

# 英语考前冲刺试卷(一)

(本卷满分 100 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

## 第一部分:语言知识运用(共 40 小题,每小题 1 分,共 40 分)

第一节 在本节中,你将读到 10 个句子,从题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- The medicine is harmful to the children. You must put it \_\_\_\_\_ the reach of them.  
A. beyond B. within C. beside D. beneath
- It is reported that yesterday's traffic accident \_\_\_\_\_ the death of five passengers.  
A. resulted from B. resulted in C. regarded as D. responded to
- Some information you need for writing the essay is freely \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.  
A. adequate B. average C. available D. abstract
- The little girl who found the ring received a generous \_\_\_\_\_ of one hundred dollars.  
A. award B. price C. reward D. praise
- The old couple decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a boy though they already had three of their own.  
A. adopt B. adapt C. bring D. receive
- I've never been to Lijiang, but it's the place \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where I'd like to visit it B. in which I'd like to visit  
C. that I want to visit it most D. I most want to visit
- You \_\_\_\_\_ your classmates if you had made an effort last term.  
A. had caught up with B. would catch up with  
C. would have caught up with D. have caught up with
- The lab \_\_\_\_\_ next year will be more advanced than the old one.  
A. to build B. built C. being built D. to be built
- It was with great courage \_\_\_\_\_ the boy told the truth \_\_\_\_\_ he had stolen the money.  
A. which; that B. when; what C. as; that D. that; that
- We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody \_\_\_\_\_ into the office during the night.  
A. broke B. had broken C. has broken D. was breaking

第二节 在本节中,你将读到 15 个短对话或片段,从题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- Hi, Jack, how do you find the pictures in the museum?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Well, Tom told me B. Very beautiful  
C. I found by myself D. Mike helped me
- Do you know Anna's telephone number?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. As a matter of fact, I don't know any Anna at all.  
A. I think so B. I'm afraid not C. I hope so D. I'd rather not
- The trip shouldn't take more than an hour.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. It is at least two hours.  
A. I guess so B. That's it  
C. You must be joking D. It depends

- Which one of these do you want?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Either will do.  
A. I don't mind B. I'm sure C. No problem D. Go ahead
- What are you going to do this weekend?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. If I have time, I may go to Shanghai with my friends.  
A. Don't mention it B. It doesn't matter  
C. Forget it D. It depends
- Artistic people can be very difficult sometimes.  
—Well, you married one. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You name it B. I've got it  
C. I can't agree more D. You should know

M: I was terribly embarrassed when some of the audience left in the middle of the performance.  
W: Well, some people just can't seem to appreciate real-life drama.

17. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. A movie. B. A lecture. C. A play. D. A speech.

W: Oh, it's so cold. We haven't had such a severe winter for so long, have we?  
M: No, the forecast says it's going to get worse before it warms up.

18. What do we learn from the conversation?  
A. The weather is mild compared to the past years.  
B. They are having the coldest winter ever.  
C. The weather will soon get warmer.  
D. The weather may get even colder.

M: Was the exam very difficult?  
W: It was worse than difficult—the headmaster called it off.

19. What does the woman mean?  
A. She did the exam with ease. B. She hated taking exams.  
C. The exam was far beyond her. D. The exam was cancelled.

M: Do you know Mr. Smith will give a lecture next Wednesday?  
W: Yes, it's about the use of Big Data in marketing.  
M: An interesting topic.  
W: Yes, I'll attend the lecture. Are you going?  
M: I'd like to, but I am leaving for New York on business next Tuesday.  
W: What a pity!

20. Why is the man unable to attend the lecture?  
A. He will be away on business.  
B. He will meet his lawyer.  
C. He has been busy with his paper.  
D. He will pay a visit to his parents.

W: If I were you, I would have accepted the job.  
M: I turned down the offer because it would mean frequent business trips away from my family.



**Stress Test**

		Yes	No
1	Do you often sleep badly?		
2	Do you get headaches a lot?		
3	Do you find it difficult to relax?		
4	Do you need alcohol or cigarettes to keep calm?		
5	Do you usually hide your feeling?		
6	Do you find it difficult to put your heart into something?		
7	Do you take sleeping pills?		
8	Do you get angry when things go wrong?		

If you have more than two “Yes” among these questions, you are suffering from stress. So what can you do about it?

Doing yoga (瑜伽), chewing gum and playing with worry beads (念珠) are all common ways of relieving (减轻) stress. However, doctors now say that there are simpler ways. They say that people should laugh and smile more often. When you laugh and smile, your body relaxes. They also say that people—and especially men—ought to X more often, because crying is the natural way of relieving stress.

41. From the passage, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. many social problems can cause stress
  - B. young people suffer more from stress than the old
  - C. doing yoga is the most useful way to relieve stress
  - D. if all the answers are yes, you are suffering from stress
42. You may suffer from stress if you \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. never depend on alcohol or cigarettes
  - B. can sleep without sleeping pills
  - C. often communicate with anyone else
  - D. easily get angry when things go wrong
43. Which of the following is NOT a way to relieve stress?
  - A. Doing yoga.
  - B. Taking sleeping pills.
  - C. Laughing and crying.
  - D. Playing with worry beads.
44. What does X mean?
  - A. Smile.
  - B. Cry.
  - C. Relax.
  - D. Laugh.
45. However, doctors now say that there are simpler ways. Here “simpler ways” means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. chewing gum
  - B. playing with worry beads
  - C. laughing and crying
  - D. above all
46. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. about stress and how to relieve your stress
  - B. that there are many reasons for having stress
  - C. that laughing and smiling more can help relieve your stress
  - D. stress is everywhere in our everyday life

**B**

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

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

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

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

47. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the change of color in locusts
  - B. the protective coloring of animals and pests
  - C. how a certain sea fish protects itself
  - D. how a bird catches locusts
48. Locusts are not easily found and eaten by their enemies because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they are powerful enough
  - B. they are dangerous to their enemies
  - C. they take on the same colors as crops
  - D. they fly very fast
49. The pests with different colors from plants usually appear at night so that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. their enemies cannot easily find them and eat them
  - B. their enemies can have a good sleep at night
  - C. they can sleep well in days
  - D. they can easily find their enemies and eat them
50. Bears, wolves and other beasts have the same colors as barks of trees because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they are afraid of other big animals
  - B. they like brown or grey colors
  - C. they enjoy walking through forests quietly
  - D. the colors help prevent themselves from being hunted
51. A certain fish living in the sea has existed up to now because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is the strongest sea animal
  - B. it can swim much faster than any other fish
  - C. it can send out a kind of black liquid which makes its enemies unable to find it
  - D. it can send out a kind of black liquid which can kill its enemies

**C**

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E-books are a fun alternative (替代) to regular books. You can download them to any

computers and create your own library with hundreds of titles. If you download them to your portable computer (手提电脑), you can take them with you wherever you travel. Some E-books are even interactive! Best of all, when you order an E-book, there is no waiting and no shipping charges (运费). The amount of time it takes to download your E-book depends on the speed of your network connection and the size of your E-book.

