胖，看起来不年轻，没有魅力，所以才想减肥的。由此可推知，他们减肥的动力是想变得年轻、有魅力。选项 B 说法太绝对，不符合文义；选项 C、D 文中均未提及。故选 A。
38. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】C 根据第三段可知，美国是世界上体格超重最严重的国家，作者引用人类学家 George Armelagos 的话“燃烧美国成年人存储的脂肪能为 900,000 辆车提供开 12,000 英里的能量”，用调侃的方式指出美国人需要减肥这一现象。选项 A、C、D 均不是本段要表达的中心思想。故选 C。
39. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】A 根据最后一段“Losing weight is hard work, but most people want to find a fast and easy way to take off fat...Each one promises to get rid of fat.”可推知，多数人都想找到一个快速、简单的减肥方式，所以就选择看有关减肥的书籍，但实际上并没有用，故选 A。
40. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】B 通读全文可知，很多美国人都在减肥，有人通过控制饮食来减肥，有人通过锻炼来减肥，有人通过手术减肥，但作者没有明显的态度倾向。由此可推知，作者认为减肥并没有可靠的方法。故选 B。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】C 根据第二段最后一句“The kites made today in some places are fixed with silk strings or rubber bands to give out pleasant ringing in the wind.”可知，今天一些地方的风筝是用丝弦或者橡皮筋来固定的，用丝弦或者橡皮筋固定是为了在风中发出美妙的声音。故选 C。
42. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第三段最后一句“...think of the good it will do to a person, ill and depressed all the time, if he or she could go out into the fields and fresh air to fly a kite.”可知，空气新鲜时出去放风筝有益于身体健康，所以选项D正确。文中并未将放风筝与其他活动进行对比，所以选项A不正确；根据第三段第一、二句“...flying a kite and then letting it go, apart from the pleasure in itself, might off one's bad luck and illness. Consequently it would bring him bad luck if one should pick up a kite lost by other people.”可知，人们认为放风筝会送走厄运和疾病，而捡到别人丢的风筝则会带来厄运，这并不是有科学依据的，而是一种迷信，所以选项B、C均不正确。故选D。

43. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第三段第一句“...flying a kite and then letting it go, apart from the pleasure in itself, might send off one's bad luck and illness.”可知，人们认为风筝能够给人们带来乐趣，可能会帮人们摆脱厄运，所以选项A、C正确；根据第一段可知，早期风筝被用于军事，帮助军队观察敌军，所以选项D正确。根据第二段最后一句“The kites made today in some places are fixed with silk strings or rubber bands to give out pleasant ringing in the wind.”可知，风筝能发出好听的声音，但并不能产生绝妙的音乐，选项B说法不正确，所以选B。

44. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第三段第一句“...flying a kite and then letting it go, apart from the pleasure in itself, might send off one's bad luck and illness.”可知，过去人们放风筝可能是为了摆脱厄运和疾病。故选C。

45. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据最后一段前四句“Chinese kites fall into two major types: those with wings that can be taken apart and those with wings that are fixed...The second type refers to those with fixed structure; they fly better and higher...”可知，有固定结构的风筝（第二种）可以飞得更好、更高，也就是说，那种翅膀不能拆卸的风筝能飞得更高、更稳。故选B。

Passage 3

46. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第三段“Although officially invented by a Hungarian, Emanuel Herrmann, in 1869, the idea of illustrated cards was taken up with most enthusiasm in Victorian British...”可知，Emanuel Herrmann是第一个想出明信片的人。故选A。

47. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】C 根据第二段最后一句“...thinking of something to fill the space was too challenging, compared with a call home.”可知，14%的人承认要想写出点东西来填满卡片上的空白实在太困难了，相比之下还是给家里打个电话来得容易些。challenging意为“挑战的，有挑战性的，困难的”，与difficult的意思最为接近。故选C。

48. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据最后一段第四、五句“All these are useful, practical devices, but postcards offer something else...They can create the real atmosphere of your holiday in a way that nothing else can do.”可知，一些人仍然在用明信片，因为他们认为明信片可以营造出一种其他任何东西都无法营造出的节日气氛。故选D。

49. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据最后一段第三、四、五句“Postcards are nothing like phone calls, instant messages...but postcards offer something else...They can create the real atmosphere of your holiday in a way that nothing else can do.”可知，明信片与电话、即时短信和照片不同，它体现了想象力和个性，还能营造出节日气氛，这是其他任何东西都无法比拟的。由此可推知，本段是在鼓励人们使用明信片，只有C项最符合题意。故选C。

50. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据最后一句“They are also for more than a moment—with some people adding them to collections built up over years and years.”可知，一些人喜欢年复一年地积累明信片。由此

可推知,这可能也是一些人仍喜欢明信片的原因,所以选项 C 正确。其他三个选项在文中均找不到依据,所以不正确。

Passage 4

51. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】B 根据第一段第二句“...projects that more than 800,000 technology jobs will go unfilled next year.”可知,“明年将会有 80 多万个技术职位空缺”是还未发生的事情,应该是推测出来的。throw: 扔,投掷;predict: 预测,预报;conclude: 得出结论;claim: 声称,认领。故选 B。

52. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第三段第三句可知,金领能熟练应用多门学科知识,如数学、物理、化学、生物等,并将这些科学运用到技术中去;而蓝领只是一般的技工。由此可推知,对于蓝领来说,金领的优势在于更专业的技术。故选 A。

53. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第三段第三、四句“...a new layer of knowledge worker: a highly skilled multi-disciplined talent, who combines the mind of the white-collar worker with a solid grounding in mathematics and science...These ‘gold-collar’ workers...apply their knowledge to technology.”可知,金领掌握多门学科知识,并且能将这些知识运用到技术上去,所以 C 项正确。

54. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第二段最后一句“...divides the workforce into two camps: white-collar knowledge workers and blue-collar manual laborers.”可知,白领是知识工作者,而蓝领是体力劳动者。再根据第三段第一句“Blue-collar workers emerged...as work moved from farms to factories.”可知,当工作从农业转向工业时,蓝领工作者出现了。由此可推知,第一批蓝领很可能是农民。故选 D。

55. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第二段第一、二句“The most commonly cited reason for this state of affairs is that the country’s agrarian-age education system...”可推知,导致美国缺乏优质技工的主要原因是过时的教育系统。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知,空处引导的是定语从句。先行词为 the solid land: 又因“出生在陆地上”应用 be born on the land 表示,所以此空应用 on which 来引导从句。

57. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B bring up: 养育,教育;bring forth: 产出,生产;bring out: 出版,生产;bring about: 引起,带来。根据句意“我们出生并被养育”可知,选 B。

58. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C arouse...in sb. 为固定搭配,意为“引起某人的……”。根据句意可知,此处指“给我们所有人带来陌生感”。故选 C。

59. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 同级比较的一般结构为: as+形容词或副词的原级+as,意为“与……一样……”。根据句意可知,这里指“与山一样高的海浪”。故选 D。

60. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语动词短语作后置定语。现在分词作后置定语,表示主动和进行;不定式表示将来;过去分词表示被动和完成。因 people 与动词 spend 为逻辑上的主谓关系,且本句中没有明显的时间先后顺序,所以应用现在分词形式,表示主动。故选 A。

61. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B hear of: 听说;hear from: 收到……的信。A、C 两项无此搭配。根据句意可知,此处表示“听说”。故选 B。

62. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C 根据空前的 blue 可推知,这里表达的是“但是,我们也听说过,在平静的海面上、在蓝色的天空下航行的愉悦”。under blue skies 意为“在蓝天下”。故选 C。其他三个选项均不符合题意。

63. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D unbelievable: 难以置信的, 不可信的; uncountable: 不可数的; uncomfortable: 不舒服的; unforgettable: 难忘的。根据句意可知, 这里指的是“到达一个只在画中见过的美丽地方的难忘的兴奋之情”。故选 D。

64. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D moreover: 而且, 另外; instead: 反而, 代替; thus: 因此, 从而; but: 但是。根据语境可知, 此段所讲内容与上文为转折关系, 所以应用 But。

65. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A in fact: 事实上, 实际上; as a result: 结果; above all: 首先, 尤其是; by the way: 顺便问一下。根据句意“事实上, 轮船能比其他运输工具运送更多的货物”可知, 选 A。

66. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C the other: 两者中的另一个; another: (三者或三者以上中的) 另一个; any other: 其他任何的……; any: 任何的。根据句意可知, 此处指除了轮船以外的其他任何运输工具。故选 C。

67. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D carry: 携带, 搬运; make: 使, 制造; take: 拿, 取; do: 做, 干, 进行。根据语境可知, 此处指用轮船这种运输方式不仅运得多, 而且运输货物是价格实惠。do 代指前面提到的“carry goods”。故选 D。

68. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 根据主句中的 would not be able to feed 可知, 此处是对现在情况的假设, 所以从句谓语要用过去式。故选 B。

69. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】A 根据前面的 British government 可知, 此处应用形容词性物主代词 its。

70. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B make it+adj. +to do sth. 为固定结构, 意为“使做某事……”, 其中, it 为形式宾语, 真正的宾语为后面的不定式短语。根据下文哥伦布成功发现美国的例子可知, 此处形容词应用 possible (可能的)。故选 B。

71. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D as 引导的非限制性定语从句位置比较灵活, 可位于句首、句中或句末; 而 which 引导的非限制性定语从句只能位于主句之后。本句中应用 As 引导非限制性定语从句, 并在从句中作主语。同时也可将 as is known to all, as is the case, as we all know 等类似的结构当作固定搭配来记忆。

72. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C not long ago: 不久以前; in the future: 未来; even now: 即使在现在; before long: 不久以后。根据本句谓语动词 are used for 可知, 这里讲述的是现在的情况。故选 C。

73. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知, 此处用于 it 作形式主语, 真正的主语为后面的不定式短语“to say that ships have for thousands of years...”。也可将“it is+adj. +to do sth.”看作是一个固定句型。故选 B。

74. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A too...to... 为固定搭配, 意为“太……而不能……”, 而 too 前有否定词 not 时, 则意为“再……也不为过”。

75. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C play a part in 为固定搭配, 意为“在……中扮演角色”。

Part IV Writing

76. 【参考范文】

102 Zhongshan Road
Guangzhou
September 19, 2004

Dear Professor Wilson,

I am now writing these few lines to express my sincere thanks for your kindness rendered me during my summer camp to the UK. I'd like you to know how much your warm reception meant to me. You have a positive genius for British culture and history. I not only enjoyed myself immensely at your home, but also had a better understanding of your country and people through my visits to many famous museums and galleries. I shall ever remember my stay in your family as one of the most valuable memories in my life.

I am very happy to continue my study in a new semester. I hope to have the opportunity of reciprocating. Would you kindly let me know if you have a plan to come to China? I will feel very honored and pleased if I have the opportunity of showing you around and introducing you to many new friends. How nice it would be to see you again!

I repeat my thanks for your hospitality. Please give my kind regards to your family members.

Your truly,

Zhang Hua

广东省 2006 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

1. By the end of this month, all this _____.
A. is changed B. had changed C. will have changed D. has changed
2. Such questions are often _____ through negotiations.
A. settles B. settle C. settled D. settling
3. Since you are a college student now, you should _____ yourself more than you used to.
A. rely on B. work on C. run out D. carry out
4. He stopped _____ last week and feels much better now.
A. smoking B. smoked C. smokes D. smoke
5. We _____ so smoothly that the passenger could hardly feel it.
A. got rid of B. tore off C. called off D. took off
6. You wouldn't have seen her if it _____ not been for him.
A. has B. had C. have D. is having
7. She insists that he _____ his vacation now.
A. takes B. took C. take D. taking
8. The teachers don't make us wear a school uniform and we can wear _____ we like.
A. any B. that C. as D. what
9. I don't know the man _____ you are talking about.
A. who's B. whose C. whom D. who
10. Metals expand _____ heated and contract when cooled.
A. where B. when C. that D. which
11. Even though she herself has never had such an experience, it's _____ she can recognize from what has happened to her good friend.
A. that B. one C. such D. all
12. Only after the storm was over _____.
A. could we start off B. we could start off C. had we started off D. we had started off
13. That was one example of having responsibility _____ I'm on my own and of making my own decisions.

- | | A.since that | B.as that | C.now that | D.because of |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 14.The new government building is _____ in the center of the city. | A.located | B.stationed | C.set | D.found |
| 15.Doctors are developing a new _____ for treating that disease. | A.operation | B.mean | C.technique | D.cure |
| 16.Religion has a great _____ on man's thought. | A.effects | B.affect | C.affection | D.influence |
| 17.In that country, hospital doctors don't go sightseeing very often because their work _____ almost all their time. | A.takes down | B.takes up | C.takes apart | D.takes over |
| 18.How do his students feel at first about the fact _____ he is blind? | A.that | B.why | C.how | D.whether |
| 19.Radio is an important means of _____. | A.conversation | B.communication | C.speech | D.language |
| 20.I am afraid I should _____ you of your promise. | A.remind | B.remember | C.release | D.record |
| 21.Primary products are the raw materials _____ which manufactured goods are made. | A.by | B.of | C.from | D.in |
| 22.The report found that _____ 11-year-old boys and girls liked ice-cream. | A.two-third of | B.two-third | C.two-thirds of | D.two-thirds |
| 23.Do what you think is right, _____ they say. | A.whatever | B.however | C.whenever | D.wherever |
| 24.It is reported that the earthquake caused a serious _____ to the bridge. | A.damage | B.ruin | C.harm | D.injury |
| 25.You cannot see the doctor _____ you have made an appointment with him. | A.except | B.even | C.however | D.unless |
| 26.The harder you work, the _____ progress you will make. | A.less | B.fewer | C.greater | D.much |
| 27.Do you think there's anything _____ of in having no money? | A.ashamed | B.ashaming | C.being ashamed | D.to be ashamed |
| 28.The taxi driver was accused _____ overcharging customers. | A.for | B.with | C.on | D.of |
| 29.How to dispose _____ the nuclear waste is a pressing problem for scientists and politicians alike. | A.out | B.of | C.on | D.after |
| 30.I won't have my son associating himself _____ criminals. | A.for | B.to | C.with | D.after |
| 31.They can't rule _____ the possibility that he was dead. | A.out | B.of | C.off | D.from |
| 32. _____ is that I can't understand what she is talking about. | A.What I find difficult | B.What I find it difficult | C.How difficult I find | D.How difficult I find it |
| 33.He was afraid the others might think he was showing _____ or being superior. | A.in | B.up | C.out | D.off |
| 34.By referring _____ his notes, the speaker was able to give the exact details required. | A.to | B.for | C.as | D.in |

35.He mainly uses the word strange to talk about the ways _____people dress and wear their hair.

A.in which

B.by which

C.in that

D.by that

Part II Reading Comprehension(40%)

Passage One

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something. His purpose is settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants, and his objective is to find it and buy it; the price is a secondary consideration. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. If the shop has it in stock, the salesman promptly produces it, and the business of trying it on proceeds at once. All being well, the deal can be and often is completed in less than five minutes, with hardly any chat and to everyone's satisfaction.

For a man, slight problems may begin when the shop does not have what he wants, or does not have exactly what he wants. In that case the salesman, as the name implies, tries to sell the customer something else—he offers the nearest he can to the article required. No good salesman brings out such a substitute bluntly; he does so with skill and polish: "I know this jacket is not the style you want, sir, but would you like to try it for size. It happens to be the color you mentioned." Few men have patience with this treatment, and the usual response is: "This is the right color and may be the right size, but I should be wasting my time and yours by trying it on."

Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? In almost every respect she does so in the opposite way. Her shopping is not often based on need. She has never fully made up her mind what she wants, and she is only "having a look round". She is always open to persuasion; indeed she sets great store by what the saleswoman tells her, even by what companions tell her. She will try on any number of things. Uppermost in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her. Contrary to a lot of jokes, most women have an excellent sense of value when they buy clothes. They are always on the lookout for the unexpected bargain. Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one rail to another, to and fro, often retracing her steps, before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a laborious process, but apparently an enjoyable one. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.

36.According to the passage, when a man is buying clothes, _____.

A.he buys cheap things, regardless of quality

B.he chooses things that others recommend

C.he does not mind how much he has to pay for the right things

D.he buys good quality things, so long as they are not too dear

37.What do men care about the fit of new clothes?

A.They like their clothes to be bigger than the average size.

B.Most men just assume that the size is right for them.

C.They make sure a thing fits before they buy it.

D.They do not worry whether a thing fits well or not.

38.What does a man do when he cannot get exactly what he wants?

A.He buys a similar thing of the color he wants.

B.He usually does not buy anything.

C.At least two of his requirements must be met before he buys.

D.So long as the style is right, he buys the thing.

39.What does the passage tell us about women shoppers for clothes?

A.They welcome suggestions from anyone.

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- B. Women rarely consider buying cheap clothes.
C. Women often buy things without giving the matter proper thought.
D. They listen to advice but seldom take it.
40. What is the most obvious difference between men and women shoppers?
A. Men do not try clothes on in a shop. B. Women bargain for their clothes, but men do not.
C. Women care more about the quality than men. D. The time they take over buying clothes.

Passage Two

As a medium of exchange, money permits the separation of exchange into the two distinct acts of buying and selling, without requiring the seller to purchase goods from the person who buys his products, or vice versa. Hence producers who know they will be paid in money, can concentrate on finding the most suitable outlet for their goods, while buyers who will pay in money, can concentrate on finding cheapest market for the things they wish to purchase. Specialization, which is vital to an advanced economy, is encouraged, because people whose output is not a complete product but only a part of one in which many others are involved can be paid an amount equivalent to their share of the product.

Another advantage of money is that it is a measure of value—that is, it serves as a unit in terms of which the relative values of different products can be expressed. In a barter economy it would be necessary to determine how many plates were worth one hundred weight of cotton, or how many pens should be exchanged for a ton of coal, which would be a difficult and time-consuming task. The process of establishing relative values would have to be undertaken for every act of exchange, according to what products were being offered against one another, and according to the two parties' desires and preferences. If I am trying to barter fish for bananas, for example, a lot would depend on whether the person willing to barter fish for bananas, for example, a lot would depend on whether the person willing to exchange bananas is or not keen on fish.

Thirdly, money acts as a store of wealth. It is difficult to imagine saving under a barter system. No one engaged on only one stage in the manufacture of a person could save part of his output, since he would be producing nothing complete. Even when a person actually produced a complete product the difficulties would be overwhelming. Most products deteriorate fairly rapidly, either physically or in value, as a result of long storage; even if storage were possible, the practice of storing products for years on would involve obvious disadvantages—imagine a coal-miner attempting to save enough coal, which of course is his product, to keep him for life. If wealth could not be saved, or only with great difficulty, future needs could not be provided for, or capital accumulated to raise productivity.

41. Using money as a medium of exchange means that _____.
A. you have to sell something in order to buy something
B. you have to buy something in order to sell something
C. you don't have to buy something in order to sell something
D. the seller and the purchaser are the same person
42. Specialization is encouraged because people _____.
A. can use their money to buy whatever they want
B. do not need to make a complete product for exchange
C. can share their products with many others
D. cannot use their money to buy whatever they want
43. A barter economy is one in which _____.
A. value is decided by weight B. value is decided by number
C. money is used goods are not exchanged D. goods are exchanged and money is not used
44. If one had to save products instead of money, _____.
A. this would need years of practice B. he could only save part of his products

-
- C. they could not be stored for years on end D. many products would lose their value

45. How many advantages of money are mentioned in this passage?

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

Passage three

Talk to those people who first saw films when they were silent, and they will tell you the experience was magic. The silent film had extraordinary powers to draw members of an audience into the story, and an equally potent capacity of make their imaginations work. It required the audience to become engaged-to supply voices and sound effects. The audience was the final, creative contributor to the process of making a film.

The finest films of the silent era depended on two elements that we can seldom provide today-a large and receptive audience and a well-orchestrated score. For the audience, the fusion of picture and live music added up to more than the sum of the respective parts.

The one word that sums up the attitude of the silent filmmakers is enthusiasm, conveyed most strongly before formulas took shape and when there was more room for experimentaion. This enthusiastic uncertainty often resulted in such accidental discoveries as new camera or editing techniques. Some films experimented with players; the 1915 film *Regeneration*, for example, by using real gangsters and streetwalkers, provided startling local color. Other films, particularly those of Thomas Ince, provided tragic endings as often as films by other companies supplied happy ones.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of silent films survive today in inferior prints that no longer reflect the care that the original technicians put into them. The modern versions of silent films may appear jerky and flickery, but the vast picture palaces did not attract four to six thousand people a night by giving them eyestrain. A silent film depends on its visuals; as soon as you degrade those, you lose elements that go far beyond the image on the surface. The acting in silents was often very subtle and very restrained, despite legends to the contrary.

46. In paragraph 2, the sentence “For the audience...parts.” indicates that_____.

- A. music was the most important element of silent films
B. silent films rely on a combination of music and image in affecting an audience
C. the importance of music in silent film has been overestimated
D. live music compensated for the poor quality of silent film images

47. The “formulas” mentioned in paragraph 3 of the passage most probably refers to _____.

- A. movie theaters B. use of real characters
C. contemporary events D. standardized film techniques

48. The author uses the phrase “enthusiastic uncertainty” in paragraph 3 to suggest that the filmmakers were _____.

- A. eager to challenge existing conventions
B. eager to please but unsure of what the public wanted
C. excited to be experimenting in an undefined area
D. delighted at the opportunity to study new acting formulas

49. The last sentence of paragraph 1 implies that _____.

- A. the stars of silent movies have been criticized for overacting
B. silent film techniques should be studied by filmmakers today
C. visual effects defined the silent film
D. many silent films that exist today are of poor quality

50. The word “restrained” (the last line of the passage)most nearly means _____.

- A. sincere B. dramatic C. inexpressive D. understated

Passage four

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from one another, and there is a great deal of debate between proponents of each theory. The controversy is often referred to as “nature/nurture” .

Two who support the “nature” side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors. That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behavior is central to this theory . Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Proponents of the “nurture” theory, or as they are often called, behaviorists, claimed that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. The behaviorists’ view of the human being is quite mechanistic; they maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two extremes. That the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

51. Which of the following statements would supporters of the “nature” theory agree with?

- A. A person’s instincts have little effect on his actions.
- B. Environment is important in determining a person’s behavior and personality.
- C. Biological reasons have a strong influence on how we act.
- D. The behaviorists’ view correctly explains how we act.

52. Which of the following statements would proponents of the “nurture” theory agree with?

- A. Environment has little to do with behavior.
- B. Behaviorist theory is not correct.
- C. Biologically based instincts are important in how we act.
- D. A person’s character is greatly influenced by his environment.

53. B. F. Skinner_____.

- A. supports the nature theory
- B. thinks the environment plays an important role in determining character
- C. believes instincts govern behavior
- D. believes in the importance of genes in determining personality

54. Concerning the nature/nurture controversy, the writer of this article_____.

- A. supports the nature theory
- B. supports the nurture theory
- C. believes both are completely wrong
- D. thinks that the correct explanation of human behavior will take ideas from both theories

55. In the U. S. , black people often score below white people on intelligence tests. With this in mind, which one of the following statements is not true?

- A. Nature proponents would say that whites are genetically superior to black.
- B. Nurture proponents would disagree that blacks are biologically inferior to whites.
- C. Supporters of the nature theory would say that whites score well because they have a superior environment.

D. Behaviorists would say that blacks often lack the educational and environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

Part III Cloze (10%)

There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Large lecture classes are frequently regarded as a necessary evil. Such classes have to be 56 in many colleges and universities to meet high student 57 with limited faculty resources, 58 teaching a large lecture class can be a 59 task. Lecture halls are 60 large, barren, and foreboding. It is difficult to get to know students. Students may seem 61 in the impersonal environment and may 62 read newspapers or even leave class in the middle of a lecture. Written work by the students seems out of the 63.

Although the challenges of teaching a large lecture class are strong, they are possible to get over. The 64 is to develop innovative methods of classroom instruction that can 65, if not eliminate, many of the difficulties 66 in the mass class. In fact, we have 67 at Kent State University teaching techniques which help make a large lecture class more like a small 68.

An 69 but important benefit of teaching the course the course 70 this manner has involved the activities of the teaching 71 who help us mark students' written work. The faculty instructor originally decided to ask the TAs for help 72 this was the only practical way to 73 that all the papers could be evaluated. Now those 74 report enjoying their new status as 'junior professors', "gaining a very different 75 on college education by being on" the other side of the desk, "learning a great deal about the subject matter, and improving their own writing as a direct result of grading other students" paper.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 56.A.made | B. taken | C. selected | D. offered |
| 57.A.request | B. demand | C. challenge | D. requirement |
| 58.A.and | B. but | C. although | D. unless |
| 59.A.competitive | B. rewarding | C. routine | D. formidable |
| 60.A.spaciously | B. exceptionally | C. typically | D. unusually |
| 61.A.interested | B. delighted | C. tired | D. bored |
| 62.A.frequently | B. delightedly | C. inevitably | D. unexpectedly |
| 63.A.class | B. problem | C. question | D. answer |
| 64.A.challenge | B. difficulty | C. problem | D. solution |
| 65.A.overcome | B. reduce | C. meet | D. improve |
| 66.A.injected | B. integrate | C. inherent | D. inherited |
| 67.A.introduced | B. made | C. practiced | D. revised |
| 68.A.seminar | B. classroom | C. discussion | D. course |
| 69.A.incredible | B. obscure | C. unanticipated | D. inspiring |
| 70.A.through | B. at | C. in | D. by |
| 71.A.students | B. instructors | C. professors | D. assistants |
| 72.A.so that | B. although | C. when | D. because |
| 73.A.ensure | B. assure | C. decide | D. report |
| 74.A.new teachers | B. senior students | C. associate professors | D. part-time instructors |
| 75.A.inspiration | B. expectation | C. stimulation | D. perspective |

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: This part is to test your ability in practical writing. Now you are required to write a letter according to the information given in Chinese. Your writing should contain over 100 words and you should write it on the Composition Sheet.

向学校食堂有关人员写一封有关食物标准下降的投诉信。信中指出：食堂曾经提供过制作精良（well-prepared）的食品，但自本月初以来，不仅菜的品种减少，而且质量亦有明显的下降，不是做过头（overcook）就是不够热，……以致不少学生不再来食堂就餐。希望就此得到食堂的解释并了解食堂今后的打算。

写信人：张宁

写信日期：2006年3月15日

2006年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】到这个月末，所有这些都将发生改变。

[考点] 动词时态

【精析】C By the end of this month 意为“到这个月末”，在表示将来某一时间或动作发生之前已经完成的动作时，句子应用将来完成时，所以本题的正确答案为C。

2. 【翻译】这类问题通常是通过谈判解决的。

[考点] 动词语态

【精析】C 根据句意可知，主语 Such questions 和谓语 settle 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，所以应用被动语态，即应使用 settle 的被动形式。故选C。

3. 【翻译】由于你现在已是一名大学生了，你应该比过去更依靠你自己。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A rely on: 依赖，依靠；work on: 从事；run out: 用完，耗尽；carry out: 执行。根据句意可知，选A。

4. 【翻译】他上周戒烟了，所以现在感觉好多了。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】A stop 后跟动名词形式作宾语时，表示“停下手头正在干的事情或原来正在进行的动作”。stop 后跟不定式作宾语时，表示“停下手头正在干的事去干另外一件事”。根据句意可知，他在上周前一直吸烟，此处表示停下以前一直做的动作，所以A项为正确答案。

5. 【翻译】我们起飞得如此平稳，以至于乘客几乎都感觉不到。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D get rid of: 去除，摆脱；tear off: 撕下，扯下；call off: 取消；take off: （飞机、航天器等）升空，起飞。根据句意可知，选D。

6. 【翻译】如果不是他，你就不会见到她。

[考点] 虚拟语气

【精析】B 由主句中的“wouldn't have seen”可知，从句是if引导的表示与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句，所以从句应用过去完成时，即“had+过去分词”的形式，所以B项为正确答案。

7. 【翻译】她坚持要求他现在去度假。

[考点] 虚拟语气

【精析】C 在表示提议、要求、命令、决定、坚持等意义的动词（如 suggest, decide, require, insist, order 等）后的宾语从句中，常用虚拟语气，即谓语动词用“should+动词原形”的形式，should 可以省略。所以，本题应选C项，take 前面省去了 should。

8. 【翻译】老师从不强制我们穿校服，我们可以穿着自己喜欢的（衣服）。

[考点] 宾语从句

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，空处引导一个宾语从句，同时又在从句中作 like 的宾语，所以应用 what 引导。

9. 【翻译】我不知道你正在谈论的那个人。

[考点] 定语从句

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知，空处引导一个定语从句，指代前面的先行词 the man，同时又在从句中作介词 about 的宾语，所以应用 whom 引导。

10. 【翻译】金属热胀冷缩。

[考点] 状语从句

- 【精析】B 分析句子结构并结合句意可知，空处应用 when 引导一个时间状语从句，表示“当……的时候”。and 连接了两个并列的成分，由其后的 when 也可推知空处应用 when。同时由于从句主语和主句主语相同，两个 when 之后都省去了 metals are。
11. 【翻译】尽管她自己从来没有这样的经历，但她能体会好朋友所经历的事情。
[考点] 固定用法
【精析】C 这是省略句的一种用法，此处 such 指代前面的 such an experience，意为“这样的经历”，符合语境。
12. 【翻译】只有在暴风雨停了以后，我们才能出发。
[考点] 倒装句
【精析】A 当“only+状语从句”位于句首时，主句应用部分倒装结构，即将情态动词、助动词或 be 动词提到主语前；根据句意可知，“出发”所表示的动作发生在“暴风雨停了”之后，所以此处应用一般过去时。故选 A。
13. 【翻译】那是我依靠自己获得责任感，并自己做出决定的例子之一。
[考点] 状语从句
【精析】C now that 意为“既然，因为”，后面跟原因状语从句。since that 意为“自那以后”，其后不能跟句子；as that 无此搭配；because of 是介词短语，意为“因为”，后面不能跟句子。根据句意可知，选 C。
14. 【翻译】新的政府大楼位于市中心。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A be located in: 位于；be stationed in: 被驻扎在；be set in: 以……为背景；be found in: 在……被发现。根据句意可知，选 A。
15. 【翻译】医生们正在研究治疗那种疾病的新方法。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C operation: 手术；mean: 平均数，中间；technique: 方法，技术；cure: 疗法，药，a cure for 意为“治疗……的方法”，但其后一般直接跟具体的疾病。根据句意和句子结构可知，C 项为正确答案。
16. 【翻译】宗教对人们的思想有很大影响。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】D have an influence on/upon 意为“对……有影响”，多指对人的思想、观念等内在的东西产生潜移默化的影响，且影响深远。注意区别 have an effect on，虽然也表示“对……有影响”，但其侧重事物变化产生的后果，而且一般指短期影响。
17. 【翻译】在那个国家，医院里的医生不经常出去旅游，因为工作几乎占据了他们的全部时间
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B take down: 记下，拆卸；take up: 占用（时间或空间）；take apart: 把……拆开；take over: 掌握，接收。根据句意可知，选 B。
18. 【翻译】刚开始他的学生对他失明这一事实的反应怎样？
[考点] 同位语从句
【精析】A 空处引导的是一个同位语从句，解释说明前面 fact 的内容，应用 that 来引导，that 在句中无词义，但不可省略。
19. 【翻译】收音机是一种重要的交流工具。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B conversation: 对话；communication: 交流；speech: 演讲；language: 语言。根据句意可知，选 B。
20. 【翻译】恐怕我应该提醒你所做的承诺了。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】A remind sb. of sth. 为固定搭配，表示“提醒某人某事”。其余三项均不符合句意。故选 A。
21. 【翻译】初级产品就是制成成品的原材料。
[考点] 定语从句

- 【精析】C 分析句子结构可知，本句含有一个定语从句，应用“介词+which”来引导，which 指代前面的先行词 the raw materials，又因为从句中 are made 与 from 搭配表示“由……制成”，所以关系代词 which 前要用介词 from。注意此处不用 of 是因为 be made of 表示“由……制成（能明显地看出原材料）”，而本句并未指出明显的原材料。故选 C。
22. 【翻译】报告指出 11 岁的男孩和女孩中有三分之二喜欢冰淇淋。
[考点] 数词的用法
【精析】C 表示分数“三分之二”时，分子“二”用基数词 two，因为已经大于“一”，所以分母应用“三”的序数词“third”的复数，即 two-thirds，同时分数后接名词时要加 of，所以选项 C 正确。
23. 【翻译】不论他们说什么，做你认为正确的事。
[考点] 状语从句
【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处引导让步状语从句，应用 whatever 引导，意为“不管，不论什么”，也可与 no matter what 互换，同时在从句中作 say 的宾语。However 引导让步状语从句时常跟形容词或副词；whenever 引导让步状语从句时在从句中作时间状语；wherever 引导让步状语从句时在从句中作地点状语。故选 A。
24. 【翻译】据报道，地震对桥造成了巨大损坏。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A 四个词都有“损坏，破坏”的意思，但 damage 一般指局部的损坏，破坏，并不彻底，修复后仍可使用；ruin 表示长期的损坏，程度严重，也表示毁坏抽象的事物；harm 指造成肉体或精神上的痛苦或损害；injury 指由于事故而使身体某部分受到伤害，也可指对感情、声誉、机会造成不良影响。根据句意和用法可知，选 A。
25. 【翻译】如果不预约，你就不能看医生。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D except：除了；even：甚至；however：不管怎样，然而；unless：如果不，除非，相当于 if...not。根据句意可知，选 D。
26. 【翻译】工作越努力，你取得的进步就会越大。
[考点] 比较等级
【精析】C “the+比较级...，the+比较级...”表示“越……，就越……”；再根据句意“工作越努力”可知，后半句应表示“进步越大”的意思，故排除 A、B 两项。make great progress 为固定短语，意为“取得重大进步”，great 的比较级为 greater。故选 C。
27. 【翻译】你认为没钱有什么感到可耻的吗？
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】D 本句应用不定式短语作 anything 的后置定语，表示将来，同时注意固定短语 be ashamed of 意为“对……感到羞耻”。因此，D 项为正确答案。
28. 【翻译】那个出租车司机被控告向顾客多收费。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】D be accused of 为固定短语，意为“被控告、指责……”。
29. 【翻译】怎样处理核废料对科学家和政治家来说都是一个紧迫的问题
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】B dispose 表示“清除，去掉，处理”时，其后的介词应用 of，构成 dispose of 短语，意为“处理，解决”。
30. 【翻译】我不允许自己的儿子和罪犯来往。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】C associate...with...是固定短语，意为“与……结交、交往”。
31. 【翻译】他们不能排除他已经死了的可能性。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】A rule out 是固定短语，意为“把……排除，不考虑”。
32. 【翻译】我发现困难在于我不能理解她在说什么。
[考点] 主语从句

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处是主语从句，主语从句应将引导词置于句首，从句采用陈述语序。结合选项可知，引导主语从句的引导词在从句中作 find 的宾语，所以应用 what 引导。B 项多了 it，故排除。故选 A。

33. 【翻译】他害怕其他人会认为他是在炫耀或高人一等。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】D show off 为固定短语，意为“炫耀，夸耀”。show up 意为“显现”；show 通常不与 in 和 out 搭配。故选 D。

34. 【翻译】通过参考他的注解，演讲者能给出所要求的具体细节。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】A refer to 是固定短语，意为“查阅，参考，参照（某物）”。

35. 【翻译】他主要用“奇怪”这个词来谈论人们穿衣和留发的方式。

[考点] 定语从句

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处引导的是定语从句，先行词是 the ways，且从句中缺少方式状语，所以应用 in which 或 that 引导从句，也可省略不用。结合选项可知，选 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第一段第四句“He knows what he wants, and his objective is to find it and buy it; the price is a secondary consideration.”可知，男士买合适的衣服时并不是很在意价格。故选 C。

37. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第一段第六句“...the salesman promptly produces it, and the business of trying it on proceeds at once.”可知，男士在买衣服前会试穿来确定衣服是否合身。故选 C。

38. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第二段可知，当男士选购不到合适的衣服时，销售员通常都会介绍其他相似的衣服给顾客，但通常男士都没有耐心，而且一般的回答会是“This is the right color and may be the right size, but I should be wasting my time and yours by trying it on.”由此可推知，男士什么都不会买。

39. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第三段第五句“She is always open to persuasion; indeed she sets great store by what the saleswoman tells her, even by what companions tell her.”可知，女士在买衣服时总会广泛听取意见，所以 A 项正确。B、C、D 三项的描述与文章不符。

40. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第一段第六句可知，男士也会试穿衣服，所以 A 项错误。B 项和 C 项在文中并未提及。根据第一段最后一句“...the deal can be and often is completed in less than five minutes...”和第三段最后三句“...spend an hour going from one rail to another, to and fro...Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.”可推知，男士和女士在买衣服花费的时间上有很大差别，所以正确选项是 D。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第一段第一句“...money permits the separation of exchange into the two distinct acts of buying and selling, without requiring the seller to purchase goods from the person who buys his products, or vice versa.”可知，货币让买和卖分离开来，人们不再为了卖而买，或为了买而卖。故选 C。

42. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第一段最后一句“Specialization...is encouraged, because people whose output is not a complete product but only a part of one...can be paid an amount equivalent to their share of the product.”可知，鼓励专门化是因为即便是只生产一种产品的一部分，人们也能获得等同于所

占该产品份额的钱。由此可推知，人们即使生产产品的一部分也能进行交换，不必为了交换而生产出一个完整的产品。

43. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第二段第二句 “In a barter economy it would be necessary to determine how many plates were worth one hundred weight of cotton, or how many pens should be exchanged for a ton of coal...” 可推知，“a barter economy” 是一种以物来换物的经济，没有用到货币。故选 D。

44. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据最后一段第五句 “Most products deteriorate fairly rapidly, either physically or in value, as a result of long storage...” 可知，如果储存实物，很多产品都将会很快腐烂或失去价值。故选 D。

45. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第一、二、三段首句可知，本文共提及货币的三个优点，即：分离买和卖、衡量价值、发挥储存财富的作用。

Passages 3

46. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 第二段中这句话 “For the audience...parts.” 的意思是 “对观众来说，图片和现场音乐的融合所达到的效果要比各部分的简单相加要好得多”。由此可推知，无声电影结合图片和音乐对观众产生影响。故选 B。

47. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】D formula 意为 “准则”，这里应为其引申义。根据第三段可知，在 “formulas” 还没有形成前，无声电影制作者们是充满热情的，他们有更多空间去积极探索新技术，所以可推知，此处 “formulas” 应指 “标准的电影技术”。

48. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第三段第一、二句 “...before formulas took shape...This enthusiastic uncertainty often resulted in such accidental discoveries as new camera or editing techniques.” 和后面的例子可推知，在标准的电影技术形成之前，当时的电影制作者虽然不确定结果如何，但他们是充满激情地在这个不明确的领域进行探索和试验的。故选 C。

49. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 第一段最后一句的意思是 “在电影的制作过程中，观众是最后的、有创造力的贡献者”。由此可推知，观众在电影的制作过程中起到一种很重要的作用。A 项意为 “无声电影的明显因为夸张的表演而受到指责”，根据常识可知应该是受到观众们的指责，所以只有 A 项所述与观众有关，本题可用排除法进行选择。选项 B、C、D 均不是观众所起的作用，所以应选 A。

50. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】D 由最后一句话中 restrained 后的 “despite legends to the contrary (尽管和传奇有出入)” 以及 and 前的 subtle (不易察觉的，不明显的) 可知，此处 restrained 意为 “克制的，有节制的”，与其意思最接近的是 understated (不过分的，低调的)。

Passage 4

51. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第三段第一句 “...and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors.” 可知，支持先天理论的人认为生理和基因因素影响人的行为，所以 C 项正确。根据第三段第二、三句 “...our environment has little...to do with our abilities...our behavior is predetermined to such a degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.” 可知，A、B 两项均不正确。D 项不属于先天理论。故选 C。

52. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第四段第一句 “Proponents of the ‘nurture’ theory, or as they are often called, behaviorists, claimed that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act.” 可知，他们认为在决定人类行为上，环境的作用更重

要，所以D项正确。A、C两项属于先天理论，所以他们不可能同意；B项错误是因为他们不可能同意自己的理论是错误的。故选D。

53. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第四段第二句“...B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings.”可知，B. F. Skinner认为人们的行为几乎是由环境塑造的。故选B。

54. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据最后一段第二句“In fact, it is quite likely that key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two extremes.”可知，作者认为，人类行为的秘密可能会源于这两个理论，而不是两者中的某一个。由此可推知，他认为正确的解释应是两种理论的中和。故选D。

55. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 由文中对先天理论和后天理论的描述可知，先天理论认为人们的个性和行为方式主要是受生物和基因因素影响的，而后天理论则认为主要的因素是环境。由此可知选项A、B、D均正确。C项中“先天理论的支持者会说白人得分高是因为他们有一个更好的环境”的说法显然是错误的。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D make: 使，制作；take: 采取，攻读，take a class意为“上课”；select: 挑选；offer: 提供。根据空后的“in many colleges and universities”可知，这里指的是由大学和学院提供的这种课。故选D。

57. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B meet one's demand(s)为固定搭配，意为“满足/达到某人的需要”。

58. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 上文提到“很多学院和大学都有大教室授课”，但是从下文中提到学生课堂上的表现可知，此处表示的是转折含义。故选B。

59. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D competitive: 有竞争力的；rewarding: 有益的；routine: 日常的；formidable: 可怕的，难以应付的。根据句意“大教室授课会是一项难以应付的任务”可知，选D。

60. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C spaciouly: 广阔地，广大地；exceptionally: 极其，非常；typically: 典型地，通常，一般；unusually: 非常，不寻常地。根据句意“通常这些教室很大、很沉闷，并且有种不祥之兆”可知，选C。

61. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 由后面的“read newspapers or even leave class in the middle of a lecture”可知，此处应选D，表示“学生似乎会厌烦(bored)”。

62. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A frequently: 经常地；delightedly: 高兴地；inevitably: 不可避免地；unexpectedly: 意想不到地。根据句意可知，学生厌烦时可能会经常看报纸。故选A。

63. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C out of the question为固定搭配，意为“不可能”。

64. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 上句说“虽然大教室授课有很大的挑战性，但是还是有可能解决这种挑战的”。所以此句表达的是“解决的办法(solution)是……”。故选D。

65. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 由后面的“if not eliminate(即使不能根除)”可知，此处应选B项，reduce与eliminate照应，表示“减少困难”的意思。

66. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C inject: 注射，引入；integrate: 使……结合；inherent: 固有的；内在的；inherit: 继承。根据句意可知，这里表示“大教室授课固有的困难”。故选C。

67. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C introduce: 引入; make: 制作; practice: 实践, 练习; revise: 修订, 订正。根据句意可知, 此处表示“我们已经在肯特州大学实践了教学方法”。故选 C。

68. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A seminar: 研讨会, 研讨班; classroom: 教室; discussion: 讨论; course: 课程。根据句意可知, 很显然应选 A, 表示“让一个大课堂看起来更像一个小型的研讨会”。

69. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C incredible: 难以置信的; obscure: 不清楚的; unanticipated: 想不到的; inspiring: 令人鼓舞的。根据句意可知, 这里表达的是“用这种方式教课的一个意想不到但很重要的好处是它包括了帮助我们评价学生作业的助教活动”。故选 C。

70. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C in this/that manner 是固定搭配, 意为“用这种/那种方式”。

71. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 根据空后的“who help us mark students' written work”以及下句中的“TAs”可推断出, 此处应为“teaching assistants”, 意为“助教”。

72. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 根据空后的句子“这是唯一实用的方法”可知, this 指代前面的“ask the TAs for help”, 所以空处前后应为逻辑上的因果关系。正是因为这种方法(让助教帮忙)是唯一实用的, 所以讲师才决定使用。故选 D。

73. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A ensure: 保证, 确保; assure: 确保, 保证, 其后一般接人作宾语; decide: 决定; report: 报道。根据句意可知, 这里表达的是“这是确保所有的试卷都被评价过了的唯一实用的方法”。故选 A。

74. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 由下文中的“喜欢新身份, 学到更多知识……”可知, 本句的主语应是学生。通过新的教学方法, 转变了学生的学习态度, 所以才让学生有此感叹。故选 B。

75. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D inspiration: 灵感, 好主意; expectation: 期望; stimulation: 刺激; perspective: 观点, 看法。根据句意“通过站在课桌的另一边可以获得关于大学教育的不同看法”可知, 选 D。

Part IV Writing

76. 【参考范文】

March 15, 2006

Dear Sirs,

I hope to draw your attention to the reduction in the standard of food provided by the school's canteen.

I really appreciate the well-prepared food which used to be available in the canteen. However, in the early of March the number of dishes was dramatically reduced, and there was a obvious deterioration in quality. I have tried the canteen periodically since then and have always been served overcooked, or undercooked food. The sharp decline in the number of students dining in the canteen makes me point out the problem by writing this letter.

I would be very grateful if you could explain to me why decline in standard has occurred, and whether the school intends to take steps to rectify the situation.

Yours sincerely,

Zhang Ning

广东省 2007 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

1. Trains stop here in order to _____ passengers.
A. get off B. put up C. get on D. pick up
2. Fortunately, the demonstration _____ to be quite peaceful.
A. turned on B. turned out C. showed off D. showed up
3. Could you tell me _____ to fly from Chicago to New York?
A. it costs how much B. how much does it cost C. how much costs it D. how much it costs
4. The book covers a wide _____ of topics on international politics.
A. range B. number C. collection D. amount
5. I know it's not important but I can't help _____ about it.
A. to think B. thinking C. thinks D. think
6. Solid-fuel engines are simpler than liquid-fuel engines, _____ have important uses.
A. both of them B. both C. both of which D. both all
7. Unfortunately, he didn't _____ to read the agreement carefully before signing it.
A. bother B. disturb C. occur D. happen
8. Where do you normally have your hair _____ ?
A. being done B. do C. to be done D. done
9. I _____ you with the funds . Why didn't you ask me?
A. could have provided B. should have provided C. must have provided D. ought to have provided
10. The child was _____ to open the window.
A. tall barely enough B. barely enough tall C. barely tall enough D. tall enough barely
11. While I _____ the morning paper, a headline caught my eye.
A. have read B. was reading C. had read D. am reading
12. _____ the strength of the opposition , we did very well to score two goals.
A. To consider B. Considered C. Considering D. Consider
13. At first I thought I understood what she said, but the more I thought about it , _____.
A. the more did I become confused B. the more I became confused
C. the more confused became I D. the more confused I became
14. Mary has lived here for five years and still hasn't _____ more than a few words with her neighbors.
A. exchanged B. informed C. said D. spoken
15. A little learning is a dangerous thing, _____ the saying goes.
A. like B. as C. with D. if
16. If _____ , the girl would very much like to sing a song at the evening party.
A. invite B. invited C. inviting D. to be invited
17. Computers will _____ our working conditions to such an extent that we may imagine most people working at home someday in the future.
A. improve B. effect C. increase D. afford
18. _____ suggestions you make, he will turn a deaf ear to them.
A. What B. Whatever C. Which D. However
19. _____ his fluent English, he must _____ in America for a long time.
A. Judged by...have stayed B. Judged by...be staying
C. Judging from...have stayed D. Judging from...be staying
20. It was _____ the policeman came _____ the parents knew what had happened to their son.

A.before...as	B.until...when	C.not until...that	D.until...that
21.She was seen _____ that theatre just now.			
A.entered	B.enter	C.to enter	D.to be entering
22.For what _____ did he come here?			
A.aim	B.purpose	C.goal	D.object
23.You had better _____ my telephone number before you forget it.			
A.write down	B.clear out	C.put aside	D.skim over
24.Brass（黄铜）is _____ gold in color.			
A.similar with	B.familiar with	C.familiar to	D.similar to
25.Camp meetings often _____ for several days.			
A.went away	B.went on	C.went off	D.went by
26. _____ , talking with friendly people, and having Friday off — these are just some things I like about college.			
A.Studied by myself	B.In person	C.On my own	D.Being on my own
27.Later, the small workshop _____ a world-famous factory.			
A.developed into	B.grew up	Cturned out	D.got into
28.According to some religious beliefs, the world is _____ by God.			
A.structured	B.founded	C.created	D.established
29.There are still a lot of difficulties for us to _____.			
A.deal with	B.settle down	C.apply to	D.get along
30.He was afraid that the others might think he was showing _____ or being superior.			
A.in	B.up	C.out	D.off
31.It's a _____ difficult exam, but we could still cope with it.			
A.fairly	B.too	C.rather	D.enough
32.If you _____ that night , you might have been too late to get your ticket.			
A.didn't hurry	B.hadn't hurried	C.wouldn't hurry	D.hadn't to hurry
33.He asked us if we would _____ to share a room.			
A.accept	B.consider	C.agree	D.admit
34.He has a strong _____ of duty.			
A.sense	B.emotion	C.feeling	D.thought
35.He ran all the way home and arrived _____ breath.			
A.full of	B.lacking of	C.short of	D.out of

Part II Reading Comprehension(40%)

Passage 1

In every school there is a “top” crowd that sets the pace, while the others follow their example. Let's say the top crowd decides that it is smart to wear bright red sweaters（毛衣）. Pretty soon everybody is wearing bright red sweaters. There is nothing wrong with that, except the fact that for some people bright red is rather unsuitable. The situation can even become dangerous, if the top crowd decides that it is smart to drink or drive cars at seventy miles an hour. Then the people who follow the example are putting their lives in danger. They are like sheep being led to the slaughter（屠宰）.

Now, it is likely that you have come across situations like these more than once in your life. In fact, it is likely that at one time or another you probably did something you knew to be wrong. You may have excused yourself by saying, “Gee, the crowd does it.” Well, let the crowd do it, but don't do it yourself. Learn to say “No.” Develop your own standards and your own judgments. If you know the crowd is planning something of

which you disapprove, have the courage to bow out gracefully. You'll have the satisfaction of standing on your own two feet.

36. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

- A. in every school there is a "top" crowd that sets pace
- B. it is a mistake to follow the "top" crowd blindly
- C. at one time or another you probably did something you knew to be wrong
- D. people who follow the "top" crowd are putting their lives in danger

37. The author disapproves of wearing red sweaters if _____.

- A. the crowd is wearing them
- B. one can't afford them
- C. one doesn't look good in red
- D. it is against school rules

38. People who follow the "top" crowd blindly _____.

- A. are rebels (叛逆者) without a cause
- B. have no respect for their parents
- C. are good-for-nothings
- D. sometimes do things against their better judgment

39. The underlined phrase "to bow out" may probably mean _____.

- A. not to take part
- B. to make an excuse
- C. to feel sorry
- D. to be ashamed

40. The author urges the reader to _____.

- A. follow the crowd
- B. take the advice from the "top" crowd
- C. be independent
- D. do whatever he wants

Passage 2

The fact that everybody enjoys a good mystery explains why magicians are such popular entertainers. We all know that a magician does not really depend on "magic" to perform his tricks, but on his ability to act at great speed. However, this does not prevent us from enjoying watching a magician produce rabbits from a hat, swallow countless eggs, or saw (锯) his wife in two.

Probably the greatest magician of all time was Harry Houdini who died in 1926. His real name was Enrich Weiss, but he adopted the name "Houdini" after reading a book which influenced him greatly. This had been written by a famous magician called Robert Houdini. Houdini mastered the art of escaping. He could free himself from the tightest knots (最牢固的结) or the most difficult locks in seconds. Although no one really knows how he did this, there is no doubt that he had made a close study of every type of lock ever invented. He would carry a small steel needle-like tool fastened to his leg and he used this instead of a key.

Houdini once asked the Chicago police to lock him in prison. They bound him in chains and locked him up, but he freed himself in an instant. The police accused him of having used a tool and locked him up again. This time he wore no clothes and there were chains round his neck, waist, wrists (手腕), and legs; but he again escaped in a few minutes. Houdini had probably hidden his "needle" in a wax-like substance and dropped it on the floor in the passage (过道). As he went past, he stepped on it so that it stuck to (粘在) the bottom of his foot. His most famous escape, however, was altogether astonishing. He was heavily chained up and shut in an empty wooden box the lid of which was nailed down. The box was dropped into the sea in New York harbor. In one minute Houdini had swum to the surface. When the box was brought up, it was opened and the chains were found inside.

41. Magicians' successful tricks mostly depend on the fact that they can _____.

- A. create any animals mysteriously
- B. eat a lot of eggs
- C. cut their wives in two
- D. perform tricks quickly

42. Enrich Weiss used the name Harry Houdini because _____.

-
- A. his father had this as his family name
B. he respected another magician Robert Houdini very much
C. he got the name because of his success
D. he learned his art from Robert Houdini and was named after him
43. Harry Houdini's best art was perhaps that _____.
A. he could use a steel needle-like tool instead of a key
B. he could invent all kinds of knots and locks in a minute
C. he could free himself quickly while bound or locked up
D. he made a close study of all types of lock
44. Harry Houdini was once locked in prison, being bound in chains, as _____.
A. he was accused of crimes and was arrested by police in Chicago
B. he wanted to show to the police how skillful he was at escaping
C. the police wanted to know whether their prison was secure
D. the police wanted to see whether he could escape with nothing on
45. The best title of this passage might be _____.
A. Harry Houdini, the Great Magician B. The History of Magicians
C. Why People Like Magicians So Much D. How Magicians Work

Passage 3

I lose so many things that I was sure they just get up and walk. Perhaps I have never admitted it—even to myself, but I am extremely jealous of people who are so orderly that they never lose anything. Most of my friends always seem to have a place for everything and everything is in its place. I hate comparing myself with them. They have special cupboards for tools, hooks to hang things on and drawers to put things in. It is quite impossible for me to compete.

Some things have a terrible habit of disappearing the moment I need them. Pencils and ballpoint pens are never anywhere near the telephone when it rings, no matter how much care I take. Screw-drivers and tin-openers always manage to walk into the garden and, as a result, screws remain loose, and tins remain unopened. Boxes of matches move under the radio, and needles disappear every time I want to sew a button on a shirt.

The situation was getting so much out of control that I decided to organize myself. I had a large cupboard put into the kitchen. On the shelves I neatly arranged a number of boxes and tins, the contents of which I clearly printed in ink on the outside. I had one box for pins, another for nails, and a special place for screw-drivers. There was a new address book in one corner so that I could make a note of telephone numbers and addresses. Before this I had always written addresses on bits of paper—which I quickly lost. Soon everything was tidily arranged in its place, from pairs of scissors to cakes of soap and spare lamps. Having made such a sincere attempt to prevent things from running away, I felt very proud of myself. But it was not long before the matches disappeared and the hammer decided to hide itself in the waste-paper basket. I soon got my revenge, however. I had a lock fitted to the cupboard and thus made sure that nothing could escape. This was an admirable solution—until I lost the key to the cupboard.

46. This passage is something written to _____.
A. tell readers a joke B. complain about his tools
C. teach readers some tricks D. criticize himself humorously
47. The author loses so many things because _____.
A. the things can really get up and walk B. other people never lose anything
C. he doesn't have special cupboards for tools D. he can not organize himself well
48. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

-
- A. The author's things will escape when they are needed.
B. When the author needs to take notes, he can't find his pencils.
C. You can often find screw-drivers and tin-openers in the kitchen.
D. Boxes of matches often stay where they should not be.
49. After the author decided to improve the situation, he did everything below except that _____.
A. he had different boxes for different tools
B. he put some boxes and tins on the shelves
C. he wrote telephone numbers and addresses on paper pieces
D. he had a large cupboard put in the kitchen
50. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. Ever since his new arrangement, everything was brought under control.
B. The efforts he made turned out to be a failure.
C. He had a lock fitted to the cupboard, which proved to be an effective measure.
D. He was very proud of himself for his clever measure.

Passage 4

While the history of technology can be traced along many lines, one of the most intriguing (引人入胜的) development is that photo technology, the technology of light. From the prehistoric invention of fire to laser beams (激光束) and fiber optics (光纤), light has "continually occupied the minds of inventors." Their inventions fall into two groups: the use of light to aid vision and, more interestingly, the use of light for purposes of communication.

The use of light for communication is one of the major directions that technology has taken ever since the middle of the nineteenth century. From still (静态的) photography to movies to television (with a development from black-and-white to color imagery in each), photo technology has had a great effect upon mass communication and mass education. Unlike the printed word, visual images have more impact because they are more immediate: They copy reality in a way that the printed word cannot. Unlike letter shapes, they are not abstract; unlike words, they require no symbolic interpretation by the mind. Combined with the widespread and uniform spreading of such images, phototechnology affects the thinking of vast audiences and shapes their view of reality.

As the number of commercially available television channels grows, the viewer's freedom of choice increases, but so does the burden of that choice.

51. It can be learned about the technology of light from the first paragraph that _____.
A. its mere practical use is to enable people to see well
B. it achieved a remarkable development in the early nineteenth century
C. its development is related to the study of the history of technology
D. it has aroused the interest of inventors ever since ancient times
52. According to the passage, visual images differ from the printed words in that _____.
A. they have much deeper meanings
B. they have a greater immediate influence upon the viewer
C. they fail to produce a beneficial effect upon youngsters
D. they enable the viewer to use his imagination fully
53. It can be learned from the passage that with the development of phototechnology, _____.
A. more and more people seem to prefer TV programs to reading activities
B. the number of TV viewers has become greater than that of film goers
C. more and more television channels are opened
D. it takes less time for a new idea to be absorbed

54. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. The use of light for communication is one of technologists' concerns.
- B. The printed words and visual pictures copy reality in much the same way.
- C. TV viewers have no trouble making a wise choice.
- D. Phototechnology hasn't changed people's view of reality.

55. The paragraph following this passage will most probably discuss _____.

- A. the ease and fast speed of mass communication
- B. the response of the viewer to too much information
- C. the difference between right and wrong in the history of technology
- D. the influence of phototechnology on mass communication

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

What will man be like in the future in 5,000 or even 50,000 years from now? We can only make a guess, of course, but we 56 be sure that he will be different from what he is 57. For man is 58 changing all the time.

Let us take an obvious example. 59, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on average, men are about three inches 60. Five hundred years is 61 relatively short period of time, so we may assume that man will 62 to grow taller.

Again, in the modern world we use our brains 63. Even so, 64 still make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity. 65 time goes on, however, we 66 use our brains more and more, and eventually we shall need larger ones! 67 is likely to bring about a physical change too: the head, in particular the forehead, will grow larger.

Nowadays our eyes are in constant use. In fact, we use them so much that very often they become 68 and we have to wear glasses. But 69 very long period of time it is likely that man's eyes will grow 70.

On the other hand, we tend to make 71 use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our fingers will grow more sensitive because they 72 a great deal in modern life.

73 what about hair? This will probably 74 from the body altogether in course of time because it does not serve a 75 purpose any longer. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 56. A. can | B. can't | C. should | D. shouldn't |
| 57. A. recently | B. yesterday | C. tomorrow | D. today |
| 58. A. greatly | B. quickly | C. slowly | D. completely |
| 59. A. Woman | B. Man | C. Child | D. Person |
| 60. A. higher | B. shorter | C. lower | D. taller |
| 61. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. / |
| 62. A. continue | B. stop | C. pause | D. go |
| 63. A. a little | B. little | C. a great deal | D. a great many |
| 64. A. they | B. you | C. we | D. he |
| 65. A. With | B. Though | C. For | D. As |
| 66. A. had to | B. shall have to | C. would have to | D. might have to |
| 67. A. This | B. That | C. Those | D. These |
| 68. A. stronger | B. weaker | C. brighter | D. sharper |
| 69. A. to | B. at | C. with | D. over |

70.A.weaker	B. weakest	C. stronger	D. strongest
71.A.less	B. little	C. more	D. much
72.A.are using	B. are used	C. use	D. used
73.A.But	B. Though	C. When	D. If
74.A.go out	B. appear	C. come out	D. disappear
75.A.using	B. useless	C. useful	D. used

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: This part is to test your ability in practical writing. Now you are required to write a letter according to the information given in Chinese. Your writing should contain 100 to 120 words and you should write it on the Answer Sheet.

76. 你的好朋友王宏 (Wang Hong) 邀请你和另外几位同学参加在他家里举行的生日聚会。但你在赴会的途中遇上塞车, 迟到了半个小时。你的同学高岩 (Gao Yan) 批评了你几句, 你就和他吵了起来。结果, 大家不欢而散。回到家里后, 你觉得十分内疚, 决定以电子邮件的形式给王宏写一封道歉信。信中告诉王宏你与高岩吵架的间接原因, 你对此事深感抱歉, 请王宏原谅, 并表示, 你会从此事中吸取教训, 今后要尽量避免类似事情的发生。

注意: 你只能根据上述提示写一封信, 不可直接将上面这段文字翻译成英语。

2007 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】火车停在这儿是为了接载乘客。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D get off: (从……) 下来, 免受处罚; put up: 举起, 张贴; get on: 获得成功, 进步, 进展; pick up: 接人, 搭载, 让人乘车。根据句意可知, 选 D。

2. 【翻译】幸运的是, 这场示威游行相当平静。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B turn out: 结果是, 证明是; turn on: 打开; show off: 卖弄, 炫耀; show up: 出现。根据句意可知, 选 B。

3. 【翻译】你能告诉我乘飞机从芝加哥到纽约要花费多少钱吗?