52. From this passage, we learn that an E-book can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- found in any libraries
  - found on any computers
  - read by anyone who has a computer
  - read when a certain reading software is installed
53. The E-book Reader is used for \_\_\_\_\_.
- reading an E-book you've downloaded
  - reading a print book in the library
  - downloading an E-book from the Internet
  - loading an E-book onto a portable computer
54. From this passage, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- readers can read an E-book on a portable computer when they travel
  - readers can buy an E-book using the E-book Reader
  - the E-books ordered have to be shipped to the readers with some charges
  - readers will have a lot of trouble reading an E-book
55. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- Readers cannot turn pages in an E-book.
  - The size of the words in an E-book cannot be changed.
  - The downloading time is partly decided by the size of the E-book.
  - There is less fun reading an E-book than reading a print book.
56. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- a better way to write an E-book
  - a new kind of books—E-books
  - the new version of E-books
  - the trouble of reading E-books
- 第六节 在本节中,你将读到两个分别来自阅读理解 B 篇和 C 篇中有下划线的句子,请根据上下文将它们翻译成中文。
57. They are usually invisible to the hunters' eyes, because they have the colors much like the barks of trees.
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58. But if you want to read an E-book, you must have an E-book Reader, which is a kind of free software used by your computer.

第七节 在本节中,你将读到一篇短文。根据所读内容,在短文后表格中的空格处填入一个恰当的词,每空一词。

According to a new survey, students' safety has become a big problem. Now in some cities of China, many schools start a new lesson: self-protection. Students like this lesson because there are no exams or boring classes. And they can learn how to save lives and know how to stop danger before it really happens.

Lin Li, a teacher from our school, gives young students some advice on how to deal with

danger.

If you are in a traffic accident: If a car hits you, you should remember the car number. If it is a bicycle, try to call your parents before you let the rider go. This is because you don't know how seriously you are hurt.

If it is raining hard and there is lightning: Don't stay in high places and stay away from trees.

When there is a fire: Get away as fast as you can. Put wet things on your body and try to find an exit. Don't take the lift.

If someone is drowning: If you can't swim, don't get into water. Cry out for help.

If you are robbed: Keep calm. If you cannot cry for help or run away, give the robber your money. Try to remember what the robber looks like and tell the police later.

Remember that danger is never as far away as you think. Take care of yourself at all times!

How to deal with danger	
Danger	What to do
Traffic accident	If hit by a car, you're supposed to remember the car <u>59</u> .
Raining with lightning	Stay at <u>60</u> places and keep away from trees.
Fire	Don't take the lift and find an exit as fast as <u>61</u> .
Drowning	If you can't swim, just cry out for help!
Robbery	Remember the <u>62</u> appearance and tell the police later.

59. \_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_ 61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第三部分:书面表达(20分)

63. 春季是充满希望的季节,但也是各种传染病多发的季节。假定你是校学生会主席李华,请代表学生会给你校英语报“青少年健康”栏目写一封主题为“健康生活·远离病毒”的倡议书,内容包括:

- 感冒或有流感症状的人要戴口罩以防传播病毒。
- 饭前便后要正确洗手。
- 经常运动也是帮助我们有效预防患传染病的方法之一。
- 如果有可能的话,尽量避免去拥挤的公共场所,如电影院、购物中心和网吧等。

注意:

- 词数不少于 80。
- 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
- 开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:症状 symptom; 传染的 infectious; 口罩 mask; 病毒 virus

Dear fellow students,

Spring is coming! It brings us hope as well as a lot of infectious diseases. \_\_\_\_\_

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The Student Union

## 英语考前冲刺试卷(二)

(本卷满分 100 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

### 第一部分:语言知识运用(共 40 小题,每小题 1 分,共 40 分)

第一节 在本节中,你将读到 10 个句子,从题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- He told us to use our dictionaries to \_\_\_\_\_ any word we didn't understand.  
A. look for      B. look out      C. look up      D. look at
- We think \_\_\_\_\_ impossible for them to finish their assignment in such a short time.  
A. it      B. what      C. this      D. that
- \_\_\_\_\_ another chance, I will certainly pass the driving test.  
A. Give      B. Giving      C. To give      D. Given
- \_\_\_\_\_ you return those books to the library immediately, you will have to pay a fine.  
A. Until      B. Unless      C. If      D. Provided
- The car was repaired but not quite to my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. joy      B. pleasure      C. attraction      D. satisfaction
- Mr. Smith, together with his wife and children \_\_\_\_\_ going to the party this weekend.  
A. am      B. is      C. are      D. will
- \_\_\_\_\_ was once regarded as impossible has now become a reality.  
A. What      B. That      C. Which      D. As
- The bridge was named \_\_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.  
A. after      B. for      C. because of      D. before
- Just as a married man cannot leave his work, a poor man cannot \_\_\_\_\_ to get sick.  
A. have      B. go      C. expect      D. afford
- I can't find the recorder in the room. It \_\_\_\_\_ by somebody.  
A. must have taken      B. may have taken  
C. may have been taken      D. should have been taken

第二节 在本节中,你将读到 15 个短对话或片段,从题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- We could invite John and Barbara to the Friday night party.  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_? I'll give them a call right now.  
A. why not      B. what for      C. why      D. what
- So you gave her your phone?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. She said she'd return it to me when she could afford her own.  
A. My pleasure      B. Not exactly      C. No doubt      D. All right
- We need three single rooms for the first week in June.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. The hotel's not busy then.  
A. No problem      B. Don't bother  
C. Never mind      D. It doesn't matter
- I'm sorry I didn't make it to your party last night.  
—\_\_\_\_\_, I know you're busy these days.  
A. Of course      B. No kidding

- C. That's all right      D. Don't mention it
- You could always put the decisions off a little bit longer.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ If I leave it much longer, I might miss my chance.  
A. That's reasonable advice.      B. Isn't it a good idea?  
C. Do you think so?      D. I can't agree more.
- I probably shouldn't have any more cake.  
—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_. It won't kill you.  
A. go ahead      B. hold on, please  
C. you're welcome      D. that'll do

M: How much is your new sweater?

W: The saleswoman asked 96 dollars for it, but I cut it down to half price.

- How much did the woman pay for the sweater?  
A. \$48.      B. \$96.      C. \$69.      D. \$19.

W: The big company wants to employ a junior sales manager.

M: Does it say anything about experience?

- What are they talking about?  
A. A job opportunity.      B. A position as general manager.  
C. An experienced sales manager.      D. An inexperienced salesman.

W: What terrible rain! It's good to see the sun again.

M: But it's going to be cloudy again this afternoon.

- What will the weather be like in the afternoon?  
A. Sunny.      B. Rainy.      C. Cloudy.      D. Cold.

W: I'll see you at the theater.

M: Better still. Let's meet in the Red Lion Bar to have a nice little talk.

W: Good idea. And I'd love to have a drink there.

- What are the speakers talking about?  
A. What to drink.      B. Where to meet.  
C. When to leave.      D. Have a nice little talk.

W: We have finished the exams at last.

M: We need to find a part-time job in a month.

- What will they do in a month?  
A. Go to college.      B. Find a full-time job.  
C. Find a part-time job.      D. Finish the exams.

W: So Bill, what do you usually do on the weekend?

M: I often go to the movies with friends on Friday night. How about you, Sarah?

W: Well, I love seeing musical plays on Broadway with my friends. Have you been too many?

M: Not really. I saw one when I moved to New York and another when my parents came to visit, but none ever since.

- Who watches musical plays most often?  
A. Bill.      B. Sarah.      C. Bill's parents.      D. Bill's friends.

W: Thank goodness! You're still here.  
 M: What's up?  
 W: I need your signature for this document. It's urgent.

23. What is the woman's feeling now?  
 A. Relief.                      B. Regret.                      C. Embarrassment.                      D. Worry.

**Notice**

All staff members are requested to be present at the meeting to be held in Room 102 at 8:00 a. m. this Friday. Please be there on time.

24. Wang Lin is a staff in the company. He should attend the meeting \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in Room 201                      B. this Friday  
 C. at 8:00 p. m.                      D. next Friday

**Part-time Cleaning Help**

Are you looking for a vacation job? Can you clean the house and cook? Then, I need you. The work is boring, but the pay is good. I need you from 2:00 p. m. —5:00 p. m. , Monday to Saturday. Please come to the cleaning center or call Mrs. Johnson at 544-9968.

25. According to the chart, the cleaner will work \_\_\_\_\_ hours one week.  
 A. 12                      B. 15                      C. 18                      D. 10

第三节 在本节中,你将读到一段对话,从方框中所给的 A、B、C、D、E 五个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- A. I'm afraid not.  
 B. How did you know?  
 C. When did you bring your cell phone in?  
 D. I hope so.  
 E. I've lost the receipt.

A: Can I do anything for you, Sir?  
 B: 26 It is my cell phone. I brought it in to be repaired but now 27  
 A: Lost the receipt? Oh, dear. That's too bad.  
 B: Can't I just describe my phone to you?  
 A: 28 Only our manager can help you but he is not in now. He left only a minute ago.  
 B: Oh, my God! I think it was the manager who served me.  
 A: Just a moment. 29  
 B: This time last week, during my lunch hour.  
 A: And was your phone a small golden one?  
 B: Yes, that's right. 30  
 A: Because your receipt is still here. You dropped it when you left. The manager shouted but you didn't hear.

第四节 在本节中,你将读到一篇短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I learned how to accept life as it is from my father. 31, he did not teach me acceptance when he was strong and healthy, but rather when he was weak and ill.

My father was 32 a strong man who loved being active, but a terrible illness took all that away. Now he can no longer walk, and he must sit quietly in a chair all day. Even talking is

difficult. One night, I went to visit him with my sisters. We started talking about life, and I told them about one of my 33. I said that we must very often give things up as we grow—our youth, our beauty, our friends—but it always 34 that after we give something up, we gain something new in its place. Then suddenly my father 35 up. He said, “But, Peter, I gave up 36! What did I gain?” I thought and thought, but I couldn't think of anything to say. Surprisingly, he answered his own question, “I 37 the love of my family.” I looked at my sisters and saw tears in their eyes, along with hope and thankfulness.

I was also touched by his words. After that, when I began to feel irritated (愤怒的) at someone, I would remember his words and become 38. If he could replace his great pain with a feeling of love for others, I should be able to give up my small irritations. In this way, I learned the power of acceptance from my father.

Sometimes I 39 what other things I could have learned from him if I had listened more carefully when I was a boy. For now, though, I am grateful for this one 40.

31. A. Afterwards                      B. Therefore                      C. However                      D. Meanwhile  
 32. A. already                      B. still                      C. only                      D. once  
 33. A. decisions                      B. experiences                      C. ambitions                      D. beliefs  
 34. A. suggests                      B. promises                      C. seems                      D. requires  
 35. A. spoke                      B. turned                      C. summed                      D. opened  
 36. A. something                      B. anything                      C. nothing                      D. everything  
 37. A. had                      B. accepted                      C. gained                      D. enjoyed  
 38. A. quiet                      B. calm                      C. relaxed                      D. happy  
 39. A. doubt                      B. wonder                      C. know                      D. guess  
 40. A. award                      B. gift                      C. lesson                      D. word

**第二部分: 阅读理解(共 22 小题;第 41~58 题每小题 2 分,第 59~62 题每小题 1 分,共 40 分)**

第五节 在本节中,你将读到三则阅读材料,从题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

**A**

“I would almost rather see you dead,” Robert S. Cassatt, a leading banker of Philadelphia, shouted when his twenty-year-old eldest daughter announced that she wanted to become an artist. In the 19th century, playing at drawing or painting on dishes was all right for a young lady, but serious work in art was not. And when the young lady's family ranked among the best of Philadelphia's social families, such an idea could not even be considered.

That was how Mary Cassatt, born 1844, began her struggle as an artist. She did not tremble before her father's anger. Instead, she opposed him with courage and at last made him change his mind. Mary Cassatt gave up her social position and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady. In the end, after long years of hard work and perseverance, she became America's most important woman artist and the internationally recognized leading woman painter of the time.

41. How did Mr. Cassatt react when his daughter made her announcement?  
 A. He feared for her life.                      B. He was very angry.  
 C. He nearly killed her.                      D. He warned her.  
 42. What in fact was Mr. Cassatt's main reason in opposing his daughter's wish?  
 A. Drawing and painting was simply unthinkable among ladies in those days.  
 B. He did not believe his daughter wanted to work seriously in art.  
 C. He believed an artist's life would be too hard for his daughter.

- D. Ladies of good families simply did not become artists in those times.
43. What made Mary Cassatt's "struggle" to become a recognized artist especially hard?  
 A. She was a woman. B. Her father opposed her.  
 C. She had no social position. D. She did not come from an artist's family.
44. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's marriage?  
 A. Her marriage failed because she never gave a thought to her husband and family.  
 B. She never married because she did not want to be just a wife and mother.  
 C. After marriage she decided to give up her husband rather than her career.  
 D. She did not marry because for a lady of her social position to marry below her was unthinkable.
45. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's character?  
 A. She was brave in going against old ideas.  
 B. She got tired of always obeying her father.  
 C. She hated playing at drawing and painting.  
 D. She did not mind being poor at all.
46. As we learn from the text, which of the following was generally considered the most important in the life of a woman in the U. S. in Mary Cassatt's times?  
 A. Money. B. Career. C. Marriage. D. Courage.