[考点] 宾语从句

【精析】D 根据句子中的 tell 一词及结合选项可知, 空处是 how much 引导的宾语从句, 而宾语从句要用陈述语序。故选 D。

4. 【翻译】这本书涉及了一系列的国际政治话题。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】A range: 范围, 一系列, 常用短语 a wide range of 表示“一系列, 很多”; number: 数目, 数量, 常用短语 a large/big number of 表示“许多”; collection: 收集物, 一批物品, 常用短语 a collection of 表示“一批”; amount: 数量, 数额, 常用短语 a large/big amount of 表示“大量”, 后跟不可数名词。故选 A。

5. 【翻译】我知道那不重要, 但是我却忍不住去想它。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】B can't help doing sth. 意为“忍不住(或无法抵制)做某事”, 为固定用法。故选 B。

6. 【翻译】固体燃料发动机比液体燃料发动机简单, 这两种类型的发动机都有重要用途。

[考点] 定语从句

【精析】C “不定代词+of which(whom)”引导的定语从句常表示部分与整体的关系。分析句子结构可知, 逗号后是非限制性定语从句, 所以应用 both of which 引导, which 指代的是前面的两种发电机, 并在句中作主语。其余三项均不能引导非限制性定语从句。故选 C。

7. 【翻译】不幸的是, 在签协议之前他没有费心去阅读那份协议。

[考点] 词义辨析

- 【精析】A bother: 费心, 花费时间精力(做某事), bother to do sth.意为“费心做某事”; disturb: 打扰, 妨碍, 后面一般直接跟对象, 不跟 to; occur: 发生, 出现, occur to sb.意为“某人想起”; happen: 发生, happen to do sth.意为“碰巧做某事”。根据句意可知, 选 A。
8. 【翻译】你通常在哪儿做头发?
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】D 句中的 have 为使役动词, 其后的宾语 your hair 与 do 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系, 故此处应用动词的过去分词形式作宾补, 表被动。故选 D。
9. 【翻译】我本可以为你提供那笔资金, 你为什么不问我呢?
[考点] 情态动词
【精析】A could have done: 本可以做却没做某事; should have done: 本应该做而没做某事; must have done: 一定做过某事; ought to have done: 过去本应该做某事却未做。根据句意可知, 选 A。
10. 【翻译】这个小孩的身高勉强能够打开窗户。
[考点] 固定用法
【精析】C 程度副词 barely 一般放在被它修饰的动词、形容词或副词前面, 放在 be 动词、助动词或情态动词之后。而 enough 修饰形容词或副词时, 应置于被修饰词的后面。所以, 符合用法的只有 C 项。
11. 【翻译】当我阅读晨报时, 一个大标题引起了我的注意。
[考点] 动词时态
【精析】B while 引导的时间状语从句一般要用进行时态, 表示一段较长的时间或一个过程, 强调主句的动词和从句的动词所表示的动作或状态是同时发生的。本句中的主句是一般过去时, 所以从句要用过去进行时。故选 B。
12. 【翻译】考虑到对手的实力, 我们进了两个球已经做得非常好了。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】C 分析句子结构可知, 空处应用非谓语动词。we 和 consider 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系, 所以应该用现在分词, 作状语。considering 意为“考虑到”。故选 C。
13. 【翻译】一开始我认为我明白她所说的, 可是我想得越多就越感到困惑。
[考点] 比较等级
【精析】B “the+比较级..., the+比较级... (越……, 就越……)”是常用句型, 比较级后面要用陈述语序。故选 B。
14. 【翻译】玛丽已经在这儿住五年了, 但她依然没同她的邻居们说过几句话。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A exchange: 交换, 交流; inform: 通知; say: 说话; speak: 说话, 演讲。其中, exchange sth. with sb. 意为“和某人交流某事”。故选 A。
15. 【翻译】正如谚语所说: “一知半解, 害人不浅。”
[考点] 定语从句
【精析】B 分析句子结构可知, 空处引导的是非限制性定语从句, 指代前面的整句话, 所以应用 as 引导, as 意为“正如”。like, if, with 均不能引导非限制性定语从句。也可将 as the saying goes 视为固定用法, 意为“正如……所说, 俗话说”。
16. 【翻译】如果被邀请, 这个女孩将非常愿意在晚会上唱首歌。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】B 在 if 引导的条件状语从句中, 当从句主语和主句主语一致, 且从句中有 be 动词时, 可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。因为 the girl 与 invite 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以应用被动语态; 且省去主语和 be 动词之后, 应用过去分词 invited。故选 B。
17. 【翻译】电脑将会把我们的工作条件提高到这样一种程度, 我们可以设想在将来的某一天大多数人都可以在家工作。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A improve: 改善, 提高; effect: 使发生, 实现; increase: 增加; afford: 买得起。根据句意可知, 选 A。
18. 【翻译】不论你提什么样的建议, 他都不会听的。

[考点] 状语从句

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，空处引导的是让步状语从句，并在从句中修饰名词 suggestions，所以应用 whatever 引导。what 和 which 不能引导让步状语从句；however 引导让步状语从句时常修饰形容词或副词。故选 B。

19. 【翻译】从他流利的英语上看，他一定在美国待了很长时间。

[考点] 固定用法和动词时态

【精析】C judging from/by... 为固定用法，意为“从……上看，以……来判断”。因后面的时间状语为 for a long time，所以应用 must have done 表示对过去事情的肯定推测。故选 C。

20. 【翻译】直到警察来了，这对父母才知道他们的儿子发生了什么事。

[考点] 强调句

【精析】C It is/was not until...that... 为强调句中的一种特殊结构，强调的是“not until”结构引导的时间状语。故选 C。

21. 【翻译】刚才有人看到她进了那家剧院。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】C 有些感官动词如 see 后既可跟省略 to 的不定式作宾补，也可跟现在分词作宾补；不定式作宾补时表示完整的动作（已完成），现在分词作宾补时表示未完成的动作（正在进行）。根据句意“刚才有人看见她进了那家剧院”可知，enter 这个动作已经完成，应用不定式。又因本句使用了被动语态，所以 to 不可省略，应用 to enter。故选 C。

22. 【翻译】他来这儿的目的是什么？

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B aim, purpose, goal, object 均有“目标”之意。aim 侧重比较具体而明确的目标，但常指短期目标；purpose 是普通用词，既指以坚决、审慎的行动去达到的目的，又指心中渴望要实际的目标，常与介词 for 连用；goal 指经过考虑和选择，需经坚持不懈的努力奋斗才能达到的最终目标；object 强调因个人或需求而决定的目标。目的。根据句意和搭配可知，选 B。

23. 【翻译】你最好在忘记之前把我的电话号码记下来。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A write down: 记下，写下；clear out: 清理，丢掉；put aside: 储存，保留；skim over: 掠过，擦过。根据句意可知，选 A。

24. 【翻译】黄铜在颜色上和黄金很相似。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D be familiar with 和 be familiar to 都表示“对……感到熟悉”，不同的是，to 后面常跟人，with 后面常接物。similar 一般用于结构“be similar to”中，表示“与……相似”，to 后面可接人或物。根据句意可知，选 D。

25. 【翻译】野营集会常常会持续好几天。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B go away: 走开，离开；go on: 持续，继续；go off: 离开；go by: 逝去，过去。根据句意可知，选 B。

26. 【翻译】依靠我自己，同友好的人们交谈，周五休息——这些是我喜欢的关于大学的一些事情。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】D 现在分词短语在此作主语，与后面两个现在分词短语是并列关系。其他选项均不符合题意。

27. 【翻译】后来，这个小车间发展成了一家世界著名的工厂。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A develop into: 发展成为；grow up: 长大；turn out: 生产，制造；get into: 被录取，对……产生兴趣。根据句意可知，选 A。

28. 【翻译】根据某些宗教观念，世界是由上帝创造的。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C create: 创造；structure: 构建，构造；found: 建立；establish: 建立。根据句意可知，世界是凭空创造出来的。故选 C。

29. 【翻译】仍然有很多困难等着我们去处理。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A deal with: 处理, 解决; settle down: 安居, 安下心来; apply to: 申请; get along: 相处, 有进展。根据句意可知, 选 A。

30. 【翻译】他害怕别人会认为他在炫耀或者高人一等。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D show off 为固定短语, 意为“卖弄, 炫耀”; show up 意为“显露”; show 一般不和 in, out 搭配。根据句意可知, 选 D。

31. 【翻译】这是一次相当困难的考试, 但我们仍然能够应付。

[考点] 固定用法

【精析】A fairly: 相当地; too: 太……; rather: 很, 非常; enough: 足够。虽然四个词都可作副词, 修饰形容词, 但 too 常用于“too+adj.+a/an+n.”结构中。enough 修饰形容词时应位于形容词之后, 所以 A 项正确。注意: 此题官方给出的答案为 A 项, 但根据词义和语法规则, C 项也说的通。

32. 【翻译】那天晚上如果你不快点的话, 你可能会因太晚而拿不到门票。

[考点] 虚拟语气

【精析】B 根据主句中的 might have been 可知, 本句表示与过去事实相反的假设, if 引导的非真实条件句中的谓语动词要用“had+过去分词”形式, 表示否定时用“hadn't+过去分词”形式。故选 B。

33. 【翻译】他问我们是否同意共用一个房间。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C agree: 同意, agree to do sth. 意为“答应、同意做某事”。accept: 接受; consider: 考虑, consider doing sth. 意为“考虑做某事”; admit: 承认, admit doing sth. 意为“承认做某事”, 均不符合句意。故选 C。

34. 【翻译】他有很强的责任感。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A sense: 感觉, 意识, a sense of duty 意为“责任感”; emotion: 情绪, 情感; feeling: 感情, 感觉; thought: 思想, 想法。根据句意可知, 选 A。

35. 【翻译】他一路跑回了家, 到家时气喘吁吁的。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】D out of breath 为固定搭配, 意为“(通过激烈运动后)上气不接下气、呼吸困难”。故选 D。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】B 文中第一段首先提到两种跟风现象, 接着作者阐明了自己的观点: 跟风的人就像待宰的羔羊。接着, 作者在第二段又进一步进行了说明。因此, 本文的主要观点是: 盲目地跟风是错误的。

37. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第一段第四句“*There is nothing wrong with that, except the fact that for some people bright red is rather unsuitable.*”可知, 对某些人来说, 他们并不适合穿红色毛衣, 若非要穿红色的那就是错误的。由此可推知, 有的人穿红色的不好看, 作者是不赞成这些人穿红毛衣的。故选 C。

38. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据文章第二段可知, 有些人明明知道做某件事是错误的, 但还是会去做, 因为他们没有自己的标准和判断力。由此可推知, 那些盲目跟风的人们有时候做事情是与他们的判断力相违背的。

39. [考点] 词义理解题

【精析】A 根据第二段中此短语所在句子的前半句和最后一句可知, 本句意思是“如果你觉得大家正打算做你自己并不赞同的事情, 那就要有勇气退出”。所以, “to bow out”一词的意思是“退出, 告别, 不参加”, 即与“not to take part”的意义最接近。

40. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第二段第四、五句 “Well, let the crowd do it. but don’ t do it yourself. Learn to say ‘NO’ .” 和最后一句 “...standing on your own two feet.” 可推知，作者呼吁读者独立自主，要有自己的判断力。故选 C。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第一段第二句 “We all know that a magician does not really depend on ‘magic’ to perform his tricks, but on his ability to act at great speed.” 可知，他们能成功主要是因为他们表演的速度很快。故选 D。

42. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第二段第二、三句 “His real name was Enrich Weiss, but he adopted the name ‘Houdini’ after reading a book which influenced him greatly. This had been written by a famous magician called Robert Houdini.” 可知，Robert Houdini 是一位著名的魔术师，他写的书对 Enrich Weiss 的影响很大。由此可推知，Enrich Weiss 是因为十分尊敬另一位魔术师 Robert Houdini，所以将自己的名字改为 Harry Houdini。故选 B。

43. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第二段第四、五句 “Houdini mastered the art of escaping. He could free himself from the tightest knots or the most difficult locks in seconds.” 可知，他最擅长的技艺就是能在被绑或被锁的状态下快速逃脱。故选 C。

44. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第三段第一句 “Houdini once asked the Chicago police to lock him in prison.” 可推知，他主动要求警察把他锁进监狱，目的是想展示他自我逃脱的技巧。故选 B。

45. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】A 通过阅读全文可知，文章主要介绍了魔术师 Harry Houdini 以及他最擅长的逃脱术。故选 A。

Passage 3

46. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 通读全文可知，作者主要讲了自己的东西总是杂乱无序，需要的时候找不到，略带幽默地批评了自己。故选 D。

47. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第二段第一句 “Some things have a terrible habit of disappearing the moment I need them.” 和第三段第一句 “The situation was getting so much out of control that I decided to organize myself.” 可推知，作者老丢东西是因为他放东西没有条理，没有整理好自己的东西。故选 D。

48. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据文章第二段第一、二句和最后一句可知，选项 A、B、D 均正确。根据第二段第三句 “Screw-drivers and tin-openers always manage to walk into the garden and, as a result, screws remain loose, and tins remain unopened.” 可知，C 项与原文描述的不符。

49. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第三段第二、三、四句可知，选 A、B、D 均是作者开始整理自己杂乱无序的东西的措施。根据第三段第五句 “There was a new address book in one corner so that I could make a note of telephone numbers and addresses.” 可知，作者把电话号码和地址都写在了一个新的通讯簿上而不是写在碎纸片上。故 C 项不正确。

50. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第三段最后一句可知，为防止东西丢失，作者用锁锁住了橱柜，但最后作者把钥匙给弄丢了。由此可推知，作者所做的努力结果是失败的。故选 B。

Passage 4

51. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第一段第二句“From the prehistoric invention of fire to laser beams and fiber optics, light has ‘continually occupied the minds of inventors’.”可知，光技术在古代就已经引起了发明家们的兴趣。

52. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第二段第三、四句“Unlike the printed words, visual images have more impact because they are more immediate: They copy reality in a way that the printed words cannot...”可知，视觉图像与印刷文字不同是因为视觉图像对观看者的影响更快速、及时。故选 B。

53. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第二段描述可推知，随着图像技术的发展，越来越多的人会更加喜欢看声图并茂的电视节目而非阅读印刷出的文字，故正确答案为 A。

54. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第二段第一句“The use of light for communication is one of the major directions that technology has taken ever since the middle of the nineteenth century.”可推知，用光进行交流是科技家们关注的焦点之一。

55. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第二段第二句“...photo technology has had a great effect upon mass communication and mass education.”和最后一段提到的“随着商业性的电视频道数量的增加，观众的选择自由度提高了，但是这种选择的负担也增加了”可推知，接下来可能会讲到图像技术对大众交际的影响。故选 D。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】A 根据上下文可知，上文说未来 5000 年或更久之后人类的样子我们只能猜测一下，由表示转折的 but 可知，下文应是说我们能够确定的内容。且根据 but 前的 can 可知，这里是原词复现。故选 A。

57. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 根据第一段第一句“5000 年或者甚至 50000 年以后人类将是什么样子”可知，此处应是把将来的人类同现在的（today）人类作比较。故选 D。

58. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C 根据下文第二段的描述可知，人类的变化是缓慢的、循序渐进的。故选 C。

59. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B woman: 女人; man: 男人，也泛指人类; child: 孩子; person: 人。根据句意可知，此处说的是人类，只有 man 可以泛指人类，且根据下文的 men 也可推出本题答案。故选 B。

60. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 根据第二段第二句“500 年前的人比今天的人要矮”可知，此处的句意应为“今天的人平均比古代的人要高三英寸”。修饰身高要用 tall。故选 D。

61. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 不定冠词可以用来表示泛指。此处 a relatively short period of time 表示“一个相对较短的时期”。根据第四段最后一句中的 a very long period of time 也是信息提示。

62. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】A 500 年是一个相对较短的时期，人类已平均长高了三英寸，由此可推知，此处表达的是“人类还会继续长高”。故选 A。

63. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 句意：在现代社会里我们要大量用脑。a little: 一点儿; little: 很少，略微; a great deal: 大量，非常，作状语时可用于修饰动词; a great many: 许多，修饰可数名词复数。故选 C。根据下面 72 空后的“a great deal”也可得知答案为 C。

64. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C 前一句主语是“we”，讲人类用脑的问题，后面紧接着讲仅用了大脑的 20%，由此可知，此处的主语还是我们人类。故选 C。

65. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，空处引导时间状语从句，所以应选 As，意为“随着”。with：随着，作介词，后应跟名词、代词或动名词；though：即使，引导让步状语从句；for：因为，引导原因状语从句。故选 D。

66. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 根据从句谓语动词 goes 的时态可排除选项 A、C。又根据句意“我们将不得不更加频繁地用脑”可知，选 B。

67. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A this 和 these 常指后面要讲到的事物，有启下的作用，而 that 和 those 常指前面提到过的事物，有承上的作用。此处表示“这种现象可能带来身体上的变化：头部，尤其是前额将变得更大”，是对上文的进一步说明。同时根据谓语动词 is 可知，应选 This。

68. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 根据空后的句子“我们不得不戴眼镜”可推知，这里指的是“我们的视力会变弱”。故选 B。stronger：较强的；weaker：较弱的；brighter：较明亮的；sharper：较尖锐的。

69. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D to：朝，向；at：在，后跟具体时间或小地点；with：带有，随着；over：在……期间。根据句意可知，应选 over。over a very long period of time 相当于“during a very long period of time”，表示“在很长一段时期内”。

70. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C 前句说人们的视力由于用眼过度而变弱了并需要戴眼镜，但 But 一词表示转折，与前面应该是对比关系，故应选 weaker 的反义词 stronger。

71. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】A 根据下一句“因此，它们可能变得更弱了”可知，前面说的应该是我们更少活动胳膊和双腿，即 make less use of。

72. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B fingers 是复数概念，谓语动词应用复数；且 fingers 与 use 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，所以应用被动语态。故选 B。

73. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】A 上文一直在介绍身体的其他部位，而没有提到头发，因此，此空应填入一个表示转折关系的连词，引出下文。故选 A。

74. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 根据文中最后一句“那么，将来男人和女人都可能会是光头”可推知，这里表达的是头发会从身体上消失，所以此空应填入 disappear。

75. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C using 是 use 的现在分词；useless：无用的；useful：有用的；used：用过的。根据最后一句“男女都可能是光头”可知，“头发不起作用了”，前面已经有 not，所以用 useful。故选 C。

Part IV Writing

76. 【参考范文】

June 7, 2007

Dear Wang Hong,

I'm writing to ask you to excuse me for not being polite to Gao Yan in your birthday party. I do know that I should not have quarreled with Gao Yan when he blamed me for being late for the party.

I was hurrying to the party when I met with a heavy traffic jam on the way to your birthday party. As a result, I was in a very bad mood for being thirty minutes late. I lost control of myself when Gao Yan blamed me. I ruined the happy atmosphere of your birthday party. I now apologize to you for what I did at your home. I will draw lessons from it and make sure to keep such things from happening again.

I do hope that you can forgive me for my rudeness.

广东省 2008 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

1. The last decade _____ tremendous changes in the means of transportation.
A. has witnessed B. was witnessed C. witnessed D. is witnessed
2. When they entered the room, they found the windows open and something _____.
A. stolen B. to be stolen C. to steal D. stealing
3. You can join us for this activity _____ you follow these rules strictly.
A. on condition that B. just as C. now that D. in case
4. The research scientists often meet with problems _____ new types of instruments for their solution.
A. require B. to require C. required D. requiring
5. The house is well decorated _____ the disarrangement of a few photos.
A. except B. besides C. except for D. in addition to
6. Without computers, we _____ the tremendous medical advancement in the last few decades.
A. would not make B. will not have made C. could not make D. couldn't have made
7. The tree, the branches _____ are almost bare, is a very old one.
A. whose B. in which C. of which D. which
8. What's done is done, It's no use _____ anyone for it.
A. blaming B. blame C. to blame D. to be blaming
9. It is the boy's laziness that _____ his failure in the exam.
A. resulted from B. led to C. brought in D. led into
10. I can't _____ this type of computer; it's too expensive.
A. cost B. spend C. afford D. trade
11. The students were assigned different tasks according to their _____ abilities.
A. respectful B. respectable C. respective D. responsible
12. Thank you for the _____ you did me to move the sofa upstairs.
A. favor B. good C. help D. kindness
13. As for the quality of this model of color TV sets, the ones made in China are by no means _____ those imported.
A. inferior than B. less inferior to C. less inferior than D. inferior to
14. This well-known international organization was _____ several years ago.
A. set up B. made up C. taken up D. got up
15. The couples had to move to the north because they found it hard to _____ themselves to the hot climate in the south.
A. adopt B. make C. enjoy D. adjust
16. I remembered _____ the door before I left the house.
A. locking B. lock C. to lock D. locked
17. I didn't hear _____ because there was too much noise where I was sitting.
A. what did he say B. what he had said C. what was he saying D. what to say
18. George took _____ of the fine weather to do a day's work in his garden.
A. advantage B. profit C. interest D. charge
19. We found that the plane _____ when we got to the airport.

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- A. already took off B. had already taken off C. was already taking off D. was already taken off
20. The sudden rise in oil prices led to an economic _____ in the country.
A. crash B. crisis C. threat D. danger
21. The reason I didn't attend the lecture was simply _____ I got a bad cold that day.
A. because B. as C. that D. for
22. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, _____ .
A. also does Florida B. so Florida does C. so does Florida D. Florida does either
23. Such a reliable person as him won't make _____ promises.
A. bare B. empty C. blank D. vacant
24. In English vocabulary, words of French _____ are not rare.
A. source B. resource C. birth D. origin
25. One new _____ to learning a foreign language is to study the language in its cultural context.
A. approach B. solution C. manner D. road
26. Staring at the ruins of his house, he couldn't _____ how the fire had broken out.
A. bring out B. turn out C. figure out D. pick out
27. I didn't know what to do, but then an idea _____ to me suddenly.
A. happened B. entered C. hit D. occurred
28. The government has lost a great deal of _____ because of the large increase in food price.
A. strength B. support C. agreement D. vote
29. I continued to study _____ the discouragement I had received.
A. despite of B. despite C. in spite D. in spite that
30. They said I had given _____ the whistle was worth.
A. twice as many as B. as twice many as C. as twice much as D. twice as much as
31. It is necessary to _____ a large vocabulary in learning a language.
A. accumulate B. collect C. assemble D. gather
32. Many people in Africa seem to be _____ of the American way of life: driving everywhere.
A. envious B. hopeful C. pleased D. happy
33. One requirement for this job is that you must be _____ to work on weekends.
A. accessible B. available C. acceptable D. capable
34. Rain does not _____ bring down the temperature.
A. certainly B. undoubtedly C. necessarily D. completely
35. Theory is based on practice and _____ serves and guides practice.
A. in turn B. by turns C. taking turns D. in return

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

In Western countries people have been using the installment (分期付款) plan since the first half of the twentieth century. Today, a large number of families in Great Britain buy furniture, household goods and cars by installment. In the U.S., the figure is much higher than in Great Britain, and people there spend over 10 percent of their income on the installment plan.

The price of an article bought on installment is always higher than the price that would be paid by cash. There is a charge for interest. The buyer pays one quarter or one third of the price as a down payment (首期付款) when the goods are delivered to him. He then makes regular payments, weekly or monthly, until the full piece is paid up. The legal ownership of the goods remains with the seller until the final payment has been made.

Installment buying has advantages and disadvantages. It can help couples with small incomes to furnish their homes and start housekeeping. It increases the demand for goods, and in this way helps business and

employment. There is, however, the danger that when business is bad, installment buying may end suddenly, making business much worse. This may result in a great increase in unemployment. If the people on the installment plan lose their jobs, they will probably not be able to make their payments. If great numbers of people are not able to pay their installment debts there is a possibility that businessmen cannot collect their debts and will therefore lose money. If businessmen lose money or fail to make a satisfactory profit, it becomes more likely to have a depression. This is why, in some countries, the government controls the installment plan by fixing the amount of the down payment and each of the following installments to discourage people from buying more than they can pay for on the installment plan.

36. Which of the following is NOT true about the installment plan?

- A. A lot of British families use the installment plan.
- B. More than 10 percent American families buy things on installments.
- C. Americans depend more on installment than British people do.
- D. Americans spend more than one tenth of their income on installment buying.

37. Goods bought on installments are more expensive than goods bought by cash because _____.

- A. the buyer has to pay extra money as interest
- B. the delivery of the goods charges extra money
- C. the buyer has to pay a down payment
- D. the service offered by installment plan is much better

38. What will happen to a buyer if he fails to make the full payment for an item bought on installment?

- A. He might lose his job.
- B. He will not own the item he has bought.
- C. He will have to sell what he has bought.
- D. He will go into debt.

39. The advantage of installment buying might include all the following EXCEPT that _____.

- A. purchasing power is strengthened
- B. employment might be increased
- C. people develop a good habit of saving money
- D. young couples are able to furnish their homes

40. In some countries, the governments control the installment plan to _____.

- A. increase employment
- B. increase people's income
- C. ensure that businesses make good profits
- D. ensure that people can pay for what they buy

Passage 2

Publicity (宣传, 报道) offers several benefits. There are no costs for message time or space. An ad in prime time television may cost \$ 250,000 or more per minute, whereas a five-minute report on a network newscast would not cost anything. However, there are costs for news releases (发布), a publicity department, and other items. As with advertising, publicity reaches a mass audience. Within a short time, new products or company policies are widely known.

Credibility (可信度) about messages is high, because they are reported in independent media. A newspaper review of a movie has more believability than an ad in the same paper, because the reader associates independence with objectivity. Similarly, people are more likely to pay attention to news reports than ads. Readers spend time reading the stories, but they flip through (草草翻阅) the ads. Furthermore, there may be hundreds of ads in a magazine. Feature stories (专题报道) are much fewer in number and stand out clearly.

Publicity also has some significant limitations. A firm has little control over messages, their timing, placement (报道顺序), or coverage. It may issue detailed news releases and find only small portions of them reported by the media; and media have the ability to be much more critical than a company would like. A firm may want publicity during certain periods, such as when a new product is introduced or new store opened, but the media may not cover the introduction or opening until after the time it would aid the firm.

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- C. the rule of law is important in politics
D. American people have the right to remove the president
48. It can be learned from the last paragraph that in the United States the rule of law _____.
A. is not carried out as fully as it should be
B. makes poor people also likely to be successful
C. is, in reality, almost impossible to realize
D. makes sure that everyone is punished for his wrongdoing
49. The pronoun “ They ” in the second line of the last paragraph refers to all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. personal connections B. laws and rules C. social influence D. wealth
50. The main idea of the last paragraph is _____.
A. Americans are idealistic (理想主义的) about laws
B. rich people can sometimes go unpunished for illegal behavior
C. the American employment system is unfair
D. laws are more important than personal connections or influence in most cases in the US

Passage 4

Human cloning (克隆) technology could be used to reverse heart attacks. Scientists believe that they may be able to treat heart attack victims by cloning their healthy heart cells and injecting them into the areas of the heart that have been damaged, and other problems may be solved if human cloning and its technology are not forbidden.

With cloning, *infertile* couples could have children. Current treatments for infertility, in terms of percentages (百分比), are not very successful. Couples go through physically and emotionally painful procedures for a small chance of having children. Many couples run out of time and money without successfully having children. Human cloning could make it possible for many more infertile couples to have children than ever before. We should be able to clone the bone marrow (骨髓) for children and adults suffering from leukemia (白血病). This is expected to be one of the first benefits to come from cloning technology.

We may learn how to switch cells on and off through cloning and thus be able to cure cancer. Cloning technology can be used to test for and perhaps cure gene-related diseases. The above are just a few examples of what human cloning technology can do for mankind.

This new technology promises unprecedented advancement in medicine if people will release their fears and let the benefits begin.

51. Heart attacks can be treated with human cloning technology by _____.
A. removing the damaged part of the heart
B. replacing the old heart with a cloned one
C. repairing the heart with cells cloned from healthy ones
D. giving the patients injections of various medicines
52. The word “ infertile ” (Line 1, Para. 2) most probably means “ _____ ”.
A. unable to give birth to a child B. having physical and emotional problems
C. short of time and money D. separated from each other for long
53. Paragraph Two implies that in treating infertility, _____.
A. the percentage of successful treatments is very high when present methods are used
B. the present treatment is very cheap
C. the cloning technology costs less time and money in treating infertility
D. the cloning technology is more suitable for treating infertility than leukemia
54. The following are all examples of the benefits from the cloning technology EXCEPT _____.
A. treating heart attack victims B. releasing people's fears
C. treatment for infertility D. curing cancer

55. According to the writer, the main problem with the development of human cloning technology is that _____.

A. it may be out of human control

B. it has brought about few benefits so far

C. people still know little about it

D. people are afraid of such technology

Part III Cloze (10%)

We got up early this morning and 56 a long walk after breakfast. We walked 57 the business section of the city. I told you yesterday that the city 58 larger than I thought it would be. Well, the business section is smaller than I thought it would be. I suppose that's 59. Washington is a special kind of city. 60 of the people in Washington work for the government.

About 9:30 we went to the White House. It's 61 the public from ten 62 twelve, and there was a long line of people 63 to get in. We didn't have to wait very long, because the line moved pretty quickly.

The White House is really white. It 64 every year. And it seems very white, because it's got beautiful lawns 65 around it, with many trees and shrubs. The grounds 66 about four square blocks. I mean, they're about two blocks long 67 each side.

Of course, we didn't see the whole building. The part 68 the President lives and works can not be visited by the public. But the part we saw was beautiful. We went through five of the main rooms. One of 69 was the library, on the ground floor. On the next floor, there are three rooms named 70 the colors that are used in them: the Red Room, the Blue Room, and the Green Room. The walls are covered with silk 71. There are 72 old furniture, from the time 73 the White House was 74 built. And everywhere there are paintings and statues of former presidents and 75 famous people from history.

56.A. made

B. took

C. did

D. set

57.A. among

B. through

C. between

D. upon

58.A. was

B. is

C. has been

D. should be

59.A. reason

B. for

C. because

D. since

60.A. Amounts

B. Much

C. A great deal

D. Most

61.A. open to

B. opened to

C. open for

D. opened for

62.A. near

B. since

C. towards

D. to

63.A. waited

B. wait

C. waiting

D. to wait

64.A. was painted

B. has been painted

C. gets painted

D. had been paint

65.A. all

B. whole

C. every

D. each

66.A. cover

B. make

C. cost

D. spend

67.A. about

B. on

C. in

D. for

68.A. that

B. which

C. where

D. what

69.A. that

B. those

C. it

D. them

70.A. in

B. by

C. with

D. after

71.A. cloth

B. clothing

C. clothes

D. dressing

72.A. many pieces of

B. many bits of

C. a great many

D. many a

73.A. which

B. that

C. when

D. where

74.A. firstly

B. at first

C. first

D. early

75.A. the other

B. other

C. others

D. another

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: This part is to test your ability in practical writing. Now you are required to write a letter according to the information given in Chinese. Your writing should contain 100 to 120 words and you should write it on the Answer Sheet.

76. 2010 年广州将举办亚运会。你从报纸上得知广州亚运会组织委员会 (Guangzhou Asian Games Organizing Committee) 将招募志愿者 (recruit volunteers)。请你以个人名义给组委会写一封申请信, 说明你希望当一位志愿者。信中必须包括:

- (1) 你申请的理由;
- (2) 具备的条件;
- (3) 你有何设想和建议。

写信人: 张明 (考生不得署自己的真实姓名)

2008 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】过去的十年见证了交通方式的巨大变化。

[考点] 动词时态和语态

【精析】C 由 “The last decade” 可知, 本句话应用一般过去时。且主语 The Last decade 与 witness 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系, 所以要用主动语态。故选 C。

2. 【翻译】当他们进入房间时, 发现窗户是开着的, 并且有东西被盗了。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知, 此处应用非谓语动词作宾语补足语。因为 steal 与其逻辑主语 something 为动宾关系, 所以应用过去分词, 表示被动和完成。故选 A。

3. 【翻译】只要你严格遵守这些规则, 你就能和我们一起参加这次活动。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A on condition that: 只要, 条件是, 引导条件状语从句; just as: 正如; now that: 既然; in case: 万一。根据句意可知, 选 A。

4. 【翻译】研究专家们常常会遇到需要运用新型仪器来解决的问题。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】D 这里考查非谓语动词作后置定语的用法。不定式作后置定语表示将来; 现在分词作后置定语表示主动或进行; 过去分词作后置定语表示被动或完成。因 problems 与 require 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系, 所以应用现在分词表主动。如果选 require 句子就有两个谓语了, 故排除 A 项。

5. 【翻译】这所房子装修得很好, 除了有一些照片摆放不合理之外。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C 本题考查介词和介词短语的用法。except for: 除了, 被排除对象与前述对象完全是不同类的, 指从整体中除去一个细节; except: 除了, 指从同一类事物的总体中除去一部分; besides: 除……之外(还), 强调 “除此之外, 还包括”; in addition to: 另外, 除……之外(还有)。故选 C。

6. 【翻译】在过去的几十年里, 如果没有电脑, 我们不可能在医学上取得这么大的进展。

[考点] 虚拟语气

【精析】D without 表示 “要不是……”, 引出表示虚拟的含蓄条件。又由 “in the last few decades” 可知, 这里是对过去情况的假设, 故谓语动词要用 “could have+过去分词” 的形式。根据句意可知, 这里应用其否定形式。故选 D。

7. 【翻译】那棵枝干几乎光秃秃的树是一棵非常古老的树。

[考点] 定语从句

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知, 本题考查的是非限制性定语从句。关系词指代先行词 The tree, 并与 the branches 之间是所属关系, 所以应用 of which。如果用 whose 引导该定语从句, 应改成: The tree, whose branches are almost bare, is a very old one. 故选 C。

8. 【翻译】做过的事就是做过了, 责备任何人都无济于事。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】A It's no use doing sth. 意为 “做……是无用的”, 是固定用法, 所以空处应用动名词形式。

9. 【翻译】正是这个男孩的懒惰使得他在考试中失败了。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B result from: 因……发生, 由……造成; lead to: 导致, 一般指不好的情况; bring in: 提出(新法案), 吸引, 引入; lead into: 通向, 引入。根据句意可知, 选 B。

10. 【翻译】我买不起这款电脑，它太贵了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C cost: 花费，一般是物作主语；spend: 花费，常用句型是 sb. spend money/time on sth.; afford: 买得起，负担得起；trade: 交易，一般指贸易。故选 C。
11. 【翻译】根据这些学生各自的能力，给他们安排了不同的任务。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C respectful: 尊敬的；respectable: 体面的，得体的；respective: 分别的，各自的；responsible: 负责的。根据句意可知，选 C。
12. 【翻译】谢谢你帮我把沙发搬到楼上。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A favor: 帮助，一般用于固定短语 do sb. a favor; good: 好处；help: 帮助，不与 do 搭配；kindness: 善良。故选 A。
13. 【翻译】说到这类彩电的质量，中国制造的绝不比那些进口的差。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】D inferior to 为固定搭配，意为“比……差的（次的）”，其中 inferior 本身含有比较意味，没有比较级形式。故选 D。
14. 【翻译】这个著名的国际组织是几年前成立的。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A set up: 建立，成立；make up: 形成，构成，一般不用被动语态；take up: 占用（时间），占据（空间）；get up: 起床。根据句意可知，选 A。
15. 【翻译】这对夫妇不得不搬到北方去，因为他们发现自己很难适应南方的炎热气候。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D adopt: 收养；make: 使，制作；enjoy: 享受，使过得快活，enjoy oneself 意为“过得愉快”；adjust: 使适应，adjust oneself to 意为“使自己适应……”。故选 D。
16. 【翻译】我记得离开房屋前把门锁上了。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】A remember doing sth. 意为“记得做过了某事”；remember to do sth. 意为“记得去做某事（还未做）”。根据句意可知，这里表示“记得锁上了门”。故选 A。
17. 【翻译】我没有听到他说的话，因为在我坐的地方有太多噪音。
[考点] 宾语从句
【精析】B 分析句子结构并结合选项可知，空处是宾语从句。宾语从句要用陈述语序，排除选项 A、C。又因“他所说的”在“didn't hear”之前发生，故要用过去完成时，表示发生在“过去的过去”。故选 B。
18. 【翻译】乔治利用好天气在他的花园里工作了一天。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】A take advantage of: 利用；take charge of: 掌管；profit 和 interest 则无此搭配。根据句意可知，选 A。
19. 【翻译】当我们到达机场时，发现飞机已经起飞了。
[考点] 动词时态
【精析】B 根据句意可知，“飞机起飞”发生在“我们到达机场”之前，由于“我们到达机场”用的是过去进行时，故主句要用过去完成时，表示发生在“过去的过去”。故选 B。
20. 【翻译】石油价格的突然上涨导致了这个国家的经济危机。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B crash: 碰撞；crisis: 危机，economic crisis 意为“经济危机”；threat: 威胁；danger: 危险。根据句意可知，选 B。
21. 【翻译】那天我没有出席讲座的原因仅仅是我得了重感冒。
[考点] 表语从句

- 【精析】C 分析句子结构可知，空处引导表语从句。而当 reason 作主语时，其后面的表语从句应用 that 引导，而不宜用 because。故选 C。
22. 【翻译】加利福尼亚州的收入严重依靠水果作物，佛罗里达州也是如此。
[考点] 倒装句
【精析】C 如果前面所述情况也适用于后面的句子，后面的句子用 so（肯定句），neither/nor（否定句）引导倒装结构，即把 be 动词、情态动词或助动词提到主语前。如果用陈述语序，如选项 B，则表示同意前面所说的话，而且两个句子的主语要相同。由前面的句子为肯定句，所以此处应用 so 引导。同时由 relies 可知，应用助动词 does。故选 C。
23. 【翻译】像他这样可靠的人是不会做空口承诺的。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B bare: 裸露的，光秃秃的；empty: 空洞的，说话不算数的；blank: 空白的；vacant: 空着的，（职位）空缺的。根据句意可知，选 B。
24. 【翻译】在英语词汇中，以法语为根源的单词并不少见。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D source: 来源，出处；resource: 资源，财力；birth: 出生；origin: 起源，源头。本句倾向于“起源，根源”。故选 D。
25. 【翻译】学习一门外语的新方法就是在它的文化语境中去学习。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A approach: （待人接物或思考问题的）方式、方法、态度，常与介词 to 搭配，意为“……的方法”；solution: 解决办法（一般是某个问题的解决办法）；manner: 方式，方法，举止；road: 道路。根据句意及搭配可知，选 A。
26. 【翻译】盯着被烧毁的房子，他弄不明白火是怎样烧起来的。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C bring out: 使显现，使表现出；turn out: 生产，制造，结果是，证明是；figure out: 弄懂，弄清楚，弄明白；pick out: 精心挑选。根据句意可知，选 C。
27. 【翻译】我不知道要做什么，但是忽然我想到了一个主意。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D happen: 发生，happen to sb. 意为“发生在某人身上”；enter: 进入；hit: 击打；occur: 发生，出现，occur to sb. 意为“（观念或想法）被想到，出现在某人脑海中”。故选 D。
28. 【翻译】因为粮价的大幅度上涨，政府已失去了很多支持。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B strength: 体力，力量；support: 支持；agreement: 协议，协定；vote: 选举。根据句意可知，选 B。
29. 【翻译】尽管受到了阻拦，但我要继续搞研究。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】B despite 相当于 in spite of，意为“尽管……”，后面常接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。
30. 【翻译】他们说我已经付了这个哨子所值价钱的两倍了。
[考点] 倍数表达法
【精析】D 在表示“是……的几倍”时，英语中常用句型“倍数+as+形容词/副词原级+as”来表达。句中比较的是“价值”，为不可数名词，所以要用 much 修饰。故选 D。
31. 【翻译】学外语时积累大量的词汇是很有必要的。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A accumulate: 积累，积聚；collect: 收集；assemble: 聚集，集合；gather: 集合，召集。根据句意可知，选 A。
32. 【翻译】非洲的很多人看起来很羡慕美国的生活方式：开车到任何地方。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A envious: 羡慕的，忌妒的，be envious of 意为“羡慕，妒忌”；hopeful: 充满希望的；pleased: 高兴的，满意的；happy: 高兴的。根据句意可知，选 A。

33. 【翻译】这项工作的一个要求就是你得在周末工作。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B accessible: 可接近的, 可进入的; available: 可获得的, 有空的; acceptable: (社会上) 认同的, 认可的; capable: 有能力的, 有才能的。根据句意可知, 选 B。

34. 【翻译】下雨并不一定会使温度下降。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C certainly: 肯定, 一定; undoubtedly: 无疑地, 确实地; necessarily: 必然地, 不可避免地; completely: 完全地。certainly 和 undoubtedly 一般只用于肯定句, 表示某件事“肯定”会发生。而 necessarily 一般用于否定句, not necessarily 意为“不一定, 未必”。completely 一般用于数量与程度上的推断。故选 C。

35. 【翻译】理论来源于实践, 反过来又服务和指导实践。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A in turn: 相应地, 转而; by/take turns: 轮流, 交替; in return: 作为(对……的)回报, 作为回应。根据句意可知, 选 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第一段第二句可知, 许多英国家庭使用分期付款计划购买家具、家庭用品等, 所以选项 A 正确; 根据第一段最后一句可知, 美国人比英国人更依赖分期付款, 他们把自己超过 10% 的收入用于分期付款计划上, 而不是超过 10% 的美国家庭都分期付款买东西, 所以选项 C、D 正确, 选项 B 错误。故选 B。

37. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第二段前两句可知, 分期付款买东西要比现金付款贵, 因为分期付款是要付利息的。故选 A。

38. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第二段最后一句“The legal ownership of the goods remains with the seller until the final payment has been made.”可知, 商品的法定所有权在购买者付完最后一笔钱之前仍然属于卖家。由此可推知, 不付完所有的钱, 购买者将不能拥有那件东西。故选 B。

39. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第三段第二、三句可知, 选项 A、B、D 正确。分期付款其实是刺激人们消费的, 因此选项 C (使人们养成省钱的好习惯) 不是其优点。故选 C。

40. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据最后一段最后一句可知, 政府控制分期付款计划就是为了使人们不买太多超过他们支付能力的东西, 以免引起各种危机, 即确保人们支付得起想买的东西。故选 D。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第一段第二句“There are no costs for message time or space.”可知, 选项 A、D 正确; 根据第二段第一句“Credibility about messages is high, because they are reported in independent media.”可知, 选项 C 正确。只有选项 B 文中并未提及。故选 B。

42. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第二段前三句可知, 人们更愿意相信新闻报道而不是广告, 是因为它们出现在独立的媒体上, 而人们往往将独立与客观联系在一起。故选 C。

43. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第三段第三句“It may issue detailed news releases and find only small portions of them reported by the media…”可知, “非常详细的报道”并不是宣传的限制因素。根据第三段第二句可知, 选项 A、C、D 均是宣传的限制因素。故选 B。

44. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 文章第二段讲到，读者花费时间读报道，但却草草翻阅广告，紧接着，交代原因：Feature stories are much fewer in number and stand out clearly（专题报道数量较少，而且突出醒目）。故选 D。

45. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据最后一句中的“might go unreported”和“receive three-sentence coverage”可推知，地方报纸可能对公司赞助的招聘信息并不感兴趣。故选 C。

Passage 3

46. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】D 由后面紧跟着举的尼克松总统的例子可知，只要触犯了法律，不管地位如何，一定要受到惩罚，哪怕他是总统，且根据第一段中的 wealthy（富有的），personal connections（人际关系）可推知，station 应是“社会地位”的意思。故选 D。

47. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第一段第五、六句“‘They believe that ‘no man is above the law’ …that President Richard Nixon should be removed from office…”可推知，作者举尼克松总统的例子是想说明美国人的“no man is above the law”这一信仰是非常坚定的。故选 A。

48. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据最后一段第四、五句“In reality, connections can sometimes…that poor people would be likely to be punished for.”可推知，在美国，法律并没有完全按照它应该的那样被执行。故选 A。

49. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 最后一段前两句的意思为“这并不是说人际关系、财富和社会影响在法律和法规要被遵守的地方不起作用。它们可能起作用。”由此可推知，“They”指的是前文中的“人际关系、财富和社会影响”。故选 B。

50. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】D 根据最后一段可知，在美国现实社会中，人际关系，财富和社会影响也影响着法律法规的实施，但整体来说，美国人还是很为美国的法治社会而自豪的，法律法规依然盛行。所以可推知，本段主要讲述的是：在大多情况下法律在美国要比人际关系和社会影响重要。根据最后一句“But”也可知，其后的部分才是本段的主要内容。故选项 D 最能概括段意。

Passage 4

51. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第一段第二句可知，科学家相信通过克隆心脏病患者健康的的心脏细胞，再把它们植入心脏受损的地方，他们有可能会治愈心脏病患者，故选 C。

52. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】A 根据第二段第三、四句可知，许多夫妇花费大量时间和金钱，经受了身体和精神上的痛苦，却不能成功地拥有小孩。由此可推知，infertile 应是“不能生育的”的意思。故选 A。

53. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第二段第四、五句“Many couples run out of time and money…Human cloning could make it possible for many infertile couples…”可知，在现有治疗条件下，许多夫妇花费了大量的时间和金钱，却不能成功拥有孩子。由此可推知，运用克隆技术进行治疗会少花费时间和金钱，成功拥有孩子的可能性也会更大。故选 C。

54. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第一段第二句“…they may be able to treat heart attack victims…”，第二段第一句“With cloning, infertile couples could have children.”和第三段第一句“…be able to cure cancer.”可知，选项 A、C、D 都是克隆技术会带来的益处。根据最后一段可知，releasing people’s fears 是作者对人们提出的希望，希望人们能解除对克隆技术的恐惧，享受克隆技术带来的好处。故选 B。

55. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第一段中的“...problems may be solved if human cloning and its technology are not forbidden.”和最后一段“...if people release their fears...”可推知，克隆技术发展的主要问题是人们对这项技术的恐惧。故选D。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B take a walk 为固定搭配，意为“散步”。

57. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B among: 在……之中（三者或三者以上）；through: 经过，通过，指从内部穿过；between: 在……之间（两者之间）；upon: 在……之上。根据句意“我们走过城市的商业地段”可知，这里指从城市内部经过，所以B项正确。

58. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 根据全文和本句的时态可知此处应用一般过去时。故选A。

59. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 本句句意为“我认为那是因为华盛顿是一个特殊的城市”。应用because引导表语从句，并在从句中作原因状语。故选C。

60. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D amounts of: 大量，许多，修饰不可数名词；much: 很多，修饰不可数名词；a great deal of: 大量，很多，通常修饰不可数名词；most: 大多数，可修饰可数名词，most of the people 意为“大多数人”。故选D。

61. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A be open to...为固定搭配，意为“对……开放”。故选A。

62. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】D from...to...为固定搭配，意为“从……到……”。

63. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 此处考查非谓语动词短语作后置定语。不定式表示将来；现在分词表示主动、进行；过去分词表示被动、完成。因people与wait之间为逻辑上的主谓关系，所以应用现在分词，表示主动。

64. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 根据句意“它每年都被粉刷”可知，这里表示一般情况，应用一般现在时，又因为白宫是被粉刷，故用被动语态。故选C。

65. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A 本句句意为“它看起来非常白，因为它四周都环绕着美丽的草坪”。“在……四周”用固定短语“all around”，其他选项则无此搭配。

66. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A cover: 包括，包含，占（……面积）；make: 使，制作；cost: 花费；spend: 花费。根据句意“这块区域包括四个方形街区”可知，选A。

67. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B 本句句意为“我的意思是，每一边都有两个街区那么长”。side常与介词on连用。故选B。

68. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 本句句意为“总统居住和工作的地方不能被公众参观”。分析句子结构可知，空处为定语从句的引导词，指代先行词part，且从句中缺少地点状语，所以应用where或in which引导。

69. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D 前句提到了“五个房间”，后面讲“其中的一个”，要用them指代前面的“五个房间”。that指代上文提到的可数名词单数或不可数名词；those指代上文提到的复数名词；it指代上文提到的同一个事物，均不符合题意。故选D。

70. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】D 本句句意为“在下一层，有三个房间是以它们所涂的颜色命名的”。(be)named after 为固定搭配，意为“以……命名”。

71. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A cloth: 织物, 布料; clothing: 衣服, (尤指某种) 服装; clothes: 衣服; dressing: 调料。根据 silk 可知, 墙壁应是用丝质布料覆盖的。故选 A。

72. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A many pieces of: 许多件/片, 可修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词; bit 意为“一小块, 一小片, 少量, 一点”, many bits of 意为“许多片”; a great many: 许多, 修饰可数名词复数; many a: 许多, 大量, 后加单数可数名词。根据后面的 furniture (家具) 为不可数名词可知, A 项正确。

73. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知, 空处为定语从句的引导词, 因先行词为 the time, 表示时间, 且从句中缺少时间状语, 所以此处应用 when 引导。故选 C。

74. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C firstly: 首先; at first: 首先, 起初; first: 最初, 最早; early: 提早, 在早期。根据句意可知, 这里指的是在白宫最初建造之时。故选 C。

75. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B the other 指“两者之中的另一个, 其余的”, 后跟单数名词或复数名词; other: 其他的, 后跟可数名词复数; others 相当于 other people/things, 意为“其他的人或物中的另一个。根据句意“到处都是前任总统和其他著名历史人物的画像和雕像”可知, 选 B。

Part IV Writing

76. 【参考范文】

March 23, 2008

Dear Sir/Madam,

I've learnt from *Guangzhou Daily* that Guangzhou Asian Games Organizing Committee is recruiting volunteers for the Asian Games to be held in Guangzhou in the year 2010.

As a college student and citizen of Guangzhou, I believe that I have the responsibility to work for the Games. I like sports, have a very good command of English and I am skilled at communication. I'm sure I am highly qualified for the job.

I hope there will be some training in English for sports, etiquette and Chinese culture. I will try my best to do my work well.

I look forward to the news of being accepted.

Sincerely yours,
Zhang Ming

广东省 2009 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

- Nearly two thousand years have passed _____ the Chinese first invented the compass.
A. when B. before C. since D. after
- They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was night began to fall.
A. that B. it C. what D. which
- _____ leisure was generally considered a waste of time.
A. Not until recently B. Not recently C. Until recently D. Recently until
- _____ that this region was so rich in natural resources.
A. Little he knew B. Little he did know C. Little did he know D. Little he had known
- After a meal in a restaurant, one asks the waiter for the _____.
A. pay B. bill C. charge D. note

6. If you are walking away from a clock tower, you will hear the ticking of the clock fade to a point _____ it cannot be heard.
A. which B. what C. where D. how
7. To our disappointment, Bill _____ to win the very important game.
A. served B. failed C. managed D. enjoyed
8. For the whole period of two months, there _____ no rain in this area. Now the crops are dead.
A. is B. was C. has been D. have been
9. You must try to _____ looking after yourself.
A. get accustomed to B. get along with C. get by D. get off
10. I know this job of mine isn't well paid; _____, I don't have to work long hours.
A. on the one hand B. on the contrary C. however D. otherwise
11. The _____ and more educated people in the East have, to a great extent, taken up the table manners and customs of the West.
A. rich B. richer C. poor D. poorer
12. _____ suggestions you make, he will turn a deaf ear to them.
A. What B. Which C. Whatever D. However
13. Mr. Johnson, together with his wife and two daughters, _____ to arrive on the evening flight.
A. are going B. are C. will D. is
14. The meeting is for the _____ purpose of discussing how to prevent crime.
A. detailed B. specific C. limited D. sophisticated
15. The _____ of College English Tests is to help students learn English better, isn't it?
A. objective B. subject C. objecting D. aiming
16. The newspaper _____ severe punishment for all who had been involved in this incident.
A. applied for B. called for C. looked for D. paid for
17. By trading, both countries get good products from abroad for _____ they would cost if made at home.
A. less than B. more than C. little than D. fewer than
18. He was _____ by the army because of his poor eye-sight.
A. rejected B. stopped C. declined D. prevented
19. At the _____ moment, people from all corners of the country offered their help to the earthquake survivors.
A. meaningful B. critical C. beneficial D. useful
20. I was _____ when I learnt that your application for the post of secretary had been unsuccessful.
A. regretful B. regretted C. regrettable D. regretting
21. Who is the greatest man _____ ?
A. living B. lively C. live D. alive
22. I never had the _____ to hear him play the piano.
A. contact B. contest C. possibility D. opportunity
23. _____ of money prevented us from taking a holiday this year.
A. Limitation B. Freedom C. Expense D. Lack
24. These shops normally _____ in old antique (古董) items, not in modern ones.
A. major B. pull C. specialize D. get
25. Physics is the equivalent of _____ used to be called natural philosophy.
A. that B. all C. which D. what
26. The government uses opinion polls to learn what people think about many social _____.

- | A. issues | B. subjects | C. questions | D. objects |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 27. Her father _____ nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished (有造诣的) woman of the age. | | | |
| A. omitted | B. thought | C. paid | D. thanked |
| 28. Many difficulties have _____ as a result of the exchange over to a new type of fuel. | | | |
| A. existed | B. raised | C. arisen | D. aroused |
| 29. We moved to the front row _____ we could hear and see better. | | | |
| A. so as | B. so that | C. because | D. such that |
| 30. My father _____ me by saying that I could win in the speech contest, so I took part in it. | | | |
| A. discouraged | B. encouraged | C. prevented | D. asked |
| 31. While _____ your imagination, you should be alone and completely undisturbed. | | | |
| A. exercising | B. exercises | C. to exercise | D. exercised |
| 32. You must have said something to _____ her, as she was crying after talking with you. | | | |
| A. defend | B. offend | C. confuse | D. offer |
| 33. The roommates should _____ to clean their dormitory. | | | |
| A. take sides | B. take turns | C. give up | D. give off |
| 34. We will manage to _____ all the debt within two years. | | | |
| A. pay for | B. give back | C. give away | D. pay off |
| 35. Jack and Jane announced their _____ to their colleagues and everyone is waiting for their marriage. | | | |
| A. engagement | B. investment | C. appointment | D. arrangement |

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

Once it was considered good to keep the car engine idling a minute or two following cold starts. Today, with modern technology, the opposite is true. An engine operating under road conditions will warm up faster and run more efficiently than the one that is idling. Idling just burns gas (on average, about a gallon an hour).

When you have a full tank of gas, park the car downhill. This will prevent any gas from coming out of the tank. Parking in areas of less or no sunlight helps prevent the gas from steaming that would occur if you parked in the hot sun. Your car will stay cooler, too, and that means less gas consuming work for the air conditioner once the engine is started.

Stay away from wide-track tires if you want top mileage (汽车耗费 1 加仑油所行驶的路程). Narrow-track tires produce less friction and thus less rolling resistance. The same effect is achieved by adding three to five pounds above recommended pressure to each tire; while this won't noticeably affect your car's sliding quality, it will increase tire life and gas mileage.

Check tire pressure often, especially when the weather turns cold. The difference between winter and summer tire pressure can be as much as eight pounds. This could cost you two miles per gallon.

36. The main purpose of the passage is to tell us _____.
 A. how to drive faster
 B. how to drive a car properly
 C. how to make a car run smoothly
 D. how to make your car consume less gas
37. According to the passage, keeping the engine running idly _____.
 A. will just waste gas
 B. will warm it up more quickly
 C. will make it work more efficiently
 D. is necessary in cold weather
38. Parking your car in a cool place _____.
 A. will take it longer to warm up the engine
 B. means less gas consumption for the air conditioner
 C. prevents any gas from coming out of the tank
 D. helps start your car more easily

39. Wide-track tires _____.

- A. won't noticeably affect your car's sliding quality
- B. can increase tire life
- C. will increase rolling resistance
- D. helps attain top gas mileage

40. Tire pressure changes _____.

- A. in different weather conditions
- B. when narrow-track tires are used
- C. in different road conditions
- D. when wide-track tyres are used

Passage 2

A major incentive(动力)for college attendance is the belief that it will prepare you for a career. Chances are that the career you want, whether in nursing, counseling, law, or management, requires a college education. Even if the return of your education isn't as great as it used to be, you would probably rather be a relatively poorly paid lawyer than a secretary or a construction worker; you would probably rather be a manager than a manatee. In the sense that a degree is increasingly required for even middle-level jobs, your investment in a college education will still pay off.

It can pay off in other ways too. It is a value judgment to say that a college education will make you a better person, but it is a value judgment that the vast majority of college graduates are willing to make. Survey after survey demonstrates that people feel very positive about their college education, believing that it has made them better and more tolerant people.

Whether it makes you a better person or not, a college education is likely to have a lasting effect on your knowledge and values. If you finish college, you will sit through 30 to 45 different courses. Even the least *dedicated* student is bound to learn something from these courses. In addition, students learn informally. Whether you go to college in your hometown or across the country, college will introduce you to a greater diversity of people than you're likely to have experienced before. This diversity will challenge your mind and broaden your horizons.

As a result of formal and informal learning, college graduates are more knowledgeable about the world around them, more tolerant and less prejudiced, more active in public and community affairs, and, more open to new ideas.

41. It is apparent from the passage that people go to college mainly because they believe_____.

- A. a college education will provide them with a guarantee of success in life
- B. the economy of their country can't absorb an army of untrained youngsters
- C. a college education will make them better qualified for a career
- D. the investment in a college education can bring a higher economic return than before

42. We can learn from the second paragraph that _____.

- A. college can hardly help people become better citizens
- B. most college graduates refuse to make any comment on their college education
- C. a college education may not be the best thing for everyone
- D. people consider their college education to be of great worth

43. The word "dedicated" (Line 3, Para. 3) could best be replaced by_____.

- A. hardworking
- B. competent
- C. intelligent
- D. conservative

44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. A college student can enrich his knowledge and broaden his mind through formal and informal learning.
- B. A college education is likely to be a required credential (文凭) for the career a person wants.
- C. A college student who doesn't work hard can get nothing out of the courses he takes.
- D. A college education tends to have long-range effects on a person's knowledge and values.

45. This passage is primarily concerned with_____.

-
- A. the change of people's attitude toward their college education
 - B. the benefits of a college education
 - C. the result of formal and informal learning
 - D. the intercommunication among college students

Passage 3

For the most part, rapid economic development has been a favor. But there is a down side to development -- health problems such as overweight are all becoming more common, as more people take taxis to work instead of riding their bicycles, and other labour-saving devices become more popular.

An increasingly fast pace of life makes it difficult for people to spend time playing sports. "I know exercise is good for your health," a young lady said. " But after a busy work week, the only thing I want to do is watch some TV and go to sleep." That attitude may explain the results of a recent nationwide study, which suggested 15 percent of urban adults in China have heart problems.

Local researchers found that 31. 2 percent of elderly respondents (受访者) were getting enough exercise, but less than 9 percent of youngsters and the middle-aged got enough physical activity.

Elderly people understand the importance of protecting their health. The young people, however, are busy working and use this as an excuse to avoid exercise. In fact, physical exercise doesn't require much time, money or a special gymnasium. People can make use of any time and any place at their convenience to take part in sports. Walking quickly, cycling, climbing the stairs and dancing are all helpful methods to improve one's health.

The benefits of adding a little more activity to your life are priceless. "There is no need to be an athlete(运动员), however , "a local doctor said. People should walk for 30 minutes a day and take part in some other physical activity three to five times a week . He warns , however , that people in poor physical shape should start slowly , and build up over time.

46. By referring to rapid economic development as "a favor" at the beginning of the passage, the author means that ____.

- A. it has benefited the general public greatly
- B. it has done harm to people's health nationwide
- C. it is going faster than anyone could have imagined
- D. it has helped to establish a healthy lifestyle of the public

47. Rapid economic development has resulted in all the following EXCEPT ____.

- A. an increasing number of taxi passengers
- B. the wide use of labour-saving devices
- C. an increasing fast pace of life
- D. people's awareness of the importance of exercise

48. The young people do not have enough exercise because ____.

- A. they don't have the time for it
- B. they are ignorant of the benefits of exercise
- C. they are too weak to participate in physical activity
- D. they are short of money

49. According to the passage, who need regular exercise most?

- A. Only young and middle-aged ladies.
- B. Urban adults with full-time jobs.
- C. Elderly people suffering from high blood pressure.

D. Local doctors and youngsters.

50. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. Many people are still unable to afford the cost of physical exercises.
- B. Nobody should take part in physical activity in order to be an athlete.
- C. Moderate physical exercise is usually enough for ordinary people.
- D. Old or sick people should only take part in physical exercises of the slowest type.

Passage 4

When he was young, Jacob Lawrence often walked more than sixty blocks from his home in the Harlem section of New York City to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Jacob wanted to be an artist, and he believed that studying the famous painting hanging in that museum would help him.

The year was 1930. The depression (经济萧条) had brought hard times.

As he walked through Harlem, Jacob noticed the people on the sidewalks. He looked hard at the churches, the funeral parlors and barbershops. Jacob stored those images in his mind, along with the images of paintings he saw in the museum.

Jacob came from a poor family. His mother believed there was little chance that her son could grow up to be a successful painter. She wanted him to aim for something more practical. But Jacob's teacher in an after-school art program saw that the youngster was talented. Alston showed him how to use poster paints and crayons (蜡笔) to make masks and stage sets.

As time passed, Alston let Jacob rent work space in his own studio. That was an exciting place for a young black man struggling to become an artist. Many creative people gathered there to talk about art and literature and history.

From these conversations, Jacob learned that history books often ignored the accomplishments of African Americans. He decided to paint a series of pictures dramatizing the story of a black hero. He chose Toussaint, a slave from the Caribbean island of Haiti, who had helped free his people from French ruling.

Many people admired Jacob's pictures, but he needed more than admiration. To help his family, he often had to work at jobs that took him away from painting. Then something encouraging happened. The government set up the Federal Art Project to help struggling artists survive the depression, and a sculptor (雕刻家) named Augusta got Jacob a job with the project. For eighteen months, Jacob was paid a salary to paint pictures. For the first time, he felt like a professional artist.

51. All of the following are TRUE about Jacob EXCEPT that_____.

- A. he often visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art on foot when he was young
- B. he grew up in poor circumstances
- C. he took art classes in art programs
- D. his mother loved him and supported him to become an artist

52. Walking a long distance, Jacob_____.

- A. wasted a lot of time
- B. felt tired and hungry
- C. had a good time sightseeing
- D. gained useful experiences for his painting

53. Jacob decided to paint a series of pictures dramatizing the story of a black hero because _____.

- A. the achievements of African Americans were neglected in history books.
- B. no one had ever painted black heroes
- C. he wanted black people to write books
- D. he was a black man from the Caribbean island of Haiti

54. The government set up the Federal Art Project to _____.

- A. provide a chance for all creative people to display their abilities
- B. finance those poor artists through depression
- C. offer permanent (永久性的) jobs to talented painters and sculptors
- D. pay artists salary during eighteen months

55. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. Jacob gained both fame and wealth from painting
- B. Jacob could never become an artist if he did not live in Harlem
- C. Jacob often went to the barber shop to have his hair cut
- D. Jacob was a very popular black painter

Part III Cloze (10%)

Have you 56 asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go 57 languages, arithmetic, history, science and 58 subjects. That is quite true; but why do they learn these things? And are these things 59 that they learn at school?

We 60 our children to school to 61 them for the time 62 they will have to work 63 themselves. Nearly everything they study at school has some 64 use in their life, but is that the only reason 65 they go to school?

There is 66 in education than just learning facts. We go to school 67 all to learn how to learn, 68 when we have 69 school, we can continue to learn. A man who really knows 70 will always be successful, because 71 he has to do something new which he has never had to do 72, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best 73. The uneducated person, 74, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach languages, arithmetic, etc., 75 to teach pupils the way to learn..