**B**

A sunflower is a sunflower. A mobile phone is a mobile phone. But can you combine the two to do something for your local environment?

It may well be possible. When you have finished with your mobile phone you can bury it in the garden or a plant pot and wait for it to flower.

Recently, a biodegradable (生物可降解的) mobile phone was introduced by scientists. It is hoped that the new type of phone will raise consumers' recycling awareness (意识).

Scientists have developed a new material in the past five years. It looks like any other plastic and can be hard or soft, and is able to change shape. It can also break down into the soil without giving off any poisonous chemicals. British researchers have used the new material to develop a phone cover that contains a sunflower seed. When this new type of cover turns into waste, it forms something that feeds the seed and helps the flower grow.

Engineers have designed a small transparent (透明的) window to hold the seed. They have made sure it only grows when the phone is thrown away.

"We've only put sunflower seeds into the covers so far. But we are working with plant experts to find out which flowers would perform best. Maybe we could put roses in next time." said one scientist.

47. What is the main advantage of the new type of phone?  
 A. Recyclable. B. Fast-growing. C. Mobile. D. Transparent.
48. Which of the following is NOT true about the new material?  
 A. It can be hard or soft. B. It looks like any other plastic.  
 C. It can break down into the soil. D. It gives off poisonous chemicals.
49. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the mobile phone to keep the seed.  
 A. pot B. window C. rose D. sunflower
50. Which kind of flowers would perform best in the mobile phone?  
 A. Roses. B. Sunflowers.  
 C. Both roses and sunflowers. D. It is still unknown to scientists and plant experts.

51. What is the author's attitude towards the new type of mobile phone?  
 A. Positive. B. Negative. C. Neutral. D. Critical.

**C**

There are several ways to find out about the places you wish to visit. You can talk to friends who have traveled to the places, or you can read travel books.

It seems that there are three kinds of travel books. The first kind is the books that give a personal, subjective account of travels which the author has actually made himself. If they are informative and have a good index, they can be useful when you are planning your travels. The second is the books which give a purely objective description of things to be done and seen. They can be classified as selective guide books. If a well-read, cultured person has written such a book, the book is even more useful. The third is the books which are called "a guide" to some places. They can help readers in the most practical way. If they are good, they will, in addition to their factual information, give an analysis or an interpretation. Like the first kind, they can be inspiring and entertaining.

Whichever kind of travel book you choose, you must make sure that it does not describe everything as "marvelous", "fabulous" or "magical". You must also note its date of publication because travel is a very practical affair and many things change quickly in the 21st century. Finally, you should make sure that the contents are well presented and easy to check.

52. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Writing Travel Books B. Marvelous Travel Books  
 C. Three Kinds of Travel Books D. Asking Your Friends for Travel Books
53. The travel books describing the authors' own traveling experiences are often \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. objective B. subjective  
 C. magical D. entertaining
54. The travel books which give an objective description belong to \_\_\_\_\_ guide books.  
 A. inspiring B. personal  
 C. selective D. fabulous
55. A good "guide" to a city gives not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also an analysis or an interpretation.  
 A. factual information B. useful ways  
 C. a personal account D. a good index
56. One must pay attention to the date of publication of a travel book because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. things change quickly nowadays  
 B. reading travel books is a practical affair  
 C. his friends would have traveled to these places  
 D. travel books are written by well-read, cultured writers
- 第六节 在本节中,你将读到两个分别来自阅读理解B篇和C篇中有下划线的句子,请根据上下文将它们翻译成中文。
57. When this new type of cover turns into waste, it forms something that feeds the seed and helps the flower grow.
58. If they are good, they will, in addition to their factual information, give an analysis or an interpretation.

第七节 在本节中,你将读到一篇短文。根据所读内容,在短文后表格中的空格处填入一个恰当的词,每空一词。

For hundreds of years, scientists have been trying to answer what things have an effect on people's emotions. How you feel is controlled by many things. Your emotions can be affected by your personality, the actions of others and the events around you. Perhaps you don't know your emotions can be influenced by the weather as well.

People often say they feel good when the sun is shining and sad when it is cloudy. In fact, sunlight makes us feel good. When sunlight hits our skins, our bodies produce a vitamin. Vitamins are chemical substances (化学物质) which we all need to stay healthy.

Sunlight helps our bodies produce vitamin D. Vitamin D helps our bodies make a special chemical substance. This special chemical substance affects our brains and makes us feel happy. For example, there are long, dark winters of little sunlight in Sweden and Norway, so many people in these countries often feel sad. Without much sunlight, their bodies produce less vitamin D. Without enough vitamin D, their bodies make less of this special chemical substance which makes them feel good. To help the people in these countries feel better, special "sunrooms" with artificial (人造的) lights have been built. People can go there and get "sunlight" for an hour or two!

The weather can also affect people's emotions in other ways. Hot weather can make people angry because people feel uncomfortable when they are hot. In the same way, rain can make people angry because being wet can be unpleasant. As you can see, the weather can have an effect on the chemical substances which control our brains. Through these ways, the weather can influence our emotions. Sadly, while the weather can change us, we can hardly change the weather.

The <u>59</u> Influences People's Emotions	
What influences people's emotions?	Your personality, the actions of others, the events around you and the weather.
How are our emotions influenced by the weather?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>60</u>: Our bodies produce a chemical substance when sunlight hits our skins. Then it affects our brains and makes us feel happy.</li> <li>• Hot weather: We feel uncomfortable when it is hot.</li> <li>• <u>61</u> weather: We feel angry because being wet can be unpleasant.</li> </ul>
<u>62</u>	The weather can influence our emotions because it influences the chemical substances that control our brains. The weather can change us, but we can do nothing to change the weather.

59. \_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_ 61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第三部分:书面表达(20分)

63. 每个人都有自己崇拜的偶像(idol),原因也各不相同。请根据下表内容,以 Who Is the Idol in Your Heart? 为题,写一篇英语作文。

一些人	明星	年轻,漂亮,时尚,能歌善舞,多金
一些人	科学家	知识渊博,在一些重要领域为国家作出巨大贡献
我	医生、消防员	不顾个人安危,保护我们的生命和财产

注意:

- (1) 词数不少于 80。
- (2) 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
- (3) 开头已经给出,不计入总词数。

#### Who Is the Idol in Your Heart?

Everyone has an idol in his heart. Different people have different reasons for it.

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## 英语考前冲刺试卷(一)

### 参考答案及解析

#### 第一部分:语言知识运用

##### 第一节

1. A 考查介词词义辨析。句意:该药对儿童有害。你必须把它放在他们够不到的地方。beyond 意为“超出,非……所能及”;within 意为“在(某范围)之内”;beside 意为“在旁边,紧靠”;beneath 意为“在……下方”。beyond the reach of sb. 表示“在某人够不到的地方;超出某人能力之外”。within the reach of sb. 表示“在某人可以够到的地方;在某人的能力范围内”。根据句意及搭配可知选 A。
2. B 考查动词短语辨析。句意:据报道,昨天的交通事故造成了五名乘客死亡。result from 意为“由……引起”;result in 意为“造成,导致”;regard as 意为“视为”;respond to 意为“回应,响应”。根据句意可知,是事故导致了乘客死亡,故选 B。
3. C 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:写这篇文章所需的一些信息你可以在互联网上免费获得。adequate 意为“充足的,足够的”;average 意为“平均的,普通的”;available 意为“可获得的,可找到的”;abstract 意为“抽象的”。根据句意可知,是可获得的免费信息,故选 C。
4. C 考查名词词义辨析。句意:发现戒指的那个小女孩获得了一笔一百美元的丰厚酬金。award 意为“奖金,奖品”;price 意为“价格,代价”;reward 意为“报答,酬劳”;praise 意为“赞扬,赞美”。根据句意可知,此处表达的是做好事获得的酬金。故选 C。
5. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意:这对老夫妇决定收养一个男孩,尽管他们已经有三个自己的孩子。adopt 意为“收养,采用”;adapt 意为“(使)适应,改编”;bring 意为“带来,引起”;receive 意为“收到,接收”。根据句意可知,“收养一个男孩”符合语境,故选 A。
6. D 考查定语从句。句意:我从未去过丽江,但那儿是我最想去的地方。设空处为定语从句,先行词为 the place,关系词需在句中作宾语。句中先行词 the place 指物,可用 that 或 which 引导定语从句,而 that 或 which 引导定语从句作宾语时可

省略,故选 D。

7. C 考查虚拟语气。句意:要是你上学期努力的话,你就已经赶上你的同学了。本题为 if 引导的非真实条件句。根据句中的 had made 及 last term 可知,表示对过去情况的虚拟。结合句意可知,主句应使用“主语 + would/should/could/might + have + 过去分词”表示与过去事实相反的假设,故选 C。
8. D 考查非谓语动词。句意:明年将要建造的实验室将比原来的实验室更先进。句中已有谓语动词 will be,故应用非谓语动词。根据句意和句中的 next year 可知,build 所表示的动作发生在将来,又因 lab 和 build 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,故用不定式的被动式,表示将来和被动。故选 D。
9. D 考查强调句和同位语从句。整个句子是强调句,结构为:It is/was + 被强调部分 + that + 句子的其他成分,所以第一空填 that;the truth 后面是同位语从句,第二空对 the truth 进行解释说明,从句中不缺成分,应用连接词 that。句意:这个小男孩鼓起很大的勇气说出了他偷钱的事实。故选 D。
10. B 考查过去完成时。分析句子可知,空格处的动作发生在 arrived 和 found 之前,表示“过去的过去”的动作,要用过去完成时。句意:早上我们来上班,发现有人在晚上闯入过办公室。故选 B。

##### 第二节

11. B 考查情景交际。How do you find...? 相当于 How do you like...? /What do you think of...? 意为“你觉得……怎么样?”答语“很漂亮”符合语境。句意:——你好,Jack,你认为这个博物馆的画怎么样? ——很漂亮! 故选 B。
12. B 考查情景交际。根据 As a matter of fact, I don't know any Anna at all. 可知回答时应用否定形式,故排除 A、C 两项;I'd rather not 意为“我宁愿不……”,不符合题意,排除 D 项;I'm afraid not 意为“恐怕不”。句意:——您知道安娜的电话号码吗? ——恐怕不知道。事实上我根本不认识什么安娜。故选 B。
13. C 考查情景交际。I guess so 意为“我想是这样”;that's it 意为“就是它”;you must be joking 意为“你一定在开玩笑”;it depends 意为“看情况”。题干中前一句意为“旅行不该超过一小

- 时”。而答语中意思是“至少两小时”。根据语境可知,应选 C。
14. A 考查情景交际。I don't mind 意为“我不介意”;I'm sure 意为“我确信”;no problem 意为“没问题”;go ahead 意为“做吧”。句意:——你想要这些中的哪一个? ——我不介意,任何一个都行。根据语境可知,应选 A。
15. D 考查情景交际。don't mention it 意为“别客气,不用谢”;it doesn't matter 意为“没关系”;forget it 意为“算了,没关系”;it depends 意为“视情况而定”。根据答语中的 If I have time... 可知,应选择“视情况而定”,故选 D。
16. D 考查情景交际。you name it 意为“凡是你能想到的”;I've got it 意为“我明白了”;I can't agree more 意为“我完全同意”;you should know 意为“你应该是知道的”。句意:——艺术家有时挺艰难的。——嗯,你嫁给了一个艺术家,应该是了解的。根据题意可知,应选 D。
17. C 考查推理判断。根据 some of the audience left in the middle of the performance 和 appreciate real-life drama 可知,他们讨论的是戏剧表演,drama 和 play 都有“戏剧”之意。故选 C。
18. D 考查信息提取。根据 such a severe winter 和 it's going to get worse before it warms up 可知,这个冬天很冷,而且预计在变暖之前还会更冷,但并没有说这是最冷的冬天。故选 D。
19. D 考查推理判断。根据 the headmaster called it off 可知,校长已经取消了考试。call sth. off 意为“取消”,和 cancel 同义,故选 D。
20. A 考查信息提取。根据男士说的 but I am leaving for New York on business next Tuesday 可知,他下周要去纽约出差,所以不能参加讲座。故选 A。
21. D 考查信息提取。根据男士说的 because it would mean frequent business trips away from my family 可知,他没有接受这份工作是因为频繁出差,和家人在一起的时间减少。故选 D。
22. A 考查推理判断。根据 Well, the sleeves of this jacket are too long. Can you make them shorter? 和 Okay, I can do it for 20 dollars. 可知,女士想要男士将夹克衫的袖子裁剪短,所以男士应该是裁缝。故选 A。
23. A 考查信息提取。根据女士所说 Teaching English to kids online 可知,女士想在毕业后教孩子英语。故选 A。
24. A 考查信息提取。根据表格中的 FOR BUSY RESTAURANT; Some evenings and weekend work 可知,如果 Lily 想申请助手职位的话,周末会很忙,故选 A。
25. C 考查信息提取。根据方框中的信息 you have to pay a special 8% tax on everything you buy 可知, $200 \times (1+8\%) = 216$  元。故选 C。