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 56.A. either | B. whether | C. ever | D. as well |
| 57.A. learn | B. to learn | C. and learning | D. and to learn |
| 58.A. all another | B. the other all | C. all the other | D. the all other |
| 59.A. those | B. ones | C. every | D. all |
| 60.A. send | B. present | C. appoint | D. select |
| 61.A. rely | B. prepare | C. make | D. get |
| 62.A. that | B. when | C. while | D. as |
| 63.A. for | B. on | C. with | D. to |
| 64.A. true | B. fortunate | C. lucky | D. practical |
| 65.A. why | B. which | C. because | D. what |
| 66.A. much | B. most | C. a lot | D. more |
| 67.A. above | B. over | C. on | D. in |
| 68.A. so as | B. and that | C. so that | D. such that |
| 69.A. remained | B. left | C. got out | D. sent |
| 70.A. how learned | B. how to learn | C. to how learn | D. how learning |
| 71.A. whenever | B. whichever | C. whatever | D. however |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 72.A. ago | B. later | C. before | D. after |
| 73.A. path | B. course | C. road | D. way |
| 74.A. on another hand | B. on other hand | C. on the other hand | D. in the other hand |
| 75.A. and | B. that | C. but | D. so |

Part IV Writing (15%)

76. 你叫王宏，将于 7 月份毕业。今年全国有 600 多万大学毕业生，加上国际金融危机 (financial crisis)，国内就业市场比较严峻。到目前为止，你已经参加了多次招聘会 (job fair)，却未收到多少满意的答复。但是，你不会放弃，仍将继续努力，争取找到让自己满意的工作。请给你的父母或好友写一封信，汇报一下你目前找工作的情况。内容要积极乐观，对前途充满信心，请收信人放心。

温馨提示：格式要符合英文信件要求；你的作文可以包括但不限于上述内容；请勿直接将上述说明译成英语，要结合自己的情况写。不要署自己的真实姓名。

2009 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】距离中国首次发明指南针以来已经将近两千年了。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C when: 当……的时候; before: 在……之前; since: 自从, 常与现在完成时连用; after: 在……之后。根据句意可知, 选 C。

2. 【翻译】他们在森林中迷了路, 更糟糕的是夜幕开始降临了。

[考点] 主语从句

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知, and 后的句子含有一个主从句, 从句中又缺少主语, 四个选项中只有 what 可以引导主语从句, 并在从句中作主语, 表示“更糟糕”的内容。

3. 【翻译】直到最近休闲才被普遍认为是浪费时间。

[考点] 固定用法

【精析】C 首先选项 B 和 D 形式不正确, 可排除。若选 A 项, 句子应用倒装结构, 系动词 was 应放在主语 leisure 之前, 故也排除。Until recently 意为“直到最近”, 句子用正常语序。故选 C。

4. 【翻译】他几乎不知道这个地区自然资源这么丰富。

[考点] 倒装句

【精析】C 否定或部分否定意义的副词 (短语) 放在句首时, 句子要用部分倒装, 即将助动词、情态动词或 be 动词提到主语之前。本句中是将 little 放在句首, 应用倒装结构, 将助动词 did 提至主语之前。故选 C。

5. 【翻译】在饭店就餐之后, 要向服务员要账单。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B pay: 薪水; bill: 账单; charge: 要价, 收费; note: 笔记。根据句意可知, 选 B。

6. 【翻译】如果你正逐步远离钟塔, 你将会听到钟表的嘀嗒声逐渐地消失直到听不到。

[考点] 定语从句

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知, 空处引导定语从句, 先行词 a point 在此指“某一点”, 表示位置, 且从句中缺少地点状语, 所以应用关系副词 where 来引导。故选 C。

7. 【翻译】令我们失望的是, 比尔在那场非常重要的比赛中没能胜出。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B serve: 服务, 招待; fail: 失败, fail to do sth. 意为“没能 (成功) 做到某事”; manage: 完成, manage to do 意为“千方百计地做某事, 设法做成某事”; enjoy: 喜欢。根据句意可知, 选 B。

8. 【翻译】这个地区已经整整两个月没有下雨了, 现在庄稼都死了。

[考点] 动词时态和主谓一致

【精析】C 根据时间状语 “For the whole period of two months” 可知, 句子要用现在完成时, 表示过去发生的动作或事情对现在仍有影响或产生某种结果, 着眼点现在。又因为主语是 rain, 为不可数名词, 因此助动词要用 has。故选 C。

9. 【翻译】你必须尽量习惯照顾自己。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A get accustomed to sth./doing sth.意为“习惯于某事/做某事”；get along with: 与……相处；get by: 设法过活，勉强维持；get off: 离开。根据句意可知，选 A。

10. 【翻译】我知道我的这份工作薪水不高，但是我不必长时间工作。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C 根据句意可知，前后句子之间是转折关系，因此应该选择表转折意义的关联词，只有 however（然而，但是）符合题意。on the one hand: 一方面；on the contrary: 相反地；otherwise: 否则，均不符合句意。

11. 【翻译】较富有且受过更多教育的东方人已经很大程度地接受了西方的餐桌礼仪和风俗习惯。

[考点] 比较等级

【精析】B 首先 and 前后应连接两个平行的结构，故 and 前也应该是一个比较级结构，可排除选项 A 和 C。根据句意可知，应选择与 more educated 意思相近的词，故用 rich 的比较级 richer。

12. 【翻译】无论你提什么建议，他都充耳不闻。

[考点] 状语从句

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知，空处引导一个让步状语从句，并修饰名词 suggestions，所以应用 whatever 引导。what 和 which 不可引导让步状语从句；however 引导让步状语从句时，其后常跟形容词或副词，均不符合句意。故选 C。

13. 【翻译】约翰逊先生，连同它的妻子和两个女儿，将乘夜班飞机抵达。

[考点] 主谓一致

【精析】D 当由 with, along with, together with, as well as 等连接两个并列主语时，句子的谓语动词应与前面的主语在人称和数上保持一致。本句中前面的主语是 Mr. Johnson，所以谓语动词应用单数形式。be to do 表示按计划或安排将要发生某事。故选 D。

14. 【翻译】这次会议是专门讨论如何预防犯罪的。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B detailed: 细节的；specific: 明确的；limited: 有限的；sophisticated: 复杂的，精密的。根据句意可知，选 B。

15. 【翻译】大学英语等级考试的目的是帮助学生更好地学习英语，不是吗？

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A objective: 目标，目的；subject: 主题；objecting: 反对，不赞成，是 object 的动名词形式；aiming: 目的，是 aim 的动名词形式。根据句意可知，选 A。

16. 【翻译】报纸要求对所有参与这件事的人给予严厉的惩罚。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B call for: 要求；apply for: 申请；look for: 寻找；pay for: 付……的费用。根据句意可知，选 B。

17. 【翻译】通过贸易，双方国家付出比他们在国内生产（产品）花费的更少的钱，就可以从国外获得好的产品。

[考点] 比较等级

【精析】A 结合选项可知，本题考查的是比较级。表示“比……更……”时，应用“比较级+than”结构。根据句意可知，这里比较的是“花费的钱”，所以应用修饰不可数名词的 much/little 的比较级，且这里表示“付出比他们在国内生产（产品）花费的更少的钱”，所以应用 little 的比较级 less。故选 A。

18. 【翻译】因为他的视力不好，部队没有录用他。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A reject: 拒绝接纳，不录用，符合句意。stop: 阻止；decline: 下降，谢绝；prevent: 阻止。根据句意可知，选 A。

19. 【翻译】在危急时刻，全国各地的人们对地震幸存者提供帮助。

[考点] 词义辨析

- 【精析】B critical: 关键的, 危急的, 符合句意。meaningful: 有意义的; beneficial: 有益的, 有利的; useful: 有用的。根据句意可知, 选 B。
20. 【翻译】得知你申请秘书一职没有成功, 我感到很遗憾。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A regretful: 遗憾的, 抱歉的; regrettable: 令人遗憾的, 使人懊悔的。B、D 两项是 regret 的分词形式, 不合句意, 只有 A 项符合句意。
21. 【翻译】谁是活着的最伟大的人?
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D living, live, alive 都可以表示“活着的”。alive 多用于形容人, 含有“未死的”之意, 通常作表语或置于被修饰的名词之后作定语; living 常修饰活着的生命有机体, 可用于人或其他生物, 作定语时既可放在名词之前, 也可放在名词之后; live 表示“有生命的, 活的, 生动的”, 只作前置定语, 用于动物和个别事物之前, 如 live fish (活鱼)。另外, live 还可表示“(广播、电视等)现场直播的, 实况转播的”; lively: 生气勃勃的。根据句意可知, 选 D。
22. 【翻译】我从来没有机会听他弹钢琴。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D contact: 接触; contest: 竞争, 比赛; possibility: 可能性; opportunity: 机会, have the opportunity to do sth. 意为“有机会做某事”。根据句意可知, 选 D。
23. 【翻译】缺钱使得我们今年不能度假了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D limitation: 限制, 有限; freedom: 自由; expense: 花费; lack: 缺乏, 缺少, lack of 意为“缺少, 没有”。根据句意可知, 选 D。
24. 【翻译】这些商店通常从事古董的买卖, 而非现代品。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】C specialize in 为固定搭配, 意为“从事, 专政”。major in: 专业为(某科目); pull: 拉; get: 得到。
25. 【翻译】物理就是以前被称为自然哲学的等同物。
[考点] 宾语从句
【精析】D 分析句子结构可知, 空处引导宾语从句, 作介词 of 的宾语, 且空处在从句中充当主语, 所以应用 what 引导。that 引导名词性从句时没有词义, 只起连接作用; all 不能引导名词性从句; which 表示选择, 均不符合句意。故选 D。
26. 【翻译】政府用民意调查的方式来了解人们对许多社会问题的看法。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A issue: (特别重大的或大众关注的)问题, 议题, social issue 意为“社会问题”。subject: 科目; question: 问题; object: 目标。根据句意可知, 选 A。
27. 【翻译】她的父亲没有忽略任何在她的教育中可能使她成为她那个年龄段最有造诣的女性的东西。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A omit: 忽略, 忽视; think: 思考, 想; pay: 支付, 付出; thank: 感谢。空后的宾语是 nothing, 而整个句子要表达的是一种肯定的意思, 因此要选择有否定意义的词作谓语, 故只能选 omitted。
28. 【翻译】由于换用一种新型燃料, 许多问题产生了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C exist: 存在; raise: 提起, 举起, 引起; arise: 产生, 出现; arouse: 唤醒。根据句意, 选 C。
29. 【翻译】我们移到前排以便能够更好地看和听。
[考点] 状语从句
【精析】B 分析句子结构可知, 空处应用 so that 引导目的状语从句。so as 后应与不定式连用表示目的; because 表示原因, 引导原因状语从句; such...that 常引导结果状语从句。故选 B。
30. 【翻译】我的父亲鼓励我说我可以在演讲比赛中胜出, 所以我参加了。
[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B encourage: 鼓励, 鼓舞; discourage: 使泄气; prevent: 阻止; ask: 要求。根据句意可知, 选 B。

31. 【翻译】训练想象力时, 你应该独处并且丝毫不受(外界)干扰。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】A 本题考查状语从句省略主语和 be 动词的情况。while 引导状语从句时, 若从句的主语与主句主语一致, 且从句中含有 be 动词, 则可省略从句的主语和 be 动词; 若从句谓语与其主语是逻辑上的主谓关系, 则从句谓语用现在分词形式。本句中 exercise 与 you 为逻辑上的主谓关系, 所以应用表示主动的现在分词形式。故选 A。

32. 【翻译】你一定说了什么冒犯她的话了, 因为跟你谈话之后她就一直哭。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B defend: 保卫, 维护; offend: 冒犯, 使不悦; confuse: 使迷惑; offer: 提供。根据句意可知, 选 B。

33. 【翻译】室友应该轮流打扫他们的宿舍。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B take turns: 轮流, take turns to do sth.意为“轮流做某事”, 符合句意。take sides: 支持, 偏袒; give up: 放弃; give off: 释放, 放出。

34. 【翻译】我们会设法在两年内偿还所有债务。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D pay for: 付……的费用; give back: 归还; give away: 赠送, 捐赠; pay off: 付清(债务等)。根据句意可知, 选 D。

35. 【翻译】杰克和简向同事们宣布了他们的订婚, 每个人都期待着他们结婚。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A engagement: 订婚; investment: 投资; appointment: 约会; arrangement: 安排。根据句中的 marriage 可知, 选 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】D 根据第二段第二、三句“...prevent any gas from coming out of the tank...prevent the gas from steaming...”以及第三段最后一句“...it will increase tyre life and gas mileage.”等都可以看出文章提到最多的就是关于如何省油的问题, 故四个选项中只有 D 项最符合文章的写作意图。

37. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第一段最后一句“Idling just burns gas...”可知, 空转只会浪费汽油。故选 A。

38. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第二段最后一句“Your car will stay cooler, too...”可知, 当汽车停放在阴凉处时, 车内会很凉快, 所以会减少因开空调而消耗的油。故选 B。

39. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第三段前两句可知, 想要燃油量少而行驶路程长就应该远离宽齿的轮胎, 窄齿的轮胎摩擦力和转动时的阻力都很小。由此可推知, 宽齿的轮胎产生的摩擦力和转动时的阻力都很大。故选 C。

40. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据最后一段第二句可知, 轮胎压力在冬天和夏天会有多达 8 磅的差距。由此可推知, 胎压是随天气状况而改变的。故选 A。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第一段第一句可知, 人们上大学的动力是他们坚信上大学能够为职业生涯提供帮助和准备。故选 C。

42. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 通过第二段内容可知，大多数的大学毕业生愿意通过调查证实人们对大学教育的积极态度，并坚信是大学教育使得人们更加优秀和包容。由此可推知，人们认为他们的大学教育是有价值的。故选 D。

43. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】A 根据上文可知，大学教育对你的知识和价值观有着持久的影响，如果你上完了大学，你将学习了 30 到 45 种不同的课程。根据第三段第三句中的 Even 可知，本句与上文内容是让步关系，这里是说，学完了这些课程后即使是最不努力的人也能学到一些东西。dedicated 意为“投入的”，与 hardworking（努力的）意思最为接近。故选 A。

44. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据最后一段 “As a result of formal and informal learning, college graduates are more knowledgeable...” 可知，A 项正确；根据第一段最后一句 “In the sense that a degree is increasingly required...still pay off.” 可知，甚至是中级职位都要求学历，所以大学教育是职业所要求的文凭，故 B 项正确；根据第三段第一句 “...a college education is likely to have a lasting effect on your knowledge and values.” 可知，D 项正确。根据第三段第三句 “Even the least dedicated student is bound to learn something from these courses.” 可知，即使最不努力的学生也能从大学里学到东西，所以 C 项不正确。故选 C。

45. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】B 通读全文可知，第一段讲述了人们上大学的动力就是为了给未来工作做准备，接着第二、三、四段从不同方面讲述了大学教育的好处。所以本文主要关注的是大学教育的益处。故选 B。

Passage 3

46. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 文章第一段第二句讲的是经济快速发展产生的问题，故 But 前的内容应该是经济快速发展的益处，所以选 A。另外，根据 favor（好事，帮助）的字面意思也可判定答案选 A。

47. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 文章第一段最后一句中提到了 “...more people take taxis...labour-saving devices become more popular.”，故选项 A 和 B 正确。第二段开头又提到了 “An increasingly fast pace of life”，故选项 C 也正确。根据第二段第一句 “...makes it difficult for people to spend time playing sports.” 可知选项 D 不正确。

48. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第二段 “a young lady” 的话以及第四段第二句可知，年轻人并非不了解运动的好处，只是因为他们工作太忙没有足够的时间来运动。故选 A。

49. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第二段和第三段可知，15% 的都市成年人有心脏方面的问题，且老年人运动得较多，而只有不到 9% 的年轻人和中年人得到了足够的锻炼，因此都市成年人最需要加强锻炼，尤其是全职工作者。故选 B。

50. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】C 最后一段提到了 “稍微多一点的运动对生命来说是无价的，不过没有必要做一名运动员，每天走 30 分钟的路和一周三到五次的其他运动就足够了”。由此可推知，适量的运动对一般人来说足够了。故选 C。

Passage 4

51. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第四段第二、三句可知，他母亲并不支持他成为艺术家，她想让他做些实际的事情，故 D 项不正确。根据第一段第一句可知，A 项正确。根据文章第四段第一句可知，B 项正确。根据第四段第四句可推知，C 项正确。

52. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第三段可知，Jacob 在去 the Metropolitan Museum of Art 的途中看到了许多事情，这成为他绘画的宝贵经历。故选 D。

53. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第六段第一句“...Jacob learned that history books often ignored the accomplishments of African Americans.”可知，他决心画一系列有关黑人英雄的画的原因是历史书上常常忽略非裔美国人的成就。故选 A。

54. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据最后一段第四句可知，政府成立“the Federal Art Project”的目的是“help struggling artists survive the depression”，即帮助贫困艺术家渡过大萧条。故选 B。

55. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 文章通篇在讲述 Jacob 从小到大的画画历程，尽管篇幅不长，但却可以推断出 Jacob 应该是一位比较著名的黑人画家。另外，由第七段第一句也可推知，他的作品受人欢迎。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C either: 两者之中任一，或者；whether: 是否；as well: 也，同样；ever: 曾经，常与现在完成时连用。故选 C。

57. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B go to do sth. 为固定用法，意为“去做某事”，所以空处应用不定式。故选 B。

58. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C 很显然此处是指除了 and 前所提到的课程外的其他所有课程，所以应该是“all the other subjects”。all the other 意为“其他所有的”。其他三项形式均不正确。故选 C。

59. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D those: 那些；ones 是 one 的复数形式；every: 每个，后面应跟名词或代词；all: 所有。根据句意“这些事情是他们在学校要学习的所有（课程）吗？”可知，应用 all 作 that 引导的定语从句的先行词。

60. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A send: 送，派，send sb. to 为固定搭配，意为“把某人送进（学校、监狱等）”。present: 呈现，提出；appoint: 任命，委派；select: 挑选。

61. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B prepare...for... 为固定搭配，意为“使……为……做准备”。

62. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，空处引导定语从句，先行词是 the time，且从句中缺少时间状语，因此要用表示时间的关系副词 when 来引导定语从句。故选 B。

63. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A for: 为了；on: 在……上面；with: 和……一起，带有；to: 向，朝。根据句意可知，此处表达的是“为他们自己工作”，故用介词 for。

64. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D 根据句意“他们在学校里学的几乎所有事情在他们的生活中都有实际用处”可知，空处应用 practical（实际的，切实可行的）。true: 真的；fortunate, lucky 均有“幸运的”之意，都不符合题意。

65. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处引导定语从句，先行词是 the only reason，且从句中缺少原因状语，所以应选表示原因的关系副词 why。故选 A。

66. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 句子中的 than 表明了本句含有比较结构，四个选项中只有 more 可用于此结构。故选 D。

67. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A above all: 最重要的是；over all: 遍及，全部地；没有 on all 这一搭配；in all: 总共。根据句意“我们去学校最重要的是学习如何学习”可知，选 A。

68. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 根据句意“我们去学校最重要的是学习如何学习，以便当我们离开学校时可以继续学习”可知，空处应填入表目的的连词，只有 so that（以便，为的是）最合适。

69. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 根据上下文可知，此处表达的是“离开学校时”，故选 left。

70. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B “疑问词+不定式”可以充当主语、宾语、表语等。所以此处应选 how to learn 作 knows 的宾语。

71. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A whenever: 无论何时; whichever: 无论哪一个; whatever: 无论什么; however: 无论如何。根据语境可知，此处表达的应该是“无论何时做一些新事情时……”，所以要用 whenever 引导让步状语从句。其他三项均不合题意。

72. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 根据 has never had 可知，本句话的时态为现在完成时，所以时间状语应表示“以前”的 before，而不用 ago。

73. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D path: 路径; course: 过程; road: 道路; way: 路，方式，方法。in the best way 为固定搭配，意为“以最好的方式”。

74. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C on the other hand 为固定搭配，意为“另一个方面”。

75. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C “not just...but...”为固定搭配，意为“不仅……而且……”。

Part IV Writing

76. 【参考范文】

June 6, 2009

Dear Mum and Dad,

I will graduate from the university in July. For one thing, there will be more than 6 million graduates all over the country this year; for another thing, a financial crisis broke out in the world, which makes it extremely difficult to find a good job. I attended lots of job fairs, but I haven't got my dreaming job so far.

However, I won't give up. Please believe that I am confident enough to face all kinds of challenges. I also believe beautiful future belongs to me as long as I work hard.

Best wishes to you!

Yours lovingly,

Wang Hong

广东省 2010 年普通班高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

1. She asked that the letter be _____ in order that the contents should remain a secret.

A. eliminated B. ruined C. destroyed D. spoiled

2. Mr. Smith promised me a good position and _____.

A. to pay me a fair salary B. a fair salary
C. paying me a fair salary D. pay me a fair salary

3. From the newspaper, we can learn _____ is going on in the world.

A. that B. which C. who D. what

4. Millions of people rushed to California, _____ that they would find gold and become rich.

A. convinced B. convincing C. to convince D. to be convinced

5. He didn't allow _____ in his room; actually he did not allow his family _____ at all.

A. to smoke...to smoke B. smoking...to smoke

- C. to smoke...smoking D. smoking...smoking
6. Which such poor ____ he really needs glasses.
A. vision B. view C. sense D. scene
7. ____ the plan carefully, he rejected it.
A. To have considered B. To consider
C. Having considered D. Considering
8. Finding it difficult to ____ to the climate in the city, he decided to move to the north.
A. fit B. adopt C. suit D. adapt
9. Our public transportation system is not ____ for the needs of the people. We need more buses and subways.
A. complete B. adequate C. normal D. good
10. He apologized ____ having to leave so early.
A. because of B. with C. owing to D. for
11. There were no tickets ____ for Friday's performance.
A. preferable B. considerable C. possible D. available
12. They decided to chase the cow away ____ it did more damage.
A. unless B. until C. before D. while
13. It was essential that the application forms ____ back before the deadline (截止日期)
A. must be sent B. would be sent C. be sent D. were sent
14. She never laughed, ____ lose her temper.
A. or she ever did B. nor did she ever C. or did she ever D. nor she ever did
15. My camera can be ____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
A. terated B. adjusted C. adopted D. renedied
16. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will ____ over his business to his son.
A. take B. hand C. turn D. get
17. Failure usually comes in ____ with misfortunes.
A. combination B. relation C. connection D. association
18. She missed the train because she had been ____ the traffic jam.
A. stuck in B. stricken in C. stuck to D. struck to
19. This project is ____ only if we carry it out in cooperation with a big company.
A. relistic B. feasible C. appropriate D. reasonable
20. These goods are ____ for exports, though a few of them may be sold on the home market .
A. completely B. remarkably C. essentially D. necessarily
21. In the election ____, the candidates have to make a lot of inspiring speeches to win votes from all kinds of people.
A. competition B. fight C. battle D. campaign
22. ____, I went back to my dormitory unhappy in the evening.
A. With anything done B. With something doing
C. With nothing done D. With nothing having done
23. In terms of artistic value, it is hard to say that one country's art form is greater than ____.
A. that of another B. another one C. one of another D. one another
24. Although research is important, the university exists ____ for the students.
A. totally B. usually C. really D. primarily
25. I'd like to work abroad to ____ my horizons.
A. expand B. open C. broaden D. extend
26. You're going to England next year. You should now practice ____ English as much as possible.
A. to say B. to speak C. saying D. speaking
27. Two hundred people showed up for the wedding, about 50 more than we ____ planned.
A. originally B. particularly C. eventually D. frequently

28. You can't go that way, I'm afraid, as the road is _____ repair.
A. for B. in C. under D. on
29. Mrs. Brown is supposed _____ for Italy last week.
A. to have left B. to be leaving C. to leave D. to have been left
30. It would have taken hours to work the sum out, so I _____ my pocket calculator.
A. turned out B. turned to C. turned down D. turned in
31. Is there anyone who _____ the plan put forward by the committee?
A. differs B. disagrees C. objects D. opposes
32. Where did you _____ the magazine I was reading?
A. lay B. lie C. remain D. let
33. I passed the test, I _____ it without your help.
A. would not pass B. wouldn't have passed C. didn't pass D. had not passed
34. You are always _____ fault with what I do
A. thinking B. seeing C. discovering D. finding
35. We _____ three major snowstorms so far this winter.
A. had B. have C. have had D. had had

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

Why are so many people so afraid of failure? Quite simply because no one tells us how to fail so that failure becomes an experience that will lead to growth. We forget that failure is part of the human condition and that every person has the right to fail.

Most parents work hard at either preventing failure or protecting their children from the knowledge that they have failed. One way is to lower standards. A mother describes her child's hastily made table as "perfect", even though it wobbles (摇晃) on uneven legs. Another way is to shift blame. If John fails science, his teacher is unfair or stupid.

The trouble with failure prevention devices is that they leave a child unequipped for life in the real world. The young need to learn that no one can be best at everything, no one can win all the time—and that it is possible to enjoy a game even when you don't win. A child who's not invited to a birthday party, who doesn't make the honor roll or the baseball team, feels terrible, of course. But parents should not offer a quick consolation (安慰) prize or say, "It doesn't matter" because it does. The young should be allowed to experience disappointment and be helped to master it.

Failure is never pleasurable. It hurts adults and child alike. But it can make a positive contribution to your life once you learn to use it. Step one is to ask "why did I fail?" Resist the natural impulse to blame someone else. Ask yourself what you did wrong and how you can improve. If someone else can help, don't be shy about inquiring.

36. This passage mainly tells us about _____.
A. the importance of facing failure B. the ways to prevent failure
C. the reasons why people fail D. everyone's right to fail
37. When the writer says "every person has the right to fail", he means to say _____.
A. no one can grow up without failures
B. every person is right to fail
C. they have not been taught how to deal with failures correctly
D. the law protects people's success and failure
38. By "protecting their children from the knowledge that they have failed", the writer means that most parents try their best _____.
A. to let their children know that they won't fail
B. not to teach their children about knowledge of failure

-
- C. to provide their children the knowledge against failure
D. to keep their children from realizing that they failed
39. According to the writer, the right attitude towards failuers is that _____.
A. parents should tell their children to think nothing of their failures
B. children should be encouraged to get through failures by themselves
C. parents should judge what their children have done as it is
D. children should always learn to enjoy a game that they won' t win
40. What is the most inpostant thing to do when one fails?
A. To find an excuse for the failure
B. To blame someone else
C. To find out the cause and imporove himself
D. To remenber the past failures

Passage2

You must be very careful when a woman asks you how she looks because you will never come up with a right answer. The problem is that women generally do not think of their looks in the same way that men do. Most men form an opinion of how they look in seventh grade, and they stick to it for the rest of their lives. Most of them think of themselves as average-looking, but that does not bother them.

Women do not look at themselves this way. No matter how attractive a woman may appear to be to others, they think about their appearance as "not good enough". Why do women have such low self-esteem? There are many complex psychological and societal reasons, but one reason might be that women grow up thinking they need to look like Barbie doll. This is a difficult appearance standard to live up to, although there is a multibillion-dollar beauty industry devoted to convincing women that they must try.

I'm not saying men are superior, but you are not going to get a group of middle-aged men who apply cosmetics(化妆品) to themselves in hope of looking more like Brad Pitt. Men would realize that this task was pointless and meaningless. Of course many women will argue that men, being shallow, want them to look that way. As I see, hey, just because we're idiots, that doesn't mean you have to be.

So if you are a man, and a woman asks you how she looks, you can't say she looks bad. But you also can't say she looks great, because she'll think you're lying. Also, she suspects that you're not qualified to judge anybody's appearance. This is because you have shaving cream in your hair.

41. Which of the following statements is ture?
A. All women accept men's praises for their looks
B. It is impossible for women to became beautiful
C. Women are less confident about their appearance
D. Most men think they are handsome and never worry about their looks
42. Why does the problem of appearance never make men worried?
A. Because they believe they are handsome
B. Because women never care about men's appearance
C. Because they don't care about beauty
D. Because being average-looking is fine for men
43. Which of the following might not be the reason for women to apply cosmetics to themselves?
A. They are not satisfied with their looks
B. They are carzy to follow film stars
C. They believe that men want them to do so
D. They have low self-esteem in their appearance
44. What is men's proper reaction when a women asks how she looks, according to this passage?
A. To make a moderate comment on her looks
B. To keep silent or change a topic

C.To tell the woman that she is ugly

D.To tell the truth

45.What would men think of their own use of cosmetics?

A.It is useless

B.It is necessary

C.It is good

D.It is unacceptable

Passage3

By far the most common snake in Britain is the adder. In Scotland,in fact, there are no other snakes at all. The adder is also the only British snake with a posonous bite. It can be found almost anywhere, but prefers sunny hillsides and rough open country, including hight ground. In Ireland there are no snakes st all.

Most people regard snake bites as a fatal misfortune, but not all bites are serious and very few are fatal. Sometimes attempts at emergency treatment turn out to be more dangeerous than the bite itself, with amateurs heroically, but mistakenly, trying do-it-yourself surgery and other unnecessary measures.

All snakes have small teeth, so it follow that all snakes can bite,but only the bite of adder preaents any danger. British snakes are shy animals and rae far more frightened of you than you could possible be of them.The adder will attack only if it feels threatened, as can happen if you take it by surprise and step on it accidentally or if you try to catch it or pick it up, which it dislikes intensely. If it hears you coming, it will nomally get oout of the way as quickly as it can, but adders cannot move very rapidly and may attack before moving if you are very close.

The effect of a bite varies considerably. It depends upon several things, one of which is the body-weight of the person bitten. The bigger the person, the less harmful the bite is likely to be, which is why children suffer far more seriously from snake bites than adults. A healthy person will also have better resistance against the poison.

Very few people actually die from snake bites in Britain, and though these bites can make some people very ill, there are probadly just as many cases of bites having litte or no effect, as there are of serious illness.

46. Which of the following statements is NOT ture?

A.The adder is the only poisonous snake in Britain

B.In Scotland there are no other snakes except the adder.

C.Snake bites more dangerous than they actually are

D.People's attempts at emergency treatment are utterly unnecessary

47.Adders are most likely to be found ____.

A.in wilder parts of Britain and Ireland

B.in Scotland and nowhere else

C.on uncultivated land throughout Britain

D.in shady fields in England

48.We are told that British snakes are ____.

A.afraid of human beings

B.poisonous including the adder

C.dangerous except the adder

D.friendly towards human beings

49.If an adder senses your approaching, it will probably ____.

A.attack you immediately

B.disapper very quickly

C.wait to frighten you

D.move out of the way

50.According to the passage, a snake bite is_____.

A.more harmful to a healthy man than to a sick man

B.less harmful to an adult than to a child

C.more dangerous than any serious illness

D.always fatal in Britain

Passage4

Transportanion has increased each person's mobility.Initially, one could walk about 20 miles a day;using a horse or bicycle would double or triple(三倍) this range. Today one can travel halfway around the world in a day. Trough increased mobility, one's range of acquaintances can be worldwide, Business and professional interactions also can be on a worldwide basis. Which such wide-scale travel opportunities, business and culture will never be the same.

In terms of sociology, teenage people in the United States view obtaining a driver's license as one rite(仪式) of passage toward adulthood(成年). The automobile is a means for them to escape parental supervision(监管). The automobile is blamed for the decline of small towns; persons with cars are able and willing to travel longer distances to the stores and other attractions of larger communities. In the United States, the school bus also led to the decline of small towns because it made it possible to consolidate (合并) numerous small schools. Small villages where small schools were closed went into decline.

Transportation has increased employment opportunities, because one can travel to reach more potential jobs, and a professional person can cover a wider area. In sparsely settled areas, for example, veterinarians(兽医) and physicians make calls using small aircrafts. Transportation activities also provide employment opportunities: working for carriers and shippers, constructing vehicles and roadways, and working in government agencies involved with transportation.

However, as transportation facilities and opportunities increase, there are some groups left behind. The poor, the feeble(弱者), the elderly, and the disabled are in danger of being ignored because they lack equal access to transportation systems. In many locations in the United States, automobile ownership as well as use is virtually a requirement. Society is uncertain as to what responsibilities it has for transportation systems that can be used by those without automobiles.

Another negative impact relates to injuries and deaths caused by transportation. While airline crashes receive the most publicity, highway accidents cause a tremendous number of fatalities(死亡) and injuries. Fortunately, the number is decreasing owing to considerable improvement in auto safety. This includes safer roads, lower speed limits, use of seat belts, and stricter enforcement of law against driving while drunk.

51. The passage mainly focuses on ____.

- A. means of transportation
- B. history of transportation
- C. influence of transportation on human beings
- D. people's mobility in connection with transportation

52. For American teenagers, a driver's license means that ____.

- A. they are old enough to support their parents
- B. they are attending a ceremony without parental permission
- C. they are old enough to break away from their parents
- D. they are grown up

53. All of the following are responsible for the decline of small towns EXCEPT ____.

- A. mobility of the automobile
- B. existence of many small schools
- C. people's willingness to travel long-distance
- D. reduction of small schools

54. The third paragraph focuses on vehicle-related job opportunities and ____.

- A. work-related travel
- B. vehicle-promoted job offers
- C. contribution of transportation to professionals
- D. transportation's role in economy

55. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the last two paragraphs? ____.

- A. There are more casualties caused by car accidents than by air crashes.
- B. Many factors contribute to road safety.
- C. The number of injuries and deaths caused by autos is increasing.
- D. The weak have no equal chance to enjoy the benefits of the automobile.

Part III Cloze (10%)

In recent years, more and more foreigners are involved in the teaching programs of the United States. Both the advantages and the disadvantages 56 using faculty(教师) from

foreign countries 57 teaching positions have to be 58, of course. It can be said that foreign 59 that makes the faculty member from abroad an asset(财富) also 60 problems of adjustment, both for the university and for the individual.

The foreign research scholar usually isolates 61 in the laboratory as a means of protection; 62, what he needs is to be fitted 63 a highly organized university system quite different from 64 at home. He is faced in his daily work 65 differences in philosophy, arrangements of courses and methods of teaching. Both the visiting professor and his students 66 background in each other's cultures. Some 67 of what is already in the minds of American student is 68 by the foreign professor. While helping him to 69 himself to his new environment, the university must also 70 certain adjustments in order to 71 full advantage of what the newcomer can 72. It isn't always known how to make 73 use of foreign faculty, especially at smaller colleges. This is thought to be a 74 where further study is called 75. The findings of such a study will be of value to colleges and universities with foreign faculty.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. with | B. for | C. of | D. at |
| 57. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. within |
| 58. A. though | B. measured | C. balanced | D. considered |
| 59. A. situation | B. circumstance | C. background | D. condition |
| 60. A. carries | B. creates | C. emerges | D. solves |
| 61. A. himself | B. oneself | C. him | D. one |
| 62. A. otherwise | B. moreover | C. however | D. also |
| 63. A. into | B. by | C. of | D. with |
| 64. A. those | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| 65. A. toward | B. with | C. to | D. at |
| 66. A. have | B. possess | C. need | D. lack |
| 67. A. idea | B. feeling | C. plan | D. intelligence |
| 68. A. ordered | B. asked | C. insisted | D. required |
| 69. A. place | B. adapt | C. put | D. direct |
| 70. A. remain | B. keep | C. make | D. cause |
| 71. A. take | B. make | C. do | D. be |
| 72. A. show | B. afford | C. express | D. offer |
| 73. A. powerful | B. creative | C. imaginary | D. advanced |
| 74. A. scope | B. range | C. field | D. district |
| 75. A. on | B. for | C. upon | D. at |

Part IV Writing(15%)

76. 你叫王敏, 是一名“软件工程”(software engineering)专业的大学生, 今年7月份即将毕业, 目前, 你正在为求职准备。请根据你的个人情况写一份简历, 内容包括: 姓名, 性别, 籍贯(hometown), 出生年月, 教育背景, 外语水平(通过的外语等级考试), 专业特长(be good at), 获奖情况(awards), 求职意向(expected job), 工资要求(payment demand), 业余爱好, 性格特征(personal characteristics), 家庭住址, 联系电话, 电子邮箱, 等等。

温馨提示: 不要写成求职信; 不可将上面的说明文字直接翻译成英语; 考生不能署真实姓名。

2010年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】她要求把这封信毁掉, 以使信的内容成为一个秘密。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C eliminate: 排除, 清除; ruin: 毁坏, 破坏; destroy: 摧毁, 毁灭; spoil: 破坏, 损坏。ruin, destroy 和 spoil 这三个词都有“破坏, 毁坏”的意思, 但侧重点不同。ruin 一般破坏的原因为自然现象、年龄、疏忽等, 现多用于比喻用法中; spoil 指一般意义的弄坏或损坏; destroy 指毁灭建筑, 毁掉证据等, 一般毁灭得比较彻底, 不能或很难再修复。根据句意可知, 选 C。

2. 【翻译】史密斯先生承诺给我提供一个很好的工作和一份不错的薪水。
[考点] 固定用法
【精析】B promise 作“承诺，答应，保证”讲时，一般用于 promise sth. (to sb.) 或 promise sb. sth. 结构中，a good position 是一个名词短语，and 后面的空处应该也是一个名词或名词短语，与 a good position 构成并列结构，同时作 promised 的宾语，选项中只有 B 项符合。
3. 【翻译】从报纸上我们可以知道世界上正在发生什么事情。
[考点] 宾语从句
【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，空处引导宾语从句，作 learn 的宾语，且在从句中充当主语，表示“什么”，所以应用 what 引导。that 引导宾语从句时，在从句中不充当成分，只起连接作用；which 表示选择；who 引导宾语从句时指人，均不符合句意。故选 D。
4. 【翻译】数百万的人涌向加利福尼亚州，他们坚信在那儿可以找到金子并变得富有。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处应用非谓语动词形式。convince (使确信，使信服) 与 Millions of people 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，所以应用过去分词形式。故选 A。
5. 【翻译】他不允许有人在他房间里吸烟，实际上他根本不允许他的家人抽烟。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】B allow 作“允许，准许”讲时，一般用于 allow doing sth. 或 allow sb. to do sth. 的结构中，故第一个空要用动名词形式，第二个空要用不定式。
6. 【翻译】他的视力这么弱，真的需要戴眼镜了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A vision: 视力，视野，good/poor vision 意为“视力好/差”；view: 景色。风景；sense: 意义，含义；scene: 地点，现场。根据句意可知，选 A。
7. 【翻译】经过仔细考虑之后，他拒绝了这项计划。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】C 分析句子结构可知，这里应用非谓语动词形式作状语。逻辑主语 he 和 consider 之间是主谓关系，所以要用动词的现在分词形式；又因为 consider 所表示的动作发生在 reject 所表示的动作之前，故要用现在分词的完成式。综合考虑，只有 C 正确。
8. 【翻译】他发现自己很难适应这个城市的气候，于是决定搬到北方去。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D fit: 适合，合身；adopt: 收养，采取 (某方法)；suit: 相配，合身；adapt: 适应，适合，一般与介词 to 搭配使用，表示适应某个环境、某种气候等。故选 D。
9. 【翻译】我们的公共交通系统无法充分满足人们的需求。我们需要更多的公共汽车和地铁。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B adequate: 足够的，合乎需要的，一般用于 be adequate for sth. 结构中；complete: 完全的，彻底的；normal: 正常的；good: 好的，优秀的。根据句意可知，选 B。
10. 【翻译】他因为不得不早退而道歉。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】D apologize for sth. /doing sth. 为固定用法，意为“为某事/做某事而道歉”。because of: 因为；with: 用，随着；owing to: 因为，由于，均不能与 apologize 搭配。故选 D。
11. 【翻译】周五表演的门票已经没有了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D preferable: 较适合的，更可取的；considerable: 相当多的；possible: 可能的；available: 可获得的，可购得的，一般与介词 for 搭配使用。根据句意可知，选 D。
12. 【翻译】他们决定在那头牛制造更多的破坏之前把它赶走。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C 本题考查连词的用法。unless: 如果不……，除非，相当于 if...not; until: 直到……才……；before: 在……之前；while: 当……的时候。根据句意可知，选 C。
13. 【翻译】在截止日期之前把申请表交回去是非常重要的。

[考点] 虚拟语气

【精析】C 在 “It is/was+形容词+that 从句” 的复合句中，从句常常要使用虚拟语气来表示建议、命令、要求等。常用在这种句型中的形容词有：advisable, desirable, essential, important, necessary, urgent 等，此时从句中的谓语动词要用 “should+动词原形” 的形式，should 可以省略。因本句中 application forms 和 send 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，故要用被动形式。故选 C。

14. 【翻译】她从来都不笑，也从未发过脾气。

[考点] 倒装句

【精析】B 当表示否定或部分否定的词或词组置于句首时，句子要用部分倒装，即将助动词、情态动词或 be 动词提到主语前面，这类词有：neither, nor, not, only...but also, hardly, seldom, in no way 等。结合选项可知，选 B。

15. 【翻译】无论是阴天还是晴天，我的相机都可以进行调整来拍照。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B treat: 对待；adjust: 调整，调节，adjust to 意为 “适应，调整……以适应”；adopt: 收养，采取；remedy: 改正，纠正。根据句意可知，选 B。

16. 【翻译】当琼斯先生老了，他将会把他的公司移交给他的儿子管理。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B take (sth.) over: 接手，接管；hand over: 把……移交给……；turn over: 翻身，翻转；get over: 克服，恢复过来。根据句意可知，选 B。

17. 【翻译】失败常常会 and 不幸结合在一起。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A combination: 联合，结合，常用于 in combination with 结构中；relation: 联系，关系，常用于 in relation to 结构中，意为 “关于，涉及”；connection: 连接，联系，in connection with 意为 “与……有关”；association: 联合，交往，合伙，in association with 意为 “与……联合”。根据句意可知，选 A。

18. 【翻译】她错过了火车因为她遇到了交通堵塞。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A be stuck in: 困在……之中，陷入……；stick to: 坚持，维持；strike in: 突然插嘴，干涉；strike 不与 to 搭配。其中 stuck 是 stick 的过去式或过去分词，struck 是 strike 的过去式和过去分词。根据句意和搭配可知，选 A。

19. 【翻译】只有当我们同一个大公司合作实施时，这项工程才可以行得通。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B realistic: 现实的；feasible: 可行的，行得通的；appropriate: 合适的；reasonable: 合理的。根据句意可知，选 B。

20. 【翻译】这些货物基本上用于出口，虽然也有少量会在国内市场上出售。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C completely: 完全地；remarkably: 非常，显著地；essentially: 大体上，基本上；necessarily: 有必要地，必然地。根据句意可知，选 C。

21. 【翻译】在竞选活动中，候选人需要做许多鼓舞人心的演讲来赢得各种各样的人的选票。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D competition: 竞赛，竞争；fight: 搏斗，竞赛；battle: 战斗；campaign: (政治性或商业性的) 竞选活动。根据句意可知，选 D。

22. 【翻译】由于什么也没做成，晚上我很不开心地回到了宿舍。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】C 本句含有 with 引导的独立主格结构。由句中的 unhappy 可知，前面应该用 nothing，又因为 nothing 与 do 之间存在着逻辑上的动宾关系，所以要用过去分词 done 来表示被动。故选 C。

23. 【翻译】就艺术价值而言，很难说一个国家的艺术形式比另一个国家的艺术形式更好。

[考点] 代词的用法

- 【精析】A 在英语中，为了避免重复，常常需要用代词来替代前面出现过的词语、词组等以使句子更加精炼。本句中应用代词 **that** 替代前面的 **art form**，**another** 指的是 **another country**，此处省略了 **country**。故选 A。
24. 【翻译】虽然研究很重要，但大学主要是为了学生而存在的。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D **totally**: 完全地；**usually**: 通常地；**really**: 真正地；**primarily**: 主要地。根据句意可知，选 D。
25. 【翻译】我想去国外工作来拓宽我的视野。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C **expand**: 扩大，扩展，一般用于扩大阅读量，扩展业务、生意等；**open**: 打开；**broaden**: 增长（经验、知识等），开阔（视野等），**broaden one's horizons** 为常用搭配，意为“开阔视野”；**extend**: 扩展，伸展。根据句意可知，选 C。
26. 【翻译】你明年就要去英国了。你现在就应该尽可能多地练习说英语。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】D **practice doing sth.** 为固定用法，意为“练习做某事”。“讲/说某种语言”要用 **speak**，不能用 **say**。故选 D。
27. 【翻译】200 个人参加了婚礼，比我们原来计划的多了大约 50 个人。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A **originally**: 原先，最初；**particularly**: 特别，尤其；**eventually**: 最后，终于；**frequently**: 频繁地。根据句意可知，选 A。
28. 【翻译】恐怕你不能走那条路，因为那条路正在施工。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】C **under repair** 为固定搭配，表示“正在维修，正在施工”。
29. 【翻译】布朗太太上周就应该去意大利了。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】A **be supposed to do sth.** 表示按规定、安排、习惯等应做而实际上未能做成的事；再由后面的时间状语 **last week** 可知，**leave** 所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前，所以应用不定式的完成式，即用“**to have+过去分词**”的形式。故选 A。
30. 【翻译】算出那个答案需要好几个小时，所以我就求助于我的袖珍计算器了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B **turn out**: 结果是，证明是；**turn to**: 转向……，求助于；**turn down**: 拒绝，调低；**turn in**: 上交，交还。根据句意可知，选 B。
31. 【翻译】有没有人反对委员会提出的计划？
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D **differ** 表示“与……看法不同，意见相左”时，一般用于 **differ with sb. about/on/over sth.** 结构中；**disagree**: 不同意，一般与 **with** 搭配使用；**object**: 反对，一般与介词 **to** 搭配；**oppose**: 反对（计划、政策等），后面可以直接跟宾语。故选 D。
32. 【翻译】你把我当时正在读的杂志放哪儿了？
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A **lay**: 放置，搁；**lie**: 躺，说谎；**remain**: 保持，保留；**let**: 允许，让。根据句意可知，选 A。
33. 【翻译】我通过了考试，要是没有你的帮助我是考不过的。
[考点] 虚拟语气
【精析】B 本句 **without** 引出表示虚拟的含蓄条件，表示对过去事实的假设，所以句子谓语动词要用“**would/could/should/might have+过去分词**”的形式；表示否定时，要在 **would/could/should/might** 后面加 **not**。
34. 【翻译】你总是挑剔我做的事情。
[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】D find fault with sb./sth.为固定搭配，意为“对某人/事挑剔，抱怨”。think：认为；see：看见；discover：发现，一般都不与 fault 搭配。故选 D。

35. 【翻译】到目前为止，今年冬天我们已经遭遇了三场大的暴风雪。

[考点] 动词时态

【精析】C 由时间状语 so far（到目前为止，迄今为止）可知，本题应用现在完成时，表示从过去开始持续到现在并且有可能继续下去的动作或情况。故选 C。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】A 作者在开头就指出有如此多的人害怕失败的原因就在于没有人告诉人们要怎样面对失败，从而使失败变成指引成长的一种经验。第二、三段举例说明家长是如何为孩子规避失败的以及作者对此的看法。最后一段作者再次点明主旨：失败的滋味虽然不好受，但如果利用得当，也可以给生活带来积极影响，所以我们要直面失败。故选 A。

37. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 结合此句的上下文可知，失败是人类生存条件的一部分，家长不能主观地为孩子规避一切失败经历，且一个人只有经历过失败之后才能成长，所以作者说“每个人都有失败的权利”的深层含义是“没有人能在成长过程中不经历失败”。故选 A。

38. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D protect sb. from sth.意为“保护某人免于……”。Knowledge 意为“知道，了解”。根据第二段列举的家长的做法可知，本句意为“（大多数家长）努力不让自己的孩子知道他们失败了”。故选 D。

39. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据文章第三段最后一句“The young should be allowed to experience disappointment and be helped to master it.”及常识可推知，应该允许孩子们体验失望并帮助他们掌握这种感觉，即应鼓励孩子们自己克服失败。故选 B。

40. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据文章最后一段倒数第二句“Ask yourself what you did wrong and how you can improve.”可知，选项 C（寻找原因并提高自己）是正确选项。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据文章第二段第二、三句“No matter how attractive a woman may appear to be to others, they think about their appearance as ‘not good enough’. Why do women have such low self-esteem?”可知，不管自己对别人有多大的吸引力，女士总是觉得自己的外貌“不够好”，她们自尊心很弱，所以选项 C（女人们对自己的外貌不自信）是正确的。

42. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据文章第一段最后两句可知，大多数男人认为自己是中等容貌，但是他们并不以此为意。由此可推知，男士不担心他们容貌的原因是他们认为中等容貌就很好，不需要再去刻意追求。故选 D。

43. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据文章第二段第二、三句和第三段倒数第二句可知，选择 A、C、D 是正确的。根据第三段第一句可知，女士使用化妆品是为了使自己看起来更像电影明星，但并没有说因为她们疯狂地追星所以才使用化妆品。故选 B。

44. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据文章最后一段前两句可知，当一位女士问你（假如你是一位男士）她长得怎么样时，你不能说她长得很丑，你也不能说她长得很漂亮，因为此时她会觉得你在撒谎。由此可推知，正确的做法是对她的容貌做适度的评价。故选 A。

45. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据文章第三段第一、二句“...men who apply cosmetics to themselves in the hope of looking more like Brad Pitt. Men would realize that this task was pointless and meaningless.”可知，男士认为他们使用化妆品是无用且没有任何意义的。故选 A。

Passage 3

46. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据文章第二段最后一句“Sometimes attempts at emergency treatment turn out to be more dangerous than the bite itself, with amateurs heroically, but mistakenly, trying do-it-yourself surgery and other measures.”可知，当非专业人员错误地实施外科手术和其他不必要措施时，急救有时会变得更糟，但这并不意味着急救不必要。选择D过于绝对，故选D。另外，根据文章第一段第二句、第三句和第二段第一句可知，选项A、B、C均正确。

47. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 本题可采取排除法。根据文章第一段中“the most common snake in Britain is the adder”“prefers sunny hillsides and rough open country”和“In Ireland there are no snakes at all.”可知，选项A、B、D均不正确。故选C。

48. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据文章第三段第二句“British snakes are shy animals and are far more frightened of you than you could possibly be of them.”可知，英国蛇类更害怕人类。故选A。

49. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据文章第三段最后一句“If it hears you coming, it will normally get out of the way as quickly as it can, but adders cannot move very rapidly...”可知，蝰蛇在感觉到人类接近时，通常会尽快地让开。但是由于它移动速度不快，如果你靠得很近，它可能会袭击你，所以D项正确，A项错误。本题容易误选B项，但根据上面的分析可知，蝰蛇不能移动得很快，所以B项“快速消失”不正确。C项文章未提及。

50. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据文章第四段倒数第二句“The bigger the person is, the less harmful the bite is likely to be, which is why children suffer far more seriously from snake bites than adults.”可知，相对于对大人的伤害，被蛇咬伤对小孩更严重。故选B。

Passage 4

51. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】C 由文章内容可知，作者在前三段主要讲述了“Transportation（交通）”给人们带来的便利，而从第四段开始作者又讲述了它的负面影响。所以，选项中只有C项（交通对人们的影响）比较全面。

52. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据文章第二段第一句“In terms of sociology, teenage people in the United States view obtaining a driver’s license as one rite of passage toward adulthood.”可知，在美国，青少年拿到驾照就意味着他们已经长大了。故选D。

53. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 本题主要考查小城镇衰落的原因，答案在文章第二段最后三句话里。由倒数第三句可知，汽车的流动性以及人们愿意长途旅行去大社区购物造成了小城镇的衰落，所以选项A和C是正确的；由最后两句可知，校车的出现使得小学校合并，数量减少，所以小城镇的数量也减少了，所以选项D也正确。故选B。

54. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 作者在文章第三段前两句说明了交通可以增加工作机会。同时作者在最后一句中又说“Transportation activities also provide employment opportunities...”，由此可知，交通提供了工作职位。故选B。

55. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据文章最后一段第三句“Fortunately, the number is decreasing owing to considerable improvement in auto safety.”可知，汽车引起的伤亡数量正在下降，而不是上升。故选C。根据第四段第二句，第五段第二句和最后一句可知，选项A、B、D均正确。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C 本句意为“当然，应考虑在教学岗位上聘用外籍教师的利弊”。the advantage/disadvantage of sth./doing sth.为常用搭配，意为“某事/做某事的好处/坏处”，因此空处要用介词of。

57. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A “在某个职位上”一般要借助于介词 in 来表示, in teaching positions 意为“在教学岗位上”。故选 A。

58. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D 本句意为“当然,用外教教学的利弊都要考虑到”。think: 想,思考; measure: 测量; balance: 平衡; consider: 考虑。故选 D。

59. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 根据上下文可知,句中指的是外籍教师的“外国背景”。situation: 形势,情况; circumstance: 环境,情况; background: 背景; condition: 条件。故选 C。

60. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B carry: 携带; create: 创造,产生; emerge: 出现,是不及物动词,可排除; solve: 解决。根据句意可知,这里表达的是“外籍教师的外国背景也产生了适应方面的问题”。故选 B。

61. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A 本句意为“外国的研究学者通常把他自己隔离在实验室中作为一种保护的途径”,根据下文中的 he 可知,空处应填反身代词 himself。其他三项均不合题意。

62. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C 本句表示“他还得适应高度组织化的大学体系”,与上文“将自己隔离在实验室中”形成转折,故空处应填一个表示转折的词语。Otherwise: 不然,否则; moreover: 此外,而且; however: 然而; also: 同时,也。故选 C。

63. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A 本句意为“他所需要的就是适应……”,be fitted into...为固定搭配,意为“使适应”。故选 A。注意,fit with 意为“适合,符合”。

64. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 本句意为“他需要适应一个与国内的大学体系完全不同的高度组织化的大学体系”,因此空处应为“大学体系”,为避免和前面的“university system”重复,故用 that 代替。

65. [考点] 词义搭配题

【精析】B 本句意为“他在日常工作中面临着不同的哲学理念、课程计划和教学方法”。be faced with 为固定搭配,意为“面对,面临”。故选 B。

66. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D 根据上下文可知,外籍教授和他的学生缺乏相同的文化背景。have: 有; possess: 拥有; need: 需要; lack: 缺少,没有。故选 D。

67. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A idea: 想法,主意; feeling: 感觉; plan: 计划; intelligence: 智力。根据上下文可知,此处指的是美国学生的想法。故选 A。

68. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D 本句意为“要求外籍教授接受美国学生已有的一些观念”,空处应是表示“要求”的词。order: 命令; ask: 询问,请求; insist: 坚持; require: 要求。故选 D。

69. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B adapt oneself to 为固定搭配,意为“使自己适应”。

70. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C make adjustments 为固定搭配,意为“做出调整”。

71. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A take advantage of 为固定搭配,意为“利用”。

72. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D 本句意为“大学也必须做一些调整以充分利用外籍教师所能提供的东西”。show: 展示; afford: 负担得起; express: 表达; offer: 提供,给予。故选 D。

73. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 根据上下文可推知，此处要表达的是“怎样创造性地利用外教”。powerful: 强大的，强有力的；creative: 创造性的；imaginary: 想象的，虚构的；advanced: 先进的，高级的。A、C、D 三个选项不符合题意，因此选 B。

74. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 本句意为“这被认为是一个需要深入研究的领域”。scope: 范围，余地；range: 范围，幅度；field: 领域；district: 区，区域。“在……领域”一般要用 field，因此 C 项为正确答案。

75. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B call for 为固定搭配，表示“需要，要求”，符合题意。故选 B。

Part IV Writing

76. 【参考范文】

Resume

Personal Information:

Name: Wang Min

Sex: Female

Hometown: Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Date of Birth: July 4, 1989

Family Address: 165 Zhongshan Road, Guangzhou, China

Post Code: 200090

Tel. : 020-6754323

E-mail: wangmin@163.com

Job Objectives:

Looking for a job as a software engineer

Payment Demand:

4000 RMB per month

Education:

2006.9~2010.7 Information Engineering Dept. Beijing University, BA

2003.9~2006.7 No. Eleven Middle School of Guangzhou

Awards:

Honor for Excellent Student of Beijing University 2008

Honor for Excellent Cadre of Information Engineering Dept. 2009

Foreign Languages:

Excellent English, CET-6

Specialties:

Singing and dancing

Hobbies:

Drawing, reading and swimming

Personal Characteristics:

Honest, responsible, hardworking, having professional skills and teamwork spirit

广东省 2011 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part 1 vocabulary and structure (35%)

1. One of my__sayings is “Where there is a will, there is a way”.

A. alike

B. likely

C. favourite

D. favourable

2. One afternoon I went to__Miss White again.

A call for

B call in

C call off

D call on

3. I am__of the same programme every evening though we have few entertainments in our town.

- | A bored | B ill | C tired | D exhausted |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 4. Teachers have free to the library that can provide a lot of data | A admission | B access | C account |
| 5.High interest rates__people from borrowing money even when they are in bad need of it | A discourage | B distribute | C disappoint |
| 6.Climate and weather affect every__of our lives. | A factor | B respect | C fact |
| 7.A dog was__by a vehicle and killed. | A knocked into | B knocked out | C held back |
| 8.Two planes were hardly__on the horizon | A sensible | B invisible | C visible |
| 9.Last year the income of the organization was__more than one-fourth | A cut down | B slowed down | C dropped off |
| 10.He always did well at school__having to do part-time jobs every now and then | A despite of | B in spite of | C regardless of |
| 11.You should not__too much from him even if he has made a promise | A expect | B express | C expose |
| 12.He was left alone in the room with__to look after him though he was only five years old | A anyone | B someone | C not one |
| 13.It would be unwise to__too much importance to these opinion polls | A stick | B attach | C apply |
| 14.Inport of the first three months this years is larger by 7 percent than that of the__period last year | A relating | B concerning | C corresponding |
| 15.My cap looks__to john's, so I often take his by mistake | A same | B identical | C different |
| 16.Aunt Mary earned a good reputation__hard working and being honest | A about | B with | C at |
| 17.Jim isn't__,but he did badly in the final exans last term,which surprised us greatly | A dull | B bright | C awkward |
| 18.Finally we__to get what we wanted after we had suffered so much hardship. | A operated | B attempted | C managed |
| 19. It's__my power to give you advice on the matter. | A above | B below | C under |
| 20. Having stayed in the United States for more than ten years,he got an American__ | A speech | B accent | C voice |
| 21.Febuary si the month__is usually the coldest. | A the weather | B whose weather | C its weather |
| 22. At first,I did't recognize her because she__at least fifty pounds. | A have lost | B might lose | C had lost |
| 23. John suggested__anything about it until they found out more facts | A not to say | B not say | C to say not |
| 24. The general's command was that the soldiers__the place and carry out more important tasks | A leave | B left | C have left |
| 25. I was very tired.Otherwise,I__to the theatre with you for the new film. | A had gone | B have gone | C would have gone |
| 26. __to wait for hours,she brought along a bool to read. | A Epected | B Eepecting | C Expects |
| 27. Mrs,Smith,together with her friends,__ to visit the new museum. | | | D To expect |

- | A are going | B are | C is going | D will be |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 28. ___before we leave the day after tomorrow,we should have a wonderful dinner party | | | |
| A Had they arrived | B Were they arrive | | |
| C Were they arriving | D Would they arrive | | |
| 29. Mr.Wang said such a thing___ to happen at achool again and he forgave me this time | | | |
| A ought not to be allowed | B ought to be not allowed | | |
| C ought to be allowed not | D not ought to be allowed | | |
| 30. A Dream of the Red Mansion is said___into dozens of languages in the last decade. | | | |
| A to translate | B to have translated | C to be translated | D to have been translated |
| 31. We enjoyed ourselves very much last night at the party. You___with us | | | |
| A should have come | B must come | C must have come | D should come |
| 32. Only under special circumstances___to take male-up tests | | | |
| A freshmen are permitted | B are freshmen permitted | | |
| C permitted are freshmen | D are permitted freshmen | | |
| 33. There is not much news in today's paper,___? | | | |
| A is it | B isn't it | C isn't there | D is there |
| 34. You've already missed too many classed this term. You___four classed just last week | | | |
| A had missed | B miss | C missed | D have missed |
| 35.Before leaving the village, he visited the old house___he spent his childhood. | | | |
| A in which | B which | C to which | D at which |

Part 2 Reading Comprehension(40%)

Passage 1

Even people who don't understand English can enjoy Chaplin's films because they are almost silent. It isn't what he says that makes us laugh. His comedy(喜剧)doesn't depend upon words or language, but on the little actions which mean the same thing to people all over the world.

In his films, Chaplin raises his thick black eyebrow(眉毛).He straightens his coat or swings his walking stick in the air. He hides behind a fat lady or climbs under a table to escape from his enemies. Trying to be brave, he faints away on the floor. He pretends to be what he is not and never could be a rich,successful,important man. It is the secret for Chaplin's huge success.

He discovered the character of the little *tramp* almost by accident. As young men, he and his brother traveled to America in a small company of actors and acted in various cities. One day Charles was invited to join a new company that was making comedies. It was in his second film that he wore the clothes that made his reputation: black hat, tight coat, big trousers, huge shoes, moustache(胡须)and walking stick. He intended simply to make people laugh. But the odd disguises(扮相)made him look both comic and sad.

His appearance was a popular success, right from the beginning. But his early films hadn't much story. They were full of actions. The little man played fast-moving games of hide-and-seek with his enemies, racing down city streets, jumping on trains, and boating down rivers.

- 36.Which of the following is true?
- | | |
|--|--|
| A Chaplin was a homeless traveler | B Chaplin hardly did actions in films |
| C Chaplin amused his audience by his actions | D Chaplin always did the same actions in his films |
- 37.The secret of Chaplin's success is that he created a character who___
- | |
|--|
| A faints away on the floor, trying to be brave |
| B behaves as if he was a successful, important richman |
| C straightens his coat or swings his walking stick in the air |
| D hides behind a fat lady or climbs under a table to escape from his enemies |
- 38.The word "tramp" in line1,Paragraph 3 may mean a "___".
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A person who walks far | B person who walks heavily |
| C disabled person who is unlucky | D homeless person who moves about |

39. With the help of his odd appearance, Chaplin intended to look__.

- A rich B funny C successful D impressive

40 Chaplin's films were full of the following actions EXCEPT__.

- A boating down rivers B racing down city streets C jumping on trains D driving bicycles

Passage 2

A *cat burglar* invaded the bedroom of the President of the United State, who confronted him and helped him escape. The event occurred in the early morning hours in one of the first days of the presidency of Calvin Coolidge, late in August, 1923. He and his family were living at the Willard Hotel in Washington that they had occupied during his vice presidency.

Coolidge awoke to see a burglar search his clothes. Finally he got a wallet and a watch. When he was removing the watch chain, Coolidge spoke: "I wish you couldn't take that." The thief, at his voice, said: "why?" I don't mean the watch and chain, only the charm. Take it near the window and read what is engraved(雕刻) on the back of it," the President said. The burglar read: "Presented to Calvin Coolidge, Speaker of the House, by the Massachusetts General Court. "Are you President Coolidge?" he asked. The President answered, "Yes, and the Legislature gave me that watch charm...I'm fond of it. It would do you no good. You want money. Let's talk this over." Holding up the wallet, the thief bargained: "I'll take this and leave everything else." Coolidge, knowing there was \$80 in the billfold, persuaded the thief to sit down and talk. The young man said he and his college roommate had overspent during their vacation and did not have enough money to pay their hotel bill. Coolidge added up the room rate and two rail ticket back to the campus. Then he counted out \$32 and said it was a loan. He then told the thief that there probably would be a Secret Service agent patrolling(巡逻) the hotel corridor and asked if an escape could be made by going back along the hotel ledge(窗台)

The man left through the same window he had entered.

41. The phrase "a cat burglar" in the first line means "a thief who __".

- A. steals cats B. has nice lives like a cat
C. is fond of the game of cat-and-mouse D. enters buildings by climbing through windows

42. The burglar intended to steal the__.

- A. wallet B. watch
C. wallet and the watch D. wallet and the watch chain

43. The "charm" in Paragraph 2 probably means "__"

- A. the power of attracting people
B. a word believed to have magic power
C. a small object that is attached to a chain
D. a small thing worn for supposed magic power

44. The President gave the burglar__dollars.

- A. 80 B. 32 C. 48 D. 112

45. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Coolidge kept the secret for the burglar
B. Coolidge gave the watch to the burglar but kept the charm.
C. Coolidge gave the burglar a sum of money which was only enough to pay his hotel bill
D. Coolidge reported the burglary to the Secret Service Agency and the burglar was arrested

Passage 3

China will continue its policy of encouraging people to study abroad, Vice-Minister of Education Wei Yu said last week.

China will also encourage students to return to the motherland to participate in its modernization effort, she said, and if they want to go abroad again the country will give them the green light.

On June 23, 1978, the late Deng Xiaoping, then Chinese Vice-premier, decided that more people should study abroad, and the policy started a 20-year study-abroad fever.

In Chinese cities, it is difficult to find a young person who has not heard of TOEFL(Test of English as a Foreign Language)or GRE(Graduate Record Examination),the primary tests required to attend graduate school in the United States.

China sent its first group of students to study in the United States and Europe back in 1872.That ended during World War II.

During the 1950's ,the major destination for students was the former Soviet Union. Many current Chinese leaders were students in Soviet colleges.

But the “cultural revolution(1966-1976)”dealt a blow to the enthusiasm. Any contacts with foreigners were strictly banned(禁止)。

“To some extent, the difficulty of a shortage of talented people has been eased,” she said, “thanks to the study-abroad policy which has in turn promoted China’s opening-up to the rest of the world.”Wei went on to say that during the past two decades, about 300,000Chinese have gone to study in more than 100countries.By the end of 1997,a total of 163,000 Chinese had studies in the United States, accounting for 56percent of the students who went overseas to study.

“Facts have proved that Deng’s decision was correct.”Wei said.

Another official said that more and more students have returned to China after completing their studies abroad. “China’s economic miracle is providing them, with opportunities to develop their talent.” he said, addign that their social status, working and living conditions have been improving.

46.In Paragraph 2,the “green light” refer to ____.

- A. the passport B. the permission C. the symbol of welcome D. one of the traffic signals

47.The passage implies that__

- A. in china few young people have taken the TOEFL test
B. it is difficult to find many young people to take TOEFL test
C.TOEFL and GRE are tests for primary education in the U.S.
D. TOEFL and GRE are two popular tests for Chinese youth to study in the U.S,

48.According to the passage, about 300,000Chinese have been sent to study abroad since__.

- A,1978 B.1976 C.1950 D.1872

49,China’s study-abroad policy is rewarded, for__.

- A. the returned talents from abroad have helped China to develop
B. 163.000students have received or completed higher education in the U.S.
C. all the students who went to the U.S. for further studies have returned to China.
D. the problem of shortage of talents has become more severe

50.From the passage, it may be concluded that__

- A. people go abroad mainly for better working condition
B. very few young people have completed their education abroad
C. China’s study-abroad policy has been proved a great success
D. more talented overseas students will come to China to finish their studies

Passage 4

Thousands of years ago man used handy rocks for his surgical operations. Later he used sharp bone or horn, metal knives and more recently, rubber and plastic and that was where we stuck, in surgical instrument terms, for many years. In the 1960s a new tool was developed, one which was, first of all, to be of great practical use to the armed forces and industry, but which was also, in time, to change greatly the art and science of surgery.