### 第三节

26. D 27. E 28. B 29. A 30. C

### 第四节

31. A 考查代词辨析。a few 与 few 修饰可数名词,a little 与 little 修饰不可数名词;a few 与 a little 表示肯定,意为“一点儿”;few 与 little 表示否定,意为“几乎没有”。句意:如今,中国很少有家庭没有智能手机。根据句意,空格处表否定,home 为可数名词。故选 A。
32. C 考查固定搭配。either... or... 是固定搭配,意为“要么……要么……”。句意:大多数人,无论老年人还是年轻人,在一天的工作或学习后喜欢刷视频来放松或娱乐。故选 C。
33. A 考查动词。inform 意为“告知”;notice 意为“注意到”;perform 意为“执行”;acquire 意为“获得”。根据 Smartphone has become an essential part in our daily life(智能手机已经成为我们日常生活的重要组成部分)可知,此处表示“智能手机让我们随时了解当天的新闻”。故选 A。
34. D 考查名词。aspect 意为“方面”;kind 意为“种类”;part 意为“部分”;field 意为“领域”。句意:在我们感兴趣的领域指导我们。故选 D。
35. D 考查介词。with 意为“用”,可表示用某种工具或手段。句意:用唱歌、跳舞和表演来娱乐我们。故选 D。
36. D 考查形容词。permanent 意为“永久的”;forever 意为“永远”;normal 意为“正常的”;keen 意为“热衷的,着迷的”。根据下句 They are 37 fond of their online programs that they often forget their meals and go to bed very late. 可知孩子是网络节目的热心观众。故选 D。
37. B 考查副词。so/such... that... 是固定搭配,意

为“如此……以至于……”，其中 so 后跟形容词或副词，such 后跟名词。fond 是形容词，所以用 so。故选 B。

38. C 考查动词。surprise 意为“使惊奇”；amaze 意为“使惊愕”；worry 意为“使担心”；influence 意为“影响”。根据上句 They are so fond of their online programs that they often forget their meals and go to bed very late. 可知，家长们担心孩子沉迷网络。故选 C。
39. B 考查固定搭配。keep doing sth. 意为“一直做某事”。句意：有些父母一直抱怨他们的孩子花在手机上的时间太多了。故选 B。
40. A 考查固定短语。in fact 意为“实际上”；as usual 意为“像往常一样”；though 意为“虽然”；however 意为“然而”。根据 but 表转折可知此处表示“事实上，他们没有必要担心”。故选 A。

## 第二部分：阅读理解

### 第五节

41. A 细节理解题。根据第二段 The main causes of stress are: death, marriage, money, moving house, changing jobs, ending relationships and taking exams. 可知，引起压力的主要因素有：死亡、婚姻、金钱、搬家、工作变动、结束一段关系和考试。所以很多社会问题会让人焦虑。故选 A。
42. D 细节理解题。根据 Stress Test 中的最后一条 Do you get angry when things go wrong? 以及表格后面一段可知，如果回答是肯定的，那么就有可能正在承受着压力。故选 D。
43. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 Doing yoga, chewing gum and playing with worry beads are all common ways of relieving stress. 和 When you laugh and smile, your body relaxes. 可知，做瑜伽、嚼口香糖、玩念珠和保持笑容是缓解压力的方式，而服用安眠药是有压力的征兆，并不是减轻压力的方式。故选 B。
44. B 推理判断题。根据后半句 because crying is the natural way of relieving stress 可知，此句是说哭泣是一种自然的排解压力的方式，所以前面应该是建议人们在有压力的时候哭出来。故选 B。
45. C 细节理解题。根据此句后面的 They say that people should laugh and smile more often. 和 They also say that people—and especially men—ought to X more often... 可知，更简单的方式指的是笑和哭这两种原始的情绪释放方式。故选 C。
46. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，文章从一个社会现象“压力普遍存在”讲起，引出产生压力的原因和一个压力测试，最后给出一些解压方式。故选 A。
47. B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，全篇都在讲述动物和昆虫通过变色来自我保护。故选 B“动物和昆虫的保护色”。
48. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 But birds cannot easily catch locusts because locusts change their colors along with the change of the colors of crops. 可得出答案。故选 C。
49. A 细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句 Some other pests with different colors from plants are usually easily found and eaten by their enemies. So they have to hide themselves in terror for lives and appear only at night. 可得出答案。故选 A。
50. D 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句 They are usually invisible to the hunters' eyes, because they have the colors much like the barks of trees. 可得出答案。故选 D。
51. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段尤其是第三句 While the liquid spreads over, its enemies cannot find it, and it immediately swims away. 可得出答案。故选 C。
52. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句 But if you want to read an E-book, you must have an E-book Reader, which is a kind of free software used by your computer. 和第三句 Make sure you have installed the appropriate Reader before you download an E-book from the Internet. 可得出答案。故选 D。
53. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句 But if you want to read an E-book, you must have an E-book Reader, which is a kind of free software used by your computer. 可得出答案。故选 A。
54. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句 If you download them to your portable computer, you

## 英语考前冲刺试卷(二)

### 参考答案及解析

#### 第一部分:语言知识运用

##### 第一节

- can take them with you wherever you travel. 可得出答案。故选 A。
55. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句 The amount of time it takes to download your E-book depends on the speed of your network connection and the size of your E-book, 可知 C 选项表述正确。根据第一段最后一句 It also helps you turn pages and change your viewing options, 可排除 A 选项; 根据第一段倒数第二句 The software allows you to turn the words on the screen into the size you like, 可排除 B 选项; 根据第二段第一句 E-books are a fun alternative to regular books, 可排除 D 选项。故选 C。
56. B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知, 文章讲述了什么是 E-book, 以及 E-book 的使用方法、优势等。故选 B。

##### 第六节

57. 猎人通常看不见它们, 因为它们的颜色和树皮很接近。
58. 但是如果你想读电子书, 你必须有电子书阅读器, 这是一个通过计算机使用的免费软件。

##### 第七节

59. number 60. low 61. possible 62. robber's

#### 第三部分 书面表达

63. One possible version:

Dear fellow students,

Spring is coming! It brings us hope as well as a lot of infectious diseases. Some measures are supposed to be taken to protect us from the virus.

First of all, people with cold or flu-like symptoms should wear masks to prevent viruses spreading from person to person. Of course, don't forget to wash your hands properly before eating or after using the toilet. Regular exercise is also one of the most effective ways to help you stay away from catching any infectious disease. If possible, avoid going to crowded public places such as cinemas, shopping malls and Internet bars etc.

A healthy body results from good healthy habits, so let's act together to fight against diseases and create a better life!