The tool is a laser(激光) and it is being used by more and more surgeons all over the world. As we all know, light is hot ,any source of light—from the sun itself down to a simple match burning——will give warmth. But light is usually spread out over a wide area. The light in a laser beam(激光束), however, is concentrated(密集). This means that a light with no more power than that produced by an ordinary electric light bulb becomes intensely strong as it is concentrated to a pinpoint-sized(针尖大小的) beam.

Experiments with these pinpoint beams showed researchers that different energy sources produce beams that have a particular effect on certain living cells. It is now possible for eye surgeons to operate on the back of human eye without harming the front of the eye, simply by passing a laser beam right through the eye-ball. No knives, no stitches(缝针), no unwanted damage—a true surgical wonder. Operations which once made patients tired and in need of long period of recovery time now leave them feeling calm and comfortable. So much more difficult operations can now be tried.

The rapid development of laser techniques in the past ten years has made it clear that the future is likely to be very exciting. Perhaps some cancers will be treated with laser in a way that makes surgery not only safer but also more effective. Altogether, tomorrow may see more and more information coming to light on the diseases which can be treated medically.

51. The instruments of surgical operations up until 1960s can be described as__.

- A. traditional B. complicated C. magical D. revolutionary

52. what changes have taken place since the appearance of laser in the 1960s?

- A. Industrial revolution has made medical help available for industrial workers.
B. The research in study of art went through a complete revolution.
C. Surgery benefits greatly from the industrial revolution.
D. The methods in surgery for patients changed greatly.

53. The laser beam is very strong because__.

- A. it is artificially lighted B. it gives off heat in all directions
C. it contains a concentrated beam of the light D. its temperature increase due to the heat of the sun

54. By applying the laser beam, surgeons can perform operations which__.

- A. may make their patients suffer with negative effects
B. may take their patients a long time to recover
C. do little harm to their patients
D. can only treat eye diseases

55. The rapid development of laser techniques indicates that__.

- A. in future we also can cure cancers
B. surgery is likely to be improved considerably
C. in future all the diseases can certainly be cured
D. operations will be performed more complicatedly in future

Part III Cloze(10%)

People from different cultures sometimes do things that make each other uncomfortable, sometimes without realizing it. Most Americans 56 out of the country and have very 57 experience with foreigners. But they are usually spontaneous(朴实的), friendly and open, and enjoy__ (58) new people, having guests and bringing people together formally or informally. They tend to use first names__ (59) most situations and speak freely 60 themselves. So if your American hosts do something that 61 you uncomfortable, try to let them know 62 you feel. Most people will 63 your honesty and try not to make you uncomfortable again. And you'll 64 something about another culture!

Many travelers find 65 easier to meet people in the U.S. 66 in other countries. They may just come 67 and introduce themselves or even invite you over 68 they really know you. Sometimes Americans are said to be 69. Perhaps it seems so, but they are probably just 70 a good time. Just like anywhere else, it 71 time to become real friends 72 people in the U.S.

If and 73 you stay with American friends, they will probably 74 introducing you to their friends and family, and if they seem proud 75 you, it's probably because they are. Relax and enjoy it!

56. A have never been B have been never C has never been D has been never
57. A a little B little C much D a great deal
58. A meet B to meet C meeting D to have met
59. A on B among C under D in

60 A of	B on	C in	D about
61 A make	B makes	C made	D making
62 A how	B why	C when	D where
63 A praise	B judge	C appreciate	D believe
64A research	B learn	C inquire	D study
65 A it	B this	C them	D that
66 A where	B when	C than	D why
67 A on	B by	C off	D up
68 A when	B before	C though	D if
69 A superficially friend	B superficial friend		
C superficial friendly	D superficially friendly		
70 A having	B taking	C making	D getting
71 A spends	B gains	C takes	D gets
72 A with	B among	C to	D in
73 A after	B though	C where	D when
74 A hate	B forbid	C enjoy	D avoid
75A knowing	B to know	C know	D having known

Part IV Writing(15%)

76.你叫李明,去年考上大学,而你的同桌张强却落榜了。经过一年的复习,他今年也考上了大学。你得知此消息后,十分高兴,给他写了一封贺信。信中谈到了你们三年高中学习中一些难忘的事情以及你们之间的友谊,还可以向他简单谈谈你的大学生活感受,并且给他一些忠告,以应付即将开始的大学生活。

温馨提示: 你只能根据上述提示写一封贺信,不可以直接将上面这段文字翻译成英文。不可署你的真实姓名。

2011 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

- 1.【翻译】我最喜爱的其中一句谚语是“有志者,事竟成”。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C alike: 相似的; likely: 可能的; favourite: 最喜欢的; favourable: 赞成的,有利的,给人好印象的。根据句意可知,选 C。

- 2.【翻译】一天下午我又拜访了怀特小姐。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D call for: 提倡,要求; call in: 邀请,召来; call off: 取消; call on: 拜访。根据句意可知,选 D。

- 3.【翻译】尽管在我们镇上没有什么娱乐项目,但我依然对每天晚上相同的节目感到厌烦。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】C be tired of sth. 为固定搭配,意为“对……厌倦、厌烦”。Bored: 厌烦的,常与 with 搭配; ill: 有病的; exhausted: 筋疲力尽的,常与 from/by 搭配。

- 4.【翻译】老师们可以免费使用提供大量数据资料的图书馆。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B admission: 允许,承认; access: 进入,接近的方法(或权利)等; account: 账目,原因; approach: 方法。Have free access to 为常用短语,意为“有免费使用……的权利”,与句意相符。故选 B。

- 5.【翻译】高利率打消了人们借钱的念头,即使是在他们急用钱的时候。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A discourage: 使泄气,使沮丧,劝阻,打消,discourage sb. from doing sth. 意为“劝阻某人做某事,使某人打消做某事的念头”,符合句意。Distribute: 分配,分散; disappoint: 使失望,常用于 be disappointed with 结构中; disturb: 打扰。B、C、D 三项均不符合题意。

6. 【翻译】气候和天气影响这我们生活的方方面面。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D aspect: 方面, every aspect of lives 指“生活的方方面面”, 符合题意。Factor: 因素; respect: 尊敬; fact: 事实, 均不符合句意。故选 D。

7. 【翻译】一只狗被一辆车辗压死了。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D knock into: 撞上(某人), 偶然碰到; knock out: 把……淘汰出(比赛), 使昏睡; hold back: 阻塞, 阻碍; run over: 辗过, 在……上驶过。根据句意可知, 选 D。

8. 【翻译】两架飞机在地平线上几乎看不到了。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C sensible: 明智的, 合理的; invisible: 看不见的; visible: 看得见的, 可见的; available: 可用的。根据句意可知, 选 C。

9. 【翻译】去年那个机构的收入减少了四分之一还要多。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A cut down: 消减, 减少; slow down: 放慢; drop off: 降低, 为不及物动词短语, 无被动语态; bring down: 使落下, 降(价)。根据句意可知, 选 A。

10. 【翻译】尽管偶尔要做一些兼职工作, 但他在学校里总是表现很好。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B 分析句子结构和句意可知, 空处要填入表让步的介词短语。in spite of: 尽管, 虽然; in case of: 假如, 万一, 表条件; despite 意为“尽管”时与 in spite of 同义, 但不与 of 连用; regardless of: 不管, 不顾。根据句意可知, 选 B。

11. 【翻译】尽管他已经作了承诺, 你还是不要对他期望太多。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A expect: 期望; express: 表达; expose: 暴露; experience: 经历。根据句意可知, 选 A。

12. 【翻译】尽管他只有五岁, 他却被单独留在房间里, 无人照顾。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D anyone: 任何人, 无论谁; someone: 某人, 有人; 没有 not one 这种搭配; no one: 没人, 无人。根据句意可知, 选 D。

13. 【翻译】过分重视这些民意调查是不明智的。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】B attach importance to 为固定搭配, 意为“重视”。stick 常与 to 连用, 意为“坚持”; apply: 申请; insist: 坚持。故选 B。

14. 【翻译】今年前三个月的进口量与去年同期相比增加了 7%。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C corresponding: 对应的, 相关的; relating 是 relate 的分词形式; concerning: 关于; regarding: 关于。根据句意可知, 选 C。

15. 【翻译】我的帽子与约翰的一样, 所以我经常错拿他的。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B same: 相同的, 同一的, 常用在 the same as/that…结构中; identical: 非常相似的, 完全相同的, 常与 to/with 搭配; different: 不同的; likely: 可能的。根据句意和句中的 to 可知, 选 B。

16. 【翻译】玛丽阿姨因工作努力和诚实守信而享有美誉。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】D earn a good reputation for…为固定搭配, 意为“因……而享有美誉”。

17. 【翻译】吉姆并不笨, 但他上学期期末考试考得很糟, 这使我们非常震惊。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A dull: 愚钝的; bright: 聪明的; clever: 聪明的; awkward: 使人难堪的, 难对付的。根据句意可知, 选 A。

18. 【翻译】历经了如此多的艰难困苦之后，我们终于得到了我们想要的。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C manage to do sth.: 设法做成某事，通常指历经重重困难和阻挠做成了某事，符合句意。故选 C。operate: 使用，操作，不与不定式连用；attempt to do sth. 意为“企图做某事”，往往不强调是否成功；succeed in doing sth. 意为“成功地做某事”。
19. 【翻译】在这件事上给你建议是我力所不能及的。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】D beyond one's power to do sth. 意为“做某事超出了某人的能力范围”，为固定搭配。其他选项无此用法。
20. 【翻译】在美国居住了十几年，他操着一口美国音。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B accent: 口音，通常指某地的口音、方言等，符合句意。speech: 演讲；voice: 噪音；sound: 声音。根据句意可知，选 B。
21. 【翻译】二月通常是天气最冷的一个月。
[考点] 定语从句
【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，本句包含了一个定语从句，又因为先行词是 the month，所以要用关系副词 when 来引导，在从句中作时间状语。故选 D。注意我们并不常用 February's weather 这种表达方式，故排除 B。
22. 【翻译】起初我没有认出她，因为她至少瘦了 50 磅。
[考点] 动词时态
【精析】C 由主句中的 didn't recognize 可知，主句使用的是过去时态，而从句谓语动词所表示的动作发生在 recognize 所表示的动作之前，即发生在“过去的过去”，所以应用过去完成时。故选 C。
23. 【翻译】约翰建议在找到更多事实真相之前关于这件事什么都不说。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】D suggest doing sth. 是固定用法，表示“建议做某事”，如果表示否定意义，则在动名词前直接加 not。故选 D。
24. 【翻译】将军命令士兵们离开这个地方，执行更重要的任务。
[考点] 虚拟语气
【精析】A 当主句主语是表示命令、建议、要求等含义的名词时，其后的表语从句要用虚拟语气，即谓语动词用“should+动词原形”的形式，should 可以省略。故选 A。
25. 【翻译】我非常累，不然的话我就和你一起去看新电影了。
[考点] 虚拟语气
【精析】C 根据句意和句中的 Otherwise 可知，第二句是与过去事实相反的假设，所以谓语动词应用 would have done 的形式。故选 C。
26. 【翻译】预计要等数小时，她带了一本书来读。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，空处应用非谓语动词形式。逻辑主语 she 与 expect（预计）之间是主谓关系，且句中没有明显的表示时间先后的词语，所以应用现在分词形式作伴随状语。expected 表示完成和被动；expects 语法结构不正确；to expect 表示目的或将来，均不符合句意。故选 B。
27. 【翻译】史密斯夫人将要和她的朋友们一起去参观新博物馆。
[考点] 主谓一致
【精析】C 由 together with 连接的并列主语在意义上更强调前面的主语。本题中谓语的单复数应和 Mrs. Smith 保持一致，所以谓语动词应用单数形式。be going to do 表示计划、打算做某事。故选 C。
28. 【翻译】如果他们在后天我们离开之前赶到，我们还可以举行一次不错的聚餐。
[考点] 虚拟语气
【精析】B if 引导的非真实条件状语从句中，如果谓语包含 were, should 或 had, 可以省略 if, 并把 were, should 或 had 提至句首。根据从句中 the day after tomorrow 可知，应用“should/were to+动词原形”或过去式表示将来的虚拟。结合选项可知，应选 B。

29. 【翻译】王先生说这样的事在学校不允许再次发生，这次他原谅了我。
[考点] 情态动词
【精析】A ought to do sth. 的否定结构应在 ought 后直接加 not，表示“不应该做某事”，且 thing 与 allow 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，所以应用被动语态。综上，应选 A。
30. 【翻译】据说在过去的十年中，《红楼梦》被翻译成了多种语言。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】D be said to do sth. 意为“据说……”，为固定结构。根据后面的 in the last decade 可知，translate 表示的动作发生在 is said 之前，所以应用不定式的完成式，又因为“书”是“翻译”的承受者，因此应用被动语态。故选 D。
31. 【翻译】在昨晚的宴会上我们玩得非常开心，你真应该和我们一起来。
[考点] 情态动词
【精析】A “should have+过去分词”表示应该做某事却没有做；“must+动词原形”可以表示对现在或将来的肯定推测；“must have+过去分词”表示对过去发生事情的肯定推测，意为“一定做了……”；“should+动词原形”表示责任、义务，意为“应该做……”。根据句意可知，选 A。
32. 【翻译】只有在特殊情况下才允许大一新生参加补考。
[考点] 倒装句
【精析】B 在“only+状语”开头的句子中要用部分倒装结构，即将助动词、情态动词或 be 动词提至主语之前。原句是“freshmen are permitted”，倒装后应将 be 动词提前。故选 B。
33. 【翻译】今天的报纸上没有太多新闻，不是吗？
[考点] 反意疑问句
【精析】D 在含有 there be 句型的反意疑问句中，反意疑问句的主谓应和陈述句的主谓一致，陈述句是否定的话，反意疑问句用肯定形式。故选 D。
34. 【翻译】这学期你缺了太多的课，仅上周就缺了四节。
[考点] 动词时态
【精析】C 由 last week 可知，后一句谓语应用过去式。故选 C。
35. 【翻译】在离开村庄前，他去看过了那所自己度过童年的老房子。
[考点] 定语从句
【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词 the old house，并在从句中作地点状语，所以应用关系副词 where 或 in which 引导，相当于 in the old house。故选 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】C 根据第一段最后两句“It isn't what he says that makes us laugh. His comedy doesn't depend upon words of language, but on the little actions which mean...”可知，卓别林的喜剧不是依靠语言，而是靠他的行为和动作来使人们发笑。故选 C。
37. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】B 根据第二段最后两句“He pretends to be what he is not and never could be a rich, successful, important man. It is the secret of Chaplin's huge success.”可知，卓别林获得巨大成功的秘诀就是他假装自己是一个有钱的、成功的、重要的人。故选 B。
38. [考点] 词语理解题
【精析】D 根据本段后面卓别林的装扮可知，此句中 tramp 一词意为“流浪汉”，故本题选 D。A 项意为“走得很远的人”，B 项意为“走得沉重的人”，C 项意为“不幸的残疾人”，均不符合题意。
39. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】B 根据第三段倒数第二句“He intended simply to make people laugh.”可知，卓别林的扮相只是为了让观众开心，所以可推知他的古怪装扮是为了让自己看上去有趣搞笑，而不是 A 项“富有的”，C 项“成功的”和 D 项“令人印象深刻的”。
40. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据文章最后一句“The little man played fast-moving games of hide-and-seek with his enemies, racing down city streets, jumping on trains, and boating down rivers.”可知，选择 A、B、C 的动作均出现在卓别林的电影里，只有选项 D（骑自行车）文章未提及。故选 D。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】D burglar 意为“窃贼”，所以现在关键是要知道 cat 的意思。根据文章最后一句“The man left through the same window he had entered.”可知，窃贼是从窗户进来的。结合文章内容可推知，此处 cat 为比喻含义，cat burglar 意为“飞贼”，即不走正门而从窗户爬进屋的小偷。故选 D。

42. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第二段第二、三句“Finally he got a wallet and a watch. When he was removing the watch chain, Coolidge spoke...”可知，窃贼发现了一个钱包和一只手表，而当他正要拿走表链时，Coolidge 才开始说话。由此可推知，窃贼要偷的是钱包和表链。

43. [考点] 词语解释题

【精析】C charm 虽然有“魔力”和“吸引力”的意思，但根据第二段中的“...the watch and chain, only the charm. Take it near the window and read what is engraved on the back of it...”可猜测出“charm”是附在表链上而且能刻字的一个小物件，故本题应选 C（链条上的小饰物）。

44. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第二段倒数第二句“Then he counted out \$32 and said it was a loan.”可知，总统给了窃贼 32 美元。故选 B。

45. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第一段第一句“...who confronted him and helped him escape.”和第二段最后一句“He then told the thief that there probably would be a Secret Service agent patrolling the hotel corridor and asked if an escape could be made by going back along the hotel ledge.”可知，Coolidge 并没有把窃贼报告给特工处，而是帮他逃走了。由此可推知，Coolidge 帮窃贼保守了秘密，故 A 项正确。其他选项均与文章内容不符。

Passage 3

46. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】B 根据第二段的内容可知，中国鼓励学生回国参加现代化建设，但是若他们依然想去国外，国家也是允许的。“green light”在文中是“准许，允许”的意思，与 B 项最为接近。故选 B。

47. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第四段“...it is difficult to find a young person who has not heard of TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) or GRE (Graduate Record Examination), the primary tests required to attend graduate school in the United States.”可推知，对于已出国的中国学生来说，TOEFL 和 GRE 是两个非常受欢迎的考试。故选 D。

48. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第三段“On June 23, 1978...and the policy started a 20-year study-abroad fever.”和倒数第三段中的“...thanks to the study-abroad policy...Wei went on to say that during the past two decades, about 300,000 Chinese have gone to study...”可推知，大约是自 1978 年推行出国留学政策以来，中国在随后的 20 年中共有 300,000 名学生出国学习。

49. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据倒数第三段第一句“‘To some extent, the difficulty of a shortage of talented people has been eased,’ she said, ‘thanks to the study-abroad policy which has in turn promoted China’s opening-up to the rest of the world.’”可推知，出国留学政策缓解了中国人才短缺的问题，回国的人才帮助了中国的发展。故选 A。

50. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 文章开头就指出中国将会继续实施鼓励学生出国留学的政策，下文又通过从 1978 年开始的出国留学政策所取得的成就来说明，中国的出国留学政策是一项正确的决策，它促进了中国的对外开放，缓解了中国人才短缺的困境。由此可推知，该项政策是成功的。故选 C。

51. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第一段可知，在 20 世纪 60 年代之前，人类使用的外科手术工具有石头、尖锐的骨头或角、金属刀、橡皮和塑料等，直到 20 世纪 60 年代才出现了一种新的手术工具，这种工具改变了外科手术的技术和科学，即具有革命性，那么相对应地在此之前的工具应该是传统的 (traditional)。故选 A。

52. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第一段最后一句 “In the 1960s a new tool was developed...to change greatly the art and science of surgery.” 及第二段第一句 “The tool is the laser and it is being used by more and more surgeons all over the world.” 可推知，对患者进行外科手术的方法发生了巨大变化。故选 D。

53. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第二段最后两句可知，激光束之所以有强大的威力是因为其光束非常集中，所以 C 项符合题意。

54. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第三段倒数第二句可推知，运用激光进行手术对患者伤害极小。故选 C。

55. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据最后一段第一句可知，从激光技术的快速发展可以看出其前途非常振奋人心，又根据后面的叙述可以推断出，外科手术的技术可能会得到极大的提高，或许很多疑难杂症，如癌症都可以通过激光进行治疗。A 项说法过于肯定，故排除。故选 B。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 在现在完成时结构中，否定词通常位于 have/has 之后，动词过去分词之前。本题中因为主语 Most Americans 是复数，所以用 have，故选 have never been。

57. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B a little: 有一些，修饰不可数名词，常用在表示肯定意义的结构中；little: 一点，少得几乎没有，修饰不可数名词，常用在表示否定意义的结构中；much: 大量，修饰不可数名词；a great deal: 大量，许多，后常跟 of，修饰不可数名词。根据句意 “大多数美国人从未出国，几乎没有与外国人交流的经验” 可知，这里应选表示否定意义的词。故选 B。

58. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C enjoy 后跟动名词作宾语。故选 C。另外，根据后面的 having, bringing 也可知，空处应用动名词形式。

59. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】D in most situations 为固定搭配，意为 “在大多数情况下”，所以选 in。

60. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】D 本句意为：他们在大多数情况下都直呼其名，毫无约束地谈论自己。“谈论” 应用固定短语 speak about 来表示。Speak of: 说到，提起；speak 一般不与 on, in 搭配。

61. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，这里描述的是客观情况，所以应用一般现在时；又因为 that 引导的是定语从句，且在从句中作主语，指代前面的先行词 something，所以从句谓动词应用单数形式。故选 B。

62. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，know 后所跟的是宾语从句，且空处在从句中作状语，修饰动词 feel。根据句意 “……设法让他们知道你感觉如何” 可知，从句缺少方式状语，故选 how。

63. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 根据句意 “大多数人会欣赏你的诚实，尽量不再做令你感到不舒服的事” 可知，此处应填入 appreciate (喜欢，欣赏)。Praise: 表扬，赞扬；judge: 判断；believe: 相信。

64. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B research: 研究; learn: 学习, 了解; inquire: 询问; study: 学习, 研究。根据句意“你会了解到有关另一文化的一些事情”可知, 选 B。

65. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 本题考查 it 作形式宾语的用法。英语中表示“认为”的 think, find, consider 等词后的宾语如果为不定式, 常用 it 作形式宾语。本句中真正的宾语是后面的不定式 to meet people in the U. S.。也可将 find it + *adj.* + to do 看作固定用法。故选 A。

66. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 根据句意“许多旅客认为在美国结识人比在其他国家来得容易”可知, 前后存在比较的含义, 并且从 easier 也可得知, 应填入 than 引出比较对象。

67. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D come on: 加油; come off: 脱落; come by: 从旁经过, 得到; come up: 走上前来。根据句意“美国人可能会直接走上来自我介绍”可知, 选 D。

68. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 根据上下文可知, 美国人可能会直接走上来自我介绍, 甚至再未真正认识你之前就邀请你去家里, 所以应填 before。

69. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 本句意为: 有时人们会说美国人的友善是一种表面现象。因此“表面”用来修饰“友好的”, 故应用副词 superficially 来修饰形容词 friendly。

70. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A 本句意为: 或许看起来是这样, 但也许他们只是在享受愉快时光。have a good time 意为“过得愉快, 玩得痛快”, 为固定搭配。

71. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C it takes time to do sth. 为固定搭配, 意为“花费时间做某事”。

72. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A become friends with sb. 为固定搭配, 意为“与某人成为朋友”。

73. [考点] 词语结构题

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知, 此处应填一个连词与 If 并列。根据句意“如果当你与美国朋友待在一起时……”可知, 此处应选 when (当……时)。

74. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C hate: 讨厌; forbid: 禁止; enjoy: 喜欢, 享受……的乐趣; avoid: 避免。本句意为: 他们可能很享受将你介绍给他们的朋友和家人的乐趣。故选 C。

75. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B be proud to do sth. 为固定用法, 意为“对做某事很自豪”。

Part IV Writing

76. 【参考范文】

Dear Zhang Qiang,

I'm very glad to hear that you have passed the college entrance exam and have been accepted by a famous university by studying for another year. I feel very proud of you and you really deserve the honor.

Do you still remember the happy time we have had in the high school? We studied together, ate together, and even slept together. Although we have to study in the different universities from now on, I believe that the friendship between us will last forever.

Here I want to give you some suggestions about the college life. First, you have to go on working hard as there are many subjects for you to learn in college. Second, in high school, teachers tell you what and how to learn in detail, while in college, teacher work like tour guides and you have to find out your own ways to acquire knowledge and solve problems. Last, be optimistic. If you hope to adapt yourself to this new environment, you'd better be positive.

May you get used to the college life as soon as possible!

广东省 2012 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试试题

英 语

Part1 Vocabulary and Structure(35%)

1. It is necessary to put the medicine out of the kid' _____.
A. hold B. hand C. reach D. place
2. Mary had a great deal of trouble _____ the rest runners.
A. coming up with B. keeping up with C. living up to D. making up for
3. We'd better take every _____ to improve our English.
A. time B. case C. thing D. chance
4. He didn't expect to _____ his father in the street yesterday.
A. run into B. work with C. deal with D. run off
5. Many experiments have shown that moderate exercises contribute _____ good health.
A. towards B. for C. with D. to
6. Their evidence was convincing but not _____.
A. off the point B. on the point C. to the point D. in the point
7. Her father's death _____ her deeply.
A. affected B. effected C. offended D. infected
8. "How do you _____ the global warming?" the scientist asked the students.
A. count on B. account on C. count for D. account for
9. The city of Wuhan is _____ of three sections, which are separated by the Yangtze River.
A. combined B. made C. composed D. formed
10. On second _____, we decided not to sell our house.
A. plans B. thoughts C. ideas D. minds
11. Some plants are very sensitive _____ the changes of the environment.
A. from B. against C. to D. with
12. I used to smoke _____ but I gave it up a year ago.
A. seriously B. heavily C. badly D. severely
13. The fire that _____ yesterday caused at least ten people's death.
A. broke off B. broke up C. broke down D. broke out
14. His explanation has _____ our misunderstanding.
A. clarified B. surveyed C. classified D. survived
15. The trip to the west has been _____ because of the bad weather.
A. insisted B. canceled C. challenged D. decided
16. It is believed that _____ spending will eventually lead to failure.
A. natural B. mysterious C. moderate D. excessive
17. The guests are often very well _____ by the host in that city.
A. entertained B. engaged C. reassured D. refreshed
18. The factors which influence reading speed often _____ with each other.
A. instruct B. install C. interact D. intend
19. The man lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
A. temper B. mood C. mind D. passion
20. During the races there were two accidents to motor-cyclists including one _____ accident.
A. deadly B. fatal C. killing D. deathly

21. _____ in the street ,he could feel the happiness of Christmas.
A. Walked B. Walking C. To walk D. Having walked
22. _____ the project, we'll have to wait two more weeks.
A. Completing B. Complete C. Having completed D. To complete
23. The development of the event is influenced by many factors, _____ are beyond our control.
A. most of them B. most of which C. most of what D. most of that
24. It was the training at college _____ made him such a good writer.
A. as B. which C. that D. what
25. We _____ finished our assignment when the teacher came to the door.
A. had just had B. have just had C. just had had D. just have had
26. Catherine has never dreamed of _____ abroad.
A. having sent B. to be sent C. being sent D. to send
27. After you have finished reading the book, please just put it back _____ it belongs.
A. where B. which C. what D. that
28. They were all delighted at the news _____ Tom won the Frist Prize.
A. when B. which C. what D. that
29. You can distinguish the twins very easily, _____ Tom is quite while Jack is active.
A. so B. but C. for D. and
30. Mary, together with her children , _____ some video show when I went into the sitting room.
A. were watching B. was watching C. is watching D. are watching
31. The student checked his writing carefully lest it _____ some spelling mistakes.
A. had B. has C. will have D. should have
32. By this summer ,Elizabeth _____ here for eight years.
A. will live B. would have lived C. will have lived D. has lived
33. No sooner _____ than the bus started off.
A. had his luggage been loaded B. was his luggage loaded
C. loaded his luggage D. his luggage was being loaded
34. Aunt Sharon looks sleepy. She _____ to bed very late last night.
A. can have gone B. must have gone C. would have gone D. should have gone
35. Walking is _____ useful as any other to lose weight.
A. such B. as C. such a D. as a

Part11 Reading Comprehension(40%)

Passage 1

What is your favourite colour? Do you like yellow, orange, or red? If you do, you must be an optimist (乐观主义者), a leader, an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. Do you prefer greys and blues? Then you are probably quite, shy, and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist (悲观主义者). At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of colours preference, as well as the effect that colours have on human beings. They tell us, among other facts, that we do not choose our favourite colour as we grow up---we are born with our preference. If you happen to love brown, you did so as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

Colours do influence our moods---there is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides (自杀) than any other bridge in the area----until it was repainted green. The number of suicide attempts immediately fell down sharply; perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colours make people not only happier but more active. It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or grey.

36. The sentence “You would rather follow than lead” in paragraph 1 means that you would _____.

- A. like to lead followers B. be afraid of following others
C. be a member rather than a leader D. like to be a leader rather than a follower

37. If one enjoys life, one is sure to prefer_____.

- A. red to yellow B. blue to orange C. blue to yellow D. red to grey

38. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. People’s preference of one colour to another is instinct.
B. People’s preference of one colour to another is acquired as they grow up.
C. Factory workers meet fewer accidents when their machines are painted grey.
D. More people happen to love brown because they saw it when they were born.

39. Those who committed suicide preferred the bridge over the Thames River to others because of its _____.

- A. shape B. colour C. structure D. materials

40. The main idea of the passage is that_____.

- A. colours affect people’s mood
B. colours affect people’s character
C. bright colours make people more active
D. colours preference shows people’s courage

Passage2

Charlotte Hollins knows she faces a battle. The 23-year-old British farmer and her 21-year-old brother Ben are fighting to save the farm from the city developers that their father worked on since he was 14. While she is confident they will succeed, she lists farming’s many challenges: “You don’t often get a day off. Supermarkets put a lot of pressure on farmers to keep prices down. With fewer people working on farms it can be isolating,” she said. “There is a high rate of suicide and farming will never make you rich!”

Oliver Robinson, 25, grew up on a farm in Yorkshire. But he never considered staying on his father and grandfather’s land. “I’m sure Dan hoped I’d stay,” he said. “I guess it’s a nice, straightforward life, but it doesn’t appeal. For young ambitious people, farm life would be a hard world.” For Robinson, farming doesn’t offer much in terms of money or lifestyle. Hollins agrees that economics stops people from pursuing farming rewards: “providing for a vital human need, while working outdoors with nature.”

Farming is a big political issue in the UK. “Buy British” campaigns encourage consumers not to buy cheaper imported foods. The 2001 “foot and mouth crisis” closed thousands of farms, stopped meat exports, and raised public consciousness of troubles in British farming. Jamie Oliver’s 2005 campaign to get children to eat healthily also highlighted the issue. This national concern brings hope for farmers competing with powerful supermarkets. While most people buy food from the big supermarkets, hundreds of independent Farmer’s Markets are becoming popular.

41. Charlotte Hollins is talking about her feeling of a battle between_____.”

- A. the poor and the rich B. farmers and city developers
C. young people and their parents D. small markets and supermarkets

42. In the eyes of Charlotte Hollins,_____ makes fewer people work on farms.

- A. rich life of farmers B. a low rate of suicide
C. hard life on the farms D. high prices of farm products

43. According to the passage, more and more young people leave their fathers’ land because farming cannot offer_____.

- A. a hard world B. a vital human need
C. a nice and straightforward life D. enough money and honourable life

44. “Buy British” campaigns_____.

-
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. bring benefit to farmers | B. stopped meat export |
| C. closed thousands of farms | D. ask children to eat British foods |

45. According to the passage, Farmer' Markets are becoming popular because_____.

- A. thousands of farms are closed
- B. farmers are the owners of the markets
- C. more people are concerned about healthy food
- D. Jamie Oliver's 2005 campaigns urge people to "Buy British"

Passage3

No one knows exactly how many disabled people(残疾人)there are in the world, but estimates suggest the figure is over 450 million . The number of disabled people in India alone is probably more than double the total population of Canada.

In the United Kingdom ,about one in ten people have some disability. Disability is not just something that happens to other people :as we get older, many of us will become less mobile, hard of hearing or have failing eyesight.

Disablement can take many forms and occur at any time of life. Some people are born with disabilities .Many others become disabled as they get older. There are many progressive disabling diseases. The longer time goes on ,the worse they become . Some people are disabled in accidents. Many others may have a period of disability in the form of a mental illness. All are affected by people's attitude towards them.

Disabled people face many physical barriers. Next time you go shopping or to work or visit friends, imagine how you would manage if you could not get up steps, or on to buses and trains. How would you cope if you could not see where you were going or could not hear the traffic? But there are other barriers: prejudice can be even harder to break down and ignorance inevitably represents by far the greatest barrier of all. It is almost impossible for the able-bodied to fully appreeiate what the severely disabled go through, so it is important to draw attention to these barriers and show that it is the individual person and their ability, not their disability , which *counts*.

46. The fist paragraph tells us that_____.

- A. the number of disabled people in India is the greatest
- B. there are less than 450 million disabled people in the world
- C. there are more than 450 million disabled people in the world
- D. the number of disabled people in India is equal to the total population of Canda

47. The key word in paragraph 4 is_____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. disability | B. ignorance | C. prejudice | D. barriers |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|

48. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. There are about 10 percent disabled people in the UK.
- B. There still exists prejudice against the disabled because of ignorance.
- C. Even the able-bodied might lose some of their body functions when they get older.
- D. The whole society should pay attention to the barriers faced by the disabled people.

49. The clause "*which counts*" in the last paragraph means that_____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. ability is the most important | B. disability is considered |
| C. disability is included | D. barrier is the most important |

50. It can be concluded from the passage that_____.

- A. we should try our best to prevent disablement
- B. we should take a proper attitude towards the disabled
- C. both physical and mental barriers are hard to break down
- D. the able-bodied will never fully understand the disabled

Passage 4

It is really a surprise that after hundreds of years, educationists have still failed to design anything more efficient and reliable than examinations. It is claimed that examinations test what you know, but it is common

knowledge that they more often do the exact opposite. They may be a good means of testing memory, or the skills of working rapidly under extreme pressure, but they can tell you nothing about a person's true ability.

As anxiety-makers, examinations are second to none. That is because so much depends on them. They are the mark of success or failure in our society. Your whole future may be decided in one fateful day. No one can show his best in worry, or after a sleepless night, yet this is precisely what the examination system expects him to do.

A good education should, among other things, train you to think for yourself. The examination system, however, does anything but that. What has to be learnt is laid down by a syllabus(教学大纲), so the student is encouraged to memorize. Examinations do not motivate a student to read widely, and they do not enable him to seek more and more knowledge. Furthermore, teachers themselves are often judged by the results of their students' examinations. Consequently, they have to train their students to master exam techniques which they dislike. The most successful candidates are not always the best educated but the best trained.

The results on which so much depends are often nothing more than a subjective assessment by some anonymous(匿名的) examiners. They certainly make mistakes, because they have to mark mountains of scripts(答卷) in a limited amount of time. They work under the same sort of pressure as the candidates.

51. The main idea of this passage is that examinations are _____.

- A. anxiety-makers
- B. harmful to education
- C. reliable and efficient
- D. good measures of memory

52. It is clear that the author _____ examinations.

- A. argues for
- B. argues against
- C. is interested in
- D. is indifferent to

53. The fate of students is decided by _____ according to the passage.

- A. examination
- B. education
- C. teaching
- D. learning

54. According to the author, the most importance of a good education is to _____.

- A. encourage students to read widely
- B. teach students how to tackle exams
- C. train students to think on their own
- D. encourage students to seek more knowledge

55. Which statement is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Examinations can make students anxious.
- B. The examiners might make mistakes in marking.
- C. Teachers' work is judged based on the results of examinations.
- D. Tools better than examinations to test students' ability have been found.

Part 11 Cloze(10%)

When I come across a good article in reading newspapers, I often want to cut and keep it. But just as I am about to do so I find the 56 on the opposite side is as much interesting. It may be a discussion of the way to 57 in good health, or a report about 58 to behave and conduct oneself in society. If I cut the front article, the opposite one is likely to 59 damage, leaving out half of it or keeping the text 60 the title. Therefore, I should prepare 61 I start to cut. Or it will be halfway done when I find out the 62 result.

63 two things are to be done at the same time. You can only take up one of them, the other has to wait or be 64. But you know the future is unpredictable---the changed situation may not allow you to do what is left 65. Thus you are caught in a 66 position and feel sad. How should the nice chances and brilliant ideas gather around all at once? What are you going to do when you 67 two things at the same time? It may happen that your life 68 greatly on your preference of one choice to the other.

In fact that is what 69 is like. We are often 70 with the two opposite sides of a thing which are both desirable 71 a newspaper cutting. It often occurs that our attention is drawn to one thing only 72 we get into another. The 73 may be more important than the latter and give rise to a divided mind. A famous philosopher 74 said "When one door shuts, another opens in life." So a casual choice may not be a 75 one.

56. A. newspaper B. article C. text D. title

57. A. get	B. bring	C. lead	D. keep
58. A. how	B. when	C. why	D. what
59. A. do	B. reduce	C. prevent	D. cause
60. A. on	B. in	C. off	D. for
61. A. because	B. since	C. after	D. before
62. A. satisfying	B. regretful	C. pleasant	D. impossible
63. A. Rarely	B. Seldom	C. Sometimes	D. Always
64. A. given up	B. help up	C. left out	D. turned out
65. A. over	B. out	C. alone	D. behind
66. A. possible	B. difficult	C. simple	D. complex
67. A. deal with	B. wait for	C. set down	D. look round
68. A. improves	B. progresses	C. changes	D. goes
69. A. study	B. society	C. nature	D. life
70. A. faced	B. supplied	C. connected	D. fixed
71. A. to	B. for	C. like	D. as
72. A. after	B. before	C. until	D. since
73. A. front	B. next	C. above	D. former
74. A. still	B. ever	C. already	D. almost
75. A. good	B. rich	C. bad	D. weak

Part 5 Writing(15%)

76. 你叫李平,是学院学生会干部,获悉你的一位师兄王勇在毕业后工作仅一年,就被提升为公司销售部(Sales Department)经理,你写信邀请他来学院举办一场讲座,信的内容包括:消息的来源;表示高兴和祝贺;讲座内容(他成功的经验)。

温馨提示:不可将上面的说明文字直接翻译成英语;考生不能署真实姓名。

2012 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】把药放到孩子们够不到的地方,这很有必要。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C hold: 拿住,握住,控制; hand: 手,支配,影响, out of hand 意为“无法控制,难以控制”; reach: 手脚能够到的范围、区域, out of reach 意为“够不着,达不到”; place: 座位,地方,地位, out of place 意为“不在适当的位置,不合适”。根据句意可知,选 C。

2. 【翻译】玛丽很难跟上其他赛跑者。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B come up with: 提出,想出(计划、答案等); keep up with: 跟上,赶上; live up to: 达到,符合,不辜负(期望等); make up for: 补偿,弥补。根据句意可知,选 B。

3. 【翻译】我们最好抓住每一个机会来提高我们的英语。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D time: 时间,时候,次数; case: 事例,实例; thing: 东西,时期; chance: 时机,机缘,机会。根据句意可知,选 D。

4. 【翻译】他没想到昨天在大街上遇到了父亲。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A run into: 偶遇,偶然碰见; work with: 和……一起工作; deal with: 对付,处理; run off: 跑掉。根据句意可知,选 A。

5. 【翻译】许多实验已经显示:适度的运动有助于身体健康。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】D contribute to 为固定搭配,意为“促进,促使,有助于”。

6. 【翻译】他们的证据很有说服力,但是没有切中要害。

[考点] 词义辨析

- 【精析】C off the point: 离题, 不切要领; on the point of: 正要……的时候; to the point: 中肯, 切中要害; in the point of: 就……而言。根据句意可知, 选 C。
7. 【翻译】她父亲的死深深地影响了她。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A affect: 影响, 使悲伤(或怜悯等); effect: 产生, 作“影响”讲时是名词; offend: 伤害……的感情, 冒犯, 得罪; infect: 传染(疾病), 感染。根据句意可知, 选 A。
8. 【翻译】这位科学家问学生们: “你们如何解释全球变暖?”
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D count on: 依靠, 期望, 指望; 没有 account on 这一搭配; count for: 有……价值, 有……重要性; account for: 解释, 说明。根据句意可知, 选 D。
9. 【翻译】武汉市由三部分组成, 这三个部分被长江分隔开了。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】C be made of: 由(特定材料)制成; be composed of: 由(不同的几个部分)组成; combine: (使)结合; form: 建立, 组成, 这两个词均不与 of 搭配。根据句意和搭配可知, 选 C。
10. 【翻译】经过再三考虑, 我们决定不卖房子了。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】B on second thoughts 为固定搭配, 意为“经重新考虑后, 经再三考虑之后”。故选 B。
11. 【翻译】有些植物对环境的改变非常敏感。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】C be sensitive to 为固定搭配, 意为“(对温度、光、位置等的细微变化)敏感”。
12. 【翻译】我过去抽烟很厉害, 但我在一年前戒掉了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B seriously: 严重地, 非常; heavily: 很多地, 大量地, 非常, 严重地; badly: 大大地, 非常; severely: 严重地, 严厉地。表示“喝酒、抽烟或睡觉过量、过度、超出一般”时, 常用 heavily。故选 B。
13. 【翻译】昨天发生的那场火灾造成至少十人死亡。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D break off: 断开, 折断; break up: 结束, 打碎; break down: 失败, (机器等)不能运转; break out: 突然开始, 爆发。根据句意可知, 选 D。
14. 【翻译】他的解释澄清了我们的误解。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A clarify: 澄清, 阐明; survey: 调查, 观察; classify: 把……分类; survive: 幸存, 活下来。根据句意可知, 选 A。
15. 【翻译】去西部的旅行由于天气不好而被取消了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B insist: 坚持要求, 坚决认为; cancel: 取消, 废除; challenge: 向……挑战; decide: 决定, 决心。根据句意可知, 选 B。
16. 【翻译】人们相信过度消费终将导致破产。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D natural: 自然的, 意料之中的; mysterious: 神秘的, 难以理解的; moderate: 不过分的, 适度的; excessive: 过多的, 过分的, 过度的。根据句意可知, 选 D。
17. 【翻译】在那个城市里, 客人经常会受到主人很好的招待。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A entertain: 娱乐, 招待, 款待; engage: 参加, 雇用(某人); reassure: 使放心, 使安心; refresh: 消除……的疲劳, 使振作精神。根据句意和搭配可知, 选 A。
18. 【翻译】影响阅读速度的那些因素经常相互作用。
[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C instruct: 命令, 指示, 指导; install: 安装, 设置; interact: 相互作用, 相互影响; intend: 想要, 打算, 意欲。根据句意可知, 选 C。

19. 【翻译】那个男人勃然大怒, 仅仅是因为他的秘书迟到了十分钟。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】A temper: 脾气, lose one's temper 为固定短语, 意为“勃然大怒, 发脾气”。Mood: 心情, 情绪; mind: 思维, 想法; passion: 强烈的情感, 激情。根据句意和搭配可知, 选 A。

20. 【翻译】比赛期间发生了两起有关摩托车手的故事, 包括一起致命的事故。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B deadly: 危险的。致命的; fatal: 致命的; killing: 令人筋疲力尽的; deathly: 死一般的。此处应注意区别 deadly 和 fatal 的用法: fatal 用于描述条件、环境或事件已引起或注定不可避免地会引起死亡或悲惨的结果, 如 a fatal accident 意为“致命的事故”; deadly 指杀伤力致命的, 如 a deadly weapon 意为“致命的武器”。根据句意可知, 选 B。

21. 【翻译】走在大街上, 他可以感受到圣诞节的欢乐。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知, 此处应选择非谓语动词的某种形式作状语, 且其逻辑主语为 he。因动词 walk 和主要 he 之间逻辑上的主谓关系, 故此处应用现在分词 Walking 表示伴随。Walked 表示被动和完成意义; to walk 表示将来意义; having walked 强调动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前, 均不符合句意。故选 B。

22. 【翻译】为了完成这个项目, 我们还得再工作两周。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】D 分析句子结构并根据句意可知, 这里表示目的, 故应用不定式作目的状语且表示将来意义。故选 D。

23. 【翻译】事件的发展受许多因素影响, 而且大部分因素都不受我们控制。

[考点] 定语从句

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知, 本句含有定语从句, 修饰先行词 factors。most of them, most of what 均不能引导定语从句, 故排除。又因 that 引导定语从句时不能用在介词后面作宾语, 所以 D 项也可以排除。因此空处应用 most of which, 关系词 which 指代先行词, 并与 most 之间是所属关系, 相当于 most of the factors。故选 B。

24. 【翻译】正是大学里的训练才让他成为一位如此优秀的作家。

[考点] 强调句

【精析】C 本题考查强调句, 其基本结构为: It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+其他。此处强调句子的主语 the training at college, 连接词应用 that。故选 C。

25. 【翻译】老师走到门口时, 我们刚好已经完成了作业。

[考点] 动词时态

【精析】A 本句包含一个由 when 引导的时间状语从句, 且其谓语动词为过去式 came。根据句意可知, 主句的谓语动作发生在从句谓语动作之前, 所以主句应用过去完成时。而副词 just 应放在助动词与过去分词之间。故选 A。

26. 【翻译】凯瑟琳从来没有想过被送出国。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知, 空处应用动名词形式作介词 of 的宾语, 可排除选项 B、D。又因 Catherine 与 send 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系, 故此处应用被动语态。故选 C。

27. 【翻译】读完这本书之后, 请你把它放回原处。

[考点] 状语从句

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知, 空处引导地点状语从句, 所以应用 where 引导。which 和 that 一般引导定语从句, 在从句中充当主语、宾语等; what 一般引导名词性从句, 并在从句中充当主语、宾语、表语等成分, 均不符合题意。故选 A。

28. 【翻译】听到汤姆得了一等奖的消息他们都非常高兴。

[考点] 同位语从句

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，空处引导同位语从句，解释说明前面 news 的内容，且从句不缺成分，所以应用 that 引导同位语从句。经常后跟同位语从句的名词除了 news 外，还有 fact, idea, hope, belief, truth, information, question 等。

29. 【翻译】你可以很容易分辨出这对双胞胎，因为汤姆很安静而杰克很活泼。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知，此处缺少连词，而 so, but, for 和 and 均可作连词，但表示的意义不同。So: 因此，表示因果意义；but: 但是，表示转折意义；for: 因为，表示原因，置于主句之后，表示附加说明的理由；and: 和，及，表示并列关系。根据句意可知，选 C。

30. 【翻译】我走进客厅的时候，玛丽和她的孩子们正在看某个视频节目。

[考点] 主谓一致和动词时态

【精析】B 当两个主要由 with, along with, together with, as well as 等连接时，谓语动词的单复数应与前面的主语保持一致。本句中前面的主语为 Mary，故谓语动词应用单数形式。又由从句谓语时态和句意可知，此处应用过去进行时，表示“过去正在进行的动作”。故选 B。

31. 【翻译】那个学生认真地检查了他的作文，以防其中有一些拼写错误。

[考点] 虚拟语气

【精析】D 在 lest 引导的目的状语从句中，一般要用虚拟语气，即谓语动词用“should+动词原形”的形式。故选 D。

32. 【翻译】到今年夏天，伊丽莎白将在这里住了八年了。

[考点] 动词时态

【精析】C 由时间状语“By this summer (到今年夏天为止)”可知，本句应用将来完成时，表示持续到将来某一时间或某动作发生之前的动作。故选 C。

33. 【翻译】他刚放好行李，汽车就出发了。

[考点] 倒装句

【精析】A no sooner...than...为固定搭配，意为“一……就……”。当 no sooner 位于句首时，主句应部分倒装，且本句型中，主句一般用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时，综上，本题应选 A。

34. 【翻译】莎伦阿姨看起来很困倦。她昨晚一定睡得很晚。

[考点] 情态动词

【精析】B can have done 一般用于否定结构，表示对过去发生事情的否定推测；must have done 表示对过去情况的肯定推测，意为“一定做了……”；would have done 表示对过去情况的虚拟，意为“过去会做……”；should have done 表示“本应该做而实际上却未做”，常含有责备、懊悔之意。根据句意可知，选 B。

35. 【翻译】散步和其他任何减肥方法一样有用。

[考点] 比较等级

【精析】B 根据句意并分析句子结构可知，本句考查 as...as...比较结构。as useful as 意为“和……一样有用”。故选 B。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】C would rather...than...意为“宁愿……而不愿……”。此处指“宁愿追随而不愿当领导”。由此可推知，此句话想表达的意思是“你宁愿当一个追随者（成员），而不愿当一名领导者”，与 C 项表达的意思一致。

37. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第一段第二、三句可知，喜欢黄色、橘色、红色的人是乐观主义者、领导者、享受生活的积极人士。由此可推知，如果一个人很享受生活的话，他一定更喜欢这三种颜色。另外，根据第一段第四、五、六句可知，悲观主义者喜欢灰色和蓝色。所以 D 项说法正确。

38. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第一段倒数第二句可知，我们并非在成长的过程中选择最喜欢的色彩，因为早在我们出生时就已经确定了喜好（we are born with our preference），因此 A 项符合文义，B 项不正确；根据文章

最后一段最后一句可知，当机器涂上橘色而不是黑色或灰色时，工厂工人才会发生更少的事故，所以 C 项错误；根据第一段最后一句可知，如果你碰巧喜欢棕色，那么在你出生时就已经是这样了，而并非因为你出生时看到了棕色才喜欢它，故 D 项也不正确。故选 A。

39. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第二段最后两句可知，自杀者都偏向选择泰晤士河上的黑色桥作为自杀地，它被刷成绿色后，企图自杀的人数就急剧下降了（The number of suicide attempts immediately fell down sharply...）。由此可推知，colour（色彩）是自杀者选择在泰晤士河的桥上自杀的重要因素。

40. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】A 文章第一段讲述了人们对色彩的喜好以及喜好不同色彩所代表的性格特征，第二、三段讲述了色彩对人们情绪（mood）的影响。因此综合可知，本文主要讲述的是色彩对人们情绪的影响。故选 A。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第一段前两句“...she faces a battle...are fighting to save the farm from the city developers...”可知，Hollins 提到的战争是 farmers（农民）与 city developers（城市开发者）之间的战争。故选 B。

42. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第一段 Charlotte Hollins 说的话可知，农民不富有，自杀率也高，农产品的价格也被超市压得很低。由此可推知，农民的艰难生活会使越来越少的人愿意在农场工作。故选 C。

43. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第二段中的“For young ambitious people...doesn't offer much in terms of money or lifestyle.”可知，对年轻人来说，农场生活是艰苦的，而且农业并不能为人们提供许多金钱，改善他们的生活方式。由此可推知，许多年轻人离开祖祖辈辈生活过的农场是因为从事农业已不能满足他们对金钱和体面生活的需求。故选 D。

44. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第三段第二句可知，“Buy British”运动鼓励民众不购买便宜的进口食品，也就是要购买英国本地的食品。由此可推知，“Buy British”运动给农民带来了好处。故 A 项正确。B、C 两项是 The 2001 “foot and mouth crisis（口蹄疫）”的影响；D 项是 Jamie Oliver 运动的目的，均不合题意。

45. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据最后一句可知，虽然有很多人从大超市购买食品，但许多独立的农贸市场越来越受欢迎。而上文的“口蹄疫”和提倡儿童吃健康食品运动可知，人们去农贸市场是因为那里的食品更安全、更健康，这当然是人们的健康观念提升所致。故选 C。

Passage 3

46. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第一段第一句可知，据估计世界上残疾人的数量超过了 4 亿 5 千万（450million）。由此可知，C 项正确。

47. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】D 通读第四段可知，前半部分讲残疾人所面对的身体上的障碍（physical barriers），后半部分讲其他方面的障碍，即受到歧视、被忽视等等。由此可知，全段的中心词是 barriers。

48. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第二段第一句可知，英国大约有 10% 的人是残疾人，所以 A 项正确。根据第二段第二句可推知，身体健全的人随着年纪增大也可能会身患残疾，所以 C 项正确。根据文章最后一句可知 D 项正确。根据第四段第四句可知，prejudice 和 ignorance 都属于 other barriers 的范畴，它们之间不存在因果关系，所以 B 项叙述不正确。

49. [考点] 词义理解题

【精析】A 分析文章最后一句的结构可知，which count 是个定语从句，先行词是前面的 the individual person and their ability，另外 count 意为“起作用，重要”。所以 which count = the individual person and their ability are important。

50. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第三段最后一句“All are affected by people’s attitude towards them.”和文章最后一句“...it is the individual person and their ability, not their disability, which count.”可知，人们的态度会影响残疾人的病情，对他们造成伤害，所以应该以正确的态度对待残疾人。

Passage 4

51. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】B 本文通篇都在讲述考试的弊端，A项（考试是焦虑创造者）和D项（考试是好的记忆测量方法）都是考试弊端的具体表现，而不能培养学生的独立思考能力是考试最大的弊端。故B项（考试对教育不利）是本文的主旨。

52. [考点] 观点态度题

【精析】B 由上一题的分析可知，考试有诸多弊端，且不利于教育。由此可推知，作者对它的态度应是反对的、批评的，故B项正确。A项意为“赞成”；C项意为“对……有兴趣”；D项意为“对……漠不关心”。

53. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第二段前四句“As anxiety-makers, examinations are second to none. That is because...Your whole future may be decided in one fateful day.”可知，考试决定着许多事，它是一个人在社会中成功或失败的标志，它决定着一个人的未来。故选A。

54. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第三段第一句“A good education should, among other things, train you to think for yourself.”可推知，在所有其他事情中，好的教育最应当具有的作用就是培养学生的独立思考能力。故选C。on their own是文章中的for yourself的同义替换。B项文中未提及；A、D两项只是培养学生独立思考能力的两种具体方法，故都不正确。

55. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第二段第一句“As anxiety-makers...”可知，考试会让学生焦虑，所以A项正确；根据最后一段第一、二句“...anonymous examiners. They certainly make mistakes...”可知，考官在打分时会犯错，所以B项正确；根据第三段倒数第三句“...teachers themselves are often judged by the results of their students’ examinations.”可知，老师的工作是根据学生的考试结果来进行评定的，所以C项正确；根据文章第一段第一句“It is really a surprise that...still failed to design anything more efficient and reliable than examinations.”可知，数百年后，教育家们还是没有找到比考试更为可靠和有效的手段。由此可知，D项说法与原文不符。故选D。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 文章开头提到“每当我读报纸时，碰到好的文章我会剪下来保留”。接下来又提到“就在我将要这样做时，我发现背面的……也同样有趣”。因前一句提到了article，此处是原词复现。故选B。

57. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】D keep in good health为固定搭配，意为“保持身体健康”。故选D。

58. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 句意：这篇文章可能是关于保持身体健康的方法的讨论，或者是关于……在社会交往中举止得体的报道。此处考查“疑问词+to do”结构，作about的宾语；且根据句意可知，空处应填入一个方式状语，而四个选项中只有how符合，意为“怎样，如何”。故选A。

59. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D suffer: 承受，遭受，suffer damage意为“遭到破坏”；do: 做；reduce: 减少，缩小；prevent: 阻止。此处指“另一面可能会遭到破坏”。故选D。

60. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C “leaving out half of it or keeping the text 60 the title”是前半句提到的damage的具体表现形式，即“遗漏一半内容”或者“使文章没有标题”。off意为“脱离，离开”，符合语境。故选C。

61. [考点] 逻辑推理题

- 【精析】D 基于上文提到的几种不良后果可推知，这里应该是指“在我开始动手剪之前我应该准备好”。故选 before。
62. [考点] 词义辨析题
【精析】B satisfying: 令人满意的; regretful: 令人遗憾的; pleasant: 令人愉快的; impossible: 不可能的。根据句意“当我发现这个令人遗憾的结果时，它将已经被剪一半了”可知，选 B。
63. [考点] 词义辨析题
【精析】C rarely: 几乎不，很少; seldom: 很少; sometimes: 有时; always: 总是。此处表示一般情况，所以应选 sometimes。本句意为“有时候要同时做两件事情”。故选 C。
64. [考点] 词义辨析题
【精析】A give up: 放弃; hold up: 支撑，举起; leave out: 遗漏，忽略; turn out: 证明。根据上下文可知，此处应与 or 前面的 wait 对应，所以应用 given up。本句意为“你只能做其中一件，另一件不得不等一下或放弃”。
65. [考点] 词义辨析题
【精析】D leave over: 剩下; leave out: 遗漏，忽略; leave alone: 不打扰; leave behind: 将……抛在后面，离开，落后，丢下。根据句意“多变的形势可能使你无法再重拾曾经……的事物”和上一题中的 given up 可知，应选 D。
66. [考点] 词义辨析题
【精析】B possible: 可能的; difficult: 困难的; simple: 简单的; complex: 复杂的。根据上文提到的情况可推知，这里应该是指“被困于一种(难以抉择的)困难境地且感到很难过”，因此选 difficult。
67. [考点] 词义辨析题
【精析】A deal with: 处理，处置; wait for: 等候; set down: 记下，写下; look around: 环视。根据句意可知，此处指“当你同时处理两件事时”。故选 A。
68. [考点] 词义辨析题
【精析】C improve: 提高，改善; progress: 进步; change: 改变; go: 进行。根据句意“可能由于你偏爱一种选择而非另一种选择，从而导致了你的生活发生了巨大的改变”可知，这里主要谈及不同的选择对生活的影响，注重的是“变化”，故 C 项符合题意。
69. [考点] 逻辑推理题
【精析】D 根据上下文可知，文章由剪报纸这件事引出一个小道理，进而升华到我们的日常生活。因此空处应选 life，意为“实际上生活就是这样”。
70. [考点] 词义辨析题
【精析】A be faced with: 面对; be supplied with: 被提供……; be connected with: 与……联系; fix: 修理，安装。此处指“我们经常面对一件事情的两个对立面”。故选 A。
71. [考点] 逻辑推理题
【精析】C 这里指“就像剪报一样，这两个对立面都是值得拥有的”，所以应填入 like，意为“像……一样”。注意 as 也可以表示相似，但侧重于比较的双方具有同一性，即同属一类或完全相似。
72. [考点] 逻辑推理题
【精析】A 根据下文“前者(一件事)比后者(另外一件事)可能更重要，所以分散了注意力”可知，此处是指“我们总是在做一件事之后又被另一件事吸引”，所以应用连词 after。
73. [考点] 逻辑推理题
【精析】D 此句是比较句，前一句刚好提到了两件事，再根据空后的 the latter (后者) 可知，这里应该是前后两者的比较，所以应选 former (前者)。
74. [考点] 词义辨析题
【精析】B still: 仍然; ever: 曾经; already: 已经; almost: 几乎。根据句意“一位哲学家曾说”可知，选 B。
75. [考点] 逻辑推理题
【精析】C 前一句引用了一位哲学家的话：生活中当一扇门关闭时，另一扇门将会(为你)打开。接下来进行了总结：因此随意的抉择或许并不是……。根据全文大意可推断，此处应该指随意的抉择也不一定是糟糕的。故选 bad。

76. 【参考范文】

Dear Wang Yong,

I heard the good news from my teacher that you had been promoted to Manager of the Sales Department of your company only after working for one year. I really feel very happy for you. Please accept my sincere congratulations firstly.

Then I cordially invite you to our institute to give a lecture, in which you can share some experience of success, as well as other useful methods during our daily and life. I think it will be helpful for the college students who are going to find a job after graduation.

I do hope you can accept my sincere invitation. Best wishes for you!

Sincerely yours,

Li Ping

广东省 2013 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure(35%)

1. I' ll accept any job _____ I don' t have to get up early.
A. even if B. as long as C. in case D. even though
2. _____ of the two authors thinks that the danger of a nuclear war is increasing.
A. None B. Either C. Both D. Neither
3. I walked too much yesterday and _____ are still aching now.
A. my leg' s muscles B. my leg muscles
C. my muscles of leg D. my kegs' muscles
4. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
A. which B. that C. what D. this
5. _____ we have finished the course, we shall start revision and prepare for the final exams.
A. By now B. Now that C. For now D. ever since
6. The bridge was named _____ the hero who had given his life to save a child.
A. after B. by C. with D. from
7. There is no _____ in insisting on the impossible.
A. mind B. meaning C. help D. sense
8. The Internet of the fourth generation is now in the experimental stage. The time will come when it _____ possible for ordinary people to use it in their daily life.
A. is B. will be C. must be D. may be
9. The shopping mall built a few months ago is _____ in the south of the city.
A. located B. lied C. laid D. placed
10. It may be five to ten years _____ we can test this medicine on human patients.
A. since B. after C. before D. when
11. Bob, Dick and Tom ate 6, 8, and 10 years old _____.
A. respectively B. respectably C. respectedly D. respectfully
12. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.
A. hurt B. spoiled C. damaged D. harmed
13. Your explanation is still not easy enough to understand. Could you hive any _____examples?
A. specific B. special C. specialist D. spare

-
14. Her _____ duties include cleaning the desks and mopping the floor. But she also needs to do many other things.
A. continuous B. routine C. initial D. constant
15. Roberty Owen's ideas were far _____ the age in which he lived.
A. in front of B. advanced in C. advancing in D. in advance of
16. Rural communities are usually more _____ in their child-rearing methods, while in the town there is more variety.
A. uniform B. like C. similar D. same
17. John Smith Community College is an educational institution _____ to providing higher education for all residents in the community.
A. contributed B. committed C. combined D. assigned
18. Mark often attempts to escape _____ whenever he breaks traffic rules.
A. having been fined B. to have been fined
C. to be fined D. being fined
19. The police were accused of failing to _____ the people about the threat of the terrorists.
A. speak B. tell C. talk D. say
20. Radio, television and press are _____ of conveying news and information.
A. the most three common means B. the three most common means
C. the most common three means D. three the most common means
21. Backward technologically _____ we are for the moment, we have perfect faith in our ability to catch up with the developed countries in time.
A. as B. if C. so D. that
22. We don't need air conditioning, _____.
A. and neither can we afford it B. neither can we afford it
C. and nor we can afford it D. we can afford it neither
23. The Internet allows businessmen to _____ their goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving.
A. keep track of B. keep pace with
C. keep in touch with D. keep company with
24. That field _____ a good crop of potatoes last year.
A. planted B. grew C. raised D. yielded
25. The destruction of these cultural relics was a loss that no amount of money could _____.
A. stand up to B. make up for C. come up with D. put up with
26. When people do not _____ to acceptable standards of behavior, they are bound to offend other people.
A. confirm B. conform C. confine D. inform
27. It was such a big challenge. Luckily, the student was just about to _____ the questions when he suddenly found the answer.
A. arrive at B. work out C. work on D. give up
28. Once he starts talking about ancient China, _____.
A. there is no stopping of him B. he is not stopped
C. there is no stopping him D. it is no stopping him
29. They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage to the crops.
A. unless B. before C. until D. although
30. The _____ of blood always makes him feel sick.
A. sight B. look C. view D. glance

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31. In Britain, the best time for sightseeing is _____ spring and early summer.
A. later B. latter C. last D. late
32. I should like to rent a house which is modern, comfortable and _____, in a quiet neighborhood.
A. in all B. after all C. above all D. over all
33. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will _____ over his business to his son.
A. take B. think C. hand D. get
34. I' ve already told you that I' m going to buy it, _____.
A. however much it costs B. however does it costs much
C. how much does it cost D. no matter how it costs
35. Free medical treatment in this country covers _____ illness of all kinds for all the citizens.
A. normal B. average C. regular D. ordinary

Part II Reading Comprehension(40%)

Passage 1

Tom arrived at the bus station quite early for Paris bus. The bus for Paris would not leave until five to twelve. He saw a lot of people waiting in the station. Some were standing in line, and others were walking around. There was a group of schoolgirls. Their teacher was trying to keep them in line. Tom looked around but there was no place for him to sit.

He walked into the station café (咖啡馆). He looked up at the clock there. It was only twenty to twelve. He found a seat and sat down before a large mirror on the wall. Just then, Mike, one of Tom' s workmates came in and sat with Tom.

"What time is your bus?" asked Mike.

"There' s plenty of time yet," answered Tom.

"Well, I' ll get you some more tea then," said Mike.

They talked while drinking. Then Tom looked at the clock again. "Op! It' s going backward!" he cried. "A few minutes ago it was twenty to twelve and now it' s half past eleven." He was puzzled on that.

"You' re looking at the clock in the mirror." said Mike. Tom was so sorry for that. The next bus was not to leave for another hour. Since then Tom has never liked mirrors.

36. Tom went into the station cafe because _____.
A. Mike asked him to have a cup of tea
B. there were a group of schoolgirls there
C. it was quite early and he could find a seat there
D. he wanted to have a drink with his workmate there
37. What time was it in fact when Tom looked at the clock in the mirror?
A. Half past twelve. B. Twenty to twelve.
C. Half past eleven. D. Five to twelve.
38. From the story we know that when we look at a clock in a mirror, we will find _____.
A. it' s going forward B. it' s going slower
C. it' s going backward D. it' s going faster
39. Which of the following is true?
A. Tom arrived in Paris on time.
B. The next bus left after half an hour.
C. After that Tom didn' t like clocks any longer.
D. Tom looked at the clock in the mirror only once.
40. Which of the following is the best title of the story?

A. Missing a Bus

B. A Careless Man

C. The Clock in the Mirror

D. The Mirror of the Station

Passage 2

Baths have long been considered of medical importance to man. In Greece there are the ruins of a water system for baths built over 3,000 years ago. The Romans had warm public baths. In some baths, as many as 3,000 persons could bathe at the same time.

Treating disease by taking baths has been popular for centuries. Modern medical baths first became popular in Europe and by the late 1700s bathing had also become popular in the United States.

For many years frequent bathing was believed to be bad for one's health. Ordinary bathing just to keep clean was avoided, and perfume was often used to cover up body smells!

By the 1700s doctors began to say that soap and water were good for health. They believed that it was good for people to be clean. Slowly, people began to bathe more frequently. During the Victorian Age of the late 19th century, taking a bath on Saturday night became common.

In the United States ordinary bathing was slow to become popular. During the 18th and early 19th centuries, many Americans were known as "The Great Unwashed!" In one American city, for example, a person was only allowed to take a bath every thirty days! That was a law!

Frequency of bathing today is partly a matter of habit. People know that bathing for cleanliness is important to health. Doctors know that dirty bodies increase the chance of diseases. As a result, in the United States, people generally bathe often. Some people bathe once a day at least. They consider a daily bath necessary to good health.

41. A water system for baths was built by _____ over 3,000 years ago.
A. the Romans B. the Greeks C. the Americans D. the Italians
42. Which of the following statements is true?
A. It's good for people to have bath only at night.
B. It's good for people to keep clean by having baths.
C. American people were not allowed to have a bath every 30 days.
D. The more frequently we have baths, the better health we'll be in.
43. It was once believed that frequent bathing was _____.
A. necessary B. common C. bad for health D. good for health
44. The underlined word perfume probably means _____.
A. a sweet smelling substance B. a hard smelling substance
C. a strange smelling substance D. an unpleasant smelling substance
45. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
A. bathing has become easier and cheaper
B. everybody in America takes a daily bath
C. a bath a day keeps the doctor away forever
D. bathing helps to reduce the chance of diseases

Passage 3

Filling in company application forms can become a boring and repetitive task, yet any carelessness on an applicant's part can draw a negative reaction from readers. Each company or organization usually uses its own specially designed form that, although it generally asks for the same basic information, may vary in detail. Consequently the suggestions below apply to the approach you should take rather than suggest what you should write.

— When visiting future employers, always carry your personal data record with you so that you can readily search for details such as dates, telephone numbers, and other useful information.

— Treat every application form as though it is the first one you are completing. Write carefully and neatly.

— Use words that describe the responsibility and different aspects of each job you have held rather than list only the duties you performed.

— Particularly describe social activities that show your involvement in the community, or activities in which you held a teaching or coaching role.

— Pay particular attention if there is a section on the form that asks you to comment on how your education and past experience have especially prepared you for the position.

— Think this through very carefully before you write so that what you say shows a natural progression from past experience to the job you are applying for. If you can, and if they fit naturally, add a few words to demonstrate how the position fits your overall career plan.

46. The first sentence of the passage means that _____.
A. you may have to fill in a long application form
B. the filling-in of an application form takes much time
C. any slight error in the tiring filling-in of the forms should be avoided
D. application forms are usually difficult to read and require good skills to fill in
47. Although all application forms demand the same basic information, _____.
A. different companies may have different requirements
B. different companies may have different attitudes toward them
C. applicants may be required to answer all the questions in detail
D. applicants are very familiar with different application forms
48. Which of the following statements about your personal data is true?
A. They will be of much help to your interview
B. They are more important than the interview
C. They should be written as simply as possible
D. They should include all your personal information
49. When writing about the duties of your jobs, you should _____.
A. only describe your social activities
B. list only the duties you performed
C. focus on your involvement in the community
D. try to include more details
50. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
A. Nature of Filling in Application Forms
B. Importance of Filling in Application Forms
C. Critical Details for Filling in Application Forms
D. Jobs and Their Filling in Application Forms

Passage 4

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Clarke, dressed for going out, took her handbag with her money and her key in it, pulled the door behind her to lock it and went to the Over 60s Club. She always went there on Thursdays. It was a nice outing for an old woman who lived alone.

At six o'clock she came home, let herself in and at once smelt cigarette smoke. Cigarette smoke in her house? How? How? Had someone got in? She checked the back door and the windows. All were locked or fastened, as usual. There was no sign of forced entry.

Over a cup of tea she wondered whether someone might have a key that fitted her front door — “a master key” perhaps. So she stayed at home the following Thursday. Nothing happened. Was anyone watching her movements? On the Thursday after that she went out at her usual time, dressed as usual, but she didn't go to the club. Instead she took a short cut home again, letting herself in through her garden and the back door. She settled down to wait.

It was just after four o'clock when the front door bell rang. Mrs. Clarke was making a cup of tea at the time. The bell rang again, and then she heard her letter-box being pushed open. With the kettle of boiling water in her hand, she moved quietly towards the front door. A long piece of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a hand. The wire turned and caught around the knob (门把) on the door-lock. Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the hand. There was a shout outside, and the skin seemed to drop off the fingers like a glove. The wire fell to the floor, the hand was pulled back, and Mrs. Clarke heard the sound of running feet.

51. Mrs. Clarke looked forward to Thursday because she _____.
A. joined in a special activity in the club
B. could meet her old friends
C. regularly visited a club
D. had a special visitor to meet
52. Mrs. Clarke thought that if someone had made a forced entry, _____.
A. a door or a window would have been damaged
B. he or she might hide somewhere in the house
C. things would have been thrown about
D. he or she might not have a master key
53. On the third Thursday Mrs. Clarke went out because she wanted to _____.
A. seek help to find out the truth of the cigarette smoke
B. see if the thief was hanging about outside
C. resume her normal visit to the club
D. catch the thief by trick
54. Mrs. Clarke didn't expect that her front door _____.
A. could be opened with an outside knob instead of a key
B. was opened by taking advantage of the letter-box
C. was opened with a master key
D. needed a piece of wire to open it
55. The wire fell to the floor because _____.
A. Mrs. Clarke refused to open the door
B. the man's glove dropped off
C. the man just wanted to drop it off
D. it was too hot to hold the wire

Part III Cloze (10%)

Shopping habits in the United States have changed greatly in the last quarter of the 20th century. 56 in the 1900s most American towns and cities had a Main Street. Main Street was always in the heart of a town. This street was 57 on both sides with 58 stores and shops. Here, shoppers walked into stores to look at all sorts of 59: clothing, furniture, hardware, groceries. 60, some shops offered services. These shops 61 drugstores, restaurants, shoe-repair stores, and barber or hairdressing shops. But in the 1950s, a change began to 62. Too many automobiles had crowded into Main Street 63 too few parking places were 64 shoppers. Because the streets were crowded, merchants began to look with interest at the open spaces 65 the city. Open space is what their car-driving customers needed and the merchants expected 66 the first shopping centre was built. Shopping centres, or rather malls, 67 as a collection of small new stores 68 crowded city centres. 69 by hundreds of free parking space, customers were drawn away from 70 areas to suburban malls. And the growing 71 of shopping centres led 72 to the building of bigger and better-stocked stores. 73 the late 1970s, many shopping

malls had almost developed into small cities themselves. In addition to providing the 74 of one-stop shopping, malls were transformed onto landscaped parks, 75 benches, fountains, and outdoor entertainment.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 56. A. As early | B. Early | C. Early as | D. Earlier |
| 57. A. built | B. designed | C. covered | D. lined |
| 58. A. varied | B. various | C. variety | D. varying |
| 59. A. objects | B. materials | C. goods | D. substances |
| 60. A. Apart from | B. Further | C. As well | D. Additionally |
| 61. A. contained | B. covered | C. held | D. included |
| 62. A. be taken place | B. take place | C. be taking place | D. have taken place |
| 63. A. while | B. where | C. though | D. when |
| 64. A. valid for | B. useful to | C. available to | D. ready for |
| 65. A. over | B. from | C. after | D. outside |
| 66. A. when | B. while | C. since | D. then |
| 67. A. started | B. founded | C. established | D. built |
| 68. A. out of | B. away from | C. next to | D. along with |
| 69. A. Attracted | B. Interested | C. Delighted | D. Enjoyed |
| 70. A. inner | B. original | C. old | D. downtown |
| 71. A. distinction | B. fame | C. popularity | D. interest |
| 72. A. in return | B. in turn | C. by turns | D. by return |
| 73. A. By | B. During | C. Over | D. From |
| 74. A. requirement | B. facility | C. convenience | D. condition |
| 75. A. for | B. over | C. with | D. beyond |

Part IV Writing(15%)

76. 假如你是一名大学新生, 对社团活动很感兴趣, 想申请加入某一校园社团(campus club or society)。请写一封申请书, 陈述你加入社团的原因、你的优势、你以前的活动经历以及你对入社后的活动有什么兴趣。

2013 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】只要不必早起, 我会接受任何工作。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B even if: 即使, 虽然; as long as: 只要; in case: 万一, 假使; even though: 即使。根据句意可知, 选 B。

2. 【翻译】者两位作家没有一个人认为核战争的威胁在增大。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D none 表示三者及以上中没有, 作主语时, 谓语动词既可用单数, 也可用复数; either 表示两者之中任一, 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数; both 表示两者都, 作主语时, 谓语动词用复数; neither 表示两者中没有, 两者都不, 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。根据谓语动词 thinks 可知, 应排除选项 C, 又因为是两位作家, 故排除 A。根据句意可知, 选 D。

3. 【翻译】我昨天走了太多路, 腿部肌肉现在仍然很痛。

[考点] 固定用法

【精析】B 表示身体部位的名词可以直接放在名词之前作定语。故选 B。

4. 【翻译】在一些国家, 所谓的“平等”事实上并不意味着所有人拥有相等的权利。

[考点] 主语从句

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知, 本句是一个含有主语从句的复合句, 空处引导主语从句并在从句作主语, 符合条件的只有 C 项。

5. 【翻译】既然已完成了课程, 我们应该开始复习, 为期末考试作准备。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B by now: 到目前为止; now that: 既然, 引导原因状语从句; for now: 目前, 暂时; ever since: 从那时起。根据句意可知, 选 B。

6. 【翻译】那位英雄为救一个孩子而献出了自己的生命, 这座桥以他的名字而命名。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】A name...after...是固定搭配, 意为“以……而命名”。故选 A。

7. 【翻译】坚持不可能的事情没有意义。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】D There is no sense in doing sth.为常用句型, 表示“做某事没有意义”。故选 D。

8. 【翻译】第四代因特网正在实验阶段, 普通人可能在日常生活中使用因特网的时代将要到来。

[考点] 动词时态

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知, 第二句含有一个由 when 引导的定语从句, 主句为一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时表将来。故选 A。

9. 【翻译】那个建于几个月前的购物中心位于城市南部。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】A be located in 为固定搭配, 意为“位于”。lie 当“位于”讲时, 为不及物动词, 无被动语态; laid 是 lay 的过去分词, 意为“放置, 安排”; place: 放置。故选 A。

10. 【翻译】可能在 5 到 10 年之后我们才能在人类患者身上测试这种药。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C since: 自从; after: 在……之后; before: 在……之前; when: 当……的时候。根据句意可知, 选 C。

11. 【翻译】鲍勃、迪克和汤姆分别为 6 岁、8 岁和 10 岁。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A respectively: 分别, 各自; respectably: 体面地, 可敬地; respected: 受尊敬的, 没有 respectedly 一词; respectfully: 恭敬地, 有礼貌地。根据句意可知, 选 A。

12. 【翻译】被父母过度保护的孩子可能会被宠坏。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B hurt: 受伤, 损害; spoil: 溺爱, 受宠; damage: 损坏; harm: 伤害, 损害。根据句意可知, 选 B。

13. 【翻译】你的解释仍然不是很容易理解。你可以给一些详细的例子吗?

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A specific: 明确的, 详细的; special: 特别的, 专门的; specialist: 专业的, 专家的; spare: 多余的, 备用的。根据句意可知, 选 A。

14. 【翻译】她的日常工作包括擦桌子和拖地。但是她还需要做许多其他的事情。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B continuous: 连续不断的; routine: 日常的, 例行的; initial: 最初的; constant: 不变的, 经常的。根据句意可知, 选 B。

15. 【翻译】罗伯特·欧文的想法远超前于他所生活的时代。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D in front of: 在……的前方, 表示方位; advance in: 在……改进、进步, B、C 两项是其分词形式; in advance of: 超过, 在……前面。根据句意可知, 选 D。

16. 【翻译】在乡村社区抚养孩子的方式通常很相似, 而在城镇有很多不同的方式。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C uniform: 一致的, 相同的; like: 类似的, 一样的, 通常作定语; similar: 相似的, 通常作表语; same: 相同的, 一样的, 常作定语, 前面加定冠词 the。根据句意及空处所充当的表语成分可知, 选 C。

17. 【翻译】约翰·史密斯社区大学是一所致力为社区所有居民提供高等教育的教育机构。

[考点] 词义辨析

- 【精析】B contribute: 捐献, 捐赠, contribute...to 意为“向……贡献、捐赠”; commit: 使致力于, 使承诺, be committed to 意为“致力于”, 其中 to 为介词, 后接名词或动名词; combine: (使) 结合, 常与 with 搭配; assign: 分派, 指派, assign sb. to 意为“指派某人到……”。根据句意可知, 选 B。
18. 【翻译】每当马克违反交通规则的时候, 他常常企图逃避被罚款。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】D escape doing sth. 意为“逃避做某事, 免于做某事”, 是固定用法, 所以排除选项 B 和 C。根据 often 一词和谓语动词的时态可知, 这里表示习惯性的行为, 应用现在分词的一般式。故选 D。
19. 【翻译】警方因没有告知人们恐怖分子的威胁而受到指控。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B speak: 说话, 讲话, 其后常跟某种语言; tell: 告诉, 告知, 其后可跟人; talk: 谈话, 不及物动词, 不可直接跟宾语; say: 说, 其后一般跟说的内容。根据句意可知, 选 B。
20. 【翻译】无线电、电视和报刊是传递新闻和信息的三种最为普遍的方式。
[考点] 限定词词序
【精析】B 本题中 common 的最高级形式为 the most common。如果有几个限定词同时修饰一个名词时, 排列顺序大致为冠词, 序数词, 基数词, 性质(描绘)性形容词, 表示大小、长短、高低的形容词, 表示形状的形容词, 表示年龄、新旧的形容词, 表示国籍、出处的形容词, 表示材料的形容词、表示用途、类别的形容词。所以本题中 three 应放在 most common 前, the 应放在 three 前, 最后为中心词。由此可知, 本题应选 B。
21. 【翻译】尽管我们在技术上暂时落后, 但是我们完全相信我们有能力最终赶上发达国家。
[考点] 状语从句
【精析】A 根据句意并分析句子结构可知, 本句前后为让步关系, 应用 as 引导让步状语从句, as 引导的让步状语从句可以把表语或状语等提至句首, 意为“尽管……”, 故本题应选 A。if: 如果, 引导条件状语从句; so: 因此, 表示因果关系; that 不可引导状语从句。
22. 【翻译】我们不需要空调, 我们也负担不起。
[考点] 倒装句
【精析】B 英语中为避免重复常用一些省略结构。当表示和前面情况相同时, 肯定句用 so 引导部分倒装结构; 否定句用 neither/nor 引起部分倒装结构, 即将助动词、情态动词或 be 动词提至主语之前。且 so, neither 和 nor 为连词, 不需再用连词连接前后两个句子, 可排除 A 项。故选 B。
23. 【翻译】因特网可以使商人跟踪了解他们的哪些商品被售出以及流通的速度有多快。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A keep track of: 跟踪了解……的情况; keep pace with: 跟上……的步伐; keep in touch with: 和……保持联系; keep company with: 与……结交, 与……同行。根据句意可知, 选 A。
24. 【翻译】那块地去年种的马铃薯丰收了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D plant: 种植, 使……生长, 主语通常是人; grow: 生长, 一般指作物自身的生长; raise: 抬高, 提起, 扶起; yield: 出产(作物), 产生(收益等), 主语可以是土地、天地等。根据句意可知, 选 D。
25. 【翻译】破坏这些文物所造成的损失是用多少钱都弥补不了的。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B stand up to: 经得起, 经得住; make up for: 弥补……; come up with: 想出; put up with: 容忍。根据句意可知, 选 B。
26. 【翻译】当人们不遵守这些被认可的行为规范时, 他们一定会冒犯别人。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B confirm: 证实, 确认; conform: 遵从, 遵守, 相符合, 多于 to 搭配使用; confine: 限制, 禁闭; inform: 通知, 告知。根据句意可知, 选 B。
27. 【翻译】这是一个如此大的挑战。幸运的是, 当这个学生正要放弃这些问题的时候他突然找到了答案。
[考点] 词义辨析

- 【精析】D arrive at: 到达(某地); work out: 解出, 找到(解决办法等); work on: 从事; give up: 放弃。根据句意可知, 选 D。
28. 【翻译】一旦他开始谈论古代中国, 就没有什么能够让他停下来。
[考点] 固定用法
【精析】C 本题考查固定句型 There be no doing, 意为“不可能……, 没有什么能……”, stop 为及物动词, 直接跟宾语, 不需要加介词。故选 C。
29. 【翻译】在这头牛对庄稼做出更大伤害之前, 他们决定把它赶走。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B unless: 除非, 如果不; before: 在……之前; until: 直到; although: 尽管。根据句意可知, 选 B。
30. 【翻译】看见血总让他感觉不舒服。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A sight: 看见, 看到, 强调视觉所接受的景象, 表示目的物进入了眼帘; look: 看, 强调运用视觉器官; view: 视力, 视野; glance: 匆忙一瞥, 闪现。根据句意可知, 选 A。
31. 【翻译】在英国, 观光旅游的最佳时期是春末和夏初。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D later: 较晚时候的, 以后的; latter: 后者 last: 最近的; late: 晚的, 晚期的, late spring 意为“春末, 晚春”。故选 D。
32. 【翻译】我想要租一间房子, 既现代又舒适, 最重要的是处于一片宁静之地。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C in all: 总共, 总计; after all: 毕竟; above all: 最重要的是; over all: 全面地。根据句意可知, 选 C。
33. 【翻译】当琼斯先生老的时候, 他会把事业交给他的儿子。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C take over: 接管; think over: 思考; hand over: 把……移交给; get over: 克服, 度过。根据句意可知, 选 C。
34. 【翻译】我已经告诉你我要买它了, 无论花多少钱。
[考点] 状语从句
【精析】A however 引导的让步状语从句语序为: however + adj. /adv. + 主语+谓语, 符合此结构的只有 A 项。D 项中 no matter how 也可引导让步状语从句, 但其后缺少 much。故选 A。
35. 【翻译】这个国家的免费医疗服务覆盖全体公民的所有普通疾病。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D normal: 正常的; average: 平均的; regular: 有规律的, 定期的; ordinary: 普通的。根据句意可知, 选 D。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】C 根据第一段第一句和最后一句可知, 由于到达时时间尚早 (quite early) 且没有空位可坐 (no place for him to sit), 因此他走进了车站咖啡厅, 因为他可以在那里找到位子。故选 C。
37. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】A 根据倒数第二段可知, 汤姆在镜子中看到的时间是 half past eleven (11:30), 根据镜面成像原理可知, 实际时间应是 12:30 (half past twelve)。
38. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】C 根据倒数第二段中的 “Oh! It's going backward!” 可知, 从镜子中看到的钟表时间是向后退的。故选 C。
39. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】D 根据倒数第二段可知, 汤姆已经错过了车, 因为已经过了上车时间点; 根据最后一段可知, 最后一班车再等一个小时也不会开, 从那时起汤姆再也不喜欢镜子了, 而不是钟表, 故选项 A、B、C 错

误。由全文内容可知，汤姆的车是 11:55 开，第一次看钟表的时候是 11:40，第二次看却变成了 11:30，由此可知，汤姆只是第二次从镜子里看的时间，他只看了一次镜子中的时间。故选 D。

40. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】C 本文主要讲述的是汤姆由于错看成镜子中的时间而误了班车的故事，因此只有 C 项最符合题意。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第一段第二句 “In Greece there are the ruins of a water system for baths built over 3000 years ago.” 可知，三千多年前希腊人修建了洗浴供水系统。故选 B。

42. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B A 项中 “only at night” 说法太过绝对，且文中未提及；根据第五段最后两句 “In one American city…” 可知，当时有一个美国城市规定每隔 30 天洗一次澡，但并没有所有的城市都这样做，所以 C 项说法错误；根据最后一段第二句可知，沐浴可以使人们保持清洁从而有助于身体健康，B 项说法正确；D 项说法太绝对。故选 B。

43. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第三段第一句可知，人们多年以来普遍认为经常沐浴有害健康。故选 C。

44. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】A perfume 意为 “香水”，只有 A 项解释与此意相似；另外根据第三段第二句 “…perfume was often used to cover up body smells!” 也可推知，这是一种味道香甜的物质，用来掩盖体味。故选 A。

45. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据最后一段第二、三句可知，dirty bodies（身体脏）会增加得病的机会，而 bathing（沐浴）对保持清洁、健康很重要，可以帮助减少这种机会。故选 D。

Passage 3

46. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第一段第一句 “Filling in company application forms…a negative reaction from readers.” 可知，填写应聘表格可能是一件反复且乏味的事，但求职者丝毫的马虎都会带来负面的影响。因此可推知，即使填写表格很乏味，也应该避免任何细小的错误。故选 C。A 项（你可能需要填写一份很长的应聘表格）、B 项（填写应聘表格很费时）和 D 项（应聘表格通常很难阅读，并且填写时需要良好的技能）均与文章的内容不符。

47. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第一段第二句 “Each company or organization usually…may vary in detail.” 可知，每一家公司或组织通常都会使用自己特别设计的表格，虽然这些表格要填写的基本信息都一样，但它们在细节方面存在着差异。由此可推知，不同的公司会有不同的要求。故选 A。

48. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据文章第二段可知，去面试时一定要带上个人资料，以便随时查阅如日期、电话号码这类细节以及其他一些有用的信息。由此可推知，个人资料对面试很有帮助，但这并不意味着它比面试还重要，或者它需要包括所有的个人信息，文中也没有提及个人资料应该书写简洁。故选 A。

49. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据文章第四段 “要花点笔墨来描述你在过去从事过的每一份工作中所承担的责任和不同方面，而不要仅仅罗列职责” 可推知，不仅要描述职责，还要写出参与过的不同方面，即尽可能写出更多的细节。故选 D。

50. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】C 根据第一段最后一句可知，本文主要讲述的是填写应聘表格时应该采取的措施和方法，即需要注意的一些细节。故选 C。

Passage 4

51. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据文章第一段“...went to the Over 60s Club. She always went there on Thursdays. It was a nice outing for an old woman who lived alone.”可知，克拉克夫人每周四都要去“the Over 60s Club”，而且这对她来说也是不错的出行，所以她很期待周四。故选 C。

52. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第二段最后三句“She checked the back door and the windows...There was no sign of forced entry.”可知，克拉克夫人检查了后门和窗户，结果发现一切完好，没有被强行进入的痕迹。由此可推知，克拉克夫人认为如果有人强行进入房间的话，门或窗一定会被损坏的。故选 A。

53. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据文章第三段的描述可知，克拉克夫人在“第二个周四”一直待在家里，结果什么也没有发生，所以她猜测可能是有人在监视她的行踪。在接下来的“第三个周四”，她像往常一样出门，但并没有去俱乐部，而是抄近路回家了。由此可推知，克拉克夫人出门是为了迷惑小偷。故选 D。

54. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据最后一段第三、五、六句的描述可知，小偷并没有用万能钥匙(master key)打开房门，而是先推开了克拉克夫人的信箱，然后用手拿一根长金属丝通过信箱去勾门把手。所以，克拉克夫人吃惊的应该是小偷竟利用她的信箱打开房门。故选 B。

55. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D D项是给出的参考答案，严格来说，本题无正确答案。正确答案为：the man's hand was badly hurt by hot water. 解析请参见2016年真题第34题。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，此处缺少状语，所以应选择副词 early，意为“很早地，早期”。Early in the 1900s 意为“在20世纪早期”。选项 A 和 D 分别是 early 的原级比较形式和比较级形式，而此处并无比较的含义，C 项语法结构不正确。

57. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D build: 建造，修建；design: 设计，构思；cover: 遮盖，覆盖；line: 沿……排列成行，常用于 be lined with 结构。根据句意“街道两旁排列着各种各样的商店”可知，选 D。

58. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B varied: 形形色色的，强调不同；various: 不同的，各种各样的，强调多样性；variety: (名词)变化，丰富多彩；varying: (vary 的现在分词)不同。分析句子结构可知，这里应用形容词。根据句意“各种各样的商店”可知，选 B。

59. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C object: 物体，物件，目标；material: 材料，原料；goods: 商品，货物；substance: 物质。由空后的内容“clothing, furniture, hardware, groceries”可知，这些都是商店售卖的商品，所以此处意为“购物者可以走进商店浏览各种这样的商品”。故选 C。

60. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 上文提到商店里有衣服、家具、五金制品和食品杂货，下面又提到“offered services”，由此可推知，此处应用表示附加意义的 D 项(Additionally)，意为“此外”。A 项意为“除此之外”，但后面须接名词、代词或动名词；B 项一般不放在句首，一般用来修饰动词；C 项一般放在句末。

61. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D cover: 遮盖，覆盖；hold: 拿住，握住，容纳；contain 和 include 都有“包含，包括”的意思，但 contain 表示包含的全部内容或容量，include 表示一个整体由几部分组成，侧重被包括者只是整体的一部分。根据空处前后的内容和常识可知，商店不止文中列出的“drugstores, restaurants, shoe-repair stores, and barber or hairdressing shops (药店，餐馆，修鞋店，理发店)”，故此处用 included 最合适。

62. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B take place 意为“发生”，只有主动语态，且 begin 后面接的动词不定式应用一般式，故此处选 B。

63. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A 本句中“太多的汽车”和“太少的停车位”含有对比的意思，while 是连词，意为“而，然而”，表示前后内容的对比，符合题意。where 和 when 分别引导地点状语从句和时间状语从句；though 表示让步，均不符合题意。

64. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C be available to sb. 为固定搭配，意为“对某人来说可用的、可得到的”，符合题意。be valid for: 有效时期为；be useful to: 对……有用；be ready for: 为……做好准备。根据句意“购物者可用的停车位”可知，选 C。

65. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D over: 在……上方；from: 从……，由……；after: 在……之后；outside: 在……的外面。此处表达的是“超过某一个界限、范围等”。本句意为“商人们开始对城市地界以外的开阔地感兴趣”。故选 D。

66. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处引导一个时间状语从句，本句意为“空地是首个购物中心建立时驾车顾客需要的和商人期望拥有的”。选项 A、B 均可引导时间状语从句，但 when 表示“在……时候”，而 while 表示“在……期间”，且常使用一般进行时。故选 A。

67. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A start: 开始，既可作不及物动词，也可作及物动词；found: 创立，创建，为及物动词；establish: 建立，设立，为及物动词；build: 建造，为及物动词。此处缺少一个谓语动词，表示“开始”的意思，所以应选 A 项。本句意为“购物中心是作为小的新店铺的集合开始起来的”。

68. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B out of: ……的外面；away from: 远离；next to: 靠近，挨着；along with: 和……一起。由上文可知，带有开阔地的购物中心都在城市地界以外，所以此处表达的是“这些小店铺都远离拥挤的市中心”。故选 B。

69. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A attract: 吸引；interest: 使感兴趣；delight: 使……欣喜；enjoy: 欣赏，喜爱。根据语境可知，此处表达的是“顾客被数以百计的免费停车位吸引，才会到郊区的商业中心”。故选 A。

70. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 本句中出现了“away from…to…(远离……到……)”结构，由此可推知，此处远离的对象应和到达的对象相对应，本句中到达的是“郊区的购物中心”，故远离的对象应是市中心(downtown)。故选 D。

71. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C distinction: 优秀，杰出；fame: 名声，名望；popularity: 受欢迎；interest: (名词) 兴趣，利益。根据句意“购物中心越来越受欢迎，反过来又促进了更大、设备更好的商店的建成”。故选 C。

72. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 根据上题解析可知，此处应选 in turn (相应地，反过来)。By turns: 轮流；in return: 作为回报；没有 by return 这一搭配。

73. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 根据句中的 had developed 可知，此处应选 By。“by+时间点”常与完成时连用。其他三项均没有此用法。

74. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C requirement: 要求；facility: 设施；convenience: 便利；condition: 条件。根据上下文可知，这种一站式的购物者提供了方便。故选 C。

75. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C for: 为了；over: 超过；with: 带有；beyond: 超出……的范围。根据句意可知，此处表达的是“购物中心变成了带有长凳、喷泉以及户外娱乐设施的风景优美的公园”。故选 C。

Part IV Writing

76. 【参考范文】

Dear Sir,

I heard from the notice that the English Club is searching for members. I'm interested in this campus society very much and want to apply for it.

I'm a freshman and my major is English. I have been interested in English for many years and persisted in studying English since I was young. It's my favorite subject all the time. I have made great progress in many competitions of English debate and composition, and through hard-working study and practice, I can speak English fluently. I once helped my teacher organize many English activities in the high school, and received much praise and respect from my classmates. Once I enter the English Club, I will actively participate in various English activities and volunteer to plan and organize some new programs for English lovers.

I hope to enter the English Club sincerely. Look forward to your permission.

Thank you!

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

广东省 2014 年普通班高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

- The committee _____ a conclusion only after days of discussion.
A. reached B. achieved C. arrived D. completed
- The next afternoon I went to _____ Miss Barkley again, but found her out.
A. call for B. call on C. call up D. call off
- He said _____ was not within his power to answer the question.
A. that B. this C. what D. it
- _____ to hurt her, he did not tell her the truth.
A. Not to want B. Not wanting C. To want not D. Wanting not
- He risked _____ his house when his company went bankrupt.
A. to lose B. having lost C. losing D. to have lost
- I didn't hear _____ because there was too much noise where I was sitting.
A. what did he say B. what he said C. what was he saying D. what to say
- I can't _____ this type of computer, it's too expensive.
A. cost B. spend C. afford D. pay
- Faced with the crisis, the girl looked pale, but was quite _____ .
A. silent B. quiet C. still D. calm
- He didn't allow _____ in his room. Actually he did not allow his family _____ at all.
A. to smoke, to smoke B. smoking, to smoke
C. to smoke, smoking D. smoking, smoking
- George took _____, of the fine weather to do a day's work in his garden.
A. advantage B. profit C. use D. charge
- I was very tired. Otherwise, I _____ to the theatre with you.
A. had gone B. would go C. will have gone D. would have gone
- Seldom _____ in such a ride way.
A. we have been treated B. we have treated
C. have we been treated D. have we treated
- This well-known international organization was _____ several years ago.

-
- A. set up B. made up C. taken up D. got up
14. The policeman _____ the thief down the road.
A. chased B. ran C. rushed D. raced
15. Every means _____ but it's not so effective.
A. have been tried B. has been tried C. have tried D. has tried
16. By the time class was over, the rain _____.
A. will stop B. would stop C. had stopped D. have stopped
17. Fortunately, the demonstration _____ to be quite peaceful.
A. turned in B. turned out C. turned off D. turned up
18. Mr. Johnson, together with his wife and two daughters, _____ to arrive this evening.
A. were B. are C. was D. is
19. _____, he'll make a first-class tennis player.
A. Given time B. To give time C. Giving time D. Being given time
20. We shall have an opportunity to exchange _____ tomorrow.
A. sights B. opinions C. thoughts D. minds
21. Many birds _____ the island during the summer months.
A. settle B. join C. move D. visit
22. Thank you for the _____ you did me to move the sofa upstairs.
A. favor B. good C. help D. aid
23. I paid him 50 dollars for the painting, but its real _____ must be about 500 dollars.
A. fee B. value C. price D. fare
24. We enjoyed ourselves very much at the party. You _____ with us.
A. must have come B. must come
C. should have come D. should come
25. Where is the _____ writing desk?
A. charming round small B. charming round small
C. charming small round D. small round charming
26. It would be unwise to _____ too much importance to these opinion polls.
A. stick B. give C. apply D. attach
27. We haven't been able to find out the _____ of the rumor.
A. source B. cause C. resource D. reason
28. I _____ to come to your house last night but it rained hard.
A. thought B. attended C. intended D. considered
29. The cost of the reconstruction would _____ from 2.5 to 3 million pounds.
A. deserve B. spend C. range D. include
30. The authorities have refused to _____ him a visa to visit England.
A. arrange B. agree C. approve D. grant
31. By the time I saw the job advertised, it was too late to _____.
A. ask B. request C. demand D. apply
32. Unfortunately he didn't _____ to read the agreement carefully before signing it.
A. bother B. disturb C. trouble D. interrupt
33. Import for the first three months this year is larger than for the _____ period last year.
A. relating B. concerning C. corresponding D. regarding
34. I bought a new bicycle, _____ was very high.
A. the price of which B. which price
C. price of which D. which the price
35. The furniture arrived _____, so we had to send it back.
A. damaging B. to be damaged C. to damage D. damaged

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

Surfing (浏览) the Internet can be as addictive (上瘾的) as drugs, alcohol or gambling, a researcher from University of Pittsburgh said last month.

In a study of almost 400 men and women in Canada, researchers found Internet addiction caused people to spend 40 hours or more a week online. Most of them often got involved in role-playing games or chat room discussion.

One 17-year-old boy was so addicted to the Internet activities that his parents had to admit him to a hospital for 10 days' treatment.

One woman was described by friends and family as a perfect wife and mother. She became so addicted to the Internet that she would not cook or clean and was neglecting her children and husband, because she was spending as much as 12 hours a day talking to people on the Internet. Finally her husband said, "Choose me or the computer." She divorced him.

Kimberly Young, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, found that 76 per cent of the subjects (调查对象) in the study spend an average of 40 hours a week on the Internet.

Of 396 people who met Young's criteria (标准) for addicted Internet users, 157 were men, 239 women. The men were younger with an average age of 29; the women average 43 years of age. The largest group of addicted users of the Internet was people who were not working outside home; housewives, students and those who were disabled (残疾) or retired.

36. According to the researcher in the University of Pittsburgh, surfing the Internet can be highly _____.

- A. tiring B. exciting C. harmful D. wastful

37. After getting addicted to the Internet, the woman _____.

- A. chose to leave her husband B. chose to live with her husband
C. was too busy with her housework D. was too busy to work

38. From the passage, we learn that the majority of addicted Internet users are _____.

- A. middle-aged men B. middle-aged women
C. young men D. young women

39. According to this research, people who are likely to become addicted Internet users are _____.

- A. those who are busy with their work B. those who want to make friends
C. those who are not employed D. those who are fond of talking

40. The writer's attitude towards Internet surfing is _____.

- A. supportive B. negative C. neutral D. practical

Passage 2

Many parents complain that their teenage children are rebelling (叛逆). I wish it were so. At this age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own feet.

But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teenagers are all taking the same way of showing that disagree with their parents. They say they want to dress as they please, but all of them wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music, but all of them end up listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting is that the others are doing it that way.

It has become harder and harder for a teenager to stand up against the popularity wave and go his or her own way. These days every teenager can learn from the advertisements what a teenager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award (给予) high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records and stamps. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

41. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?

-
- A. Parents are happy that their children rebel.
B. Teenagers should not live with their parents.
C. The author of this passage agrees with the parents.
D. Parents dislike their children's rebellion.
42. The kind of rebellion mentioned in this passage is that all teenagers _____.
A. dress in their own ways B. wear the same clothes
C. listen to the same music D. act in the same way
43. According to the writer, many teenagers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but in fact, most of them _____.
A. have difficulty understanding each other
B. follow the popularity wave
C. dare to deal with problems by themselves
D. are very much afraid of getting lonely
44. Which of the following is one way of **"climbing over the barrier"** according to the author?
A. Listening to classical music.
B. Going to evening parties
C. Collecting records and stamps.
D. Learning from advertisements.
45. In this passage the writer wants to tell _____.
A. teenagers how to decide things for themselves
B. readers how to be popular with other people
C. parents how to control and guide their children
D. people how to understand and respect each other

Passage 3

A moment's drilling by the dentist may make us nervous and upset. Many of us cannot stand pain. To avoid the pain of a drilling that may last perhaps a minute or two, we demand the needle that deadens the nerves around the tooth.

Now it's true that the human body has developed its millions of nerves to be highly aware of what goes on both inside and outside it. This helps us adjust to the world. Without our nerves and our brain, we wouldn't know what's happening. **But we pay for our sensitivity.** We can feel pain when the slightest thing is wrong with any part of our body. The history of torture (酷刑) is based on the human body being open to pain.

But there is a way to handle pain. Some Indian monks can sit on a bed of nails. Fakirs (托钵僧) can put a needle right through an arm, and feel no pain. This ability that some humans have developed to handle pain should give us ideas about how the mind can deal with pain.

The big thing in standing pain is our attitude toward it. If the dentist says this will hurt a little, it helps us to accept the pain. By staying relaxed, and by treating the pain as an interesting sensation (感觉), we can handle the pain calmly. After all, although pain is an unpleasant sensation, it is still a sensation, and sensations are the stuff of life.

46. The word **"deadens"** in paragraph 1 probably means "_____".
A. increase B. restrain C. improve D. excite
47. The sentence **"But we pay for our sensitivity"** in the second paragraph means that _____.
A. we should pay a debt for our feeling
B. we have to be hurt when we feel something
C. our pain is worthwhile
D. when we feel pain, we suffering it
48. When the author mentions the Indian fakir, he suggests that _____.
A. Indians are not at all afraid of pain
B. some people may be senseless of pain

- C. the complexities of spelling
D. the relationship between spelling and ideas

Part III Cloze (10%)

Have you 56 asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go 57 their own language and other languages, arithmetic, history, science and 58 subjects. That is quite true; but why do they learn these things? And are these things 59 that they learn at school?

We 60 our children to school to 61 them for the time 62 they are grown-up and have to work 63 their own. Nearly all they learn at school has some 64 use in their life, but is that the only reason 65 they go to school?

There is 66 in education than just learning facts. We go to school 67 all to learn how to learn, 68 when we have 69 school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows 70 will always be successful, because 71 he has to do something new which he has never had to do 72 he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best 73. The uneducated person, 74, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore is not just to teach languages, arithmetic, etc. 75 to teach students the way to learn.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 56. A. either | B. forever | C. ever | D. never |
| 57. A. learning | B. to learn | C. for learning | D. in learning |
| 58. A. all other | B. all others | C. all the other | D. all the others |
| 59. A. each | B. ones | C. every | D. all |
| 60. A. send | B. get | C. fetch | D. select |
| 61. A. set | B. prepare | C. make | D. give |
| 62. A. where | B. when | C. while | D. how |
| 63. A. on | B. for | C. with | D. to |
| 64. A. realistic | B. effective | C. efficient | D. practical |
| 65. A. why | B. which | C. how | D. what |
| 66. A. much | B. most | C. many | D. more |
| 67. A. above | B. over | C. on | D. beyond |
| 68. A. so as | B. as that | C. so that | D. such that |
| 69. A. remained | B. left | C. get out | D. went away |
| 70. A. how to be learned | B. how to learn | C. how to have learned | D. how learning |
| 71. A. whenever | B. whichever | C. whatever | D. however |
| 72. A. ago | B. later | C. before | D. after |
| 73. A. path | B. course | C. road | D. way |
| 74. A. on another hand | B. on other hand | C. on the other hands | D. on the other hand |
| 75. A. yet | B. however | C. but | D. or |

Part IV Writing (15%)

76. 你叫张新，与李明是好朋友，在不同大学读书。你得知他沉迷于(indulge in)玩网络游戏(on line game-playing)，影响了学习，期末考试有几门课程不及格。请你给他写封信，说明沉迷于网游的危害，劝他珍惜大学时光，学好专业知识。

温馨提示：不可将上述内容直接翻译成英语；信中不能出现考生的真实姓名与校名

2014 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】只经过了几天的讨论，委员会就得出了结论。

[考点] 词语搭配

- 【精析】A draw/reach/arrive at/come to a conclusion 为固定搭配，意为“得出结论”。故选 A。
2. 【翻译】第二天下午我又去拜访了巴克利小姐，但发现她出门了。
- [考点] 词义辨析
- 【精析】B call for: 要求，需要；call on (sb.): 拜访 (某人)；call up: 给……打电话，使回忆起；call off: 取消。根据句意可知，选 B。
3. 【翻译】他说他没有能力来回答这个问题。
- [考点] it 的用法
- 【精析】D 此处 it 在从句中作形式主语，指代后面的不定式 to answer the question。故选 D。
4. 【翻译】因为不想伤她的心，他没有告诉她实情。
- [考点] 非谓语动词
- 【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，此处考查非谓语动词作状语。因为逻辑主语 he 与 want 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系，且句中并没有明显的表示时间先后顺序的词，所以应用现在分词作原因状语。现在分词的否定式为在现在分词前直接加 not。故选 B。not to want 表示目的和将来，不符合题意；C、D 两项语法结构不正确。
5. 【翻译】他的公司破产时，他差点连房子都保不住了。
- [考点] 非谓语动词
- 【精析】C risk doing sth. 意为“冒险做某事”。risk 后不能跟动词不定式作宾语，排除 A、D 两项；B 项为现在分词的完成式，表示动作发生在 risked 之前，不符合题意。故选 C。
6. 【翻译】我没有听清他说了什么，因为我坐的地方太吵了。
- [考点] 宾语从句
- 【精析】B 由连接代词 who, whom, whose, which, what 和连接副词 where, how, why, when 来引导宾语从句时，从句应用陈述语序，所以排除 A、C 两项；选项 D 表将来，不符合题意。故选 B。
7. 【翻译】我买不起这种类型的电脑，它太贵了。
- [考点] 词义辨析
- 【精析】C cost: 花费；spend: 花费，花 (时间)；afford: 买得起，负担得起；calm: (使) 安静，镇定。根据句意可知，选 C。
8. 【翻译】面对危机，这个女孩脸色苍白却十分镇定。
- [考点] 词义辨析
- 【精析】D silent: 沉默的，寂静的；quiet: 宁静的，安静的；still: 静止的，无风的；calm: 镇定的，沉着的。根据句意可知，选 D。
9. 【翻译】他不允许在他的房间内抽烟。实际上他根本不允许他的家人抽烟。
- [考点] 非谓语动词
- 【精析】B allow 意为“允许，许可”，后面可直接接动名词宾语，即 allow doing sth. 意为“允许做某事”。Allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。故选 B。
10. 【翻译】乔治趁着天气晴朗，在花园里工作了一整天。
- [考点] 词语搭配
- 【精析】A take advantage of: 利用，占……的便宜；take charge of: 负责，掌管。B、C 两项无此搭配。根据句意可知，选 A。
11. 【翻译】我太累了，要不然就和你一起去剧院了。
- [考点] 虚拟语气
- 【精析】D 根据句意和句中的 Otherwise (否则，不然) 一词可知，此处表示与过去事实相反的假设，谓语动词应用“would have+过去分词”的形式。故选 D。
12. 【翻译】我们很少被这么粗鲁地对待。
- [考点] 倒装句和动词语态
- 【精析】C 当否定副词 never, hardly, seldom 等位于句首时，句子应用倒装结构，即将助动词、情态动词或 be 动词提到主语之前，故排除 A、B 两项。同时根据句意可知，we 和 treat 为逻辑上的动宾关系，所以应用被动语态。故选 C。
13. 【翻译】这个知名的国际组织成立于几年前。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A set up: 建立, 设立; make up: 组成, 化妆; take up: 开始从事, 占用; get up: 起床, 站起来。根据句意可知, 选 A。

14. 【翻译】警察沿路追捕小偷。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A chase: 追捕, 追赶; run: 跑, 移动; rush: 急速行进; race: (和……) 竞赛。根据句意可知, 选 A。

15. 【翻译】每种方法都尝试过了, 但都不是那么有效。

[考点] 主谓一致和动词语态

【精析】B “every+单数可数名词”作主语时, 谓语动词用单数, 所以排除 A、C 两项。根据句意, means 和 try 为逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以应用被动语态。结合选项可知, 选 B。

16. 【翻译】下课的时候雨已经停了。

[考点] 动词时态

【精析】C by the time 意为“到……时候(为止)”, 在句中起连词作用, 引导时间状语从句。若从句为一般过去时, 主句应用过去完成时, 表示“截止到从句动作发生时, 主句动作已经完成”。根据句意可知, 选 C。

17. 【翻译】幸运的是, 示威游行最终和平地进行了。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B turn in: 归还, 上交; turn out: 结果是, 证明是; turn off: 关掉; turn up: 开大出现。根据句意可知, 选 B。

18. 【翻译】约翰孙先生携他的妻子和两个女儿将于今夜抵达。

[考点] 主谓一致和动词时态

【精析】D 由 as well as, along with, together with 等连接并列主语时, 在意义上更强调前面的主语, 所以谓语动词应与题中 Mr. Johnson 的人称和数保持一致, 用单数形式。同时根据时间状语 this evening 可知, 谓语动词应用 be to do 结构, 表示将来。故选 D。

19. 【翻译】假以时日, 他一定会成为一名一流的网球选手。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知, be 和 give 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以应用过去分词形式。非谓语动词短语 Given time 作为条件状语, 相当于条件状语从句 If he is given time。故选 A。

20. 【翻译】我们明天将有机会交流意见。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B sight: 视力, 景象; opinion: 意见, exchange opinions 意为“交流意见”; thought: 思想, 想法; mind: 心思, 思想, 思维。根据句意可知, 选 B。

21. 【翻译】许多鸟在夏季的几个里来到这个岛上。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D settle 意为“定居, 把……放好”, 作及物动词时, 后面应接被安置的对象, 即 settle someone somewhere, 意为“把某人安顿于某处”。此处如果选 settle, 则应使用被动语态, 且 the island 前缺少介词, 故排除 A 项。Join: 连接, 参加; move: 移动, 走动; visit: 访问, 逗留。根据句意可知, 选 D。

22. 【翻译】多谢你帮助我将沙发抬到楼下。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】A do sb. a favor 为固定搭配, 意为“帮某人一个忙”。空处与 to 之间为省略引导词 that/which 的定语从句, 修饰 the favor。故选 A。

23. 【翻译】我付给他 50 美元来买这幅画, 但这幅画的真正价值一定在 500 美元左右。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B fee: 服务费, 费用; value: (商品) 价值; price: 价格, 价钱; fare: 车费, 票价。根据句意可知, 选 B。

24. 【翻译】我们在聚会上玩得很开心。你真应该和我们一起来。

[考点] 情态动词

- 【精析】C “should have+过去分词”表示过去本应该做，而实际上没有做的行为，符合题意；“must have+过去分词”表示对过去情况的肯定推测；“must+动词原形”表示对现在情况的肯定推测；“should+动词原形”表示现在或将来应该做某事。根据句意可知，选 C。
26. 【翻译】那个漂亮的小圆写字台在哪里？
[考点] 限定词词序
【精析】C 多个形容词作定语修饰同一个名词时的排列顺序是固定的，可记为以下口诀：限定描绘大长高，形状年龄和新老；颜色国籍出材料，作用类别往后靠。round 为形状，应紧挨中心词；small 为尺寸大小，应放在 round 前；charming 为描绘性词汇，应放在最前面。故选 C。
26. 【翻译】太过在意这些民意调查是不明智的。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】D attach too much importance to 意为“太过重视……，太在意……”，为固定搭配。故选 D。
27. 【翻译】我们还没能找到谣言的源头。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A source: 来源，出处；cause: 原因，理由；resource: 资源，资料；reason: 理由原因。根据句意，选 A。
28. 【翻译】我本打算昨晚去你家，但是雨下得太大了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C think: 考虑，思考，其后一般接名词或从句；attend: 出席，参加；intend: 想要，打算，intend to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”；consider: 认为。根据句意及空后的不定式可知，选 C。
29. 【翻译】重建的费用是在 2,500,000 至 3,000,000 英镑之间。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】C deserve: 应受，应得；spend: 花费，消耗，常用搭配 spend time/money on sth.; range: (在一定范围内) 变化，变动，range from A to B 意为“在从 A 到 B 的范围内变化”；include: 包含，包括。故选 C。
30. 【翻译】当局拒绝给他去英国的签证。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D arrange: 安排，整理；agree: 同意，意见一致；approve: 赞成，批准；grant: 给予，准许，grant sb. sth. 意为“授予某人某物”。根据句意可知，选 D。
31. 【翻译】当我看到这个工作的招聘广告时，想申请已经太晚了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D ask: 询问，要求；request: 请求，要求；demand: 要求，需求；apply: 申请，应用。根据句意可知，选 D。
32. 【翻译】不幸的是，他在签协议之前没有费心认真阅读那份协议。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A bother: 费心，麻烦，bother to do sth. 意为“费心做某事”；disturb: 打扰，妨碍，后面一般直接跟宾语，不跟不定式；trouble: 使忧虑，使苦恼；interrupt: 打断。根据句意可知，选 A。
33. 【翻译】今年头三个月的进口量对于去年同期。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C relating: 相关的；concerning: 关于，涉及；regarding: 关于，就……而论；corresponding: 相应的，一致的。根据句意可知，选 C。
34. 【翻译】我买了一辆新自行车，它的价格十分昂贵。
[考点] 定语从句
【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句。因为 price 与 bicycle 之间为所属关系，所以空处应填 the price of which, which 指代先行词 bicycle；且因为 of which 的修饰，price 前必须加定冠词 the。故选 A。
35. 【翻译】家具送到的时候已损坏，所以我们只好把它退回去了。
[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】D 根据句意并分析句子结构可知, furniture 与 damage 为逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以 damage 应用其过去分词形式, 表示被动和完成。故选 D。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

36. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据文章第一段可知, 匹兹堡大学的研究者认为上网和吸毒、酗酒、赌博一样, 都会使人上瘾。由此可推知, 上网是极其有害的。故选 C。

37. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 文章第三段以一位家庭主妇为例说明网络成瘾的危害。根据第三段最后两句可知, 这位主妇网瘾很大, 最终和她的丈夫离婚了。

38. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据文章最后一段的前两句“Of 396 people who... the women average 43 years of age.”可推知, 网络成瘾者多为中年女性。故选 B。

39. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据最后一段最后一句可知, 网络成瘾者多是不外出工作者、家庭主妇、学生、残疾人和退休者。他们的共同点就是没有正式的工作。故选 C。

40. [考点] 观点态度题

【精析】B 作者在开篇就引用了研究者对网络成瘾的评价, 接下来又以事例具体说明了其危害, 由此可以看出作者对网络成瘾的态度是消极的、不支持的。Supportive: 支持的; negative: 消极的; neutral: 中立的; practical: 实际的。故选 B。

Passage 2

41. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第一段第一句可知, 很多父母抱怨他们十几岁的孩子很叛逆。由此可推知, 父母并不喜欢孩子叛逆。故选 D。

42. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第二段可知, 穿同样的衣服、听同样的音乐并不是真正的叛逆。由此可推知, 真正的叛逆是指穿自己风格的衣服, 听自己喜欢的音乐。故选 A。

43. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第二段第二句和最后一句可知, 青少年往往采取相同的行为来反抗父母, 他们很难找到属于自己的方式; 根据第三段第一句可知, 青少年越来越难以抗拒从众思潮并坚持自己的风格。由此可推知, 事实上大多数青少年会追逐流行潮流。A、C、D 三项文中均未提及。故选 B。

44. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据最后一段第三、四句中列举的与他人不同的做法可知, 作者认为听古典音乐是青少年克服障碍、坚持自我的途径之一, B、C、D 三项是从众的行为。故选 A。

45. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】A 根据文中的“stand on your own feet”“go his or her own way”“to find his or her own path”“Find yourself. Be yourself.”可知, 作者是想告诉青少年要找到自我, 做自己, 学会独立。A 项“告诉青少年为自己作决定”符合题意。故选 A。

Passage 3

46. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】B 根据文章第一段可知, 牙医使用医用钻头修补牙齿时会引起疼痛, 所以我们要求注射药物来麻痹牙齿周围的神经。由此可推知, deaden 与 restrain (抑制) 意义相近。increase: 增加; improve: 改善; excite: 刺激, 使……兴奋。故选 B。

47. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】D 在文章第二段中, 作者主要介绍了人体中有数百万的神经, 它们帮助我们感受这个世界。“But we pay for our sensitivity.”这句话起转折作用, 之后作者讲到当我们身体的任何部分出现了小的差错时, 我们都会感到疼痛。这说明了神经不仅能帮助人们适应世界, 也会让我们体验到疼痛的折磨。故选 D。

48. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第三段第一句 “But there is a way to handle pain.” 可知，举印度苦行僧的例子是为了说明人类是有办法来处理疼痛感的。而且根据第三段最后一句 “...some humans have developed to handle pain...” 也可知，应该选 C。

49. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第二段前三句可知，A 项正确。根据第二段倒数第二句可知，B 项错误。文章第一段就已经介绍了牙医可以通过注射药物来缓解疼痛，故 C 项错误。D 项在文中没有提及。故选 A。

50. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第四段第一句 “The big thing in standing pain is our attitude toward it.” 可知，处理疼痛时最重要的在于我们对它的态度。how to look at pain 是句中 our attitude toward it 的同义替换。故选 C。

Passage 4

51. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据第一段最后一句可知，问题是如何在不受拼写复杂单词的阻碍下，鼓励一个孩子自由、自信地写作。由此可推知，单词拼写复杂会阻碍自由写作。故选 D。

52. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第一段第一、二句可知，家长们普遍认为学校不再重视单词拼写，而事实上，学校并没有忽略单词拼写，仍认为它是一项基本技能。由此可推知，家长们并不了解学校是怎样教单词拼写的。故选 B。

53. [考点] 词义理解题

【精析】C 根据第二段第一、二句可知，如果教师仅关注单词拼写，那么孩子们就会只使用他们熟知的单词，而不会冒险使用生词。由此可推断，“play safe” 意为 “避免使用没把握的单词”。故选 C。

54. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 文章最后一段最后一句使用了虚拟语气，作者认为教师注意单词拼写并没有错，但是如果教师能够优先考虑孩子们的思想的话，那么他失望的表达就会鼓励学生提高写作水平。由此可推知，作者并不同意该教师的评语。故选 D。

55. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】D 通读全文可知，本文主要讨论了单词拼写与表达思想之间的关系，作者认为教师应该在重视单词拼写的时候，更关注学生表达的思想。故选 D。A 项和 C 项都比较片面，B 项文章并未提到。故选 D。

Part III Cloze

56. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C either: 也，常用于否定句中；forever: 永远；ever: 曾经；never: 从不。根据句意可知，选 C。

57. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B go to do sth. 为固定用法，意为 “去做某事”。

58. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C all other 与 all the other 均指 “所有其他的”，其区别在于前者表泛指，后者表特指。根据句意可知，此处表示在学校学习的其他科目，有一定的范围。故选 C。all 一般与 others 不直接连用，因此 B 项错误。若选 D 项，则需去掉空后的 subjects，用 others 代替 subjects。

59. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知，空处为先行词，其后为 that 引导的定语从句。根据句意 “这些是他们在学校所学的全部东西吗？” 可知，只有 all 符合句意。故选 D。

60. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A send: 送，派遣；get: 得到，收到；fetch: (去) 拿来，(去) 请来；select: 挑选，选择。根据句意可知，此处指 “送孩子去学校”。故选 A。

61. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B set: 放置，使处于；prepare: 使……做好准备，筹备；make: 做，制造；give: 给予，赠送。根据句意 “我们将孩子送入学校是为了让他们将来长大成人，要自力更生时做好准备” 可知，选 B。

62. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，空处引导一个定语从句，先行词是 the time，所以应用关系副词 when，在从句中作时间状语。

63. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A on one's own 为固定搭配，意为“独立地”。故选 A。

64. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D realistic: 现实的，栩栩如生的；effective: 有效的，起作用的；efficient: 有效率的，效率高的；practical: 实际的，实用的。根据句意“几乎他们在学校学到的所有东西在他们的生活中都有一些实用性的作用”可知，选 D。

65. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，此处应用关系副词 why 引导一个定语从句，指代表示原因的先行词 reason，why 在从句中作原因状语。

66. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 由 than 一词可知，此处表示比较关系。more...than 意为“比……多，比……更……”，符合题意。故选 D。

67. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A above all: 首先，最重要的是；over all: 全部，遍及的；选项 C、D 一般不能和 all 搭配使用。根据句意“我们去学校最主要的是学会如何学习”可知，选 A。

68. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 根据上下文可知，我们去学校最主要的是学会如何学习，以便我们离开学校后仍然能够继续学习。So that 意为“以便，为了”，引导目的状语从句，符合题意。其他选项结构不正确。故选 C。

69. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B remain: 仍然是，遗留；leave: 离开，为及物动词；get out: 外出，逃离；go away: 走开，离开，为不及物动词短语，其后不能直接跟宾语。根据上下文可知，此处指“离开学校”。故选 B。

70. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 由上文中的“learn how to learn”可知，此处是原词复现。故选 B。

71. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 根据句意“每当他需要做以前没做过的事情时”可知，应选 A。whenever: 无论何时，每当，相当于 no matter when，引导让步状语从句。

72. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C ago: 以前，其前一般应有相应的时间；later: 后来；before: 在……之前，以前，常与现在完成时连用；after: 在……之后。根据句意及“has never had to do”可知，能与现在完成时连用的只能是 before。故选 C。

73. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】D in the best way 为固定搭配，意为“以最好的方式”。

74. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】D on the other hand 为固定搭配，意为“另一方面”。其他选项形式都不正确。

75. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C 根据句意可知，空处应填表示转折含义的连词。与前面的 not just 构成“not just...but...”结构，意为“不仅……而且……”。故选 C。

Part IV Writing

76. 【参考范文】

Dear Li Ming,

How are you? Although we are admitted to different universities, I always have concern for you deep in my heart. And I'm writing to you because I heard that you'd spent much of your time playing online games and had failed in several subjects in your final exam. I do hope that you will give it up.

In my opinion, playing online games will do nothing but waste a lot of time, and affect your study. Time is so precious for us students at present that we should make good use of it to learn more knowledge instead of playing online games all day long. Besides, playing online games for a long time will do harm to your health.

I do hope you will consider my suggestion, and stop playing online games.

Yours,
Zhang Xin

广东省 2015 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

1. You should have been more patient _____ that customer.
A. of B. with C. for D. at
2. When I found the seller _____, I went to another shop to buy things.
A. cheating B. cheat C. to cheat D. be cheated
3. My mother and father were invited to the party, but _____ of them went.
A. either B. none C. both D. neither
4. ———You haven't lost your ticket, have you?
——I hope _____. I don't want to miss this new film.
A. so B. no C. not D. didn't
5. I'm sorry I cannot see you immediately. But if you wait, I'll see you _____.
A. for a moment B. in a moment C. for the moment D. at the moment
6. ———When shall I return the book to you?
——You may _____ this book; I don't anymore.
A. get B. remain C. maintain D. keep
7. We don't accept checks; you have to pay in _____.
A. cash B. coin C. money D. dollar
8. The news _____ banks will charge higher interest comes out in today's TV report.
A. which B. whether C. what D. that
9. _____ on the grassland, I watched the clouds and listened to the singing of the birds.
A. Lying B. Laying C. Lied D. Laid
10. _____ whether robots will one day have vision as good as human vision.
A. What is not yet known B. It is not yet known
C. As is not yet known D. This is not yet known
11. If she _____ here last night, she wouldn't have been caught in the heavy rain.
A. came B. was coming C. would come D. had come
12. My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
A. treated B. adjusted C. adopted D. remedied
13. Her ideas sound right, but _____ I'm not completely sure.
A. somehow B. somewhat C. somewhere D. sometime
14. Four is _____ of a dozen.
A. one-fifth B. one quarter C. one half D. one-third
15. He spends _____ 70% of his spare time reading novels or magazines.
A. as many as B. as much as C. as little as D. as few as
16. The hall in our school is _____ to hold 500 people.
A. big enough B. enough big C. very small D. very big
17. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.
A. hurt B. damaged C. spoiled D. harmed
18. This teacher likes to use _____ words and expressions. The students like his classes.
A. every day B. every day's C. everyday D. everyday's

-
19. A brother _____ not be a friend, but a friend will always treat you like a brother.
A. must B. should C. may D. would
20. The city consists of two parts: Jiangnan and Jiangbei. The former is now the center of trade and finance, and _____, the seat of government.
A. last B. latter C. later D. late
21. Faced with all the difficulties, the girl _____ her former boyfriend for help.
A. turned over B. turned from C. turned to D. turned up
22. Comparatively speaking, of the three civil servants, the girl with long hair is _____.
A. more helpful B. extremely helpful C. very helpful D. the most helpful
23. We had to _____ a lot of noise when the children were at home.
A. come up with B. catch up with C. put up with D. keep up with
24. Her remarks left me wondering _____ she could have changed so suddenly.
A. when B. how C. whether D. that
25. Words can have different meanings depending on the _____ in which they are used.
A. context B. contact C. content D. contrast
26. Technology has indeed had a direct _____ on our life today.
A. change B. effort C. effect D. role
27. Tom took a pile of papers off the desk to make _____ for the new computer.
A. room B. area C. position D. place
28. The street was named _____ George Washington who led the American war for independence.
A. from B. with C. as D. after
29. Lily has no trouble finding the new railway station because she has a good _____ of direction.
A. feeling B. idea C. knowledge D. sense
30. Can you tell me _____ that makes people love this city so much?
A. it is what B. what it is C. what is it D. is it what

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

Long ago, an operation had usually to be done while the sick man could feel everything. The sick man had to be held down on a table by force while the doctors did their best for him. He could feel all the pain if his leg or arm was being cut off, and his fearful cries filled the room and the hearts of those who watched.

Soon after 1770, Joseph Priestley discovered a gas which is now called "laughing gas". Laughing gas became known in America. Young men and women went to parties to try it. Most of them spent their time laughing, but one man at a party, Horace Wells, noticed that people didn't seem to feel pain when they were using this gas. He decided to make an experiment on himself. He asked a friend to help him.

Wells took some of the gas, and his friend pulled out one of Wells's teeth. Wells felt no pain at all.

As he didn't know enough about laughing gas, he gave a man less gas than he should have. The man cried out with pain when his tooth was being pulled out.

Wells tried again, but this time he gave too much of the gas, and the man died. Wells never forgot this terrible event.

31. The first paragraph mainly _____.
A. describes the pain during an operation
B. advises people not to worry about the pain
C. describes how a doctor worked before
D. introduces a new product
32. It can be inferred that the gas is called "laughing gas" because _____.
A. it makes people happy B. it makes people laugh
C. it stops pain D. it kills illness
33. In order to test the laughing gas, Wells first _____.

-
- A. went to parties to try it
 - B. made an experiment on his friend
 - C. did an experiment on himself
 - D. pulled out one of his teeth himself
34. Wells did the experiment again and again in order to _____.
A. test the quality of laughing gas
B. practice doing operation
C. make laughing gas himself
D. find out the right dose of laughing gas
35. According to the passage, laughing gas can be used _____.
A. for curing all kinds of diseases
B. for all kinds of operations
C. just for pulling tooth out
D. just for adults

Passage 2

The status given to waiters in a restaurant varies in different parts of the world. For example, in some places working as a waiter is seen as having low status, like being a servant. In other places, it is viewed as a useful and important role and people who do the job well are respected.