The Student Union

1. C 考查动词短语辨析。句意: 他告诉我们可以用词典查任何我们不认识的单词。look for 意为“寻找”; look out 意为“当心, 留神”; look up 意为“查阅, 查找”; look at 意为“看, 考虑”。根据句意可知, 是用词典查不认识的单词。故选 C。
2. A 考查 it 作形式宾语。句意: 我们认为对他们来说在这么短的时间内完成任务是不可能的。当不定式、动名词或从句作宾语且其后跟有宾语补足语时, 常用 it 作形式宾语, 而将真正的宾语移至句末。句中不定式 to finish their assignment in such a short time 是真正的宾语, it 作形式宾语。故选 A。
3. D 考查非谓语动词。句意: 再给我一次机会, 我肯定能通过驾照考试。分析句子结构可知, 句中已有谓语动词, 故选用非谓语动词。根据非谓语动词的主语一致原则, I 是 give 动作的接受者, I 和 give 存在逻辑上的动宾关系, 应用过去分词, 表示被动, 故选 D。
4. B 考查状语从句。句意: 除非你立即将那些书归还图书馆, 否则你将不得不交罚款。until 意为“直到……为止”; unless 意为“除非, 如果不”; if 意为“如果, 假若”; provided 意为“如果, 假如”。根据句意可知选 B。
5. D 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 这辆车虽然修了, 但我并不是很满意。joy 意为“高兴, 乐事”, to one's joy 意为“令某人高兴的是”; pleasure 意为“高兴, 愉快”, to one's pleasure 意为“令某人高兴的是”; attraction 意为“吸引力, 向往的地方”; satisfaction 意为“满足, 满意, 令人满意(或欣慰)的事”, to one's satisfaction 意为“令某人满意的是”。根据句意及搭配可知选 D。
6. B 考查主谓一致及时态。句意: 这个周末, Smith 先生要和妻子、孩子一起参加聚会。当 together with 连接并列主语时, 谓语动词要与前面的主语在人称和单复数上保持一致。本题中谓语动词应与 Mr. Smith 在人称和单复数上保

持一致,即用单数形式。又根据句中 this weekend 可知,本句应用一般将来时。be going to 常表示在不久的将来要做某事,或按计划、安排将要发生某事。故选 B。

7. A 考查主语从句。句意:曾经被认为不可能的事情)现在已经成为现实。分析句子结构可知, become 为谓语,其前的句子为主语从句。主语从句缺少主语,用 what 来引导。that 在名词性从句中只起连接作用,没有词义,也不作任何成分; which 在名词性从句中可作主语,可译为“哪一个”,意思与语境不符; as 一般用于引导定语从句和状语从句,不引导名词性从句。故选 A。
8. A 考查固定搭配。句意:这座桥以一位英雄的名字命名,这位英雄为了人民的事业献出了生命。name... after 为固定搭配,意为“以……命名”,故选 A。
9. D 考查动词词义辨析。句意:正如已婚男士不敢失业一样,穷人生不起病。have 意为“有,占有”; go 意为“离开,去”; expect 意为“期待,预料”; afford 意为“承担得起,买得起”。根据句意“穷人生不起病”可知选 D。
10. C 考查情态动词用法及动词语态。句意:我在房间里找不到录音机。它可能被某个人拿走了。题中 It 指代的是 the recorder,其与 take 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,空格处应用被动语态,排除 A、B 两项; may have done(可能做了……)表示对过去情况可能性的推测; should have done 表示过去应该做某事而实际上并没有做。根据语境可知选 C。

## 第二节

11. A 考查情景交际。句意:——我们邀请 John 和 Barbara 来参加周五的晚间派对好吗? ——好啊,为什么不呢? 我现在就给他们打电话。从题意可知,第二个人同意了第一个人的观点, why not“为什么不”表示赞成,故选 A。
12. B 考查情景交际。句意:——所以,你把你的手机给她了? ——不全是,她说她自己能买得起的时候就把它还给我。not exactly 意为“不完全如此”。my pleasure 意为“不客气,愿意为您效劳”,用来回答别人的感谢; no doubt 意为“毫无疑问”; all right 意为“行,好”。只有 B 符合语境,故选 B。
13. A 考查情景交际。no problem 意为“没问题”;

don't bother 意为“别打扰”; never mind 意为“没关系”; it doesn't matter 意为“没关系”。句意:——我们6月第1周需要3个单间。——没问题,宾馆那时不忙。故选 A。

14. C 考查情景交际。of course 意为“当然”; no kidding 意为“说真的,不要开玩笑”; that's all right 意为“没关系”; don't mention it 意为“别客气,不用谢”。句意:——对不起,我昨天晚上没能参加你的派对。——没关系,我知道你忙。故选 C。
15. C 考查情景交际。That's reasonable advice. 意为“那是合理的建议”; Isn't it a good idea? 意为“这不是一个好主意吗?”; Do you think so? 意为“你这样认为吗?”; I can't agree more. 意为“我完全同意”。根据答语第二句 If I leave it much longer, I might miss my chance. 可判断,第二个人并不赞同第一个人的说法,因此反问“你这样认为吗?”。故选 C。
16. A 考查情景交际。go ahead 意为“干/做吧,吃吧”; hold on, please 意为“请稍等”; you're welcome 意为“别客气”; that'll do 意为“那样就行了”。句意:——或许我不应该再吃蛋糕了。——别这样,吃吧,它又不会要你的命。故选 A。
17. A 考查推理判断。根据 The saleswoman asked 96 dollars for it, but I cut it down to half price. 可知,最后付了要价 96 美元的一半,也就是 48 美元。故选 A。
18. A 考查推理判断。根据 The big company wants to employ a junior sales manager. 可知,他们在谈论一个工作机会。故选 A。
19. C 考查信息提取。根据 But it's going to be cloudy again this afternoon. 可知,今天下午天气将转阴。故选 C。
20. B 考查信息提取。根据 I'll see you at the theater. 和 Let's meet in the Red Lion Bar to have a nice little talk. 可知,他们讨论的是见面的地点。故选 B。
21. C 考查信息提取。根据 We need to find a part-time job in a month. 可知,他们接下来的一个月会找个兼职。故选 C。
22. B 考查信息提取。根据 How about you, Sarah? 和 Well, I love seeing musical plays on

Broadway with my friends. 可知, Sarah 经常去百老汇看音乐剧。故选 B。

23. A 考查推理判断。根据 Thank goodness! 和后面的对话内容可知, 女士有一份紧急的文件需要男士签字, 看到男士正好还在这里, 她松了一口气, 所以此刻她的心情是放松的。故选 A。
24. B 考查信息提取。根据 the meeting to be held in Room 102 at 8:00 a. m. this Friday 可知, 王林应该本周五去参加会议。故选 B。
25. C 考查信息提取。根据方框中的 I need you from 2:00 p. m.—5:00 p. m., Monday to Saturday. 可知, 清洁者每天需工作 3 个小时, 每周工作 6 天, 一周共工作 18 个小时。故选 C。