Eddie Lam has been a waiter for four years and clearly thinks he has a good job. He is proud that he knows how to give good service to guests in the restaurant where he works. "I enjoy learning about people-their likes, dislikes and their moods. I make an effort to show them that I care," he explains. "It takes experience to understand how to make someone happy." Eddie knows that when he talks about his customers, it may sound like he is talking about his friends or his family. "There are actually many similarities in the relationship, although the relationship between waiter and customer may only last a short time," he laughs.

Eddie believes that waiters have to be very observant. They need to notice quickly when a customer is bothered, for example, if they don't have a knife, or if they want a glass of water. It is also important for them to recognise when someone is in a hurry or when a couple want to be left undisturbed for a while. And all this should happen without the customers realizing; they just get what they want. He points out that when service is good, the customers are often not aware of it. However, if customers receive bad service in a restaurant, they usually react very quickly.

"I suppose the tips left by customers are part of my financial reward," says Eddie, "but I also get a lot of satisfaction just from seeing customers relaxing and enjoying their meals."

36. According to the passage, waiters' social status is _____.
A. very low everywhere
B. very high in the U. S.
C. like that of a servant
D. different in different countries
37. Eddie Lam enjoys being a waiter because _____.
A. he is good at communicating with the customers
B. he makes friends with the customers
C. he likes talking with strangers
D. he can get a lot of tips
38. According to Eddie Lam, waiters should _____.
A. keep asking the customers what they want
B. keep quiet while serving the customers
C. help without being asked for
D. get everything ready beforehand
39. It is implied in the passage that customers are very _____.

-
- A. grateful to good service
 - B. sensitive to bad service
 - C. difficult to deal with
 - D. friendly to waiters
40. Eddie Lam thinks that he gets _____.
A. rewards and meals from his boss
B. a lot of money from his customers
C. both money and happiness from his job
D. little money but more satisfaction from his job

Passage 3

Most people agree that the direct, assertive (过分自信的) American personality is a virtue, but it sometimes surprises foreigners. In many cultures, respect for older people or those in positions of authority keeps others from expressing their true feelings. But in the U.S., children often argue with their parents, students may disagree with their teachers, and citizens may express opposition to the actions of the government. If the soup has anything in it or the meat is too tough to eat, the diner can complain to the waiter; if the boss makes a mistake, an employee will politely point it out.

Some straight talk about the American character must include the admission that Americans have their faults. The extremely competitive nature of Americans is probably their worst fault. Of course, competition isn't always bad. As a matter of fact, it promotes excellence by encouraging individuals and businesses to try to do their best. But the desire to get ahead of others sometimes causes people to do things that are unkind and even dishonest. Also, Americans admire what is practical, fast, efficient, and fresh. Sometimes they fail to understand and appreciate practices that have greater respect for more traditional, leisurely ways of doing things. On the other hand, people from other cultures may dislike the practical, challenging American lifestyle.

Despite culture differences, most foreigners give Americans credit for their virtues. Americans are generally viewed as friendly, adaptable, energetic, and kind-hearted. Most newcomers to the U.S. like Americans, and the feeling is usually mutual. Perhaps the greatest American virtue is a deep interest in new ideas and new people. In a nation of immigrants, the foreigner does not remain an outsider for long.

41. The first paragraph tells us that Americans _____.
A. are straightforward
B. show no respect to teachers
C. don't like their government
D. like arguing with each other
42. One of the faults in the American character is _____.
A. their dishonesty
B. their inefficiency
C. their strong desire for freshness
D. their strong desire to get ahead of others
43. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. life in America is relaxing
B. Americans don't like foreigners
C. Americans get along well with immigrants
D. Americans have more faults than virtues
44. The last sentence of the passage implies that foreigners in America _____.
A. won't stay long there
B. won't like the country
C. will soon feel at home there
D. will soon find a job there
45. The passage mainly talks about _____.

-
- A. the American virtues
 - B. the American character
 - C. the American faults
 - D. the American lifestyle

Passage 4

We are all interested in equality, but while some people try to protect the school examination system in the name of equality, others, still in the name of equality, want only to destroy **it**.

Any society which is interested in equality of opportunity and standards of achievement must regularly test its pupils. The standards may be changed – no examination is perfect-but to have no tests or examinations would mean the end of equality and of standards. There are groups of people who oppose this view and who do not believe either in examinations or in any controls in school or on teachers. This would mean everything would depend on luck since every pupil would depend on the values and the purpose of each teacher.

Without examinations, employers will look for employees from the highly respected schools and from families known to them –a form of **favoritism** will replace equality. At the moment, the bright child from an ill-respected school can show certificates to prove he is suitable for a job, while the lack of a certificate indicates the unsuitability of a dull child attending a well-respected school. This defense of excellence and opportunity would disappear if examinations were taken away, and the bright child from a poor family would be a prisoner of his school's reputation, unable to compete for employment with the child from the favored school.

The opponents of the examination system suggest that examinations are an evil force because they show differences between pupils. According to these people, there must be no special, different academic class. They have even suggested that there should be no form of difference in sport or any other area: all jobs or posts should be filled by unsystematic selection. The selection would be made by people who themselves are probably selected by some computer.

46. The word “**it**” in paragraph 1 refers to ____.

- A. equality
- B. the society
- C. the school
- D. the examination system

47. Those who support examinations believe that without examinations, ____.

- A. there will be no equality nor standards
- B. the bright child will have no opportunity
- C. the employers will favor the dull child
- D. schools for bright children would lose their reputation

48. The word “**favoritism**” in paragraph 3 is used to describe the phenomenon that ____.

- A. bright children usually get better jobs
- B. poor children with certificates are favored in job markets
- C. children attending ordinary schools achieve great success
- D. children from well-respected schools will have good jobs

49. Those who are against the examination system will agree that ____.

- A. pupils shouldn't be divided into “the bright” and “the dull”
- B. special classes are necessary to keep the school standards
- C. school reputation is important in the job market
- D. family background is important in the job market

50. The passage mainly focuses on ____.

- A. schools and certificates
- B. examinations and equality
- C. opportunity and employment
- D. standards and reputation

Part III Cloze (15%)

Many people wrongly believe that when they reach old age, their families will place them in nursing homes. They will be 51 in the hands of strangers for the rest of their life. Their 52 will visit them only occasionally, and more often, they will not have any 53 visitors. The truth is that this idea is 54 unfortunate imaginary story. In fact, family members will provide over 80 percent of the care 55 elderly people need.

Samuel Prestoon, a sociologist, studies 56 the American family is changing. He reports that by the time the average American couple reaches 40 years of age, they will have more parents 57 children. 58, because people today live longer after an illness than people did years 59, family members must provide long term care.

More psychologists have found that all caregivers share a common characteristic. They believe that they are the best people 60 the job. In other words, they feel that they could do the job better than anyone else. Social workers 61 caregivers to find out why they took on the responsibility of caring for an elderly relative. Many caregivers believe they have 62 to help their relatives. Some state that helping others 63 them feel more useful. Others hope that by helping 64 now, they will deserve care when they become old and dependent. Caring for the elderly and 65 care of can be a mutually satisfying experience for everyone who might be involved.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 51. A. left | B. living | C. leaving | D. sent |
| 52. A. workers | B. children | C. parents | D. caregivers |
| 53. A. continuous | B. constant | C. regular | D. normal |
| 54. A. the | B. / | C. a | D. an |
| 55. A. that | B. what | C. when | D. where |
| 56. A. when | B. how | C. what | D. where |
| 57. A. to | B. with | C. as | D. than |
| 58. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Moreover | D. Whereas |
| 59. A. before | B. ago | C. later | D. lately |
| 60. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. over |
| 61. A. questioned | B. interviewed | C. inquired | D. asked |
| 62. A. admiration | B. task | C. necessity | D. responsibility |
| 63. A. causes | B. enables | C. makes | D. gets |
| 64. A. someone | B. anyone | C. everyone | D. anybody |
| 65. A. having taken | B. being taken | C. be taking | D. to take |

Part IV Writing (15%)

66. 请代表学生用英语写一份关于举办英语演讲比赛的通知, 内容应包括演讲主题、参加人员、比赛时间、地点等。

2015 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】你本应该对那个客人更有耐心些。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】B be patient with sb. 是固定搭配, 意为“对某人有耐心”。故选 B。

2. 【翻译】当我发现卖家在骗我时, 我去了另一家商店买东西。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知, 空处应用非谓语动词。The seller 与 cheat 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系, 且这里表示正在进行, 所以应用现在分词作宾补。故选 A。

3. 【翻译】我的父母均被邀请去参加宴会, 但是他们都没有去。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D either: 两者之中任何一个; none: 三者或三者以上没有一个; both: 两者都; neither: 两者都不。根据 My mother and father 以及句意可知, 此处表示“他俩都没有去”。故选 D。

4. 【翻译】——你的票没有丢, 是吧?

——我希望没有。我不想错过这部新电影。

[考点] 固定用法

- 【精析】C I hope 常与 so, not 连用, 区别是 I hope so 表示肯定的希望, 意为“希望如此”而 I hope not 表示否定的希望, 意为“希望不会如此”。根据句意可知, 选 C。
5. 【翻译】不好意思, 我不能马上见你。但是如果你能等一下的话, 我一会儿就去见你。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B for a moment: 片刻, 一会儿, 表示时间的延续; in a moment: 立即, 马上, 一会儿, 一般用于将来时的句子; for the moment: 目前, 暂时; at the moment: 此刻。根据句意可知, 选 B。
6. 【翻译】——我什么时候把书还给你?
——你可以留着这本书, 我不想要它了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D get: 得到, 收到; remain: 保持, 遗留; maintain: 保持, 维持; keep: 保留, 留着。根据句意可知, 选 D。
7. 【翻译】我们不接受支票, 你得用现金付账。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】A pay in cash 为固定搭配, 意为“用现金支付”。故选 A。
8. 【翻译】今天的电视报道中出现了银行将收取更高利息的新闻。
[考点] 同位语从句
【精析】D 分析句子结构可知, 空处引导的是同位语从句, 是对抽象名词 news (消息, 新闻) 的解释说明, 所以应用在从句中不充当语法成分, 且只起连续作用的 that 引导。故选 D。
9. 【翻译】我躺在草地上, 看着云彩, 听着鸟叫。
[考点] 非谓语动词
【精析】A 本题首先要区分开动词 lie 和 lay 的词义。Lie 作动词时, 意为“躺, 位于, 说谎”; lay 作动词时, 意为“放, 下蛋”。根据句意可知, 此处意为“躺下”, 且 I 与 lie 为逻辑上的主谓关系, 所以应用现在分词 lying, 作伴随状语。故选 A。
10. 【翻译】目前还不清楚是否有一天机器人将拥有和人类一样好的视力。
[考点] 主语从句
【精析】B It is (not) known...为常用句式, 意为“目前还不知道……”, 其中 It 为形式主语, 后面的从句才是真正的主语。故选 B。
11. 【翻译】如果她昨晚来这里, 她就不会被大雨淋着了。
[考点] 虚拟语气
【精析】D 由从句中的时间状语 last night 和主句中的 wouldn't have been caught 可知, 本句是对过去情况的虚拟, 因此从句的谓语动词应用“had+过去分词”的形式。故选 D。
12. 【翻译】我的相机经过调试, 不管在阴天还是晴天都可以照相。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B treat: 治疗, 对待, 处理; adjust: 适应, 调整, 校准(机器); adopt: 收养, 采用, 采取; remedy: 补救, 改进, 改正。根据句意可知, 选 B。
13. 【翻译】她的主意听起来不错, 但是不知为何我不能完全肯定。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A somehow: 不知怎么地, 不知为什么; somewhat: 稍微, 有点; somewhere: 某处, 某个地方; sometime: 某个时间。根据句意可知, 选 A。
14. 【翻译】四是十二的三分之一。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D one-fifth: 五分之一; one quarter: 四分之一; one half: 二分之一; one-third: 三分之一。Dozen 意为“一打, 十二个”, 所以四应是十二的三分之一。故选 D。
15. 【翻译】他把多达 70% 的业余时间花在阅读小说或杂志上。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B as many as (与……一样多, 多达) 和 as few as (与……一样少, 低至) 均修饰可数名词, 而 as much as (与……一样多, 多达) 和 as little as (与……一样少, 低至) 修饰不可数名词。本句中“70% of his spare time”指时间, 为不可数名词。根据句意可知, 选 B。

16. 【翻译】我们学校的礼堂足够大，能容纳 500 人。

[考点] 固定用法

【精析】A enough 既可以作形容词，又可以作副词。作形容词时，可放在被修饰的名词之前或之后；作副词时，则要置于被修饰的形容词或副词之后。本句中 enough 作副词，修饰形容词 big，所以应放在其后。故选 A。

17. 【翻译】被父母过度保护的孩子可能会被宠坏。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C hurt: (使) 受伤, 损害; damage: 损坏; spoil: 溺爱, 宠坏; harm: 伤害, 损害。由 become 一词可知, 此处应用过去分词表示被动, 再结合句意可知, 选 C。

18. 【翻译】这位老师喜欢用日常用语, 学生们很喜欢他的课。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C every day: 每天, 常作状语, 其后不再加所有格; everyday: 日常的, 每天的, 常用作定语, 其后不用再加所有格。故选 C。

19. 【翻译】兄弟不一定是朋友, 但朋友会一直待你如兄弟。

[考点] 情态动词

【精析】C must: 必须, 想必, 表示必要、强制或肯定推测; should: 应该, 应当, 表示义务或责任; may: 可能, 也许, 表示可能性; would: 将, 将要, 表示将来或意愿。根据句意可知, 选 C。

20. 【翻译】这座城市由江南和江北两部分组成。前者是现在的贸易和金融中心, 后者是政府所在地。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B last: 最后的, 最近的; latter: (刚提及的两者中的) 后者; later: 更迟的, 为 late 的比较级; late: 晚的, 迟的。根据句意可知, 选 B。

21. 【翻译】面对所有的困难, 女孩向她的前男友寻求帮助。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C turn over: 翻阅, 仔细考虑; turn 与 from 不能构成固定搭配; turn to: 向……寻求帮助; turn up: 露面, 出现。根据句意可知, 选 C。

22. 【翻译】相对而言, 三个公务员中, 那个长发女孩最乐于助人。

[考点] 比较等级

【精析】D 在对三者或三者以上的人或事物进行比较时, 应用最高级形式。根据 the three civil servants 可知, 这里是三者之间比较。故选 D。

23. 【翻译】孩子们在家时, 我们不得不忍受很多噪音。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C come up with: 想出, 提出; catch up with: 赶上, 追上; put up with: 忍受, 容忍; keep up with: 跟上, 与……保持联系。根据句意可知, 选 C。

24. 【翻译】她的话让我想知道她如何变化得如此突然。

[考点] 宾语从句

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知, 空处引导宾语从句。When, whether, how 以及 that 均可以引导宾语从句, 但含义不同。When 在宾语从句中作时间状语, 意为“何时”; how 在宾语从句中作方式状语, 意为“如何”; whether 在宾语从句中不作成分, 只起连接作用, 意为“是否”; that 也在宾语从句中不作成分, 且没有词义。结合句意可知, 应选能在从句中充当方式状语的 how。

25. 【翻译】单词有不同的含义, 这取决于该词所在的语境。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A context: 语境, 上下文; contact: 接触, 联系; content: 内容; contrast: 对比, 差别。根据句意可知, 选 A。

26. 【翻译】如今科技确实已经直接影响了我们的生活。

[考点] 词语搭配

【精析】C have a direct effect on sb./sth. 为固定搭配, 意为“对……有直接影响”。故选 C。

27. 【翻译】汤姆将一堆文件从桌子上拿开, 给新电脑腾出地方。

[考点] 词语搭配

- 【精析】A make room for 为固定搭配，意为“给……腾出地方，让位于……”。故选 A。
28. 【翻译】这条街是以乔治·华盛顿的名字来命名的，他领导了美国的独立战争。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】D name...after...为固定搭配，意为“以……命名”。故选 D。
29. 【翻译】找到新火车站对莉莉来说并不难，因为她方向感很强。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】D have a good sense of direction 为固定搭配，意为“方向感很好”。故选 D。
30. 【翻译】你能告诉我到底是什么使得人们如此爱这个城市吗？
[考点] 宾语从句
【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，本句包含一个宾语从句，且从句是强调句型的疑问句式“疑问词+is it that+其他？”。宾语从句中，应使用陈述语序。故选 B。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

31. [考点] 主旨大意题
【精析】A 文章第一段主要讲述了在过去，病人做手术时不得不仍受巨大的疼痛。特别是本段最后一句“...his fearful cries filled the room and the hearts of those who watched.”突出强调了疼痛的强度。故选 A。
32. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】B 根据第二段第三、四句“Young men and women went to parties to try it. Most of them spent their time laughing...”可推知，这种气体能使人发笑，所以称之为“笑气”。故选 B。
33. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】C 根据第二段倒数第二句“He decided to make an experiment on himself.”可知，Wells 决定首先在自己身上做实验。故选 C。
34. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】D 由文章最后两段的两个例子可推知，Wells 做了一次又一次的实验是为了找到使用“笑气”的合适剂量。故选 D。
35. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】B 由文章内容可知，“笑气”能减轻人在手术中的疼痛。由此可推知，“笑气”可以用于所有手术中。故选 B。

Passage 2

36. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】D 根据第一段第一句“The status given to waiters in a restaurant varies in different parts of the world.”可知，在不同的地方，服务员地位也不同。故选 D。
37. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】A 根据第二段前三句可知，Eddie Lam 喜欢自己的工作，他知道怎样才能为顾客提供好的服务，并为此而自豪，他喜欢了解顾客的喜恶和情绪。由此可推知，他善于和顾客交流。故选 A。
38. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】C 根据第三段可知，Eddie Lam 任务服务员应该灵活机警，善于观察，根据客人的情绪和需要在客人还没有意识到的时候提供他们想要的服务。故选 C。
39. [考点] 推理判断题
【精析】B 根据第三段最后一句“However, if customers receive bad service in a restaurant, they usually react very quickly.”可知，如果顾客在餐馆受到不好的服务，他们通常对此反应很快。由此可推知，顾客对不好的服务很敏感。故选 B。
40. [考点] 事实细节题
【精析】C 根据最后一段可知，Eddie Lam 不仅能从顾客那里得到小费，还能从工作中得到满足和快乐。故选 C。

Passage 3

41. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第一段最后两句“But in the U.S., children often argue with their parents, students may disagree with their teachers...an employee will politely point it out.”可推知,美国人很坦率。故选 A。

42. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第二段第二句“The extremely competitive nature of Americans is probably their worst fault.”和第五句“But the desire to get ahead of others...”可知,美国人性格中最大的缺点是极为争强好胜。故选 D。

43. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第三段第二、三句“Americans are generally viewed as friendly, adaptable...Most newcomers to the U.S. like Americans...”可推知,美国人十分友善,可以和移民相处融洽。故选 C。

44. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第三段最后两句“Perhaps the greatest American virtue is a deep interest in new ideas and new people...the foreigner does not remain an outsider for long.”可知,美国人对新思想和新来的人十分感兴趣,外国人在美国可以很快地融入美国。由此可推知,外国人很快就会有宾至如归的感觉。故选 C。

45. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】B 通读全文可知,本文主要讲述了美国坦率、友善、争强好胜等性格特点。故选 B。

Passage 4

46. [考点] 词义理解题

【精析】D 根据第一段“...but while some people try to protect the school examination system in name of equality, others...want only to destroy it.”可知, it 指代的是学校考试制度(school examination system)。故选 D。

47. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第二段第二句“...but to have no tests or examinations would mean the end of equality and of standards.”可知,支持考试制度的人认为:没有考试就没有平等和标准。故选 A。

48. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第三段第一句“Without examinations, employers will look for employees from the highly respected schools...favoritism will replace equality.”可知,如果没有考试,偏袒会取代平等,名校的学生会有更好的就业机会。故选 D。

49. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第四段第一、二句“...because they show differences between pupils...there must be no special, different academic class.”可知,反对考试的人认为:不应该对学生区别对待,不应有特殊的、不同的班级。由此可推知,他们认为不应将学生分为“聪明”和“笨蛋”两类,所以选择 A 正确。

50. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】B 通读全文可知,本文主要讲述了考试制度和平等的关系,从支持考试制度的人的看法和反对它的人的看法两个方面进行了论述。故选 B。

Part III Cloze

51. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A leave: 把……留在某处; live: 生活,居住; send: 派遣,送。根据句意和空前的 be 一词可知,此处表示被动含义,指“被留给陌生人手里照顾”。故选 A。

52. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B worker: 工人,工作者; children: 孩子,子女; parent: 父母; caregiver: 护理者,看护人。根据句意“他们的孩子只是偶尔来看望他们”可知,选 B。

53. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C continuous: 连续的,持续的; constant: 保持不变的,持续不断的; regular: 经常的,定期的,有规律的; normal: 正常的,一般的。根据句意可知,此处表示“定期的来访者”。故选 C。

54. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 根据句意并结合 story 为可数名词可知，空处应用表示泛指的不定冠词。Unfortunate 是发音以元音音素开头的单词，所以应用不定冠词 an。故选 D。

55. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，care 后为定语从句，空处指代先行词 the care，并在从句中作宾语，应用关系代词 that 来引导。故选 A。

56. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 分析句子结构并结合句意“塞缪尔·普雷斯顿，一个研究美国家庭在如何变化的社会学家”可知，空处引导一个宾语从句，应用表示方式的连接副词 how（怎样，如何）引导。

57. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】D 根据句意和句中的 more 一词可知，空处缺少一个用以引出比较对象 children 的词，所以应用 than，构成“more...than...（比……多……）”结构。故选 D。

58. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C 根据上下文可知，空处所在句是对上文的补充说明。Therefore：因此；however：然而；moreover：另外，而且，用于补充说明；whereas：然而，鉴于。故选 C。

59. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 由句中的 today 和 than 可知，此处是在与之前的情况进行对比。years ago 意为“多年前”，符合题意。故选 B。

60. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C in：在……内部；on：在……上面，关于；for：对……来说；over：超过。根据句意可知，此处表达的是“对这项工作来说，他们是最佳人选”。故选 C。

61. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B question：询问，怀疑；interview：采访，访问，对……进行面谈；inquire：询问，调查；ask：询问，要求。根据下文可知，此处是指“一些社会工作者采访了一些护理者”。故选 B。

62. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D admiration：钦佩，赞赏；task：任务，工作；necessity：需要，必然性；responsibility：责任，职责，义务，have responsibility to do sth. 意为“有义务做某事”。根据句意可知，这里指“许多护理者认为自己有义务去帮助亲戚”。故选 D。

63. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C cause：引导，导致，使发生；enable：使能够，使成为可能；make：使得，使成为，常用于“make sb. do sth.”这一结构中；get：得到，获得。根据句意及后面的动词原形 feel 可知，选 C。

64. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A someone：某人，有人；anyone：任何人；everyone：每个人，所有人；anybody：任何人，无论什么人。根据句意可知，这里指“帮助某个人”。故选 A。

65. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】B 根据句意“照顾老人和被人照顾……”可知，此处应用被动语态。另外，and 连接前后两个并列结构，形式应当保持一致。前面是 Caring for，后面应用 being taken care of。故选 B。

Part IV Writing

66. 【参考范文】

A Notice of the English Speech Contest

An English speech contest will be held on June 8th at the university auditorium to memorize the World Environment Day. Any full-time student in this university is entitled to take part in the speech. Students who are interested in the activity are required to mail a draft of his/hers to ×××@qq.com. The topic must focus on the world environment. The winner will be awarded the prize by the president of the university and will be recommended to take part in the English Speech Contest among universities in the district of Guangdong Province. For further information, please contact us at ×××××.

The Students' Union

May 8, 2015

广东省 2016 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

1. —Where are you going, Tom?
—To Bill's workshop. The engine of my car needs _____.
A. repairing B. repaired C. repair D. to repair
2. The luggage is _____ heavy to carry all the way home. Let's call a taxi.
A. very B. too C. so D. much
3. Our teacher suggested that each of us _____ a study plan for the long summer vacation.
A. make B. made C. will make D. would make
4. If you had told me earlier, I _____ to meet you at the hotel.
A. had come B. will have come C. would come D. would have come
5. Kim went to visit the teacher in the primary school _____ he worked three years ago.
A. when B. where C. which D. that
6. The language school started a new _____ to help young learners with reading and writing.
A. program B. design C. event D. progress
7. Always keep in mind that more fruit, vegetables and _____ exercises will keep us healthy.
A. regular B. normal C. average D. ordinary
8. Peter often accompanies his parents to the concert, _____ he does not like pop music at all.
A. as B. if C. since D. though
9. Mr Brown would like to make _____ on his house, but he was disappointed.
A. gains B. interests C. a profit D. a benefit
10. It is Allen's first time to speak to the public, but I am sure he will get _____ his nervousness.
A. away B. off C. over D. through
11. If you are not satisfied with this pair, I will get you _____ one of the same size and colour.
A. other B. another C. more D. less
12. It is reported that a plane has _____ in the mountainous area near the borderline of that country.
A. crashed B. crushed C. flashed D. clashed
13. —Where is my cell phone? I can't find it.
—Well, you _____ have put it somewhere.
A. should B. must C. ought to D. would
14. I think we should stop arguing and work together, if we want to get _____ near a solution to the problem.
A. anywhere B. everywhere C. nowhere D. somewhere
15. The gardener _____ the boy not to step on the grass.
A. suggested B. charged C. warned D. insisted
16. —I'm afraid we must go now if we don't want to get caught in the traffic jam.
—OK. _____.
A. It doesn't matter B. You're welcome C. Take care D. Never mind
17. You might not like the way Sam behaves, but please be kind to him. _____, he is your grandfather.
A. After all B. Above all C. In all D. At all
18. We mention the importance of giving up smoking once and again, but hardly _____ it.
A. did they realize B. have they realized C. they did realize D. they have realized
19. Tom's room is in a terrible mess, everything seems _____ in it.
A. out of control B. out of date C. out of order D. out of service
20. At the 60th anniversary, the guests sitting in the front are those _____ graduates from the university.

-
- A. faithful B. distinguished C. impressive D. interesting
21. We were caught in a traffic jam. By the time we arrived at the airport the plane _____.
A. will take off B. would take off C. has taken off D. had taken off
22. _____ is not known yet.
A. Although he is serious about it B. No matter how we will do the task
C. Whether we will go outing or not D. Unless they come to see us
23. You can't rely on Jane as she is _____ changing her mind and you will never know what she is going to do next.
A. occasionally B. rarely C. scarcely D. constantly
24. Kids will soon get tired of learning _____ more than they can.
A. if they expect to learn B. if they are expected to learn
C. of they learn to expect D. if they are learned to expect
25. Many people prefer the bowls made of steel to the _____ made of plastic.
A. it B. one C. ones D. them
26. _____ from far away, the 600-meter tower is stretching into the sky.
A. See B. Seeing C. To see D. Seen
27. The tribe had been living in that part of the area for generations until the civil war _____.
A. broke down B. broke off C. broke out D. broke up
28. The young man had decided to give up the chance of studying abroad, _____ surprised his parents a lot.
A. when B. where C. which D. that
29. _____, Martin can reach the branch of that tall tree at the gate.
A. As a short man B. Being short C. As he is short D. Short as he is
30. The temperature is likely to go down next week. _____, we will have to cancel the outdoor activities.
A. In that case B. In case C. In no case D. In any case

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Clarke, dressed for going out, took her handbag with her money and her key in it, locked the door and went to the club. She always went there on Thursdays. It was a nice outing for an old woman who lived alone.

At six o'clock she came home, let herself in and at once smelt cigarette smoke. Cigarette smoke in her house? How? How? Had someone got in? She checked the back door and the windows. All were locked or fastened, as usual. There was no sign of forced entry.

Over a cup of tea she wondered whether someone had a key that fitted her front door----"a master key" perhaps. So she stayed at home the following Thursday. Nothing happened. Was anyone watching her movements? On the Thursday after that she went out at her usual time, dressed as usual, but she didn't go to the club. Instead she took a short cut home again, letting herself in through her garden and the back door. She settled down to wait.

It was just after four o'clock when the front door bell rang. Mrs. Clarke was making a cup of tea at the time. The bell rang again, and then she heard her letter-box being pushed open. With the kettle of boiling water in her hand, she moved quietly towards the front door. A long piece of wire appeared through the letter box, and then a hand. The wire turned and caught around the knob in the door-lock. Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the hand. There was a shout outside, and the skin seemed to drop off the fingers like a glove. The wire fell to the floor, and the hand was pulled back. Mrs. Clarke heard the sound of running feet.

31. On Thursday, Mrs Clarke usually _____.
A. went on an outing B. visited a club
C. worked at a club D. went to see a friend
32. No one made a forced entry, because _____.
A. she smelt cigarette smoke

-
- B. she found nobody in the house
C. she came into the house as usual and locked the door
D. she found the door and windows remained the same
33. On the second Thursday, nothing happened and Mrs. Clarke was wondering _____.
A. whether her guess was wrong
B. whether someone had “a master key”
C. whether her movements were being watched
D. whether someone took a short cut to the house
34. The wire fell to the floor _____.
A. because the pot was too hot to hold
B. when the man’s glove dropped off
C. because the man just wanted to run away
D. when the man’s hand was badly hurt by hot water
35. It can be inferred from the passage that Mrs. Clarke was _____.
A. calm and clever
B. brave and lucky
C. anxious and worried
D. scared and frightened

Passage 2

We find that bright children are rarely **held back** by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in dividing pupils into different groups. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups; this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this effectively. An advanced pupil can do advanced work; it does not matter how old the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

36. The phrase “held back” in Line 1 means being _____.
A. forced to study hard
B. stopped from making progress
C. unwilling to study hard
D. pushed to make great progress
37. The writer’s attitude towards “mixed-ability teaching” is _____.
A. approving
B. negative
C. critical
D. indifferent
38. According to the writer, the main concern of a teacher should be the development of the students’ _____.
A. social skills
B. total personality
C. personal qualities
D. intellectual ability
39. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED in the third paragraph?
A. Pupils can learn how to be capable organizers.
B. Pupils can learn how to work together with others.
C. Pupils can learn how to participate in teaching activities.
D. Pupils can learn how to develop their reasoning abilities.

40. This passage aims to _____.

- A. offer advice on the effective use of the library
- B. emphasize the importance of teaching the skills.
- C. discuss pair work and group work for classroom activities
- D. argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class

Passage 3

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like “serious illness of a family member” were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress---it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research was described briefly in a memorable message. Women’s magazines ran headlines like “Stress causes illness!” If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simple advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many---like the death of a loved one---are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription (处方) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, and take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we’re all weak and passive in the face of difficulties. But what about human initiative and creativity? Many people who come through periods of stress with more physical and mental energy than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

41. Holmes-Rahe made a medical research on _____.

- A. what to do to avoid stress
- B. what to do to cope with stress
- C. what kind of events can cause stress
- D. what kind of stress can cause changes

42. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows _____.

- A. how much you have to deal with stress
- B. how positive events can change your life
- C. how negative events can change your life
- D. how you can deal with life-changing events

43. The studies on stress in the early 1970s made people _____.

- A. feel more stressful in working and living
- B. believe that it’s impossible to avoid stress
- C. worry about their mental and physical health
- D. believe that it’s possible to avoid stressful events

44. If a person wanted to avoid stress completely, he would have to _____.

- A. avoid any changes
- B. make some changes
- C. be free of dangerous things
- D. stay away from the opportunities

45. Which of the following best describes the writer’s tone in the passage?

- A. Critical.
- B. Objective.
- C. Subjective.
- D. Prejudiced.

Passage 4

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away----straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared (红外线) scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under attack. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide (杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which always includes plants that don't have pest (害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. An infrared scanner, on a plane flying at 3,000 feet at night, measured the heat sent out by crops. The data was turned into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term supporters were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt about how the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States", says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks long-distance infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade, but only if Paley finds the financial support which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

46. Plant will run a fever when they are _____.

- A. sprayed with pesticides
- B. facing an infrared scanner
- C. troubled with insects or disease
- D. having their temperature taken

47. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to _____.

- A. draw a color-coded map
- B. locate the problem area
- C. attract insects and treat disease
- D. estimate the damage to the crops

48. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by _____.

- A. making use of spot-spraying
- B. transforming poisoned rain
- C. consulting infrared scanning experts
- D. detecting crop problems at an early stage

49. The difficulty in applying infrared scanning technology to agriculture is _____.

- A. its high cost
- B. the financial problem
- C. the decreased production
- D. the lack of official support

50. The passage mainly talks about the _____.

- A. problems of plants
- B. temperature of crops
- C. roles of Paley's company
- D. function of infrared scanning

Part III Cloze (15%)

A friend of mine met with an accident driving in darkness. His legs were so hurt that he couldn't move. What was the 51 was that he found himself unable to ask for help --- his mobile phone went out of 52 because of exhausted battery. 53 could be done but to wait in cold wilderness. It was eight hours later that day broke, and then the rescue arrived.

It can 54 be imagined that he could stand the horror in the darkness for so long. Even more surprising was his 55: “First of all, I checked up my physical conditions and found myself not in mortal danger. As there was no tools to 56 help, I leaned back in my seat trying my best to 57 the wound from bleeding. In this way I dozed off.”

His story put an end to my regret for the sadness of an exploration adventure that happened last year. A group of young men 58 to explore a mountain cave and got. 59 to find a way out in the dark cave they were frightened and ran anxiously without a sense of 60. Finally they fell dead in fear and exhaustion. According to the rescue people 61 found them, the place where they got lost was only about 10 meters away from the 62 of the cave. If they stayed on the spot when they lost their way and tried to calm themselves, they would probably 63 a faint light glimmering not far away.

Don't you think you can compare it with life 64 _? when you meet with difficulty in life and work, and you are not clear about it yet, you 65 put up struggle immediately. It seems to be a negative attitude, but a person who can afford to do so must have foresight as a great courage in the first place.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. certain | B. uncertain | C. best | D. worst |
| 52. A. reach | B. way | C. control | D. work |
| 53. A. Everything | B. Anything | C. Something | D. Nothing |
| 54. A. almost | B. hardly | C. possibly | D. scarcely |
| 55. A. determination | B. decision | C. explanation | D. conversation |
| 56. A. call for | B. go for | C. leave for | D. look for |
| 57. A. treat | B. cure | C. keep | D. remain |
| 58. A. tried | B. managed | C. liked | D. tended |
| 59. A. Able | B. Unable | C. Lucky | D. Unlucky |
| 60. A. space | B. balance | C. frustration | D. direction |
| 61. A. that | B. which | C. when | D. where |
| 62. A. ending | B. beginning | C. opening | D. closing |
| 63. A. tell | B. sense | C. tough | D. think |
| 64. A. himself | B. itself | C. yourselves | D. themselves |
| 65. A. mustn't | B. wouldn't | C. needn't | D. couldn't |

Part IV Writing (15%)

66. 请根据自己的具体情况写一份简历去谋求一份教师职业, 内容包括个人信息、教育背景和工作经历。还可包含事业目标 (objective 或 career objective)、获奖情况 (awards) 和特长 (special skills) 等。

2016 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】——汤姆, 你这是去哪儿呢?

——去比尔的车间。我汽车的发动机需要修理一下。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】A 当 need, want, require 作“需要”讲, 且前面的主语是指物的名词或代词时, 其后常用动名词的主动形式或不定式的被动形式作宾语表示被动意义, 意为“某物需要……”。因此, 空处应用 repairing 或 to be repaired。故选 A。

2. 【翻译】行李太重了, 不能一路搬回家。我们叫辆出租车吧。

[考点] 固定用法

【精析】B too...to...意为“太……而不能……”, 为固定结构。其他三项均没有这种用法。

3. 【翻译】我们的老师建议我们每个人为这个漫长的暑假制订一个学习计划。

[考点] 虚拟语气

【精析】A 当 suggest 作“建议”讲时, 其后的宾语从句应用虚拟语气, 即谓语动词用“should+动词原形”的形式, should 可以省略。故选 A。

4. 【翻译】如果你早点告诉我的话, 我就来宾馆见你了。

[考点] 虚拟语气

- 【精析】D 根据从句的谓语动词 had told 可知，本句是对过去情况的虚拟，主句没有明显的时间状语，所以主句的谓语动词应用“would/could/might have+过去分词”的形式。故选 D。
5. 【翻译】金姆去拜访了小学的老师，三年前他就在那所小学工作。
[考点] 定语从句
【精析】B 分析句子结构可知，空处为定语从句的引导词。定语从句的先行词是表示地点的 the primary school，且从句缺少地点状语，所以应用关系副词 where 引导。
6. 【翻译】这所语言学校开设了一个新课程来帮助低龄段的学生学习阅读和写作。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A program:程序，计划，课程；design:设计，图案；event:事件，（比赛）项目；progress:进步，发展。根据句意可知，选 A。
7. 【翻译】要始终记得，多吃水果和蔬菜以及定期锻炼能使我们保持身体健康。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A regular:定期的，有规律的；normal:正常的，正规的；average:平均的，一般的；ordinary:普通的，平常的。根据句意可知，选 A。
8. 【翻译】彼得经常陪父母去听音乐会，尽管他一点都不喜欢流行音乐。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】D 根据句意可知，前后表示让步关系。as 和 though 均有“尽管，虽然”之意，但 as 引导的让步状语从句一般要用倒装结构，而 though 引导的让步状语从句可以不倒装，符合题意。If:如果，引导条件状语从句；since:自从，既然，因为，引导时间和原因状语从句。故选 D。
9. 【翻译】布朗先生想从他的房子上获利，但是让他失望了。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】C make a profit on:在……上赚钱，从……中获利，为固定搭配。故选 C。
10. 【翻译】这是艾伦第一次面对公众讲话，但是我相信他一定能克服紧张。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C get away:离开，逃脱；get off:动身，脱下；get over:克服，恢复；get through:通过，到达，完成，耗尽。根据句意可知，选 C。
11. 【翻译】如果您不满意这一双，我再给您换一双相同尺寸和颜色的。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】B another one:又一个，指相同种类中的另一个，相当于 one more。other:别的，另外的，只能和复数名词连用；more:更多的；less:较少的。根据句意可知，选 B。
12. 【翻译】据报道，一架飞机在那个国家边界附近的山区坠毁了。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】A crash:坠毁，撞碎；crush:压碎，使变皱；flash:使闪光；clash:冲突，争论。根据句意可知，选 A。
13. 【翻译】——我的手机在哪里？我找不到它了。
——哦，你一定是把它放在什么地方了。
[考点] 情态动词
【精析】B must have done 表示对过去发生事情的肯定推测，符合题意。should/ought to have done 表示本应该做某事，实际上没有做；would have done 表示对过去发生事情的假设。故选 B。
14. 【翻译】如果我们想找到这个问题的解决办法的话，我认为我们应该停止争论，共同努力。
[考点] 词语搭配
【精析】D get somewhere 意为“取得进展”，为固定搭配。故选 D。
15. 【翻译】那位园丁警告男孩不要践踏草坪。
[考点] 词义辨析
【精析】C suggest:建议，常用于“suggest sth. / doing sth.”结构中；charge:控告，收（费），常用于“charge sb. +金钱”或“charge sb. with sth.”结构中；warn:告诫，体现，警告，常用于“warn sb. (not) to do sth.”结构中；insist:坚持，强调，后面常接宾语从句。根据句意可知，选 C。
16. 【翻译】——如果我们不想陷入交通堵塞，恐怕我们现在必须得走了。

——好的。小心点。

[考点] 情景交际

【精析】C It doesn't matter:没关系; You're welcome:不客气,不用谢; Take care:小心,当心; Never mind:没关系,别提了。根据语境可知,选C。

17. 【翻译】你可能不喜欢萨姆的行为方式,但是请对他有好点。毕竟,他是你的祖父。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A after all:毕竟,终究; above all:首先,最重要的是; in all:总共,总计; at all 一般与 not 连用,构成 not at all 结构,表示“一点也不,完全不”。根据句意可知,选A。

18. 【翻译】我们一再强调戒烟的重要性,但他们几乎意识不到。

[考点] 倒装句和动词时态

【精析】B 表示否定意义的词或词组位于句首时,句子要用倒装,根据 hardly 一词,可首先排除 C、D 两项。根据句意可知,此处应用现在完成时,表示之前的动作对现在造成的影响。故选B。

19. 【翻译】汤姆的房间里乱七八糟的,一切都杂乱无序。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C out of control:失控; out of order:不整洁,不合规则,杂乱无序; out of service:失效,停止运行。根据句意可知,此处指“房间里乱七八糟”,所以选C。

20. 【翻译】在60周年庆典上,坐在前面的客人是那些从这所大学毕业的优秀毕业生。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B faithful:忠实的,忠诚的; distinguished:杰出的,卓越的,常用来修饰人; impressive:给人印象深刻的; interesting:有趣的,有意思的。根据句意,此处应该是指“那些优秀毕业生”,所以选B。

21. 【翻译】我们遇到了交通堵塞,当我们到达机场时飞机已经起飞了。

[考点] 动词时态

【精析】D by the time 意为“到……的时候(为止)”,在句中起连词的作用,可以引导时间状语从句。如果从句中的谓语动词为过去式,主句应用过去完成时,即“had+过去分词”的形式,表示在过去某个时间或某动作发生之前已经完成的动作,即动作发生在“过去的过去”。根据句意可知, take off 所表示的动作发生在 arrived 所表示的动作之前,即动作发生在“过去的过去”,所以主句应用过去完成时。故选D。

22. 【翻译】我们还不知道是否会外出游玩。

[考点] 主语从句

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知,本句缺少主语,只能选择可以作主语的句子或成分。四个选项中只有C项可以充当主语从句。Although 和 no matter how 常引导让步状语从句,unless 常引导条件状语从句,均不符合题意。故选C。

23. 【翻译】你不能信赖简,因为她经常改变主意,你永远都不知道她下一步会干些什么。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】D occasionally:偶尔,间或; rarely:罕见地,很少; scarcely:几乎不,绝不; constantly:不断地,经常地。根据句意可知,选D。

24. 【翻译】如果他们被期望学习得更多的话,孩子们很快就会厌烦学习。

[考点] 动词时态和语态

【精析】B 根据句意并结合选项可知,空后为if引导的条件状语从句,主句是一般将来时,从句要用一般现在时表示将来,且they与expect之间逻辑上的动宾关系,所以要用被动语态。故选B。

25. 【翻译】很多人喜欢钢碗而不喜欢塑料碗。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C 本题考查代词的用法。根据句意及句子结构可知,空处应指代前面的the bowls。用于指代前面提到过的可数名词复数时,为了避免重复,可用the ones来替代。故选C。

26. 【翻译】从远处看,600米的高塔耸入高空。

[考点] 非谓语动词

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知,本题考查非谓语动词短语作状语。根据句意可知,the 600-meter tower 与 see 是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以要用过去分词 seen,表示被动意义。故选D。

27. 【翻译】内战爆发前，那个部落世代都住在那个地区。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C break down:毁掉，出故障；break off:中断，突然停止；break out:突发，爆发；break up:破碎，分裂。根据句意可知，选 C。

28. 【翻译】那个年轻人决定放弃出国留学的机会，这使得他父母很惊讶。

[考点] 定语从句

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句。从句成分不完整，缺少主语。空处所填关系词用来指代前面整个句子，且在从句中作主语，所以只能用 which。

29. 【翻译】尽管个头不高，马丁仍然能够得着门口那棵树的枝干。

[考点] 状语从句和倒装句

【精析】D as 意为“尽管”，引导让步状语从句时，应用倒装语序，即将表语、状语等提至 as 前面，用来表示强调。本题应将作表语的 short 提至句首，所以选 D。

30. 【翻译】下周温度可能要下降。如果那样的话，我们就不得不取消户外活动了。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】A in that case:如果那样的话，既然是那样，符合题意。In case 作“免得，以防”讲时，引导目的状语从句；作“假使”讲时，引导条件状语从句；in no case:绝不，在任何情形下都不，若置于首句，句子要用倒装语序；in any case:在任何情况下，不管怎样，相当于 anyhow。根据句意可知，选 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

31. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第一段第一、二句“On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Clarke...went to the Over 60s Club. She always went there on Thursdays.”可知，Clarke 夫人经常会在周四去老年人俱乐部。故选 B。

32. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第二段最后三句“She checked the back door and the windows. All were locked or fastened, as usual. There was no sign of forced entry.”可知，Clarke 夫人检查了后门和窗户，发现门窗和往常一样，没有强行进入的痕迹。故选 D。

33. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第三段第二、三、四句“So she stayed at home the following Thursday. Nothing happened. Was anyone watching her movements?”可知，在接下来的星期四 Clarke 夫人待在家里，但是什么也没有发生，所以 Clarke 夫人怀疑有人在观察着他的一举一动。故选 C。

34. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据最后一段倒数第二、三句“Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the hand ...and the skin seemed to drop off the fingers like a glove.”可知，Clarke 夫人把开水倒到了那只伸进来的手上面，用来开门的电线掉在了地上，那只手也从门里抽了出去。由此可推知，电线掉到地上是因为闯入者的手被开水烫伤了。故选 D。

35. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了 Clarke 夫人在发现有人闯入家中后，镇定、机智地吓跑闯入者的故事。由此可推知，Clarke 夫人十分冷静和聪明，所以选 A。文中并没有表现出她的幸运、焦虑、害怕等。

Passage 2

36. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】B 根据第一段第一、二句“We find that bright children are...On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched.”可知，混班教学并不会阻止聪明孩子们的发展，反而会丰富他们的知识和经验，所以 held back 是“被阻止发展”的意思，与选项 B 表达的意思相同。故选 B。

37. [考点] 观点态度题

【精析】A 作者在文章开头就表明了自己对混班教学的态度，即“We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched.”作者认为

混班教学会丰富聪明学生的知识和经验。由此可推知，作者对混班教学持支持态度。Approving:赞成的；negative:消极的，否定的；critical:批评的；indifferent:漠不关心的。故选 A。

38. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第二段最后两句“We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to all these aspects of learning.”可知，作者认为老师应重视学生的学习能力、个人品质和社会技能。由此可推知，应关心学生的全面发展。故选 B。

39. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第三段第二句“The pupils often work in groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills.”可知，经常进行小组学习的学生们可以学会合作、分享，并培养领导能力，所以选项 A、B 正确；根据第三段第三句“They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as how to think, to make decisions, to analyze...”可知，通过小组学习学生们还可以学会处理个人问题、思考、作决定、分析、评估等，所以选项 D 正确；第三段并没有提到选项 C。故选 C。

40. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】D 文章第一段以 mixed-ability teaching 这一有利于学生发展的教学方法引出提高学生能力的话题；第二段指出老师应注意学生全方面能力的提升；第三、四段提出课堂上提升能力的一些教学方法，如小组教学（group teaching）、小组活动（work in pairs）等方法。故选 D。

Passage 3

41. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第一段第一句“In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events.”可知，Holmes 和 Rahe 就“什么事情会产生压力”进行了一项医学研究。故选 C。

42. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第一段倒数第二句“When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with.”可知，Holmes-Rahe 这一测试的得分显示的是你要应付多少的压力。故选 A。

43. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第二段第一、二句“By the early 1970s...millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports.”和最后一句“If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.”可推知，20 世纪 70 年代对压力的研究使得人们十分担忧自己的身心健康。本题容易误选 D 项，但根据第二段最后一句可知，杂志上的文章指出“避免有压力的事情可以使人保持身心健康”，即文章认为压力是可以避免的，但并没有明确表明人们对这一观点的态度，所以不正确。故选 C。

44. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据第三段最后一句“Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.”可知，任何变化都会产生压力。由此可推知，要想完全避免压力，必须避免所有的变化。故选 A。

45. [考点] 观点态度题

【精析】B 通读全文可知，作者以客观的态度论述了压力的产生，并指出人们不应该逃避压力，而应正确对待压力。Critical:批评的；objective:客观的；subjective:主观的；prejudiced:有偏见的，偏颇的。故选 B。

Passage 4

46. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第一段第一句“Even plants can run a fever, especially when they’re under attack by insects or disease.”可知，当植物被害虫攻击或者生病的时候，植物会发烧。故选 C。

47. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第二段第二、三、四句“An infrared scanner...measured the heat sent out by crops. The data was turned into a color-coded map showing where plants were running ‘fevers’. Farmers could then spot-spray...”可知，红外线扫描仪可以确定庄稼出问题的位置，使得农民可以定点喷洒农药。故选 B。

48. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据第二段最后一句“Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.”可知,农民可以在庄稼出现问题的位置定点喷洒农药,这样可以节省 50%~70%的农药。故选 A。

49. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据最后一段最后一句“...long-distance infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade, but only if Paley finds the financial support which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.”可知,10年前因为缺少资金支持,这种用于庄稼上的远距离红外线扫描仪没能成功应用。由此可推知,应用这种红外线扫描仪的难题是 financial support。故选 B。

50. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】D 通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了一种通过红外线扫描定位出问题的植物,然后定点喷洒农药,以节约农药,提高生产效率的方法。选项 A、B、C 均不能概括文章大意。故选 D。

Part III Cloze

51. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 根据上下文可知,此处突出强调状况之“最糟”。上文提到“他腿受伤了,不能动”,比起其他,最糟糕的是“他的手机没电了,无法求助”,此处含有比较的意思,且由句意及 the 一词可知,此处应用最高级形式。故选 D。

52. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D out of reach:够不着,在.....范围之外;没有 out of way 这一搭配,常用 out of the way 表示“让路,不挡道”;out of control:失控;out of work:不工作,不运作。上文提到“手机电池耗尽了”,所以手机应该是不工作了。故选 D。

53. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】D 根据上下文可知,此处表示“除了.....之外,别无选择”。此处是固定句型 nothing can be done but do, 相当于 have no choice but to do。

54. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 根据下文朋友的讲述可知,朋友在漫长的黑暗中能够忍受惊恐,这是令人“无法想象的”,要选择表示否定意义的副词修饰 imagine。Almost:几乎,差不多;hardly:几乎不,符合句意和句子结构;possibly:可能地;scarcely:绝不,语气太过强硬。故选 B。

55. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C determination:决定,决心;decision:决定;explanation:解释;conversation:对话。根据上下文可知,接下来的内容是朋友对所发生事情的解释。故选 C。

56. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】A call for help 为固定搭配,意为“寻求帮助,求救,呼救”,此处指“没有工具可以用来寻求帮助”,故选 A。

57. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C keep sth. from doing 为固定搭配,意为“阻止某物.....”,此处指“阻止伤口继续流血”,所以选 keep。

58. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A 从下文中的 got lost 可知,探险“失败”了,所以应该用 try to do sth.,表示“尝试着做某事(不一定成功)”。manage to do sth. 意为“设法做某事(并成功了)”,与语境不符。故选 A。

59. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 根据下文可知,此处应该是指“他们在黑暗中找不到洞穴出口,因此非常恐惧”,所以选 Unable,意为“不能的”,常用于“unable to do sth.”结构中。

60. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 根据语境可知,由于他们在黑暗中找不到洞穴出口,非常害怕,于是他们在洞中乱跑,在黑暗中乱跑是没有“方向”感的。a sense of direction 意为“方向感”,符合语境。

61. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知，空处引导定语从句，从句成分不完整，缺少主语。空处用来指代前面指人的先行词 the rescue people，在从句中作主语。定语从句中关系词指代人且在从句中作主语是，要用 who 或 that。故选 A。

62. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C 根据下文中的 “a faint light glimmering not far away（不远处微弱的亮光）” 可知，此处指的是 “出口”，故用 opening。

63. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B 结合上文可知，此处指 “如果他们镇静下来的话，也许就能感觉到不远处微弱的亮光”，所以此处应用 sense（感知，感觉）。tell: 辨别，告诉；tough: 坚持；think: 思考，认为。

64. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 此处作者将上文提到的故事与生活本身作对比，所以应该用 itself 指代 life。

65. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】C 根据上下文可知，此处表达的是 “如果你在生活或工作中遇到了困难，在你还不清楚状况的时候，不必急着挣扎或抗争”，所以 needn't 最符合句意。mustn't: 禁止；wouldn't: 不会，不可以；couldn't: 不能，这三项均不符合句意。

Part IV Writing

66. 【参考范文】

Resume

Personal Information

Name: Wang Ling

Gender: Female

Nationality: China

Date of Birth: October 13, 1990

Phone Number: ××××××

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Address: Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province

Career Objective

English Teacher

Education Background

2014.9~2016.6 Foreign Languages Dept. , Beijing Normal University, MA

2010.9~2014.6 Foreign Languages Dept. , Sun Yat-sen University, BA

Work Experience

2013.6~2013.8: work as an English training teacher of Info Tech Essentials, Inc. Guangzhou Branch

2012.10~2013.6: work as the president of the Student Union of the School of Foreign Languages

2011.6~2012.12: work as an English tutor in Guangdong Experimental High School

Special Skills

handwriting, office software

Certificates

2014.3 TEM8

2013.10 Senior Teacher certificate

2012.4 TEM4

Honors/Awards

2016.9 national scholarship

2014.9 the first ranking scholarship

2014.3 “three-good” student

2011.9 the second prize in a teaching skill competition in Beijing Normal University

Self Assessment

self-confident, optimistic, enthusiastic as well as passionate for education

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

1. I was in _____ that I forgot to lock the door when I left.
A. so a hurry B. such a hurry C. a so hurry D. a such hurry
2. I am worried about my brother. I am not sure _____ he has arrived at the school or not.
A. whether B. what C. when D. how
3. She is old enough _____ on her own.
A. live B. to live C. living D. be living
4. He was very excited to read the news _____ Mo Yan had won the Nobel Prize for literature.
A. which B. what C. how D. that
5. I do not have my own room, _____.
A. neither does Tom B. neither has Tom C. so does Tom D. so has Tom
6. I think you should buy this novel. It is really worth _____.
A. reading B. being read C. read D. to read
7. Though the firefighters tried very hard to _____ the fire, it still caused at least five people's death.
A. put off B. put out C. put on D. put forward
8. He could hardly tell the differences between the twins because they look _____ each other.
A. likely B. unlike C. alike D. like
9. By the time you come back, I _____ cleaning the house.
A. will finish B. will have finished
C. have finished D. will be finishing
10. Chinese people spend _____ money on travelling today as they did ten years ago.
A. more than twice B. as twice much
C. twice as much D. twice more than
11. She wants to study abroad so she has to _____ some money every month to prepare for that.
A. set aside B. set up C. set about D. set out
12. John had planned to leave but he decided to stay in the hotel for _____ two days because of the heavy rain.
A. other B. the other C. another D. others
13. Parents should cooperate with teacher and _____ themselves in their children's education.
A. get B. involve C. find D. keep
14. The teacher is very _____ to the needs of her students and she can adapt her teaching very flexibly.
A. significant B. sensitive C. serious D. sincere
15. You can borrow my book, _____ you promise to give it back to me by the end of this month.
A. as far as B. as soon as C. as long as D. as well as
16. _____ from Buckingham Palace, this trip takes you to the best of London's sights.
A. Beginning B. Begun C. To begin D. Having begun
17. Applicants for the Olympic volunteers must be able to _____ excellent services to meet the demands of the Games.
A. apply B. make C. contribute D. use
18. It is the natural scenery _____ earns the city a good reputation.
A. what B. that C. where D. when
19. Many young couples do not take marriage _____ and they get married and divorced easily.
A. eagerly B. highly C. seriously D. severely

20. Mary is not happy to live with her parents. What she wants _____ more privacy while what her parents expect more to be with her.
- A. is ; is B. is ; are C. are ; are D. are ; is
21. I am very familiar _____ this city as I have been living here for more than 10 years.
- A. to B. with C. in D. for
22. The manager demanded that all employees _____ on time.
- A. be B. are C. to be D. would be
23. Rarely _____ so much attention from all around the world.
- A. has drawn a discussion B. has a discussion drawn
- C. a discussion has been drawn D. has a discussion been drawn
24. She is one of the top students in her class ____ she studies very hard.
- A. because B. so C. unless D. though
25. The brown bear escaped from the zoo, which was a _____ to everyone in the town.
- A. harm B. violence C. hurt D. threat
26. Many people believe that _____ one has, _____ one is, but actually it is not true.
- A. the more money ; the happier B. the more money ; the more happy
- C. the less money ; the happier D. the less money ; the more happy
27. I hadn ' t realized she was my former teacher _____ she spoke.
- A. as B. since C. until D. while
28. My father is very busy, and Sunday is the only day _____ he can relax.
- A. where B. that C. which D. when
29. I would like to stay in the small town due to its _____ weather.
- A. general B. soft C. mild D. gentle
30. It is widely recognized that beauty _____ not only in appearance but also in heart.
- A. lies B. takes C. sits D. gives

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

This past fall semester, at Duke University, there were two students who were taking Organic Chemistry. They did pretty well on all of the tests and the midterms and labs, etc. , such that going into the final they had a solid "A". These two friends were so confident going into the final that the weekend before finals' week, even though the Chemistry final was on Monday, they decided to go up to the University of Virginia and have a party with some friends up there. So they did this and had a great time. However, with the aftereffects of alcohol and everything, they overslept all day Sunday and didn' t make it back to Duke until early Monday morning.

Rather than taking the final then, what they did was to find Professor Aldric after the final and explain to him why they missed the final. They told him that they went up to UVA for the weekend, and had planned to come back in time to study, but they had a flat tire (爆胎) on the way back and didn ' t have a spare and couldn' t get help for a long time and so were late getting back to campus.

Aldric thought this over and then agreed that they could make up the final on the following day. The two guys were overjoyed and relieved. So, they studied that night and went in the next day at the time that Aldric had told them. He placed them in separate rooms and handed each of them a test booklet and told them to begin.

They looked at the first problem, which was something simple about free radical formation and was worth 5 points. "Cool," they thought, "this is going to be easy." They did that problem and then turned the page. They were unprepared, however, for what they saw on the next page.

It said: (95 points) Which tire was flat?

31. The two students decided to visit their friends at the weekend because _____ .
- A. they didn't want to take the exam
- B. they were invited by their friends
- C. they were not worried about the exam at all

-
- D. they forgot the arrangement of the final exam
32. They didn't return as planned because _____.
A. they got lost on their way back
B. they slept beyond the time to come back
C. their car broke down on their way back
D. they couldn't get help when they were in difficulty
33. How did the Professor arrange the make-up exam?
A. He made the exam booklet very long
B. He gave them different exam papers.
C. He asked a very surprising question.
D. He gave them very limited time to finish the paper.
34. When they took the first glance at the exam booklet, they thought _____.
A. it was easy
B. it was too much
C. it was too difficult
D. it was reasonable
35. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. the students didn't like Professor Aldric
B. the two students had difficulties in their studies
C. Professor Aldric was very clever and humorous
D. the two students would surely pass the make-up exam

Passage 2

A large, detached (独立的) house not only ensures privacy. It is also a status symbol. The "magnificent home" is set in a big garden. Of course, this kind of house is an unrealistic dream for most people. But even a small detached house, surrounded by a garden, gives the required suggestion of rural life which is dear to the hearts of many British people. Most people would be happy to live in a cottage (村舍), and if this is a thatched (茅草的) cottage, suggestive of a pre-industrial age, so much the better.

Most people try to avoid living in a block of flats (what the Americans call "apartment blocks"). Flats, they feel, provide the least amount of privacy. With a few exceptions, mostly in certain locations in central London, flats are the cheapest kind of home. The people who live in them are those who cannot afford to live anywhere else.

The dislike of living in flats is very strong. In the 1950s millions of poorer people lived in old, cold, uncomfortable nineteenth century houses, often with only an outside toilet and no bathroom. During the next twenty years many of them were given new "high rise" blocks of flats to live in which, with central heating and bathrooms, were much more comfortable and were surrounded by grassy open spaces. But people hated their new homes. They said they felt cut off from the world with all those floors up. They missed the neighborliness. They couldn't keep a watchful eye on their children playing down there in those lovely green spaces. The new high-rise blocks quickly got broken. The lifts didn't work. The corridors were dark. Windows were damaged and were not repaired. There was graffiti all over the walls.

36. British people prefer _____.
A. flats to detached houses
B. cottages to flats
C. modern houses to old houses
D. city life to country life
37. A garden is considered to be desirable because _____.
A. it's British
B. it appears rural
C. gardening is popular
D. children like gardens
38. British people don't like to live in the blocks of flats because _____.
A. they want more privacy
B. flats are too small
C. flats are in expensive areas
D. they dislike the neighbors there
39. Compared with the 19th century houses, the new high-rise blocks _____.
A. were in better locations
B. were warmly welcomed
C. were much better equipped
D. were much more expensive

40. Which of the following might be the best title of this passage?

- A. British Culture
- B. Houses, Not Flats
- C. British Dream
- D. Kinds of Houses

Passage 3

When we are not engaged in thinking about some definite problem, we usually spend about 95 percent of our time thinking about ourselves. Now, if we stop thinking about ourselves for a while and begin to think of other persons' good points, things will be quite different.

One of the most neglected virtues is appreciation. Somehow, we neglect to praise our son or daughter when he or she brings home a good report card, and we fail to encourage our children when they first succeed in baking a cake or building a birdhouse. Nothing pleases children more than this kind of parental interest and approval.

The next time you enjoy delicious food at restaurant, send word to the cook that it is excellently prepared, and when a tired salesperson shows you unusual politeness, please mention it.

Every minister, lecturer and public speaker knows the discouragement of pouring himself or herself out to an audience and not receiving any appreciative comment. What applies to professionals applies doubly to workers in offices, shops and factories and our families and friends. In our interpersonal relations we should never forget that all our associates are human beings and hunger for appreciation. It is the legal tender that all souls enjoy.

Try to be friendly and appreciate in your daily life, and you will be surprised how that will change your life and the world.

- 41. According to the passage, people _____.
 - A. spend a lot of time thinking about others
 - B. think about themselves most of the time
 - C. spend little time thinking about themselves
 - D. think more about others than themselves
- 42. The writer criticizes the parents who _____.
 - A. ignore their children's achievements
 - B. are not interested in baking a cake
 - C. set high demands upon their children
 - D. don't help out when their kids have difficulties
- 43. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refers to _____.
 - A. delicious food
 - B. a restaurant
 - C. the cook
 - D. unreal politeness
- 44. According to the passage, _____.
 - A. kids need encouragement more than adults
 - B. professionals need appreciation more than workers
 - C. appreciation is not necessary for family members
 - D. everyone needs appreciation and encouragement
- 45. The writer believes that _____.
 - A. people often appreciate things other people do
 - B. people seldom appreciate things other people do
 - C. say "thanks" to someone, and you'll soon become friends
 - D. express your gratitude to other people, and they will pass it on

Passage 4

Industrial robots are already working in many factories around the world and in our homes, for instance as smart vacuum cleaners. Scientists say in a few years we will start seeing so-called "social robots," capable of engaging with people.

Today's robots can build cars and explore underwater objects. But interacting with people is more complex than simply taking an incoming message, says Massachusetts Institute of Technology researcher Cynthia Breazeal.

“Social robots really interact with people in ways you feel like you’ re interacting with someone rather than something,” she said. “And social robots are really designed to engage you in much more of an interaction that feels like a cooperation or partnership.”

At the Naval Research Laboratory, near Washington, scientists are researching which features robots should have to be able to live with humans. Researcher Alan Schultz says social robots must be adapted to social situations.

“You know if you’ re going to have robots out in the wild, so to speak, they have to follow our standards and they have to do things in the way we expect, so that we can move about our environment and not be interrupted by them or have to think hard about the fact that they’ re around us,” he said.

Social robots do not necessarily have to have a human face. Steve Cousins, the CEO of Savioke Robotics in Cupertino, California, says their robot called Botlr is already being tested in a hotel, delivering small items to people.

“It’ s designed to be in human spaces and interact with people and around people,” he said. “So it interacts with the front desk agent when they’ re sending it somewhere. It interacts with people in the elevator as it’ s going along. And, it interacts with people at the door when the delivery arrives.”

So far, social robots are limited to very simple tasks like relaying messages or taking family photos. But Cynthia Breazeal, who designed this one, says their abilities may be extended into many different areas.

46. What will social robots do according to the scientists?

- A. They will cooperate with people.
- B. They will clean the big house.
- C. They will explore underwater objects.
- D. They will build different kinds of cars.

47. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Social robots are more difficult to design.
- B. Industrial robots are more difficult to design.
- C. Social robots can be more useful than industrial robots.
- D. Industrial robots can do less than social robots.

48. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. social robots only serve the people they like
- B. it’ s better for social robots to work in a hotel
- C. it’ s better for social robots to have a human face
- D. social robots will be under the control of human beings

49. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The function of social robots
- B. The use of industrial robots.
- C. The daily life of robots.
- D. The way of designing robots.

50. Which of the following best describes the writer’ s tone in the passage?

- A. Critical.
- B. Prejudiced.
- C. Subjective.
- D. Objective.

Part III Cloze (15%)

Some people worry about my collecting of those fascinating birds and animals that they pay to see in the zoo. One of the questions that is always asked is 51 I became an animal collector. The answer is that I have always been 52 in animals and zoos. According to my parents, the first 53 I was able to say was not the normal “mamma” or “daddy”, but the word “zoo”, which I would 54 many times until someone took me to the 55. 56 I grew a little older, we lived in Greece and I had a 57 number of pets, ranging from snakes to seahorses, and I 58 all my spare time 59 the countryside in search of fresh specimens to add to my collection of 60. Later on I 61 for a year in the City Zoo, as a student attendant, to get experience of the large 62, such as lions, bears, tigers and elephants, which were not easy to keep at home. When I left, I 63 had enough money of my own to be able to pay my first trip and I have been going regularly ever since then. Though a collector’ s job is not an 64 one and is full of sorrow, it is certainly a job which will 65 all those who love animals.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 51. A. how | B. where | C. why | D. whether |
| 52. A. attracted | B. interested | C. frightened | D. surprised |
| 53. A. day | B. time | C. sentence | D. word |
| 54. A. recite | B. repeat | C. read | D. recognize |
| 55. A. zoo | B. city | C. town | D. house |
| 56. A. Since | B. Although | C. When | D. So |
| 57. A. many | B. much | C. great | D. big |
| 58. A. spent | B. cost | C. took | D. offered |
| 59. A. living | B. going | C. seeing | D. exploring |
| 60. A. seahorses | B. pets | C. birds | D. snakes |
| 61. A. worked | B. went | C. did | D. practiced |
| 62. A. plants | B. animals | C. bears | D. lions |
| 63. A. luckily | B. hopefully | C. nearly | D. hardly |
| 64. A. independent | B. invisible | C. easy | D. endless |
| 65. A. try out | B. appeal to | C. deal with | D. hold on |

Part IV Writing (15%)

66. 假设你是李明, 最近参加了某旅行社 (travel agency) 组织的一次旅游, 但你对此旅行很不满意。请你向客服(customer service)写一封投诉信, 阐述投诉的原因 (如: 酒店、饮食、交通、及费用等) 并提出你期待的解决办法。

2017 年参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】我离开的时候如此匆忙, 以至于忘了锁门。

[考点]固定用法

【精析】B so/such...that...都表示“如此……以至于……”, 区别在于 so 是副词, 修饰形容词或副词, 而 such 是形容词, 修饰名词。选项中的 hurry 是名词, 应用 such 修饰, 并加上不定冠词 a。故选 B。

2. 【翻译】我很担心我的哥哥。我不确定他是否已经到学校了。

[考点]宾语从句

【精析】A 分析句子结构可知, sure 后面跟的是宾语从句, 从句中不缺少任何成分, 故排除 B、C、D 三项, whether 在句子中不充当语法成分, 与后面的 or not 构成固定搭配, 意为“是否”。故选 A。

3. 【翻译】她已经足够大了, 可以独自生活了。

[考点]非谓语动词

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知, 此处考查的是非谓语动词。“形容词+enough+不定式”为固定结构, 意为“足够……可以做某事”。故选 B。

4. 【翻译】他很高兴读到莫言获得诺贝尔文学奖的新闻。

[考点]同位语从句

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知, 空处引导同位语从句, 对抽象名词 news (新闻, 消息) 进行解释说明, 所以应选在从句中不充当语法成分, 而只起连接作用的 that。故选 D。

5. 【翻译】我没有自己的房间, 汤姆也没有。

[考点]倒装句

【精析】A 如果前面句子所述的情况也适用于后面的句子, 后面的句子常用 so (肯定句), neither/nor (否定句) 引起倒装句, 即“so/neither/nor+be 动词/助动词/情态动词+主语”。由前面句子中的 do not 可知, 后面的句子应用 neither 或 nor 引出, 助动词应用 does。故选 A。

6. 【翻译】我认为你应该买这本小说。它确实值得一读。

[考点]非谓语动词

【精析】A worth: 值得……, 后面应接名词或动名词, 其中动名词应用主动形式表示被动意义。另外, 也可以将 sth. be worth doing 视为固定搭配, 意为“某事值得做”。故选 A。

7. 【翻译】尽管消防队员很努力去灭火, 但这场大火仍造成至少五人死亡。

[考点]词义辨析

- 【精析】B put off:推迟; put out:扑灭; put on:穿上; put forward:提出。根据句意, 选 B。
8. 【翻译】他几乎分辨不出这对双胞胎, 因为他们看起来很像。
- [考点]词义辨析
- 【精析】D likely:有可能的; unlike:不像; alike:(adj.)相像的, look alike 意为“看上去相像”, 其后不接宾语; like:(prep.)像, look like 意为“看上去像”, 后面可接宾语。故选 D。
9. 【翻译】到你回来的时候, 我将已经把房子打扫完毕了。
- [考点]动词时态
- 【精析】B 根据句中时间状语从句 By the time you come back 可知, 主句应用将来完成时, 表示在将来某个时间前已经完成某事。故选 B。
10. 【翻译】中国人现在花在旅游上面的钱是十年前的两倍。
- [考点]倍数表达法
- 【精析】C 英语中表达倍数时, 可以用“倍数+as+形容词或副词的原级+as”结构表示; 也可以用“倍数+形容词或副词的比较级+than”表示。因为本题空后有 as, 所以应该用第一种结构表示。根据题干中的不可数名词 money 可知, 应用 much 修饰。故选 C。
11. 【翻译】她想出国留学, 因此她必须每个月都留出一些钱为此做准备。
- [考点]词义辨析
- 【精析】A set aside:省出, 留出(钱或时间); set up:建立, 设立; set about:开始做, 着手做; set out:动身, 启程。根据句意, 选 A。
12. 【翻译】约翰原打算要离开的, 但是由于下大雨他决定在宾馆里再待上两天。
- [考点]词义辨析
- 【精析】C other 指两者中的另一个, 常与 one 搭配, 构成“one...the other...”结构, 也有“其他的”之意, 其后应加复数名词; another 既可以作形容词, 也可以作代词, 只能用于三个或更多的人或物, 泛指三者或三者以上的同类事物中的另一个, 也可以用“another+数词+可数名词复数”形式, 意为“另外几(天、周、米等)”; others 相当于 other people/things。根据句意, 应用 another, 与 two days 一起表示“另外两天”。故选 C。
13. 【翻译】父母应该与老师们合作并让自己参与到孩子的教育中。
- [考点]词义辨析
- 【精析】B get:获得, 变成; involve:涉及, 牵涉, 使卷入, 常用的短语为“involve sb. in sth.”, 意为“使某人参与某事”; find:找到; keep:保存, 保持。根据句意, 选 B。
14. 【翻译】这位老师对学生们的需求非常敏感, 并且能灵活地改变教学方法以适应学生们的需求。
- [考点]词义辨析
- 【精析】B significant:有意义的; serious:严肃的, 认真的; sincere:真诚的; sensitive:敏感的, be sensitive to sth. 为固定搭配, 意为“对.....敏感的、灵敏的”, 符合题意。故选 B。
15. 【翻译】只要你承诺这个月底之前把书还给我, 你就可以借走它。
- [考点]词义辨析
- 【精析】C as far as:远到, 就.....而言; as soon as:一.....就.....; as long as:只要; as well as:也, 还。根据句意, 选 C。
16. 【翻译】这次旅行从白金汉宫开始, 把你带到伦敦风景最美的地方。
- [考点]非谓语动词
- 【精析】A 本题考查非谓语动词作状语。现在分词的一般式作状语, 可以表示时间、原因、结果、目的、条件、方式、伴随状况, 该动词和句子的主语是主谓关系, 表示主动和进行; 现在分词的完成式结构为“having+过去分词”, 表示这个动作发生在句子的谓语动词所表示的动作之前, 并且有明显的先后顺序; 过去分词作状语, 该动作和句子主语是动宾关系, 表示被动和完成; 动词不定式作状语, 主要表示出乎意料或非主观愿望所希望的结果。本题中的主语是 this trip, 和 begin 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系, 分词的动词和谓语动词的动作也没有明显的先后顺序, 所以应用现在分词的一般式。故选 A。
17. 【翻译】奥林匹克运动会志愿者的申请人必须能够贡献优质的服务来满足奥运会的需求。
- [考点]词义辨析
- 【精析】C apply:应用; make:制作; contribute:贡献; use:使用。根据句意, 选 C。

18. 【翻译】正是这座城市的自然风景为它赢得了盛誉。

[考点]强调句

【精析】B19. 分析句子结构可知,本句为强调句,强调句的基本结构为: It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+其他。本句中强调的是主语 the natural scenery, 因此空处应该用 that。

19. 【翻译】很多年轻夫妇对待婚姻并不认真,他们轻易地结婚、离婚。

[考点]词语搭配

【精析】C take sb./sth. seriously 为固定搭配,意为“认真对待某人/某事”。故选 C。

20. 【翻译】玛丽和她的父母住在一起并不开心。她想要的是更多的私人空间,而她的父母所期望的是更多的时间和她在一起。

[考点]主谓一致

【精析】A 名词性从句作主语时,谓语动词常用单数形式。故选 A。

21. 【翻译】我非常熟悉这座城市,因为我在这里住了十多年了。

[考点]词语搭配

【精析】B sb. be familiar with sth. 为固定搭配,意为“某人熟悉某物”。故选 B。

22. 【翻译】经理要求所有员工准时到。

[考点]虚拟语气

【精析】A 在表示建议、要求、命令等含义的动词后面的宾语从句中,应用虚拟语气,谓语动词用“should+动词原形”的形式,其中 should 可以省略。故选 A。

23. 【翻译】很少有一场讨论能吸引如此多的来自全世界的关注。

[考点]倒装句和动词语态

【精析】B 表示否定意义的词或词组放在句首时应该用部分倒装,即把助动词、be 动词或情态动词放在主语之前,实义动词仍然在主语之后。本题中 Rarely 意为“很少”,属于否定词,且位于句首,因此应该用部分倒装。另外, a discussion 和 draw 为逻辑上的主谓关系,所以应用主动语态。故选 B。

24. 【翻译】她是班里最优秀的学生之一,因为她学习很努力。

[考点]状语从句

【精析】A because:因为,引导原因状语从句,符合题意。so: 所以; unless:除非; though:虽然,尽管。故选 A。

25. 【翻译】有只棕熊逃出了动物园,这对镇上的每个人都是一个威胁。

[考点]词义辨析

【精析】D harm:伤害; violence:暴力; hurt:损害; threat:威胁。根据句意,选 D。

26. 【翻译】很多人认为越有钱越幸福,但事实并非如此。

[考点]比较等级

【精析】A 本题考查“the+比较级..., the+比较级...”句型,表示“越……,越……”。又因为 happy 属于“辅音字母+y”结尾的双音节词,其比较级应变“y”为“i”,再加-er,即 happier。根据句意可知,选 A。

27. 【翻译】直到她开口说话,我才意识到她是我以前的老师。

[考点]词语搭配

【精析】C not...until...为固定搭配,意为“直到……才……”。故选 C。

28. 【翻译】我的父亲很忙,星期天是他唯一可以休息的日子。

[考点]定语从句

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知,空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 day,且在从句中作时间状语,所以关系词应用 when。故选 D。

29. 【翻译】因为它温和的天气,我愿意待在这个小镇。

[考点]词义辨析

【精析】C general:一般的,大体的; soft:柔软的,温柔的; mild:温暖的,(天气)温和的; gentle:亲切的,优雅的。根据句意,选 C。

30. 【翻译】人们普遍认为,美丽不仅取决于外表,也取决于心灵。

[考点]词义辨析

【精析】A lie:躺, 在于, lie in 意为“在于”; take:拿走, 采取; sit:坐; give:给, give in 意为“让步, 屈服”。根据句意, 选 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

31. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据文章第一段第三句 “These two friends were so confident going into the final that.....”可知, 这两位学生对下周一的化学考试非常自信, 因此他们决定周末去弗吉尼亚大学参加朋友们举办的派对。选项 C “他们一点也不担心考试” 符合题意。其余三个选项与文章第一段的描述不符。故选 C。

32. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据文章第一段最后一句 “However, with the aftereffects of alcohol and everything, they overslept...”可知, 喝酒的后遗症使得他们整个周日都在睡觉, 直到下周一早上才回到学校。因此, 他们未按计划返回的原因是喝醉酒导致他们睡过了头, 所以选项 B 正确。其他三个选项并非他们未按计划返校的真实原因。

33. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 根据文章最后两段 “They looked at the first problem, which was...”可知, 教授为他们安排了补考, 考卷由两道题组成, 第一题占五分且非常容易, 第二题占九十五, 但是与专业知识无关, 而是问他们哪个轮胎爆胎了。这道题超出了这两位学生的预料。因此选项 C “教授出了一道令人惊讶的问题” 符合题意。其他三个选项与文章大意不符。故选 C。

34. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据文章倒数第二段第二句 “... ‘this is going to be easy.’”可知, 这两位学生看到试卷的第一题时, 认为考题很简单。故选 A。

35. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】C 从文章最后三段描述教授为他们所安排的补考形式以及内容可以推知, 这位教授非常机智和幽默, 他猜到这两位学生在撒谎, 但是并没有直接拆穿他们的谎言, 而是将这两位学生安排在不同的房间并且在试卷中问了同样的问题: 哪个轮胎爆胎了? 如果他们给出的答案不同, 谎言将不攻自破。因此, 选项 C 符合题意。

Passage 2

36. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据文章第一段最后一句 “Most people would be happy to live in a cottage, and...” 以及第二段第一句 “Most people try to avoid living in a block of flats...” 可知, 大多数英国人喜欢住在村舍, 尽量避免住在公寓里面。由此可推知, 英国人喜欢村舍不适合公寓。故选 B。

37. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据文章第一段第五 “But even a small detached house, surrounded by a garden, gives...” 可知, 那种被花园围绕并且能体现田园生活迹象的独立小房子在很多英国人心中最为珍贵, 所以选项 B 符合题意。

38. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据文章第二段第二句 “Flats, they feel, provide the least amount of privacy.” 可知, 英国人不喜欢住在公寓里的原因是它不能提供足够的私人空间, 所以选项 A “他们想要更多的私人空间” 符合题意。

39. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】C 根据文章最后一段第三句 “During the next twenty years many of them were given...” 可知, 新的高楼公寓有暖气设备和浴室, 住起来舒服多了。因此, 与 20 世纪 50 年代的公寓相比, 这些高楼的配套设施要先进得多。选项 A 和选项 D 并未在文中提及; 选项 B 描述的内容与文章不符。故选 C。

40. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】B 文章第一段讲述英国人所喜欢的房子类型; 第二、三段讲述了英国人不喜欢住在公寓里以及不喜欢的原因, 所以选项 B 更适合作本文的标题。而选项 A “英国文化”, 选项 C “英国人的梦想” 和选项 D “房子的种类” 均不能概括文章内容。故选 B。

Passage 3

41. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】B 根据文章第一段第一句“...we usually spend about 95 percent of our time thinking about ourselves.”可知，在我们不思考一些明确的问题时，一般会花百分之九十五的时间思考我们自己的事情，所以选项 B “人们大部分时间是想自己的事情”符合题意。其他三项与文章大意不符。故选 B。

42. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 根据文章第二段第二句“Somehow, we neglect to praise our son or daughter when he or she...”可知，当孩子们把优异的成绩单拿回家时，父母常常忽略了表扬他们；当孩子们第一次烘焙成功或者建了一个鸟窝时，父母经常未能鼓励他们。而父母的这些行为都是作者不赞同的。由此可推知，作者批判的是忽略孩子们的成就的父母。其他三个选项与文章大意不符。故选 A。

43. [考点] 词语理解题

【精析】D 根据第三段中的“...and when a tired salesperson shows you unusual politeness, please mention it.”可知，当一个疲倦的推销员向你展示难得的礼貌时，请指出它。由此可推知，it 指的是 unusual politeness。故选 D。

44. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】D 根据文章倒数第二段最后两句“In our interpersonal relations we should never forget that all our...”可知，我们不应该忘记周围所有的伙伴都很需要赏识，所以选项 D “每个人都需要赏识和鼓励”符合题意。其他三个选项均与文章大意不符。故选 D。

45. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】B 根据第一段第一句以及第二、三、四段所举的例子可推知，人们通常很少赞赏他人所做的事情。选项 A 与文章大意不符；文中并未提及选项 C、D。故选 B。

Passage 4

46. [考点] 事实细节题

【精析】A 根据文章第三段第二句“...that feels like a cooperation or partnership.”可知，在未来社交机器人在互动中跟人类的关系就像是合作或者搭档关系，所以选项 A “它们将与人类合作”符合题意。其他三个选项不属于社交机器人可以做的事情。故选 A。

47. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】A 通读全文可知，在未来社交机器人能够和人类互动，能够适应社会形式，能够遵照人类的标准并做出我们期望的事情等等。同时根据文章第二段第二句“But interacting with people is more complex than simply...”可推知，这种社交机器人比较复杂，能力范围非常广泛，由此可推知设计起来也没那么容易，所以选项 A 符合题意。

48. [考点] 推理判断题

【精析】D 根据文章第五段第一句“...they have to obey our standards and they have to do things in the way we expect...”可推知，社交机器人是受人类控制的，所以选项 D 描述正确；选项 A 并未在本文提及；选项 B 和选项 C 与文章大意不符。故选 D。

49. [考点] 主旨大意题

【精析】A 文章第一段简单讲述了工业机器人能做到的事情以及以后将会出现社交机器人；第二至七段讲述了社交机器人具备的功能以及可以完成的事情；最后一段讲述了设计者的目标，即“要把社交机器人的能力扩大到许多不同的领域”。由此可推知，本文是围绕社交机器人的功能展开的。故选 A。

50. [考点] 观点态度题

【精析】D 通读全文可知，本文的作者是以客观的态度陈述事实的，主要向我们讲述了社交机器人的一些功能。因此作者的语气是客观的。选项 A “批判的”，选项 B “偏见的”以及选项 C “主观的”均与题意不符。故选 D。

Part III Cloze

51. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C 根据上下文可知，此处表达的是“人们好奇我为什么会变成一名动物收集者”。分析句子结构并结合句意可知，空处引导的是表语从句，且从句中缺少原因状语。应用连接副词 why 引导。故选 C。

52. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】B be interested in 为固定搭配，意为“对.....感兴趣”。

53. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】D 根据下文的 word 一词可推知，此处为原词复现，应选 word，表明作者开口说的第一个词不是“妈妈”或者“爸爸”，而是“动物园”。故选 D。

54. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B recite:背诵; repeat:重复; read:读; recognize:认出。根据句意可知，此处指作者重复说 zoo 这一词。故选 B。

55. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】A 根据上文可知，作者小时候开口说的第一个词动物园，并且要是没人带他去动物园的话，他会一直重复说这个词。由此可推知，空处应该填 zoo。

56. [考点] 语法结构题

【精析】C since:自从; although:尽管，虽然; when:当.....时; so:因此。根据句意“当我长大一些的时候”可知，应用 when 引导时间状语从句。

57. [考点] 词语搭配题

【精析】C a great number of 为固定搭配，意为“许多，大量”。故选 C。

58. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A spend:花费，指花费时间、金钱（主语是人）；cost:花费（主语是物）；take:拿，取，花费，常用于“It takes sb. some time/money to do sth.”结构中；offer:提供。根据句意“我把所有的空闲时间用于探索新鲜物种上”可知，选 A。

59. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】D live:生活；go:走，去；see:看见，领会；explore:探索，探测。根据句意可知，作者要探索新鲜的物种。故选 D。

60. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 根据上文可知，作者已经有了很多宠物，空闲时间又去乡下探寻新鲜物种以增加自己的宠物数量。此处为原词复现。故先 B。

61. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】A 根据下文可知，作者是作为一名学生服务员在市场动物园工作了一年。故选 A。

62. [考点] 逻辑推理题

【精析】B 根据空后的“lions, bears, tigers and elephants”可知，这些都属于大型动物。故选 B。

63. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】A luckily:幸运地；hopefully:有希望地；nearly:几乎；hardly:几乎不。根据句意“当离开时，我很幸运地自己有了足够的钱能负担起我的第一次旅行”可知，选 A。

64. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】C independent:独立的；invisible:看不见的；easy:容易的；endless:无止境的。根据句意“尽管收集者的工作并不是一件容易的事并且充满了痛苦”可知，选 C。

65. [考点] 词义辨析题

【精析】B try out:试验；appeal to:呼吁，对.....有吸引力；deal with:处理；hold on:坚持住，等一下。根据句意“对于所有那些喜爱动物的人来说这当然是一份有吸引力的工作”可知，选 B。

Part IV Writing

66. 【参考范文】

Dear Customer Service,

My name is Li Ming and I am a customer of your travel agency. I'm writing to express my dissatisfaction with the service of your travel agency during my recent travel.

First of all, during the trip the tour guide took us to many different places to go shopping, which cost us too much money and time. In addition, most of us thought that the guide was not competent enough because he knew little about the scenic spots. What was worse, the food that was served to us was of poor quality and the accommodation conditions were rather awful. At last, the provided transportation was not convenient at all, which wasted us a lot of time.

I hope that you can take all the above into consideration and make up for our losses. Moreover, it's high time that you should take some measures to improve your service.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

广东省 2018 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

本试卷共 8 页，66 小题，满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

1. Hearing that he had passed _____ health examination, he immediately made _____ call to his parents.
A. a; / B. the; / C. the; a D. a; the
2. _____ you are, friends are an important part of life at every stage.
A. Whatever B. Whenever C. Wherever D. Whoever
3. Although we waited more than half an hour, Mary didn't turn _____ at the conference room.
A. over B. in C. up D. out
4. Maria hadn't seen me for a few years, but she _____ my voice on the phone immediately.
A. realized B. recognized C. repeated D. reminded
5. The student needed a letter of _____ to apply for the post of a secretary.
A. invitation B. recommendation C. register D. inquiry
6. He is well-prepared for the presentation about the new project and feels _____ that the head of department will like his idea.
A. concerned B. comfortable C. confused D. confident
7. Tom's mother was shocked that Tom had got head _____ in a car accident.
A. ache B. damage C. suffering D. injury
8. It was very late when we decided to travel on May Day holiday, but luckily we _____ to find a hotel at a reasonable price.
A. managed B. wanted C. tried D. needed
9. The famous writer, _____ writings for China Daily I appreciate a lot, is invited to give a speech in our university.
A. that B. whose C. whom D. who
10. If people _____ overanxious about remembering something, they will forget it.
A. will be B. would be C. were D. are
11. We were very angry _____ Peter as he spoiled our picnic.
A. with B. for C. of D. about
12. The teenager is _____ to be a member of the basketball team.
A. very tall B. tall enough C. too tall D. enough tall
13. Finally, I have _____ interesting to share with you, and I am sure you will be interested in it.
A. everything B. something C. nothing D. anything
14. Since we have _____ money left, we can't afford the expensive computer.
A. a little B. a few C. little D. few
15. If you want to join our club, you _____ follow our rules.
A. can B. may C. might D. must
16. When Max rushed to the classroom, his classmates _____ exercises attentively.
A. did B. have done C. were doing D. do
17. The little girl recovered her strength when the drug _____.
A. came into effect B. took effect C. changed effect D. put into effect
18. Patrick bought her two handbags as gifts, but _____ of them was her style.
A. either B. none C. neither D. all

-
19. ____ his surprise, he got an offer of postgraduate study from Beijing University.
A. In B. To C. For D. With.
20. The boss required us to ____ a recent photo to the application form via emails.
A. attach B. bring C. take D. print
21. Bill Gates is often thought to be the richest man in the world. ____, his personal life seems not luxury.
A. Moreover B. Therefore C. However D. Besides
22. Mr. Lin ____ to New York before, so the host family went to the airport to pick him up.
A. didn't go B. hasn't been C. doesn't go D. hadn't been
23. Though the ____ drama is wonderful, I guess most audiences will be tired as it is too long.
A. four-hour B. four hours C. four-hours D. four-hour's
24. You'd better get the task ____ as soon as possible, otherwise you might not complete it on time.
A. do B. to do C. done D. be doing
25. Since we lacked enough time and support, we didn't know ____ to solve the problem.
A. when B. why C. where D. how
26. ____ the opportunity to interview the famous star made her overjoyed.
A. Being provided B. Having provided C. To provide D. Be provided
27. We missed the last train to London, or we ____ more museums the day before yesterday.
A. had been visited B. would have visited C. would visit D. had visited
28. Your parents don't believe what you said about your future, ____?
A. did they B. do they C. didn't they D. don't they
29. The daughter begged her father to give up smoking ____ his own health.
A. in the course of B. as a result of C. by means of D. for the sake of
30. The more the salesman explained, ____.
A. the more I became bored B. I became more bored
C. more bored I became D. I became bored more

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

If you are going to be a straight talker, you have to believe that it's a virtue, that it's an quality you want to have.

If you have an opinion and you just state it, it allows the other person to either try to challenge your opinion, to agree with you, or to disagree—they have an action they can take. If you are quiet, people think you agree. How can you then further the conversation when you are at different points and it's not really exposed? Agreeing is easy.

Disagreeing takes more guts.

Several years back, when I was CEO at a company, there was a very senior woman who was very smart and well spoken, but she did not wear appropriate clothes. It was distracting and she was not being taken seriously. I said to her manager, who was male, "You need to tell her." He said, "Oh, no way."

So I called her in and directly stated what I thought was happening, "You're not getting the respect you deserve," I said, "Go to the store and get a personal shopper. Just say, 'I am a senior businessperson and need help dressing formally.'" She came back, and she was completely a different person. She said she felt really good. And currency went way up.

Early in my business career, if people asked me a question, I'd try to answer it honestly. And that was rewarded. I had managers who wanted me around because I would actually tell them what was happening.

I was raised by my grandma, and she was a pretty straight talker because she thought you could handle it. My advice is to be realistic. Being honest and truthful is part of being a good friend, a good associate, and a good leader.

31. The woman did not get promoted because she did not ____.
A. dress appropriately B. take her work seriously
C. get on well with her colleagues D. follow her manager's instructions
32. The underlined phrase "takes more guts" in paragraph 2 refers to ____.

-
- A. demand more wisdom B. attract more attention
C. take more courage D. need more communication
33. According to the writer, talking in a straight way allows one to _____.
A. become an opinion leader B. make friends easily
C. become a respectable person D. take further action
34. From the last paragraph, it can be inferred that the writer tends to talk frankly possibly due to the influence of _____.
A. his workmates B. his leaders
C. his friends D. his family
35. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
A. Straight Talker B. Different Opinions
C. Agree or Disagree D. Importance of Speech

Passage 2

A punctual person is in the habit of doing a thing at the proper time and is never late in keeping an appointment.

The unpunctual man, on the contrary, never does what he has to do at the proper time. He is always in a hurry and in the end loses both time and his good name. A lost thing may be found again, but the lost time can never be regained. Time is more valuable than material things. In fact, time is life itself. The unpunctual man is forever wasting and mismanaging his most valuable asset(财产) as well as other's. The unpunctual person is always complaining that he finds no time to answer letters, return calls or keep appointments promptly. But the man who really has a great deal to do is very careful of his time and seldom complains of want of it. He knows that he can get through his huge amount of work unless he faithfully keeps every piece of work when it has to be attended to.

Failure to be punctual in keeping one's appointments is the sign of disrespect towards others. If a person is invited to dinner and arrives later than the appointed time, he keeps all the other guests waiting for him. Usually this will be regarded as a great disrespect to the host and all other guests present.

Unpunctuality, moreover, is very harmful when it comes to do one's duty, whether public or private. Imagine how it would be if those who are put in charge of important tasks failed to be at their proper place at the appointed time. A man who is known to be habitually unpunctual is never trusted by his friends or fellow men.

36. The main difference between a punctual person and an unpunctual person is that a punctual person _____.
A. has lots of appointments while an unpunctual one has few appointments
B. does everything at the right time while an unpunctual one seldom does so
C. has much time to do everything while an unpunctual one has little time to do anything
D. does everything ahead of time while an unpunctual one does everything behind schedule
37. What is the main reason why a person is always unpunctual according to the passage?
A. He doesn't care much about time.
B. He is much busier than other people.
C. He is always in a hurry when he works.
D. He always mismanages and wastes his time.
38. The third paragraph is developed by giving _____.
A. a fact B. an opinion C. an example D. an evidence
39. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
A. an unpunctual person usually loses his friends
B. an unpunctual person often fails doing any important task
C. unpunctuality may result in fewer appointments and opportunities
D. unpunctuality may lead to heavy losses for both public and private affairs
40. What does the passage mainly talk about?
A. Valuable time B. Popular appointment
C. Harm of unpunctuality D. Advantage of punctuality

Passage 3

Once upon a time, two brothers, Jack and Tom, who lived on neighboring farms, fell into conflict. For the past 20 years, they had been on good terms farming side by side, sharing machinery, and trading labor and goods as needed. The dispute began with a small misunderstanding and grew into a major difference, and finally exploded into an exchange of bitter words followed by weeks of silence.

One morning there was a knock on Jack's door. It was a carpenter looking for a few days' work. Jack offered him a job saying, "Look across the stream at that farm. That's my neighbor; in fact, it's my younger brother. There used to be a meadow between us. Last week he pulled down the dam on the small river and now there is a stream instead. Well, he may have done this to offend me, but I'll do him one better."

"See that pile of lumber (木材) by the house? I want you to build me a fence—an 8-foot fence." The carpenter said, "I think I understood the situation. Show me the nails and the post-hole digger (打桩机) and I'll be able to do a job that pleases you."

Jack had to go into town, so he helped the carpenter get the materials ready and then he was off for the day. The carpenter worked hard all that day measuring, sawing and nailing. About sunset when Jack returned, the carpenter had just finished his job.

Jack's eyes opened wide, his jaw dropped. There was no fence there at all. It was a bridge—a bridge stretching from one side of the stream to the other! A fine piece of work! His younger brother was coming toward them with hands outstretched. "You are quite a fellow to build this bridge after all I've said and done." The two brothers stood at each end of the bridge, and then they met in the middle, taking each other's hand.

They turned to see the carpenter lift his toolbox onto his shoulder. "No, wait! Stay a few days. I have a lot of other projects for you," said Jack. "I'd love to stay on," the carpenter said, "but I have many more bridges to build."

41. In the past 20 years, Jack and Tom kept their relationship _____.
A. serious B. tense C. distant D. close
42. Jack decided to build a fence to _____.
A. protect himself B. fight back
B. please Tom D. give in
43. What does the underlined expression "quite a fellow" mean in paragraph 5?
A. A powerful man. B. A rich man.
C. A generous man. D. A capable man.
44. The carpenter built the bridge instead of a fence to help Jack and Tom _____.
A. meet each other B. store the lumber
C. regain brotherly affection D. renew their business
45. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Better make friends than make enemies.
B. A good friend brings a far land near.
C. Family ties are closer than social relations.
D. A tooth for a tooth.

Passage 4

Batteries can power anything from small sensors to large systems. While scientists are finding ways to make them smaller but even more powerful, problems can arise when these batteries are much larger and heavier than the devices themselves. The researchers at University of Missouri (MU) are developing a nuclear energy source that is smaller, lighter and more efficient.

"To provide enough power, we need certain methods with high energy density (密度)," said Jae Kwon, assistant professor of electrical and computer engineering at MU, "The radioisotope (放射性同位素) battery can provide power density that is much higher than chemical batteries."

Kwon and his research team have been working on building a small nuclear battery, presently the size and thickness of a penny, intended to power various systems. Although nuclear batteries can cause concerns, Kwon said they are safe.

“People hear the word ‘nuclear’ and think of something very dangerous,” he said, “However, nuclear power sources have already been safely powering a variety of devices, such as pace-makers, space satellites and underwater systems.”

His new idea is not only in the battery’s size, but also in its semiconductor. Kwon’s battery uses a liquid semiconductor rather than a solid semiconductor.

“The key part of using a radioactive battery is that when you harvest the energy, part of the radiation energy can damage the lattice structure (晶体结构) of the solid semiconductor,” Kwon said, “By using a liquid semiconductor, we believe we can minimize that problem.”

Together with J. David Robertson, chemistry professor and associate director of the MU Research Reactor, Kwon is working to build and test the battery. In the future, they hope to increase the battery’s power, shrink its size and try with various other materials. Kwon said that battery could be thinner than the thickness of human hair.

46. The passage gets started by _____.
A. an introduction
B. an example
C. a question
D. a conclusion
47. What do you know about Jae Kwon?
A. He is teaching chemistry at MU.
B. He developed a chemical battery.
C. He was good at computer engineering.
D. He is working on nuclear energy source.
48. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 3 and 4?
A. The writer introduces methods of providing power density.
B. The writer intends to describe a nuclear-powered system.
C. The writer introduces nuclear batteries can be safely used.
D. The writer is likely to show chemical batteries are widely applied.
49. Liquid semiconductor is used to _____.
A. control the lattice structure
B. show the size of nuclear batteries
C. decrease the size of nuclear batteries
D. reduce the damage to lattice structure
50. The passage is most probably from a _____.
A. science news report
B. book review
C. science fiction novel
D. newspaper advertisement

Part III Cloze (15%)

Bill Fuller, a mailman, whistled cheerfully as he 51 up the hill towards Mrs. Carter’s house. His work for the day was almost 52, and his bag, usually quite heavy when he started out on his rounds, was 53 now except for the letter that he had to deliver to Mrs. Carter. She lived quite a few blocks away, so when Bill had mails for her, he usually finished his day’s work much 54. He was happy that Mrs. Carter often 55 him coffee and a piece of her special cake.

When Bill got to Mrs. Carter’s house, he was 56 that she did not work in the yard. She usually spent her afternoon there the weather was 57. Bill went around to the back of the house, 58 that she might be in the kitchen. The door was locked and the curtains were drawn. Puzzled, he returned to the front of the house and knocked loudly on the front door. There was no 59. Bill thought that it was very strange because he knew that Mrs. Carter 60 left the house. Just then he noticed that her bottle of milk, which is always delivered early in the morning, was still on the porch. This 61 him. If Mrs. Carter had not taken her milk, maybe she

was 62. Bill walked around the house 63 he found an open window. It was a 64 window, but he got through successfully.

He went into the hall. There he almost stumbled (绊倒) over Mrs. Carter, who was 65 unconsciously at the foot of the stairs. Realizing that he needed help, he rushed out of the house, stopped a passing car and told the driver to go to the nearest telephone and call an ambulance.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 51. A. walked | B. drove | C. wandered | D. rode |
| 52. A. forgotten | B. started | C. finished | D. neglected |
| 53. A. heavy | B. full | C. empty | D. handy |
| 54. A. later | B. earlier | C. quicker | D. slower |
| 55. A. lent | B. sold | C. offered | D. borrowed |
| 56. A. glad | B. surprised | C. mad | D. angry |
| 57. A. windy | B. fine | C. bad | D. rainy |
| 58. A. thinking | B. seeing | C. finding | D. noticing |
| 59. A. doubt | B. answer | C. chance | D. way |
| 60. A. rarely | B. hardly | C. often | D. always |
| 61. A. angered | B. worried | C. encouraged | D. bothered |
| 62. A. sad | B. busy | C. absent | D. sick |
| 63. A. because | B. after | C. as | D. until |
| 64. A. small | B. large | C. dark | D. clean |
| 65. A. standing | B. crying | C. trembling | D. lying |

Part IV Writing (15%)

66. 假设你是李明, 你们班将要举办一场毕业晚会, 晚会节目丰富多彩, 包括唱歌、跳舞、游戏等。时间: 5月28日 19:30; 地点: 教学楼 502。届时班主任、任课老师和全体同学都来参加。拟邀请外教 Robert 参加, 请你写一封邀请信, 邀请他出席晚会, 并欢迎他表演节目。

2018 年英语参考答案及名家精析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【翻译】听到通过体验的消息后, 他立即给父母打了电话。

[考点] 冠词的用法

【精析】C 根据句意可知, health examination (体检) 是特指之前做过的健康检查, 所以第一个空应用定冠词 the; make a call 是固定短语, 意为“打个电话”。故选 C

2. 【翻译】不论你是谁, 朋友在生活的每个阶段都是重要的一部分。

[考点] 状语从句

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知, 空处引导一个状语从句。Whatever: 无论什么, 不管什么, 其后常跟名词或动词; whenever: 无论在什么时候; wherever: 无论在哪里; whoever: 无论是谁。根据句意可知, 选 D。

3. 【翻译】尽管我们等了半个多小时, 玛丽还是没有出现在会议室。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】C turn over: 移交给, 翻身; turn in: 上交; turn up: 到场, 露面, 出现; turn out: 制造, 生产, 结果是。根据句意可知, 选 C。

4. 【翻译】玛利亚已经几年没有见过我了, 但她还是立刻从电话里听出了我的声音。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B realize: 实现, 意识到; recognize: 认出, 识别; repeat: 重复, 重做; remind: 提醒, 使想起。根据句意可知, 选 B。

5. 【翻译】这个学生需要一封推荐信来申请秘书的职位。

[考点] 词义辨析

【精析】B invitation: 邀请, 请帖; recommendation: 推荐, 介绍, a letter of recommendation 为常用搭配, 意为“推荐信”; register: 登记, 注册; inquiry: 探究, 调查, 询问。根据句意可知, 选 B。

6. 【翻译】他为这个新项目的介绍做了充分的准备, 他有信心部门领导会喜欢他的想法。

[考点]词义辨析

【精析】D concerned:关注的,担忧的; comfortable:舒适的,舒服的; confused:困惑的,糊涂的; confident:确信的,有信心的。根据句意可知,选D。

7. 【翻译】汤姆的妈妈对汤姆在车祸中头部受伤的消息感动震惊。

[考点]词义辨析

【精析】D ache 和 suffering 都有“疼痛”的意思,但 ache 多指人体某一器官持久的疼痛,尤指隐痛,而 suffering 指肉体或精神上的痛苦、苦难、折磨; damage 和 injury 都有“受伤,损伤”的意思,但 injury 常表示意外事故或袭击造成的伤,而 damage 则表示对物体或身体的损害。根据句意可知,选D。

8. 【翻译】我们决定五一假期去旅游的时候已经很晚了,但幸运的是我们设法找到了一价格合理的旅馆。

[考点]词义辨析

【精析】A manage:设法完成,完成(困难的事),manage to do sth.意为“设法做成某事”; want:想要,需要; try:尝试,努力(但不一定成功); need:需要,有必要。根据句意可知,选A。

9. 【翻译】这位著名作家受邀在我们大学作演讲,我很欣赏他为《中国日报》写的文章。

[考点]定语从句

【精析】B 分析句子结构可知,空处引导的是非限制性定语从句,且在从句中作 writings(作品)的定语,所以应用 whose 引导。故选B。

10. 【翻译】如果人们过于焦虑地想要记住某件事,他们反而会忘记。

[考点]动词时态

【精析】D 分析句子结构可知,本题包含一个 If 引导的条件状语从句。根据主句中的 will forget 可知,从句应遵循“主将从现”的原则,用一般现在时。故选D。

11. 【翻译】我们都很生彼此的气,因为他破坏了我们的野餐。

[考点]词语搭配

【精析】A be angry with sb.为固定搭配,意为“生某人的气”; be angry about sth.意为“对某事感到生气”; angry 一般不和介词 for, of 搭配。故选A。

12. 【翻译】这名青少年高得足以加入篮球队了。

[考点]固定用法

【精析】B very 一般不与不定式构成固定搭配,故排除A项; too...to... 意为“太……而不能……”,与句意不符,故排除C项; enough 作副词修饰形容词时,通常要后置,故排除D项。

“sb./sth.+be+adj.+enough to do”为固定句型,意为“某人/某物足够……去做……”。故选B。

13. 【翻译】最后,我有一个有趣的事要跟你们分享,我相信你们都会感兴趣的。

[考点]词义辨析

【精析】B everything:每件事,一切; something:某件事; nothing:没有任何东西,没有什么; anything:任何事,常用于否定句和疑问句。根据句意可知,选B。

14. 【翻译】由于我们没剩多少钱了,我们买不起那台昂贵的电脑。

[考点]词义辨析

【精析】C money 是不可数名词, few 和 a few 均修饰可数名词,故排除B项和D项。A little 意为“有一些”,表示肯定意义; little 意为“很少”,强调数量非常少,表示否定意义。根据句意可知,选C。

15. 【翻译】如果你想加入我们的俱乐部,就必须遵守我们的规则。

[考点]情态动词

【精析】D can:能,会; may:也许; might:可能,是 may 的过去式; must:必须,强调主观性,表示说话人主观上认为有必要做某事。根据句意可知,选D。

16. 【翻译】当马克斯冲到教室的时候,他的同学们正在认真地做习题。

[考点]动词时态

【精析】C 分析句子结构可知,本题包含一个 When 引导的时间状语从句,从句是一般过去时。根据句意可知,这里表示在从句动作发生时,主句动作正在进行,所以主句应用过去进行时。故选C。

17. 【翻译】药物起作用后,哪个小女孩恢复了力气。

[考点]词义辨析

- 【精析】B come into effect:生效, 开始实施; take effect:(药等)见效, 起作用; effect 一般不与 change 构成固定搭配; put sth. Into effect:实行, 实施。根据句意可知, 选 B。
18. 【翻译】帕特里克给她买了两个手提包作为礼物, 但是这两个包都不是她的风格。
[考点]词义辨析
【精析】C either:(两者中的)任何一个; none:全无, 没有一个, 用于指三个或三个以上的人或物; neither:两者都不; all:全部, 用于指三个或三个以上的人或物。根据句中的 two 可排除选项 B、D。根据句中的 but 一词可知, 前后两句为转折关系, 因此空处应为 neither。故选 C。
19. 【翻译】让他惊讶的是, 他收到了北京大学研究生的录取通知书。
[考点]词语搭配
【精析】B to one's surprise 为固定搭配, 意为“让某人惊讶的是”。故选 B。
20. 【翻译】老板要求我们通过邮件在申请表上附上一张最近的照片。
[考点]词义辨析
【精析】A attach:附上, attach sth. to sth. 意为“把某物附在另一物上”; bring:拿来, 带来; take:拿, 取; print:印刷, 打印。根据句意可知, 选 A。
21. 【翻译】比尔·盖茨通常被认为是世界上最富有的人。然而, 他的个人生活看起来并不奢侈。
[考点]词义辨析
【精析】C moreover:而且, 此外; therefore:因此, 所以; however:然而, 可是; besides:此外, 而且。根据句意可知, 前后两句为转折关系。故选 C。
22. 【翻译】林先生以前没去过纽约, 所以这个寄宿家庭去机场接他了。
[考点]动词时态
【精析】D 根据句中的 before 一词可知, 空处所表示的动作发生在 went 所表示的动作之前, 即发生在“过去的过去”, 所以逗号前的分句应用过去完成时。故选 D。
23. 【翻译】尽管这部长达四个小时的戏剧很精彩, 但我猜大多数观众都会感觉累, 因为它实在太长了。
[考点]数词的用法
【精析】A “基数词+名词”可构成形容词, 中间使用连字符连接, 且此时名词应用单数形式。four-hour 相当于 four hours', 意为“四个小时的”。故选 A。
24. 【翻译】你最好尽快完成这项任务, 否则你可能无法按时完成。
[考点]非谓语动词
【精析】C get 后可跟非谓语动词作宾补。get sth. done:使某事被做; get sb. to do sth.:使某人做某事; get sb. doing sth.:使某人一直做某事。根据句意可知, 选 C。
25. 【翻译】因为缺少足够的时间和支持, 我们不知道如何解决这个问题。
[考点]词义辨析
【精析】D when:何时; why:为什么; where:哪里; how:如何。根据句意可知, 选 D。how to solve the problem 是“疑问词+to do”结构作 know 的宾语。
26. 【翻译】得到采访那位著名明星的机会让她很高兴。
[考点]非谓语动词
【精析】A 分析句子结构可知, 本句应用非谓语动词作主语, 所以排除选项 D。根据句意可知, 逻辑主语“她”和 provide 之间是动宾关系, 所以应用非谓语动词的被动语态, 因此只有 A 项(动名词的被动式)符合题意。故选 A。
27. 【翻译】我们错过了最后一班去伦敦的火车, 要不然的话我们前天会参观更多的博物馆。
[考点]虚拟语气
【精析】B 分析句子结构并结合句意可知, or 引出含蓄虚拟条件。根据句中的时间状语 the day before yesterday (前天)可知, 逗号后的分句是对过去情况的假设, 所以谓语动词应用“would have+过去分词”的形式。故选 B。
28. 【翻译】你的父母不相信你所说的关于自己未来的话, 是吗?
[考点]反意疑问句
【精析】B 分析句子结构可知, 陈述句部分为主从复合句, believe 之后为 what 引导的宾语从句, 主句主语为 Your parents, 所以反意疑问句部分应和主句保持一致。根据句意可知, 陈述句部分为否定句,

根据“前肯定后否定”的原则可知，反意疑问句部分应用肯定形式。另外，主句为一般现在时，所以反意疑问句部分也应用一般现在时。故选 B。

29. 【翻译】女儿恳求她的父亲为了他自己的健康戒烟。

[考点]词义辨析

【精析】D in the course of:在……过程中，在……期间；as a result of:作为……的结果；by means of:借助……手段，依靠……方法；for the sake of:为了……起见，因为……的缘故。根据句意可知，选 D。

30. 【翻译】销售员解释得越多，我就越觉得无聊。

[考点]比较等级

【精析】C 本题考查“the+比较级…，the+比较级…”句型，表示“越……，就越……”。Bored 的比较级是 more bored。故选 C。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

31. 【精析】A 事实细节题。根据第三段第一、二句“…a very senior woman who was very smart and well spoken, but she did not wear appropriate clothes…she was not being taken seriously.”可知，这位女士聪明且谈吐得体，但是因为穿着不当而没有得到重视，所以得不到升职。故选 A。
32. 【精析】C 词语理解题。第二段讲述了与他人有不同意见时应直言不讳，这样双方才能就分歧展开进一步交流；如果保持沉默的话，别人只会认为你同意了。由此可推知，作者认为同意是容易的，不同意则需要更多的勇气，所以 take more guts 意为“需要更多勇气”。故选 C。
33. 【精析】D 事实细节题。根据第二段第一句“…it allows the other person…to disagree—they have an action they can take.”可知，直言不讳可以使他人采取进一步的行动，要么挑战你的观点，要么同意你的观点，要么反对你的观点。故选 D。
34. 【精析】D 推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句“I was raised by grandma, and she was a pretty straight talker because she thought you could handle it.”可知，作者由祖母抚养长大，祖母就是一个说话很直接的人。由此可推知，作者说话直接很有可能是受了祖母，即家人的影响。故选 D。
35. 【精析】A 主旨大意题。文字第一段点明主旨：如果你要成为一个说话直接的人，你就要相信直言不讳是一种美德，是你想要拥有的一种品质。第二段接着说明了直言不讳的好处。在第三、四、五段，作者用自己的个人经历说明了直言不讳在工作中的好处。最后一段则再次强调了直言不讳是成为一个好朋友、优秀伙伴和优秀领导的必备品质。因此选项 A “直言不讳者”最适合作文章的标题。故选 A。

Passage 2

36. 【精析】B 事实细节题。根据第一段“A punctual person is in the habit of doing a thing at the proper…”及第二段第一句“The unpunctual man, on the contrary, never does what he has to do at the proper time.”可知，守时的人和不守时的人主要区别在于：守时的人习惯按时做事，而不守时的人很少按时完成必须做的事。故选 B。
37. 【精析】D 推理判断题。根据第二段第六句“The unpunctual man is forever wasting and mismanaging his most valuable asset as well as others’.”可推知，不守时的人由于不会合理安排时间，永远在浪费自己和他人的时间，所以才总会不守时。故选 D。本题容易误选 C 项，工作匆忙是不守时的结果，而不是原因。
38. 【精析】C 推理判断题。第三段第一句点明观点：约会中不守时意味着对他人的不尊重。接下来以受邀主人家吃晚饭为例详细阐明了这一观点。由此可推知，本段是通过举例进行论证的。故选 C。
39. 【精析】D 推理判断题。根据最后一段第一、二句“Unpunctuality…is very harmful when it comes to doing one’s duty, whether public or private. Imagine…failed to be at their proper place…”可推知，无论是在公共事务上还是在私人事项上，不守时都有可能带来严损失。故选 D。
40. 【精析】C 主旨大意题。文章开篇由守时的人引出不守时的人，下文紧接着介绍了不守时的人的缺点及不守时带来的危害，所以本篇文章主要在讲不守时的坏处。故选 C。

Passage 3

41. 【精析】D 事实细节题。根据第一段第二句“For the past 20 years, they had been on good terms forming side by side…”可知，在过去的 20 年中杰克和汤姆一起耕种土地、分享机器，根据需要交

换劳动力和货物,相处得十分和睦。Serious:严肃的; tense:紧张的; distant:疏远的; close:亲密的, close 是句中 good 的同义替换。故选 D。

42. 【精析】B 推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“...he may have done this to offend me, but I'll do him one better.”可知,杰克认为汤姆拆毁河堤弄出一条小溪横在两人的农场中间是专门使他不快,于是他想用更厉害的做法反击回去。由此可推知,杰克决定修筑围栏是为了向汤姆反击。故选 B。选项 A、C、D 均不符合题意。
43. 【精析】C 词语理解题。根据第五段最后三句“His younger brother was coming toward them with hands outstretched...The two brothers...taking each other's hand.”可知,木匠修的桥让两兄弟重归于好,而汤姆以为是他哥哥杰克让木匠修的。由此可推知,汤姆的意思是杰克是个宽宏大量的(generous)人。故选 C。
44. 【精析】C 推理判断题。根据第五段最后一句“The two brothers...taking each other's hand.”及最后一段最后一句“...I have many more bridges to build.”可推知,木匠修这座桥是为了让两兄弟重归于好,恢复兄弟之情。故选 C。
45. 【精析】A 推理判断题。通读全文可知,汤姆和杰克两兄弟有了矛盾;为了反击,杰克让木匠修筑围栏,木匠却自作主张修了一座桥让两兄弟重修旧好。木匠最后对杰克说的话“I have many more bridges to build(我还有更多的桥要修)”耐人寻味,这里的桥不仅指现实生活里的桥,也指人际关系中的桥梁。由此可推知,文章旨在告诉我们,冤家宜解不宜结(Better make friends than make enemies)。故选 A。B 项意为“海内存知己,天涯若比邻”;C 项意为“家庭关系比社会关系更紧密”;D 项意为“以牙还牙”,均不符合题意。

Passage 4

46. 【精析】A 事实细节题。根据第一段第一句“Batteries can power anything from small sensors to large systems.”可知,文章开头便介绍了电池的用途,所以本篇文章是以 introduction(介绍)开始的。Example:例子; question:问题; conclusion:结论。故选 A。
47. 【精析】D 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句“The researchers at University of Missouri(MU) are developing a nuclear energy source...”,第二段第一句“...Jae Kwon, assistant professor of electrical and computer engineering at MU.”和第三段第一句“Kwon and his research team have been working on building a small nuclear battery...”可知,密苏里大学的研究者正在研究和能源, Jae Kwon 是密苏里大学的助理教授,他与他的团队正在研究开发一种小型核电池。由此可推知, Jae Kwon 研究的内容也属于和能源范畴。故选 D。文中并没有提到 Kwon 在密苏里大学教化学,所以 A 项错误; B 项应为 radioisotope battery; C 项少了 electrical。
48. 【精析】C 事实细节题,根据第三段第二句“Although nuclear batteries can cause concerns, Kwon said they are safe.”和第四段第二句“...nuclear power sources have already been safely...”可知,作者为了消除人们谈核色变的恐惧,介绍了和能源的安全性,即核能源已经被安全用于很多设备中了。故选 C。
49. 【精析】D 事实细节题。根据第六段“...can damage the lattice structure...using a liquid semiconductor, we believe we can minimize that problem.”可知,使用液态半导体是为了减少核辐射对晶体结构的破坏。故选 D。
50. 【精析】A 推理判断题。文章主要介绍了 Jae Kwon 及其团队正在研究的核电池,这属于科学事实而非科幻小说,所以 C 项“科幻小说”不正确。由此可推知,本篇文章很可能摘自一篇科学报告(science news report)。故选 A。B 项意为“书评”;D 项意为“报纸广告”。

Part III Cloze

51. [考点]逻辑推理题

【精析】A walk:步行,行走,散步; drive:开车; wander:游荡,闲逛; ride:骑,驾驶。根据最后一段最后一句“...stopped a passing car...”可知,比尔自己没有开车,否则他不会拦过路车,故 B 项可排除;根据常识可知, wander 不符合语境。本题给出的标准答案是 A 项,但是文中没有线索证明 A 项是正确的,也排除不了 D 项。

52. [考点]逻辑推理题

- 【精析】C 根据下文中的“...except for the letter that he had to deliver to Mrs. Carter.”和“...when Bill had mails for her, he usually finished his day's work...”可知，除了给卡特夫人的信，比尔的信送得差不多了，因此空处应选 finished(完成)。Forget:遗忘，忘记；start:开始；neglect:忽略。故选 C。
53. [考点]逻辑推理题
- 【精析】C 根据空前的“quite heavy”及空后的“now except for the letter that he had to deliver to Mrs. Carter”可知，上下文是转折关系。由此可推知，空处应选 empty, 表示“装邮件的袋子快空了”。Heavy:重的；full:满的；handy:有用的，手边的，均不符合题意。故选 C。
54. [考点]逻辑推理题
- 【精析】A 根据上文中的“She lived quite a few blocks away...”可知，卡特夫人住在几个街区以外，因此给她送信需要花更多时间。由此可推知，当有卡特夫人的信时，比尔的工作会结束的比往常晚一些(later)。故选 A。
55. [考点]词义辨析题
- 【精析】C lend:借给，借出；sell:售卖；offer:提供；borrow:借用。由上文的 happy 一词可推知，卡特夫人经常给比尔提供咖啡和她特制的蛋糕。故选 C。
56. [考点]逻辑推理题
- 【精析】B glad:高兴的；surprised:惊讶的；mad:发疯的；angry:愤怒的。根据下文“She usually spent her afternoon there...”可推知，比尔对卡特夫人没在院子里感到很惊讶。故选 B。
57. [考点]词义辨析题
- 【精析】B windy:多风的，有风的；fine:(天气)晴朗的；bad:不好的，糟糕的；rainy:下雨的。根据句意“当天气好的时候卡特夫人通常会在院子里度过下午”可知，选 B。
58. [考点]逻辑推理题
- 【精析】A think:猜想，思考，认为；see:看见，领会；find:发现，找到；notice:注意到。根据空后的 might 一词可推知，比尔没在院子里看到卡特夫人，因此猜想她可能在厨房里，所以应选 thinking, 其他三项不符合语境，故选 A。
59. [考点]词义辨析题
- 【精析】B doubt:怀疑，疑问；answer:回答，答复；chance:机会；way:方法，途径。此处是指“没有人回应”，所以选 B。
60. [考点]词义辨析题
- 【精析】A rarely:罕见地，少有地，表频率；hardly:几乎不，几乎没有，表程度；often:经常，通常；always:总是。此处是指“卡特夫人很少出门”，所以选 A。
61. [考点]逻辑推理题
- 【精析】B anger:使愤怒；worry:使忧虑，使担心；encourage:鼓励；bother:烦扰，打扰。结合上下文可知，比尔见卡特夫人没像往常一样在院子里，敲门也无人回应，然后看见早上送的牛奶还在门廊处没被取走。由此可推知，比尔担心卡特夫人是不是出了什么事。故选 B。
62. [考点]词义辨析题
- 【精析】D sad:悲伤的；busy:忙碌的；absent:缺席的；sick:生病的。根据上文可知，比尔看到卡特夫人没有取走牛奶，担心她是不是生病了。故选 D。
63. [考点]词义辨析题
- 【精析】D because:因为，由于；after:在……之后；as:因为，随着；until:直到……为止。根据句意“比尔绕着房子走，直到发现了一扇开着的窗户”可知，选 D。
64. [考点]逻辑推理题
- 【精析】A small:小的；large:大的；dark:黑暗的；clean:干净的。根据空后的 but 一词可知，上下文为转折关系，所以此处表达的是“那是一个小窗户，但他还是成功穿过去了”。故选 A。
65. [考点]词义辨析题
- 【精析】D stand:站，站立；cry:哭，叫，喊；tremble:颤抖，发抖；lie:躺。根据空后的 unconsciously 一词可知，此处表达的是“卡特夫人躺在楼梯口，失去了意识”。故选 D。

66. 【参考范文】

Dear Mr. Robert,

I'm Li Ming. Our class is going to hold a graduation party on May 28 in Room 502 of the Teaching Building. It would be pleasant to have you here. Will you join us?

During the party, my classmates will give some performances in which I'm sure you will be interested. The performances are of various forms including singing, dancing, games, etc. You are also welcomed to give a performance if you'd like to. All of our teachers and the classmates will come to the party at that time.

We really hope you will be there with us on this special occasion, since we have spent so many meaningful hours together. The party will begin at 19:30. We are looking forward to your participation in the party.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

广东省 2019 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英 语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

- Tom sold all his belongings last week, and he has ____ left in the house now.
A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing
- John is fond of playing ____ basketball and Jack is keen on playing ____ piano.
A. /...the B. the.../ C. /.../ D. the...the
- ____ he goes, he likes to make friends.
A. However B. Whatever C. Wherever D. Whichever
- Nowadays, computers are ____ used in many fields.
A. impossibly B. widely C. naturally D. carefully
- Jane received an offer from a big company, and Joan was a little bit jealous ____ her.
A. with B. on C. for D. of
- Tom's parents were ____ to hear that he had come back safe and sound after the long journey.
A. related B. released C. relieved D. refreshed
- As I know, his salary as a doctor is much higher _____.
A. to a teacher B. than a teacher
C. to that of a teacher D. than that of a teacher
- The two engineers are trying to find a ____ to the technical problem.
A. conclusion B. solution C. reply D. reaction
- Joan was so _____ in reading a novel that she didn't see her son walking into the room.
A. concentrated B. passionate C. absorbed D. eager
- He _____ on his term paper the whole morning but he hasn't written a word.
A. will work B. had been working
C. has been working D. had worked
- He shouted at the top of his voice so that he could make himself _____.
A. to hear B. hear C. hearing D. heard
- Mary _____ be in Paris. I saw her just now on campus.
A. mustn't B. can't C. need not D. may not
- No sooner _____ at the airport than he was informed that the flight had been cancelled.

-
- A. he arrived B. he had arrived C. had he arrived D. did he arrive
14. The other day my car _____ on the way home and I had to ask my friends for help.
A. broke off B. broke out C. broke down D. broke up
15. If he _____ in completing the training program, he would have got the job.
A. succeeds B. has succeeded C. succeeded D. had succeeded
16. The picture _____ him of his happy childhood with his grandparents in the countryside.
A. recalled B. reminded C. removed D. remembered
17. Guangzhou, with a long history, has many historic places and tourist _____, which draw millions of visitors every year.
A. concentrations B. contributions C. attractions D. attentions
18. We are delighted at the news _____ our team has won the first prize.
A. that B. which C. whether D. what
19. It's a very popular play, and I think it is advisable that you _____ seats in advance.
A. book B. booked C. will book D. would book
20. John is not qualified for the job _____ he has no working experience in this field.
A. so B. once C. though D. because
21. It was his parents' help _____ enabled him to buy an apartment in the big city.
A. which B. that C. what D. who
22. He had some trouble _____ himself to college life when he came to college in 2018.
A. adjusting B. adjusted C. having adjusted D. to adjust
23. Some students are able to find jobs after graduation while _____ will return to school for an advanced degree.
A. ones B. another C. others D. the other
24. According to the schedule, the students _____ to submit their graduation theses before May 5th, 2019.
A. are required B. were required C. will require D. have required
25. Once we reach an _____, we can go ahead with the building project.
A. arrangement B. accumulation C. agreement D. appointment
26. When _____ overseas, you'd better carry an International Driving Permit, even if you are not planning to drive.
A. travel B. travelled C. travelling D. to travel
27. The day after tomorrow I will go to the park _____ a flower show is being held.
A. which B. why C. what D. where
28. Although he had failed in driving tests many times, he _____ taking the test again.
A. focused on B. tried on C. insisted on D. worked on
29. They will hold a party if they _____ the project on time.
A. will complete B. complete C. completed D. had completed
30. At the opening ceremony, the headmaster gave a short speech, _____ a long one, to all the participants.
A. because of B. instead of C. in spite of D. as a result of

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this section, there are four passages, each of which is followed by five questions or unfinished sentences. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

He was just 12 years old when he died. But he brought courage and hope to people around the world.

Although Nakosi Johnson died, he is still remembered today as an AIDS fighter. This young boy challenged his government's AIDS policies and millions of South Africans in the fight against the disease.

Johnson was the longest survivor born HIV positive (艾滋病病毒携带者). He survived with this deadly disease for 12 years before it claimed his life.

At first, Johnson was expected to live for nine months when his foster mother, Gail Johnson took him in at the age of two. She now runs Nkosi's Haven across the town from his house in Melville. The Haven is home to 20 children living with HIV or AIDS and 11 of their mothers.

Johnson attracted the world's attention and stole the hearts of thousands of people across the world at the 13th International AIDS Conference in Durban in July, 2000. He stood in front of a large audience including South African President Thabo Mbeki. He told them that he wanted AZT, a drug used to treat AIDS patients, to be given to HIV-positive pregnant (怀孕的) women to prevent the disease from being passed on to their unborn babies. He received a loud cheer at the end of his speech. Johnson's speech was broadcast live across the world. With views beyond his age and even a sense of humor, Johnson soon became an international sign of the fight against AIDS and HIV.

31. Johnson is remembered as an AIDS fighter because ____.
- A. he was born HIV positive
 - B. he suffered a lot from AIDS
 - C. he changed the government policies
 - D. he had his own idea to fight against the disease
32. What does the underlined expression "claimed his life" mean in the third paragraph?
- A. Caused his death.
 - B. Made him weak.
 - C. Saved his life.
 - D. Helped him survive.
33. From the fourth paragraph, it can be inferred that 20 HIV or AIDS children ____.
- A. got together to avoid loneliness
 - B. were taken care of by their mothers
 - C. took the Nkosi's Haven as their home
 - D. were looked after by the government
34. What idea did Johnson give in his speech?
- A. He wanted to be a brave AIDS fighter.
 - B. He wanted to draw the world's attention.
 - C. He wanted to fight against the government.
 - D. He wanted AZT to treat pregnant AIDS women.
35. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
- A. A Child's Excellent Speech
 - B. A Brave AIDS Fighter
 - C. A Sad Story of an AIDS Child
 - D. A Deadly Disease - AIDS

Passage 2

What should you think about in trying to find your career? You are probably better at some school subjects than others. These may show strengths that you can use in your work. A boy who is good at mathematics can use that in an engineering career. A girl who spells well and likes English may be good at office work. So it is important to do well at school. On the other hand, you may not have any specially strong or weak subjects but your records show a general satisfactory standard. Although not all the subjects can be used directly in a job, they may have indirect value. Knowledge of history is not required for most jobs but if history is one of your good subjects you will have learned to remember the facts and details. That is the ability that can be useful in many jobs.