### 第三节

26. D 27. E 28. A 29. C 30. B

### 第四节

31. C 考查副词。afterwards 意为“后来”; therefore 意为“因此”; however 意为“然而”; meanwhile 意为“同时”。根据 when he was strong and healthy 和 when he was weak and ill 可知, 两者之间为对比转折, 故选 C。
32. D 考查副词。already 意为“已经”; still 意为“仍然”; only 意为“仅仅”; once 意为“曾经”。根据下句 Now he can no longer walk 可知, 父亲曾经很强壮。故选 D。
33. D 考查名词。decision 意为“决定”; experience 意为“经历”; ambition 意为“雄心”; belief 意为“信念”。根据下句的 I said that we must very often give things up as we grow—our youth, our beauty, our friends(我说, 在成长的过程中, 我们必须经常放弃一些东西——我们的青春、美貌和朋友)可知, “我”在谈论自己的信念。故选 D。
34. C 考查动词。suggest 意为“建议”; promise 意为“承诺”; seem 意为“似乎”; require 意为“需要”。句意: 但是似乎在我们放弃一些东西后, 我们总是会得到一些新东西。故选 C。
35. A 考查动词。speak 意为“说”; turn 意为“转向”; sum 意为“总计”; open 意为“打开”。根据下句 But, Peter, I gave up 36! What did I gain? 可知, 父亲突然说话了。故选 A。
36. D 考查不定代词。something 意为“某物, 某事”; anything 意为“任何东西/事情”; nothing 意

为“没有任何东西/事情”; everything 意为“每件事, 一切”。根据上文 but a terrible illness took all that away 可知, 父亲放弃了一切。故选 D。

37. C 考查动词。have 意为“有”; accept 意为“接受”; gain 意为“获得”; enjoy 意为“享受”。根据上文父亲所说的话 What did I gain? (我得到了什么?) 可知, 此处表示“我得到了家人的爱”。故选 C。
38. B 考查形容词。quiet 意为“安静的”; calm 意为“冷静的”; relaxed 意为“放松的”; happy 意为“快乐的”。根据上半句 I began to feel irritated at someone(我开始对某个人感到愤怒)可知, 这时“我”就会想起父亲的话, 然后冷静下来。故选 B。
39. B 考查动词。doubt 意为“怀疑”; wonder 意为“想知道”; know 意为“知道”; guess 意为“猜”。句意: 有时我想知道, 如果在孩童的时候更仔细听父亲说话, 我还能从他那里学到什么。故选 B。
40. B 考查名词。award 意为“奖赏”; gift 意为“礼物”; lesson 意为“课, 教训”; word 意为“字, 单词”。根据文章首句 I learned how to accept life as it is from my father(我从父亲那里学会了如何接受生活)及文章内容可知, 作者从父亲那里学到了对生活的正确态度, 所以这是父亲给“我”的礼物。故选 B。

## 第二部分: 阅读理解

### 第五节

41. B 细节理解题。根据第一段开头的 “I would almost rather see you dead,” Robert S. Cassatt, a leading banker of Philadelphia, shouted ... 可知, 当女儿宣布自己想要成为一个艺术家时, 父亲生气到朝她大喊“我宁愿看你死去”。故选 B。
42. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第二、三句特别是最后的 such an idea could not even be considered 可知, 在 19 世纪, 完全从事艺术行业对于女性来说是不可能的, 在上层社会, 这种想法更是根本不会被考虑。故选 D。
43. A 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 Mary Cassatt gave up her social position and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady. 可知, Mary Cassatt 为了成为艺术家, 放弃了社会地位和组建家庭

- 的想法,这些在当时对于一个年轻女性来说是难以想象的。所以作为一个女性,要成为一名艺术家尤其难。故选 A。
44. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Mary Cassatt gave up her social position and all thought of a husband and a family 可知,她为了艺术事业放弃了结婚生子。故选 B。
45. A 推理判断题。通读全文可知,Mary Cassatt 为了成为艺术家,先是与父亲和社会观念抗争,后来又放弃社会地位和结婚生子的想法,说明她的性格中有勇于和旧思想抗争的一面。故选 A。
46. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 Mary Cassatt gave up her social position and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady. 可知,放弃结婚生子的想法在那个时代是难以想象的,由此可以推断在当时的社会,婚姻对于女人来说是最重要的。故选 C。
47. A 推理判断题。根据第三段第一句 Recently, a biodegradable mobile phone was introduced by scientists. 可知,这种手机是用生物可降解材料制成的,因此是可以回收利用的。故选 A。
48. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 It looks like any other plastic and can be hard or soft, and is able to change shape. 可知,A、B 选项说法正确。根据第四段第三句 It can also break down into the soil without giving off any poisonous chemicals. 可知,C 选项说法正确,D 选项说法错误。故选 D。
49. B 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句 Engineers have designed a small transparent window to hold the seed. 可得出答案。故选 B。
50. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段第二句 But we are working with plant experts to find out which flowers would perform best. 可知,现在工程师们正在与植物专家一起研究找出表现最好的花,但还没有最终确定。故选 D。
51. A 推理判断题。文章重点介绍了新型手机可回收的特性,并指出这种手机有助于提高人们的回收意识,由此可知作者对这种手机的态度是积极肯定的。故选 A。
52. C 主旨大意题。通过对全文的理解可知,文章主要介绍了三种不同类型的旅游书。故选 C。

53. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 The first kind is the books that give a personal, subjective account of travels which the author has actually made himself. 可得出答案。故选 B。
54. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第四、五句 The second is the books which give a purely objective description of things to be done and seen. They can be classified as selective guide books. 可得出答案。故选 C。
55. A 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第二句 If they are good, they will, in addition to their factual information, give an analysis or an interpretation. 可得出答案。故选 A。
56. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句 You must also note its date of publication because travel is a very practical affair and many things change quickly in the 21st century. 可得出答案。故选 A。

### 第六节

57. 当这种新型手机壳变废时,它就形成了滋养种子和帮助花朵生长的东西。
58. 如果它们还不错,除了事实信息外,它们还会给出分析或讲解。

### 第七节

59. Weather 60. Sunlight 61. Rainy/Wet  
62. Conclusion

### 第三部分 书面表达

63. One possible version:

#### Who Is the Idol in Your Heart?

Everyone has an idol in his heart. Different people have different reasons for it.

Some people admire actors or singers, because they are young, good-looking and dress fashionably. In addition, they can sing, dance or act well. They earn a lot of money so easily that many teenagers admire them very much.

Some people admire scientists, because they have rich knowledge. They are experienced in their own field. They make contributions to our country's science and technology.

As for me, doctors and firefighters are my idols, because they are always there to protect us. Some of them even lost their lives. For example,

when the COVID-19 broke out in Wuhan, a lot of doctors gave up their own family and did what they could to save the patients.

## 英语考前冲刺试卷(三)

### 参考答案及解析

#### 第一部分:语言知识运用

##### 第一节

1. D 考查定语从句。句意:这就是我爷爷在2010年去世之前住的房子。分析句子结构可知,house为先行词,其后的句子为定语从句,该定语从句中不缺少主语和谓语(不及物动词),应选关系副词,先行词 house 表示地方,应用关系副词 where。故选 D。
2. D 考查非谓语动词。句意:这座新的教学楼将于明年年底完工,届时将能够容纳两千多名学生。根据时间状语 by