Your school may have taught you skills, such as typing or technical drawing, which you can use in your work. You may be good at mental work or cookery and look for a job where you can improve these skills.

If you have had a part-time job on Saturdays or in the summer, think what you gained from it. If nothing else, you may have learned how to get to work on time, to follow the instruction and to get on with older workers. You may learn to give correct change in a shop, for example. Just as important, you may become interested in a particular industry or career you see from the inside in a part-time job.

Facing your weak points is also part of knowing yourself. Perhaps you are a poor speller or cannot add up a column of figures. It is better to face any weaknesses than to pretend they do not exist. Your school record, for instance, may not be good, yet it is an important part of your background. You should not be apologetic about it but instead recognize that you will have a chance of a fresh start at work.

36. What does the first paragraph mainly tell us?

- A. The importance of finding a good job.
- B. The importance of one's ability in school.
- C. The importance of doing well in school work.
- D. The importance of being good at all the subjects.

37. What knowledge is not necessary in looking for many jobs according to the writer?

- A. Mathematics.
- B. English.
- C. History.
- D. Typing.

38. The writer's attitude towards a part-time job is ____.

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. neutral
- D. hostile

39. It can be inferred from the passage that if a student's school work is not good, he ____.

- A. can find his weakness
- B. can get a new start in his work
- C. will fail in looking for a job
- D. will feel regret about his ability

40. The passage is developed by giving ____.

- A. a comparison
- B. enough evidence
- C. some examples
- D. some facts

Passage 3

Until the twentieth century, women did not often participate in sports. Part of the explanation for this is that women simply did not have time. Many women cooked, cleaned, and took care of children. They were so busy that they did not have time for sports. A second reason, especially in the late nineteenth century, is that a woman's image at that time was one of weakness, illness, and delicacy. In the Victorian era, people thought that it was unladylike for a woman to be involved in any sports activity.

There have been changes in both the view of women in the modern world, and also changes within the world of sports. These changes have allowed many more women to participate in sports. The general view of women has changed substantially since the Victorian era. Women are no longer considered delicate. People do not think it is unladylike for a woman to compete in sports. Women who win in sports activities are highly regarded. Many women now take part in sports and games of many different kinds, and enjoy doing so. This development is partly the result of a change in the image of women in the modern world.

Women are also more active in sports now because of two changes in sports. First, in the early twentieth century, women began to compete regularly in the Olympics. Also, the number of events for women in the Olympics has been growing quite steadily. The fact that women can compete in the Olympics encourages many to become active in the various Olympic activities. In more recent years, television has had a noticeable effect on the popularity of women's professional sports. Many women's tennis matches and golf matches are on TV, along with many other competitions. Seeing

41. According to the passage, women did not often participate in sports in the past because _____.
A. they were too busy
B. they did not like competition
C. they did not like sports
D. they loved staying at home

42. Women began to participate in the Olympics _____.
A. in the late nineteenth century
B. in the Victorian Age
C. in the early twentieth century
D. in the 21st century

43. TV has made women's sports _____.
A. well recognized
B. highly regarded
C. more professional
D. more popular

44. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. women used to be considered too weak for sports
B. women did less housework in the twentieth century
C. the number of sports events has remained unchanged
D. only women's tennis matches and golf matches are on TV

45. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. The Image of Women
B. Sports in the Past
C. Women in Sports
D. Modern Sports

New research is trying to find how we learn and make decisions exactly. To the brain, a new thought or idea is like a spider. If it works hard enough, a web of knowledge spins out from it. Photos of the brain taken during learning actually show a kind of nerve cells firing, growing, and forming new connections. This is fascinating in itself, but what's even more fascinating is that failure can cause this to happen.

Stanford University psychologist Carol Dweck has compared the brain waves of people with growth and fixed mind-sets. She finds that, when those with growth mind-sets fail at a task, they would enter a more focused mental state. And as they try again and again, they improve. In effect, they've learned, and their brains have "grown." Those with fixed mind-sets, however, never enter this focused state of learning and show little advancement.

“We always knew people could learn from their mistakes, but now we’re finding out exactly how and where this happens,” explains Bechara. “In a normally functioning brain, failure is taken as an opportunity for learning and strengthening the species.”

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- B. how failure helps the brain “grow”
 C. when the areas in the brain interact with each other
 D. when nerve cells fire, grow, and form new connections
49. The passage is most probably from a _____.
 A. laboratory journal B. newspaper report
 C. medical magazine D. personal resume
50. The author’s tone can be best described as _____.
 A. objective B. critical C. personal D. official

Part III Cloze (15%)

Directions: *There are 15 blanks in the following passage, For each blank, there are four Choices. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

At the beginning of 1993, Harrison Textile Company, a plant that makes clothes for people, suffered a disaster. The plant, equipment, stock and so on, were 51 down and turned to ashes.

More than 3,000 employees were completely 52 in the face of the unexpected disaster. Sad and depressed, they returned home, waiting with despair 53 the chairman to declare the bankruptcy (破产) and unemployment. But 54, after long waiting, the company posted each person 55 a letter: the company would pay one month’s salary to all employees of the company.

When all of the workers almost 56 all hope for the life of future, the company’s letter 57 again: the company would pay one month’s salary to all the staff of the company.

If the 58 letter surprised and delighted thousands of employees, the second letter almost 59 them to tears. Indeed, the whole country was suffering a lot in such a bad situation that many 60 had no way for living, so who would not be touched by such 61?

Just as the chairman 62, on the day of receiving the second letter, thousands of employees rushed back to 63. They cleaned up the ruins, tidied up the situations after the 64 and worked again, and some of them even took the initiative to contact the interrupted supply of goods.

Three months 65, Harrison Company came to life. Today Harrison Company has become the largest American textile company.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 51. A. burned | B. turned | C. pulled | D. pushed |
| 52. A. confused | B. shocked | C. encouraged | D. impressed |
| 53. A. with | B. without | C. to | D. for |
| 54. A. to their surprise | B. to their despair | C. with good luck | D. with bad luck |
| 55. A. many | B. much | C. such | D. quite |
| 56. A. saw | B. lost | C. felt | D. held |
| 57. A. came | B. sent | C. read | D. wrote |
| 58. A. last | B. following | C. first | D. second |
| 59. A. moved | B. changed | C. swept | D. hit |
| 60. A. parents | B. children | C. people | D. chairmen |
| 61. A. feelings | B. care | C. a bill | D. a note |
| 62. A. did | B. acted | C. expected | D. understood |
| 63. A. their dorms | B. their homes | C. the city | D. the company |
| 64. A. injury | B. fire | C. work | D. unemployment |
| 65. A. early | B. late | C. ago | D. later |

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: *Write a notice in at least 100 words for the Student Union according to the following requirements.*

66. 一家外资互联网企业将于2019年3月11日下午2:30在我校大礼堂举办招聘会, 请你代学生会写一份英文通知, 通知内容包括以下要点:

- (1) 招聘会参加人员;
- (2) 招聘会的时间和地点;
- (3) 需携带的资料与证件(如身份证、个人简历以及英语应用能力考试合格证书等)。
- 参加词汇: (1) 招聘 recruitment;
- (2) 身份证 ID card;
- (3) 英语应用能力考试合格证书 the certificate of PRETCO。

广东省 2019 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英语试卷答案

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (本大题共 30 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 30 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	D	A	C	B	D	C	D	B	C	C
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	D	B	C	C	D	B	C	A	A	D
题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	B	A	C	A	C	C	D	C	B	B

Part II Reading Comprehension (本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

题号	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
答案	D	A	C	D	B	C	C	A	B	C
题号	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
答案	A	C	D	A	C	D	C	B	B	A

Part III Cloze (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

题号	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
答案	A	B	D	A	C	B	A	C	A	C
题号	61	62	63	64	65					
答案	B	C	D	B	D					

Part IV Writing (本题 15 分)

66. 范文略

作文评分说明:

作文部分满分为 15 分, 可按六档评分: 0 分、2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分、及 14 分。

阅卷人员根据考生的作文, 参照评分标准, 在某一分数档次(如 8 分)上进行加减, 即若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数则可加一分(即 9 分)或减一分(即 7 分), 但不得加减半分, 字数不足应酌情扣分。

评分说明:

2 分——条理不清, 思路混乱, 内容不明确, 语言支离破碎, 只有几个语句, 且大部分句子有严重语言错误。

5 分——基本切题, 表达思想基本清楚, 但连贯性差, 有较多的语言错误, 字数少于 80。

8 分——比较切题, 但仍有些地方表达不够清楚, 文字基本连贯; 仍有少数较严重语言错误; 字数大于 80。

11 分——切题, 表达思想清楚, 文字连贯, 但有少量语言错误, 字数不少于 100。

14 分——切题, 表达思想十分清楚, 行文相当通顺, 连贯性较好, 基本上无语言错误, 字数不少于 100。

注: (1) 白卷: 完全文不对题; 默写的或从试卷其它地方抄来的与作文主题无关的材料; 只有几个孤立的单词而未表达任何思想等情况: 均给 0 分。

(2) 字数不足应酌情扣分。

广东省 2020 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. We study five days ___ week and on Sundays we usually play ___ football.
A. the; a B. a; the C. the; / D. a; /
2. He told me that he ___ here for ten minutes.
A. has come B. had arrived C. had been D. came
3. — ___ are the Olympic Games held?
— Every four years.
A. How long B. How often C. How soon D. How far
4. In today's class, he appeared to be ___ than he used to be.
A. very active B. much active C. more active D. most active
5. As the clock ___ twelve tonight, the deadline will have passed.
A. knocks B. hits C. beats D. strikes
6. ___ receiving the book, she went over the most interesting chapters first.
A. On B. In C. At D. By
7. In the corner of the library, I found a book ___ cover was stained with ink.
A. who B. whose C. where D. which
8. Our campus is ___ big that we need a bike to make it.
A. very B. so C. such D. much
9. Judy hardly joins in any class activities, ___ ?
A. does she B. doesn't she C. didn't she D. is she
10. The students ___ outdoors when the visitors arrived.
A. were playing B. have played C. would play D. could play
11. I might fail, but I will keep doing it _____.
A. however B. anyhow C. whatever D. yet
12. Every detail should be considered ___ that it won't happen again.
A. to ensure B. ensured C. ensuring D. ensures
13. Please give me one more day, and I will get ___ ready.
A. anything B. something C. everything D. nothing
14. She ___ to work from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. six days a week.
A. makes B. made C. was made D. was making
15. With so many cars around here, we have no idea _____.
A. when to park B. where to park
C. whenever to park D. wherever to park
16. Doctors warned that the bad weather would ___ more cases of flu.
A. result from B. bring in C. result in D. bring on
17. Online shopping, when properly ___ can save a lot of time, money and energy.
A. handled B. handling C. having handled D. is handled

18. Illegal hunting and trading of wild animals will ____ severely in China.
 A.punish B.punishing C.be punished D.being punished
19. The country will double its ____ to reduce the economic losses caused by the earthquake.
 A.affects B.effects C.affords D.efforts
20. ____ high cost of living in big cities, many graduates choose to work in small cities.
 A.Regardless of B.Apart from C.As for D.Due to
21. Busy preparing a report, he couldn't ____ the noise, and had to keep all the windows shut.
 A.put up with B.come up with C.catch up with D.keep up with
22. It is an online platform ____ people can buy and sell many kinds of things.
 A.when B.where C.that D.which
23. I like a house with a beautiful garden, but I don't have enough money to buy ____.
 A.one B.it C.this D.that
24. A survey has ____ that a growing number of people are overweight.
 A.reflected B.released C.remarked D.revealed
25. He lifted the huge rock ____ drop it on his own feet.
 A.so as to B.but to C.only to D.in order to
26. As the economy develops, the living standards of the people have improved ____.
 A.urgently B.significantly C.properly D.frequently
27. It was on his 22 birthday ____ the young man received his first job offer.
 A.when B.who C.that D.which
28. She visited several museums to ____ information for her research project.
 A.receive B.pick C.acquire D.gather
29. -What shall we do tonight then?
 - ____.
 A.Go ahead B.Help yourself C.It's up to you D.No problem
30. -Can I have a day off tomorrow, Mr. Smith?
 - ____ . I can't manage it myself.
 A.Of course B.I'm afraid not C.Don't mention it D.It depends

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this section, there are four passages, each of which is followed by five questions or unfinished sentences. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Each year, 1.3 million people worldwide die in car accidents. Ninety-four percent of those crashes are due to human error. This is a tragedy that self-driving vehicles can help prevent. That's because computers can think better and react earlier than people.

As soon as we can show that a self-driving car can drive more safely than a human, we should expect to see many more such vehicles picking up passengers

across the country and eventually around the world.

Self-driving cars will also help speed up the shift toward increased ride sharing and reduced car ownership. Many people already use ride-sharing services instead of owning their own cars. Self-driving vehicles are a great fit for ride sharing because machines have the potential to find the best routes for getting people to their destinations more safely and faster than human drivers.

A future where more of us use ride sharing as our primary mode of transportation means we'll need fewer cars overall, which comes with key benefits, including reduced road congestion and less time wasted in traffic. Fewer cars also means less pollution and fewer parking spaces. That would make room for more parks, bike lanes, and businesses.

Real-world testing is critical to getting this technology ready for nationwide use. That's why some companies are testing self-driving cars in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Tempe, Arizona. Both cities have welcomed this technology with open arms.

A better future is within reach. We already have the technology. While it won't happen overnight, self-driving cars will be an important part of the future of transportation.

31. According to the author, self-driving can reduce car crashes because self-driving cars ____.

- A. can think
- B. know directions
- C. are controlled by computers
- D. can avoid some human errors

32. Why can we expect more car sharing with the development of self-driving cars?

- A. Because machines know the destinations better.
- B. Because many people prefer ride-sharing services.
- C. Because they are fit for those that do not have car ownership.
- D. Because people can get to their destinations more safely and faster.

33. The underlined phrase "road congestion" in Para. 4 refers to ____.

- A. traffic jams
- B. traffic rules
- C. traffic lights
- D. traffic signs

34. What is the attitude of Pittsburgh and Tempe towards self-driving cars?

- A. Positive.
- B. Negative.
- C. Conservative.
- D. Unclear.

35. What is the biggest advantage of self-driving cars according to the passage?

- A. They reduce pollution.
- B. They save public space.
- C. They enhance road safety.
- D. They reduce car ownership.

Passage 2

Jack London, one of America's major writers of adventure tales, was born in California in 1876. During his life, London worked at many jobs. His broad life experiences would become the background for his writing.

London loved to read. As a teenager, he spent many hours educating himself at the public library. He attended college at the University of California at Berkeley, but he stayed for only six months. He thought Berkeley was "not lively

enough”and wanted to do something more exciting.

London wrote stories about working people and the hard times they had making a living.He knew their problems firsthand.He worked as a sailor,factory employee,and railroad worker,to name just a few of his many jobs.

Like many people of the time,London caught the Gold Rush Fever.In 1897,he headed for Alaska.He didn’t find gold,but he discovered something even more valuable.He discovered that people enjoyed listening to the stories. he made up with his vivid imagination.London entertained the miners with story after story.Later,using his experiences during the Gold Rush,he created many more colorful stories.

London resolved to live a full,exciting life.He once said that he would rather be a shooting star than a sleepy and permanent planet.Each day,he pushed himself.Once London determined that he was going to be a writer,nothing could stop him.His goal was to write at least one thousand words every day.He refused to stop even when he was sick.In eighteen years,the writer published fifty-one books and hundreds of articles.He was the best-selling and highest-paid author of his day.Many people also considered him to be the best writer.

36.What inspired Jack London’s adventure tales?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A.His broad life experiences. | B.His lively imagination. |
| C.His love for reading | D.His university days. |

37.Who are the main characters in Jack London’s stories according to Para. 3?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A.Railroad workers. | B.Factory employees. |
| C.Professional sailors. | D.Working-class people. |

38.What was the more valuable thing discovered by Jack London during the Gold Rush?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A.His interest in writing stories | B.His patience in listening to stories. |
| C.His talent in entertaining the miners. | D.His dream of travelling around Alaska. |

39.What can we infer from Jack London’s remark that he would rather be a shooting star than a sleepy and permanent planet?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A.He did not need much sleep. | B.He wanted to be a famous writer. |
| C.He had good knowledge of stars. | D.He had a passion for exciting life. |

40.According to Para. 5,Jack London can be best described as a(n)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A.humorous writer | B.imaginative writer |
| C.magnificent writer | D.hardworking writer |

Passage 3

Does stress,anger,or sadness drive you to eat?Do you turn to food for comfort,or when you’re bored? Many people do.If you often eat for emotional reasons instead of because you’re physically hungry,that can be a problem.

Obeying the urge to eat more than you need is certain to gain weight.It’s an even bigger problem if you already have health conditions like high blood pressure.

You can get back in control of your emotional eating.The surprising part is,it’s not really about food at all.The solution to emotional eating is less about eating than it is about emotions.You can start with a simple step.”Make a list of what is stressing you,and make a plan to take control of the

situation."New York psychologist Patricia Farrell says.If you can change the situation,go for it.If the problem is out of your control,you can manage the way you think about it.If you can notice your stress in the moment,you can choose how you respond,rather than reacting the way you have in the past.It helps to add a delay between the urge to eat and the actual eating.That gives you time to check in with how you're feeling and why you want to eat.

When you get the urge to eat a cookie out of sadness or boredom, remember that you have the choice to wait it out. "Tell yourself to have it later," Farrell says. Even if it doesn't, successfully delaying the snack helps you feel more in control.

In addition, consider talking with a doctor so you can better understand what's going on with you and the best way to handle it.

41. Emotional eating happens when a person is ____ .
A. bored
B. hungry
C. in a negative mood
D. in need of comfort
42. What bigger problem will a person have when he obeys the urge to eat?
A. He will gain weight.
B. He will have health problems.
C. He will have high blood pressure.
D. He will fail to control his emotions.
43. What is the solution to emotional eating according to Patricia Farrell?
A. Finding out the sources of stress.
B. Thinking about why a person wants to eat.
C. Keeping the emotional problem under control.
D. Reacting in the way as a person did in the past.
44. What is the main purpose of this passage?
A. To persuade emotional eaters to see a doctor.
B. To remind the readers to be careful with emotional eating
C. To tell the readers about the reasons for emotional eating.
D. To instruct the readers how to deal with emotional eating.
45. This passage would most likely be found in ____ .
A. a textbook about healthcare
B. a newspaper's local news section
C. a popular science or health magazine
D. a professional journal for public health

Passage 4

A new study shows that plants are creating frequencies in responses to their surroundings, or in other words, they are reacting. These "reactions" in plants, which we could see as analogical to human senses, is actually nothing new. We have learned over the past few years that plants are capable of, seeing, hearing, and smelling.

And with this newest finding we are just one sense away from completing the five human senses in some plants. For the first time, plants have been recorded making airborne sounds when stressed, which researchers say could open up a new field of precision agriculture where farmers listen for water starved crops.

The researchers found that tomato and tobacco plants made sounds at frequencies humans cannot hear when facing situations such as lack of water or

when being cut.

On average, drought-stressed tomato plants made 35 sounds per hour, while tobacco plants made 11 and unstressed plants produced fewer than one sound per hour.

The researchers trained a machine-learning model to tell difference between the plant's sounds and the wind, rain, and other surrounding noises of the greenhouse, in order to correctly identify the source of stress. Results showed that drought-stressed plants make significantly more sounds than control plants.

Humans cannot hear the whole range of frequencies around us. If we could, we would likely become absent-minded and anxious by always hearing the frequencies around us including radio frequencies from cell towers near us or even cooking a frozen meal in the microwave. Thankfully, the range of human hearing is typically considered to be only 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. That is why humans are not sensitive to the sounds that plants are making.

46. What is the newest finding about plants?

A. Plants can see. B. Plants can hear. C. Plants can smell. D. Plants can speak.

47. The underlined word "analogical" in Para. I is closest in meaning to ____.

A. similar B. available C. practical D. beneficial

48. What do we learn about tomato and tobacco plants?

A. They will produce sounds when stressed out
B. They will make more sounds when drought-stressed
C. They will produce annoying sound in different situations.
D. They will make different sound frequencies in different situations.

49. What is the best title of this passage?

A. Stress of Plants B. Five Senses of Plants
C. Noises in Greenhouse D. Sound Frequencies of Plants

50. We can learn from the last paragraph that

A. we feel strange if we can hear all sounds
B. we cannot focus if we can hear all sounds
C. we are less sensitive to sounds than plants
D. we cannot figure out plant sound frequencies

Part II Cloze (15)

Directions: There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Mr. Smith's parrot annoyed him a lot. It constantly 51 him from his television programs. He kept it because it was a 52 from his son.

This morning he felt blue again; even the thought of watching a good TV show couldn't 53 him up. So when the parrot said, "Hello," he simply 54 it. He went to the 55 to make himself a sandwich. After breakfast, he was ready to feed the bird. Then it said, "Tea?" Hearing this, Mr. Smith 56. It reminded Mr. Smith 57 his son who used to have 58 with him.

He couldn't blame his son 59 choosing to work abroad, though, because it had

been his 60 to work in that country. The son promised that he would return in five years, 61 he didn't. Mr. Smith felt lonely and stuck with the 62. After lunch, he thought about going to the library. It was 63 enough for people like him. 64 he heard the phone ring. Picking it up, he said, "Hello?" The voice on the other side said he was John, his son. He was coming back next week. How excited Mr. Smith was! He found the parrot to be a(n) 65 creature again. He decided to teach it to say, "Happy."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. interrupted | B. protected | C. stopped | D. controlled |
| 52. A. pet | B. favorite | C. gift | D. kindness |
| 53. A. wake | B. cheer | C. beat | D. look |
| 54. A. threatened | B. fixed | C. fed | D. ignored |
| 55. A. restaurant | B. kitchen | C. hall | D. cafe |
| 56. A. shouted | B. sighed | C. breathed | D. cursed |
| 57. A. of | B. about | C. with | D. through |
| 58. A. coffee | B. tea | C. lunch | D. dinner |
| 59. A. with | B. at | C. for | D. about |
| 60. A. idea | B. belief | C. imagination | D. dream |
| 61. A. since | B. after | C. but | D. though |
| 62. A. son | B. bird | C. man | D. television |
| 63. A. crowded | B. safe | C. noisy | D. quiet |
| 64. A. Clearly | B. Suddenly | C. Surprisingly | D. Deliberately |
| 65. A. lovely | B. active | C. clever | D. talkative |

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: Write a notice with no less than 100 words for the library according to the following requirements.

66. 我校图书馆将面向国际学生举办一场讲座，请你代图书馆写一份英文通知，内容包括以下要点：

- (1) 讲座时间为2020年6月15日下午两点半到四点，地点在三楼演讲厅；
- (2) 讲座嘉宾为王一博士，经济学教授；
- (3) 讲座主题为摆地摊与中国经济。

参考词汇： (1) 演讲厅 Lecture Hall;
 (2) 经济学 economics;
 (3) 摆地摊 street vending.

广东省 2020 年普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试

英语试题参考答案

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (本大题共 30 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 30 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	D	C	B	C	D	A	B	B	A	A
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	B	A	C	C	B	C	A	C	D	D
题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	A	B	A	D	C	B	C	D	C	B

Part II Reading Comprehension (本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

题号	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
答案	C	D	A	A	C	A	D	A	D	D
题号	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
答案	C	B	A	B	C	D	A	A	D	B

Part III Cloze (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

题号	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
答案	A	C	B	D	B	B	A	B	C	D
题号	61	62	63	64	65					
答案	C	B	D	B	A					

Part IV Writing (本题 15 分)

66. (omitted)

作文评分说明:

作文部分满分为 15 分, 可按六档评分: 0 分、2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分。

阅卷人员根据考生的作文, 参照评分标准, 在某一分数档次(如 8 分)上进行加减, 即若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数则可加一分(即 9 分)或减一分(即 7 分), 但不得加减半分, 字数不足应酌情扣分。

评分说明:

2 分——条理不清, 思路混乱, 内容不明确, 语言支离破碎, 只有几个语句, 且大部分句子有严重语言错误。

5 分——基本切题, 表达思想基本清楚, 但连贯性差, 有较多的语言错误, 字数少于 80。

8 分——比较切题, 但仍有些地方表达不够清楚, 文字基本连贯; 仍有少数较严重语言错误; 字数大于 80。

11 分——切题, 表达思想清楚, 文字连贯, 但有少量语言错误, 字数不少于 100。

14 分——切题, 表达思想十分清楚, 行文相当通顺, 连贯性较好, 基本上无语言错误, 字数不少于 100。

注: (1) 白卷; 完全文不对题; 默写的或从试卷其它地方抄来的与作文主题无关的材料; 只有几个孤立的单词而未表达任何思想等情况: 均给 0 分。

(2) 字数不足应酌情扣分

广东省 2021 年普通高等学校专升本招生考试

英语

本试卷共 10 页，66 小题，满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 考生必须在答题卡上作答，否则答案无效。
2. 答卷前，考生务必按答题卡要求填写考生信息栏、粘贴条形码。
3. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应试题答案的信息点涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。
4. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔在答题卡各题目指定区域内作答；如需改动，先划掉需改动部分，再重新书写；不得使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
5. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

得分	阅卷人

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet as required.

1. Bill, along with three other men, _____ to represent the union at tomorrow's meeting.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
2. His wife bought the blue carpet, but he _____ bought the brown one.
A. would rather than B. rather had C. would rather have D. had better
3. My wife and I _____ smoke, but we don't smoke any more.
A. use to B. used to C. were used to D. got used to
4. They worked in a company _____ made computers.
A. which B. where C. how D. what
5. The wind was _____ fierce that we couldn't move forward any more.
A. such B. so C. this D. as
6. _____ you behave yourself, you shall not go to the party this afternoon.
A. If B. For C. Since D. Unless
7. _____ I saw in Shanghai impressed me deeply.

-
- A. That B. What C. Which D. How
8. We suggest that he _____ Beijing next Tuesday.
A. will leave B. leaves C. leave D. is leaving
9. _____ the accident was a miracle.
A. The child would survive B. What the child survived
C. That the child survived D. Where the child survived
10. The play _____ for five minutes. You are a little late.
A. has begun B. had begun C. has been on D. had been on
11. You can _____ on John to look after your things while you are away.
A. come B. count C. carry D. live
12. Of the two teachers the one in green is _____.
A. more patient B. the most patient C. the more patient D. very patient
13. The company training plan was designed to help the slow workers to improve their _____.
A. efficiency B. fluency C. procession D. progress
14. John _____ be in the classroom now. I have just seen him in the dining room.
A. needn't B. can't C. mustn't D. wouldn't
15. The citizens felt that the police had done _____ best in such a difficult situation
A. its B. his C. their D. our
16. It was not until she arrived home _____ she remembered her appointment with the doctor.
A. then B. and C. but D. that
17. As soon as he saw his mom, the boy ran _____ her.
A. to B. up C. in D. on
18. It was not long _____ people knew how to improve their living conditions.
A. after B. since C. when D. before
19. Dogs are good friends as they can keep us _____ when we are lonely.
A. ambition B. company C. balance D. distinction
20. Don't _____ in by products claiming to make you lose weight quickly.
A. take B. taking C. be taking D. be taken
21. —What does she look like?
— _____
A. She is fine. B. She likes dancing.
C. She is tall and thin. D. She is a good teacher.

22. —Could you help me to carry this bag?
—_____
- A. Yes, here you are. B. You are welcome.
C. Yes, please. D. With pleasure.
23. You should read this novel. It's been _____ recommended by our teacher.
A. truly B. highly C. fully D. absolutely
24. —Of the three pairs of shoes, which pair do you want to take?
—I want to take _____ black one. It's _____ most durable one, I think.
A. the; a B. a; C. the; the D. a; the
25. _____ by what the teacher said, she turned to one of her classmates for help.
A. Puzzling B. Puzzled C. Be puzzled D. To puzzle
26. —_____ are the Olympic game held?
—Every four years.
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. How many
27. _____ wants to offer used books to those in need is welcome to join us.
A. Whomever B. Whoever C. Whichever D. Whatever
28. We _____ you last night but you weren't at home.
A. called of B. called up C. called back D. called on
29. My mother is a very _____ person, and she only spends money where it is most needed.
A. polite B. kind C. patient D. economical
30. The scientist _____ that spending much time staring at our mobile phones would do harm to us.
A. remarked B. recommended C. demanded D. dreamed

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

得分	阅卷人

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each of the four passages is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice, and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

One day five men who were camping in the Perryson Mountains saw a group of huge apelike (类人猿) creatures coming out of the woods. They ran hurriedly to a small house and locked themselves inside. While they were in, the creatures attacked them by throwing rocks against the walls of the house. After several hours, these strange hairy giants went back into the woods, leaving big footprints behind.

As soon as the men returned to the town, they told the people of their adventure. However, it was only accepted by a few people who heard about footprints of human-like animals.

The five men, however, were not the first people to have seen Bigfoot. Long before their experience, it was said that a race of apelike animals had been living in the neighboring mountain for centuries. The local people called them Sasquatch.

In 1978, the workmen who were building a road through the jungles (丛林) often found huge footprints in the earth around their camp.

Then in 1987, Ron Patten, a film maker who was interested in finding Bigfoot, went into the jungles with a friend. While riding, they were suddenly thrown off from their horses. Patten saw a tall apelike animal standing not far away. He managed to shoot seven rolls of film of the hairy creature before it disappeared in the woods. When Patten's film was shown to the public, not many people believed his story.

In another incident, Roy Bruce, a math teacher and also an experienced hunter, spotted a similar creature. He saw the animal clearly through the telescopic lens (望远瞄准器) of his gun. He said the creature looked more like a human than an animal.

Later many other people also found deep footprints in the same area. In spite of regular reports of sightings and footprints, most experts still do not believe that Bigfoot really exists.

31. What did the five men do when they saw a group of apelike creatures?
- A. They attacked the creatures by throwing rocks at them.
 - B. They ran into the woods and hid there for several hours.
 - C. They quickly ran to a house and hid themselves.
 - D. They threw rocks against the wall of the house to drive them away.
32. When the men told others about what they saw, ____.
- A. no one believed what they said
 - B. few people thought it was a true story
 - C. some people who heard similar stories believed it

-
- D. some people thought they made up their own story
33. The underlined word “Bigfoot” in Paragraph 3 probably refers to _____.
A. a group of animals with fat feet B. a large hairy human-like creature
C. a group of animals riding in mountains D. a huge creature eating like humans
34. Who called these apelike creatures Sasquatch?
A. The math teacher. B. The five men.
C. The film maker. D. The local people.
35. What might be the best title of the passage?
A. Stories of Bigfoot B. History of Bigfoot
C. An Adventure of Five Men D. The Adventure of Apelike Animals

Passage 2

The kids at Parker Elementary School started a Kindness Club last year, and it's having a positive influence on classroom culture. There had been some issues in fifth grade of kids not being very kind to each other. Teachers had talked to some of the students and told them things had to change. One day fifth-grade teacher Matt Greenhoe was talking with his students about improving the situation when Ady, one of the kids, suggested starting the Kindness Club.

Ady and six other fifth-graders made up the key members of the club. The club started several kindness projects. They set a box where kids could drop in notes, telling acts of kindness they had seen, and then the club would read them during school announcements. Before New Year, the club members organized an activity named Operation Candy Bar. They gave every student a small candy bar with the note “Happy New Year.” Currently, they are practising a play based on the book STOP about a girl who is being bullied (受到欺凌) and the friend who helps her.

Club members felt they had made a difference and said there was less bullying going on at school. In fact, there were fewer students using the Buddy (伙伴) Bench, a specially set bench on the playground. Students could sit on it if they were feeling alone and wanted to be invited to play with others.

And the kindness was spreading other students were following suit by expressing acts of kindness, like putting positive notes on students' desks. They also hoped some of the fourth-graders at the school would continue with the Kindness Club and expected other schools to be inspired.

36. Why did Ady and his schoolmates start the Kindness Club?

When Andre got there, we just hung out and everything was normal -- although every once in a while Andre would look at me and we'd have to hold back our smiles. Andre sat where he usually did, in the big chair, the one with several big cushions. He liked to throw pillows at the screen whenever one of his favorite players made a bad play -- which happened this day too.

But this time, as Andre picked up a cushion, just as he was about to throw it, he noticed a snake swinging from the cushion. And in that same instant, the little snake dropped onto his feet, where, to his horror, yet another little snake was making its way across his leg. Andre let out a terrible scream and jumped ten feet off the chair! He ran out of our house so fast! Louis and I nearly died while laughing -- as we still do whenever either of us brings it up.

41. The sentence "We'll get him back for it!" in Paragraph 1 most probably means ____.

- A. we will ask him to join in the plan
- B. we will invite him to play together
- C. we will treat him the way he treats us
- D. we will get back to his house to punish him

42. Andre usually visited "my" house to ____.

- A. play football in the yard
- B. play games with the boys
- C. catch snakes with the boys
- D. enjoy sports programs on TV

43. How did Andre respond that day when his favorite players failed?

- A. He held back his smile.
- B. He jumped off the chair.
- C. He threw cushions at the screen.
- D. He shouted at the other boys.

44. What can we infer from the story?

- A. Louis and I almost died.
- B. Louis and I were not afraid of snakes.
- C. Andre and I often laughed at each other.
- D. Andre and I never spoke to each other.

45. The tone of the story is ____.

- A. serious
- B. sad
- C. offensive
- D. humorous

Passage 4

We all know that stores where you can buy medicines when you're sick are fairly recent inventions. But how and when did people get medicine in the ancient times? Scientists think the earliest time could be traced back to 200,000 years ago, but the earliest drugstore is only 300 or

400 years from now. People got medicine from nature, mostly from plants. In fact, the study of plants started out as a section of medicine. To this day, many people around the world still get their medicine from plants.

Plants are full of chemicals, ones that they produce themselves. They don't make them for us to use medicinally. Plants can't move around like we animals do, so they use chemicals to accomplish a lot of their most basic life functions, everything from fighting off fierce animals to communicating, and to producing young.

Long ago, humans learned that these same chemicals affect our bodies. Some make us sick or even kill us, but many are beneficial. Early people must have discovered which was which through trial and error, and also by watching animals. Scientists know that some animals treat themselves with plants when they are sick. Bears in North America have been observed to dig up the roots of a plant, chew the roots, and then spread it all over their fur.

Over time, humans developed great skill at diagnosing conditions and knowing just which plants to prescribe and how to prepare. Much knowledge about those plants wasn't written down, so with the arrival of modern medicine, some of what people used to know was lost.

Medicinal plants come in all shapes and sizes. Some grow at the tops of mountains; others in forests; still others, in deep ocean. Probably some are in your yard, fields, or even narrow gaps in sidewalks. Many of the plants you have regularly in food and drink have medicinal elements. Who knows there is a different kind of drugstore -- a vital and ancient one -- all around us?

46. The ancients knew about medicinal plants _____.
A. 700 years ago
B. 400 years ago
C. 300 years ago
D. 200,000 years ago
47. Why do plants produce chemicals?
A. To provide food for people.
B. To meet their basic needs.
C. To provide animals with medicine.
D. To meet humans' needs
48. The early people acquired knowledge of medicinal plants by _____.
A. digging up plants
B. keeping animals as pets
C. observing animals
D. cooking plants at home
49. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
A. Medicinal plants can be found almost anywhere.
B. Medicinal plants are only available in food.
C. Medicinal plants can be found in drugstores.

D. Medicinal plants are different in forms.

50. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Plants are better than medicine.

B. Some plants make a natural drugstore.

C. Plants are more useful than animals.

D. Some plants make wonderful food.

得分	阅卷人

Part III Cloze (15%)

Directions: There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

The idea of becoming a writer occurred to Nicole when she was meeting with some friends in a bar. "If you could do anything, 51 cost, location, and education being factors, what would you do?" One of them asked 52. The table went 53 as everyone was set to thinking.

Like all of her friends in the 54, Nicole was a mom with two little kids. She loved being a mom, 55 the busy life of taking care of two children made her 56 that being a full-time mom was the 57 for her now. Eventually, her children would be 58 to college and then her purpose would be fulfilled, she thought. Until then the job was to 59 the kids. Yet, she couldn't help 60 herself, what would happen when she was no longer 61 to the children?

These thoughts troubled her so much that she grew 62. In the end, her husband had to push her to meet up with other moms in the 63.

So the question really hit home. After a few minutes, 64 started pouring out -- everything from being an accountant who loved working with 65 to a doctor who loved helping people heal. That was when Nicole discovered what she was really passionate about.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 51. A. without | B. by | C. as | D. of |
| 52. A. happily | B. clearly | C. suddenly | D. slowly |
| 53. A. crazy | B. silent | C. angry | D. wild |
| 54. A. house | B. restaurant | C. bar | D. room |
| 55. A. because | B. when | C. or | D. but |
| 56. A. like | B. choose | C. realize | D. wonder |

-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 57. A. idea | B. chapter | C. stereotype | D. choice |
| 58. A. forward | B. on | C. along | D. down |
| 59. A. look after | B. look for | C. look up | D. look at |
| 60. A. hating | B. asking | C. saving | D. believing |
| 61. A. grateful | B. useful | C. close | D. nice |
| 62. A. contented | B. interested | C. depressed | D. surprised |
| 63. A. world | B. organization | C. market | D. neighborhood |
| 64. A. feelings | B. considerations | C. fancies | D. answers |
| 65. A. money | B. banks | C. numbers | D. people |

Part IV Writing (15%)

得分	阅卷人

Directions: This part is to test your ability in practical writing. Now you are required to write a letter according to the information given in Chinese. Your writing should contain 100 to 120 words and you should write it on the Answer Sheet.

你是李华，你班新来的留学生 Tom 想健身，发邮件询问你有关学校健身房的情况。请写一封电子邮件回复他，内容包括以下要点：

- (1) 健身房的基本情况，如开放时间、位置、教练、培训等；
- (2) 预订和收费情况等。

【参考词汇】

gym (健身房), coach (教练)

广东省 2021 年普通高等学校本科专升本招生考试

英语参考答案

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	B	A	B	D	B	C	C	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	B	C	D	A	D	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	D	B	C	B	C	B	D	D	A

Part II Reading Comprehension

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	B	D	A	A	A	C	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	D	C	B	D	D	B	C	A	B

Part III Cloze

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	B	C	D	C	D	B	A	B
61	62	63	64	65					
B	C	D	D	C					

Part IV Writing

一、范文(略)

二、评分说明

作文部分满分为 15 分，可按六档评分：0 分、2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 15 分。

阅卷人员根据考生的作文，参照评分标准，在某一分数档次（如 8 分）上进行加减，即：若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数则可加一分（即 9 分）或减一分（即 7 分），但不得加或减半分，字数不足应酌情扣分。

三、评分标准

0 分——白卷；完全文不对题；默写的或从试卷其它地方抄来的与作文主题无关的材料；只有几个孤立的单词而未表达任何思想等情况。

2 分——条理不清，思路混乱，内容不明确，语言支离破碎，只有几个语句，且大部分句子有严重语言错误。

5 分——基本切题，表达思想基本清楚，但仍有个别内容不明确，连贯性差，有较多的语言错误，少于 80 词。

8 分——比较切题，表达思想较清楚，文字基本连贯，仍有少数较严重语言错误，不少于 80 词。

11 分——切题，表达思想清楚，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误，不少于 100 词。

15 分——切题，表达思想十分清楚，行文相当通顺，连贯性较好，基本无语言错误，不少于 100 词。

广东省 2022 年普通高等学校专升本招生考试

英语

本试卷共 7 页，46 小题，满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 考生必须在答题卡上作答，否则答案无效。S
2. 答卷前，考生务必按答题卡要求填写考生信息栏、粘贴条形码。
3. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应试题答案的信息点涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。
4. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔在答题卡各题目指定区域内作答；如需改动，先划掉需改动部分，再重新书写；不得使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
5. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分阅读（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

If you are conducting businesses in foreign markets, it is necessary to know the customs and traditions of the locals when it comes to New Year's Day celebration. Let's find out how some European countries celebrate New Year's Day!

Spain

People in Spain have a unique way to celebrate New Year's Day. It is a custom to eat 12 grapes at midnight on New Year's Eve. If you are able to get all of them into your mouth, all of your wishes will come true in the coming year!

Denmark

People in Denmark celebrate New Year's Day by smashing unused plates and glasses against the doors of family and friends. This action is performed with the aim of warding off evil spirits. Some people even stand on chairs and jump off from them. They think it will bring them good luck.

Greece

If you are offered a cake on New Year's Day in Greece, you may need tough teeth, because you may get the piece with a coin. As January 1st is also Saint Basil's Day in Greece,

you will have a full lucky year.

Ireland

People in Ireland also celebrate New Year's Day in a unique way. They have the custom of throwing bread at the walls as the clock approaches midnight, in order to scare away evil spirits and bring good luck in.

Germany

Every year, millions of people flock to Berlin for one of the most wonderful activities in Germany. They throw parties, watch fireworks, and drink a German sparkling wine. Families melt lead at home by holding a flame beneath a tablespoon, and the melted lead has different shapes. A heart or ring shape indicates an upcoming wedding while a pig shape is a sign of plenty of food.

1. What might Greeks find in St. Basil's Cake on New Year's Day?
A. A grape. B. A ring. C. A coin. D. A tooth.
2. What does a pig shape of melted lead indicate in Germany?
A. Someone will marry soon.
B. Someone will strike the clock.
C. Someone will have sufficient food.
D. Someone will jump off the chair.
3. Which of the following is a Danish tradition to welcome New Year's Day?
A. Doing cleaning. B. Breaking things.
C. Watching fireworks. D. Drinking wine.
4. Eating grapes on New Year's Eve is a custom in _____.
A. Greece B. Ireland C. Spain D. Denmark
5. What is the common purpose of celebration activities in the five countries?
A. To get good luck.
B. To be successful in business.
C. To scare away bad spirits.
D. To wish for a good harvest.

B

Scientists have developed DNA testing to help to keep track of animals that are hard to spot, including endangered animals.

A team of scientists in Denmark came up with the method. However, at the very beginning, they didn't have high hopes for the new method.

Every living thing has DNA that can be used to identify it. Therefore, scientists can use this DNA to tell what kinds of animals are in a certain place.

Testing for DNA isn't a new idea, but most of the time, scientists look for it in water. DNA experts try their best to collect extremely tiny bits of DNA onto very high quality filters.

In the laboratory, they got the DNA from the filters and made copies of it to compare with DNA from different animals. They identified 49 different kinds of animals. They even identified DNA from animals that live far from the area. As Dr. Elizabeth Clare, who led the team, said, "There's no other way I would detect DNA from a tiger, except for the zoo's tiger."

The researchers are excited about the ways of this new method's using in the wild. Scientists have been looking for better way to find where and how they live so that they can do a better job of protecting them.

6. What could the new method help scientists according to Paragraph 1?
 - A. To record animal types.
 - B. To identify rare animal species.
 - C. To count animal numbers.
 - D. To trace the hard-to-spot animals.
7. What was the Danish scientists' attitude to the new method before the experiment?
 - A. Neutral.
 - B. Positive.
 - C. Critical.
 - D. Doubtful.
8. In which section of a magazine does this passage most likely appear?
 - A. Health
 - B. Environment
 - C. Science.
 - D. Geography.
9. In most cases, scientists look for eDNA_____.
 - A. from air
 - B. in laboratory
 - C. from waste
 - D. in water
10. Why did the scientists collect samples in the zoo?
 - A. Because animals at the zoo were easily tested.
 - B. Because the zoo had samples not locally found.
 - C. Because they could easily get help in the zoo.
 - D. Because their laboratory was in the zoo.

C

A recent survey by China Youth Daily shows that 85.5 percent of young Chinese are willing to take up side jobs. Of the 2,454 respondents aged from 18 to 35, nearly 12 percent have already had a side job in addition to their full-time work. The attitude toward having side jobs varies among young people. About 72 percent believe that side jobs provide more possibilities, while 63.5 percent said that side hustles enrich spiritual life and offer a more colorful life outside of work.

Liu Qing, a young employee in Beijing who said she was planning to start a side job, warned that some young people think the standards for establishing a side business are low—they start casually, doing whatever job they want, even if it may not be suitable for them. "I think that if you want to be successful in your side job, you must do effective market research and understand how your skill set fits in the market," she said.

"Some young people choose side jobs out of proactive consideration," Wang Ting, a professor of China University of Political Science and Law, told China Youth Daily. "For example, starting with their own hobbies, so that their professional abilities and expertise can be improved through it, and they

can make more valuable contributions to society. This is worth encouraging," Wang said.

"While, there are also some young people who passively choose to do side jobs just because their full-time job is unable to meet their personal, family and material needs. This may be very stressful, and it would be difficult to have time to take care of their family after work, and cannot guarantee or improve the quality of their full-time jobs," the professor added.

11. How does Lin Qing think about doing a successful side job?

- A. Conduct a rough market survey.
- B. Develop skills needed by the market.
- C. Establish a side business at a low level.
- D. Attempt to do whatever they like.

12. What does the underlined word "proactive" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Passive.
- B. Negative
- C. Active.
- D. Indifferent.

13. What is important as for the choice of a side job in Wang Ting's opinion?

- A. The income provided by the side job.
- B. Whether it makes great contributions to society.
- C. Taking your hobby and interest into consideration.
- D. Improving one's professional abilities and expertise.

14. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. You can't live a better life without doing part-time work.
- B. It is not advisable to do a part-time job entirely out of material considerations
- C. Doing a full-time job to the best of your ability is the most important.
- D. It is impossible to ensure the quality of work while taking good care of family

15. Which do you think would be the best title for this passage?

- A. A Sideline Choice for Young Chinese
- B. How Your Skill Set Fits in the Market
- C. Career Choice for Young Chinese
- D. China Youth Should Make Contributions to Society

第二节（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。每个选项只能选一次。

When people go to the movies today, they can settle down to watch and listen to a story. But what if when the lights dimmed and the movie began, there was no dialogue, sound effects, or music? 16 Those silent films are important to film history.

When movie theaters showed silent films, a musician was often there to play live music along with the movie. 17 Occasionally, musicians or theater staff also produced sound effects, such as tires screeching or doors slamming. 18 Instead, the story was told through the performers' motions and through words shown on the screen.

When movies first included sound, audiences weren't sure what to think. Not everyone was excited about the new type of film, which was known as the "talkie". 19 Clara Bow, who was a famous silent movie actress in the early 1920s, was too nervous about her voice to become a star in the world of talking pictures. She disappeared from the spotlight and left show business altogether.

The first movie with sound, The Jazz Singer, was released in 1927. 20 After that, talking pictures became a huge success.

- A. That's what the first movies were like.
- B. It marked the beginning of a new era.
- C. However, there was no sound in the movie itself.
- D. Music was chosen to fit the mood of the movie.
- E. Many silent film performers had trouble with the new format.

第二部分语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

During the last fifty years psychologists have made us believe that differences between men and women are mainly the 21 of the way we are brought up. According to this theory women can be trained to do 22 that men traditionally do, and men can do more 23. This so-called "new man" should be more 24 and emotional.

But two books newly 25 say that, according to a recent scientific study, gender differences 26 because men's and women's brains work completely 27 and their biological differences mean that they can never think or 28 the same way.

Try this experiment: read a 29 aloud from a book or magazine. At the same time tap (轻敲) on the table with one finger, and try to 30 a constant speed. Do this first with your

right hand and then with your left hand. If you are a 31, you will be able to maintain constant speed with 32 hand. Men, however, when tapping with their left hand will 33 down. This is one of the many 34 that prove men's brains are in compartments (功能区), with verbal abilities on the left side and spatial abilities on the right. While women's verbal and spatial 35 are dealt with on both the left and right sides of the brain.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. part | B. fact | C. practice | D. result |
| 22. A. cooking | B. cleaning | C. jobs | D. exercises |
| 23. A. housework | B. experiments | C. assignments | D. research |
| 24. A. communicative | B. boring | C. happy | D. aggressive |
| 25. A. published | B. selected | C. borrowed | D. bought |
| 26. A. stay | B. exist | C. disappear | D. matter |
| 27. A. differently | B. happily | C. silently | D. positively |
| 28. A. move | B. walk | C. reply | D. behave |
| 29. A. phrase | B. word | C. picture | D. passage |
| 30. A. keep | B. record | C. exceed | D. reduce |
| 31. A. man | B. woman | C. scientist | D. writer |
| 32. A. either | B. left | C. neither | D. right |
| 33. A. bring | B. turn | C. slow | D. shut |
| 34. A. magazines | B. books | C. experiments | D. works |
| 35. A. problems | B. abilities | C. differences | D. features |

第二节 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

When I was younger, I didn't use to get any exercises. For a long time I regretted not 36 (do) much sport, but recently I have decided that things needed to change. I saw a marathon on TV and made up my mind that it was 37 I wanted to do.

I started slowly because I felt I needed to get used to 38 (thing) gradually. I went swimming in the local pool and started going to a gym. I then 39 (join) a group of runners.

We met each week and we had 40 excellent coach who gave us guidance and training tips. At first I found the training quite hard and I nearly gave up because I thought that everyone was 41 (good) than me. However, I decided to persevere with it and I'm really glad I did. I realized that 42 I wanted to take part in such a big race, I had to be willing to try.

I now go running twice a day as well as going to the gym and I run marathons 43 (regular). To tell the truth, I wish I 44 (run) a marathon years ago. I'd certainly advise anybody to give 45 a try. It's amazing how good it can make you feel.

第三部分 写作 (满分 15 分)

46. 【写作内容】你是班长李华，端午将至，你班计划举办主题班会，请给 Mr.Smith 写一封电子邮件邀请他参加。内容包括以下要点：

- (1) 时间：6 月 3 日晚上 8 点；
- (2) 地点：教学楼 306 课室；
- (3) 主要活动：包粽子、朗诵诗歌、讲故事等。

广东省 2022 年普通高等学校本科专升本招生考试英语参考答案

第一部分 阅读

第一节

A

1. [考点]事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第四段内容可知，在希腊，如果新年那天有人给你一个蛋糕，你可能需要坚硬的牙齿，因为你可能会得到带着一枚硬币的那块蛋糕，1月1日也是希腊的圣巴西尔节。由此可知，希腊人可能会在新年的圣巴西尔蛋糕中发现一枚硬币。故选C。

2. [考点]事实细节题

【精析】C 根据最后一段最后一句“A heart or ring shape indicates an upcoming wedding while a pig shape is of plenty of food.”可知，心形或戒指形状预示着即将到来的婚礼，而像猪的形状则象征着充足的食物。故选C。

3. [考点]事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第三段第一句“People in Denmark celebrate New Year's Day by smashing unused plates and glasses against the doors of family and friends.”可知，丹麦人向家人和朋友的门砸碎没用过的盘子和玻璃杯来庆祝新年，即打碎东西是丹麦迎接新年的一个传统。故选B。

4. [考点]事实细节题

【精析】C 根据第二段前两句“People in Spain have a unique way to celebrate New Year's Day. It is a custom to eat 12 grapes at midnight on New Year's Eve.”可知，西班牙人有一种独特的方式来庆祝新年，这个习俗是在除夕的午夜吃12颗葡萄。故选C。

5. [考点]推理判断题

【精析】A 通读全文可知，一些欧洲国家有不同的庆祝新年的方式，西班牙人吃葡萄，丹麦人砸碎没用过的盘子和玻璃杯或者从椅子上往下跳，希腊人吃带硬币的蛋糕，爱尔兰人把面包扔到墙上，德国人把铅融化成不同的形状，所有这些做法都是为了祈求来年的好运。再结合文中反复出现的wishes, good luck, lucky等词可知，这五个国家新年庆祝活动的共同目的是得到好运。故选A。

B

6. [考点]事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第一段“Scientists have developed DNA testing to help to keep track of animals that are hard to spot, including endangered animals.”可知，科学家已经开发出基因检测来帮助追踪难以发现的动物，包括濒临灭绝的动物。故选D。

7. [考点]观点态度题

【精析】D 根据第二段第二句“However,at the very beginning,they didn't have high hopes for the new mehd.”可知，然而，一开始，他们对这种新方法不抱太大希望。由此可推知，在实验前，丹麦科学家对这种新方法持怀疑的态度。neutral:中立的；positive:积极乐观的，表示赞同的；critical:批评的；doubtful:怀疑。故选D。

8.[考点]推理判断题

【精析】C 通读全文可知，本文讲述了科学家通过DNA检测这种方法来帮助追踪难以发现的动物。由此可推知，本文最有可能出现在杂志的科学版块。health:健康；environment:环境；science:科学；geography:地理（学）。故选C。

9.[考点]事实细节题

【精析】D 根据第四段第一句“Testing for DNA isn't a new idea,but most of the time,scientists look for it in water.”可知，基因检测并不是新想法，但大多数时候，科学家都在水中寻找DNA。故选D。

10.[考点]推理判断题

【精析】B 根据倒数第二段第三、四句“‘They even identified DNA from animals that live far from the area.As Dr.Elizabeth Clare,who led the team,said,There's no other way I would detect DNA from a tiger,except for zoo's tiger.’”可知，他们甚至确认了生活在远离这个地区的动物的DNA,正如带领这个团队的Elizabeth Clare博士所说，“我没有其他方式检测老虎的DNA,除了动物园的老虎”。由此可推知，科学家收集动物园里的样本是因为动物园有当地找不到的样本。故选B。

C

11.[考点]事实细节题

【精析】B 根据第二段最后一句“‘I think that if you want to be successful in your side job,you must do effective market research and understand how your skill set fit in the market,'she said.”可知，她认为如果你想在你的兼职中取得成功，你必须做有效的市场调查，了解你的技能组合如何适应市场，也就是说，要培养市场需要的技能。故选B。

12.[考点]词语理解题

【精析】C 根据第三段第一句“‘Some young people choose side jobs out of proactive consideration,...’”和最后一段中“While,there are also some young people who passively choose to do side jobs...”可知，一些年轻人会出于积极的考虑选择兼职，还有一些年轻人会被动地选择自己的副业。由此可推知，proactive意为“积极主动的”，C项（积极的）和其意思最为接近。passive:消极的，被动的；negative:消极的，负面的；indifferent:漠不关心，这三项均不符合题意。故选C。

13.[考点]推理判断题

【精析】C 根据第三段中的For example,starting with their own hobbies,so that their professional abilities and expertise can be improved through it, and they can make more valuable contributions to society.This is worth encouraging,'Wang said.”可知，一些年轻人从自己的爱好开始，从爱好中提高他们的专业能力和专业知识，为社会做出更有价值的贡献，这是值得鼓励的。由此可推知，Wang Ting认为选择兼职时，把自己的兴趣爱好考虑

进去是重要的。故选C。

14.[考点]推理判断题

【精析】B 根据最后一段内容可知，有些年轻人会被动地选择做一些兼职，仅仅是因为他们的全职工作不能满足个人、家庭和物质的需求，这可能非常有压力，而且他们很难在工作后有时间照顾家人，也不能保证或提高他们全职工作的质量。由此可推知，完全出于物质考虑去做兼职工作是不可取的。故选B。

15.[考点]主旨大意题

【精析】A 通读全文可知，第一段列举了一项关于中国年轻人对兼职看法的研究结果；第二段讲述了一位年轻职员的想法；最后两段讲述了中国政法大学的一位教授对年轻人做兼职工作的评价。由此可推知，本文主要是围绕“中国年轻人的兼职选择”这一主题展开的，所以A项符合题意。B项（你的技能组合如何适应市场）、C项（中国年轻人的职业选择）和D项（中国青年应该为社会做贡献）均不符合题意。故选A。

第二节

16.【精析】A 空前提到“但是当灯光变暗、电影开始时，电影中没有对白、音响效果和音乐会怎么样呢？”，空后提到“那些无声电影对电影历史很重要”，所以A项“那就是最初电影的样子”承上启下，符合语境。故选A。

17.【精析】D 空前提到“当电影院放映无声电影时，一位音乐家经常会在那里随着电影现场演奏音乐”，所以D项“音乐是为了符合电影的氛围而选的”承接上文，符合语境。故选D。

18.【精析】C 空前提到“偶尔，音乐家或电影院员工也会制造音响效果，比如轮胎发部调出的刺耳声或门砰地关上的声音”，空后提到“反而，故事是通过演员的动作和屏幕上显示的台词被讲述出来”，所以C项“然而，电影本身是没有声音的”承上启下，符合语境。故选C。

19.【精析】E 空前提到“不是所有人都对这种新的电影形式感到兴奋，这种电影被称为‘有声电影’”，空后举了无声电影演员Clara Bow的例子来说明她不习惯这种新电影形式，所以E项“很多无声电影演员对这种新形式接受困难”承上启下，符合语境。故选E。

20.【精析】B 空前提到“第一部有声电影《爵士歌王》于1927年上映”，所以B项“它标志了新时代的开始”承接上文，符合语境。故选B。

第二部分 语言运用

第一节

21.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】D 句意：在过去的五十年，心理学家让我们相信，男女之间的差异主要是由我们被养育的方式造成的。part:部分，片段；fact:现实，实际情况；practice:实践，惯例；result:结果，后果。根据句意可知，选D。

22.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】C 句意：根据这个理论，女人可以被训练去做传统上是男人做的工作，而男人可以（被训练）做更多的家务。cooking:烹饪，烹调；cleaning:打扫，清洁；job:工作，职业；exercise:(身体或脑力的)活动，锻炼。根据句意可知，选C。

23.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】A 句意参考上题解析。housework:家务劳动, 家务事; experiment::实验, 试验; assignment:(分派的)工作, 任务; research:研究, 调查。根据句意可知, 选A。

24.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】A 句意: 这种所谓的“新派男子”应该更健谈、更易动情。communicative:乐意沟通的, 健谈的; boring:没趣的, 乏味的; happy:高兴的, 幸福的; aggressive:好斗的, 挑衅的。根据句意可知, 选A。

25.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】A 句意: 但是最新出版的两本书写到, 根据最近一项科学研究, 性别差异存在是因为男人和女人的大脑运转完全不同, 而他们的生理差异意味着他们绝不会以相同的方式思考或表现。publish:出版, 发行; select:选择, 挑选; borrow:借, 借用; buy:买, 购买。根据句意可知, 选A。

26.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】B 句意参考上题解析。stay:停留, 待; exist:存在, 生存; disappear:消失, 不见; matter:事关紧要, 要紧。根据句意可知, 选B。

27.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】A 句意参考第25题解析。differently:不同地; happily:高兴地, 幸运地; silently:不说话地, 静静地; positively:肯定地, 积极地。根据句意可知, 选A。

28.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】D 句意参考第25题解析。move:移动, 变化; walk:行走, 散步; reply:回答, 答复; behave:表现。根据句意可知, 选D。

29.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】D 句意: 试做这个实验: 大声朗读一篇选自书或杂志的文章。phrase:短语, 词组; word:单词, 言语; picture:图画, 照片; passage:章节, 段落。根据句意可知, 选D。

30.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】A 句意: 同时, 用一根手指轻敲桌子, 并努力保持恒定速度。keep:(使)保持, 处于; record: 记录, 记载; exceed: 超过(数量); reduce: 减少, 缩小(尺寸、数量、价格等)。根据句意可知, 选A。

31.[考点]逻辑推理题

【精析】B 下文提到男人做这个实验时的表现。由此可雅知, 此处是说女人做实验时的表现。man:成年男子, 男人; woman:女子, 女人; scientist:科学家; writer:作者, 作家。故选B。

32. [考点]逻辑推理题

【精析】A 下文提到“然而, 当男人用左手轻敲时, 速度会慢下来”。由此可雅知。此处表达的是女人用任何一只手都能保持恒定速度。either:(两者中的)任何一个; left:左边的; neither:两者都不; right:右边的。故选A。

33.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】C 句意: 然而, 当男人用左手轻敲时, 速度会慢下来。bring down:减少, 降低; turn down:拒绝, 关小; slow down:放慢, 使放慢; shut down:(工厂商店或机器等)停业,

关闭。根据句意可知，选C。

34.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】C 句意：这是许多实验的其中一个，它们证明了男人的大脑左侧功能区是语言能力，右侧是空间能力，而女人的语言能力和空间能力由大脑左右两侧共同处理。根据上文中的experiment(实验)可知，此处为其原词复现。magazine:杂志，期刊；book:书，书籍；work:工厂，作品。故选C。

35.[考点]词义辨析题

【精析】B 句意参考上题解析。根据空前的verbal abilities和spatial abilities可知，此处为abilities(能力)的原词复现。problem:难题，困难；difference:差别，差异；feature:特色，特征。故选B。

第二节

36.【精析】doing 句意：很长一段时间，我都后悔没有做很多体育运动，但最近我决定事情需要改变。分析句子结构可知，空处应用非谓语动词。regret doing sth.意为“因做了某事而后悔”；regret to do sth.意为“因将要做某事而感到遗憾”。根据句意可知，“没有做很多体育运动”是过去的事情，空处应用动名词，所以空处应填doing。

37.【精析】what 句意：我在电视上看到一场马拉松赛跑，并做出那就是我想做的事情。分析句子结构可知，空处引导一个表语从句。从句中缺少do的宾语，再结合句意可知，应用连接代词what(……的事物)，所以空处应填what。

38.【精析】things 句意：我慢慢地开始，因为我认为我需要逐渐适应事情。thing（东西，物）为可数名词，空前没有限定词修饰，所以空处应填可数名词的复数形式things。另外，根据下文可知，“我”逐渐适应的事情不只一件（比如游泳、去健身房、加入一群跑步者等），也可推知正确答案。

39.【精析】joined 句意：然后我加入了一群跑步者。分析句子结构可知，空处应用谓语动词。第二段作者陈述了自己过去如何慢慢开始参加体育运动，且前两句都使用了一般过去时，此处也应用一般过去时，所以空处应填joined。

40.【精析】an 句意：我们每周见面，并且我们有一个极好的教练，他会给我们指导并a给我们关于训练的有用提示。根据空后的excellent coach可知，空处应用冠词。根据句意可知，此处泛指“一个极好的教练”，且excellent的发音以元音音素/e/开头，所以空处应填不定冠词an。

41.【精析】better 句意：起初我发现训练很难，我几乎要放弃，因为我认为每个人都比我强。根据句意和空后的than可知，此处是将“每个人”和“我”进行比较，所以空处同应填形容词good的比较级better。

42.【精析】if 句意：我意识到，如果我想参加这样盛大的比赛，我得愿意尝试。分析句子结构并结合句意可知，空处引导一个条件状语从句，所以空处应填if。

43.【精析】regularly 句意：现在除了去健身房，我还每天跑两次步，并且我经常参加马拉松赛跑。分析句子结构可知，空处应用副词，修饰动词run,所以空处应填形容词regular的副词形式regularly。

44.【精析】had run句意：说实话，我希望多年前我就参加了马拉松赛跑。动词wish后接的宾语从句应用虚拟语气。根据句意和句中的时间状语years ago(多年前)可知，此处表示对过去情况的假设，从句谓语动词应用“had+过去分词”的形式，所以空处应填had run。

45.【精析】 it 句意：我肯定会建议任何人都去试一试。give it a try为固定搭配，意为“试一试”，所以空处应填it。

第三部分 写作

46.【参考范文】

Dear Mr.Smith,

The Dragon Boat Festival is drawing near,and we will hold a themed class meeting to celebrate it.As the monitor,I am honored to invite you to join us for the event at 8 p.m. on June 3,2022.It will take place in Classroom 306 of the Teaching Building.

There will be various activities such as making rice dumplings(in Chinese Zongzi),story telling,poem reciting,and so on.Zongzi is the traditional food for the festival and it would be fun to learn how to make it.Since the festival is to commemorate the hero and poet Qu Yuan,the stories and poems will be about him or written by him.I am sure you will learn a lot of Chinese culture.

The whole class are looking forward to your participation

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua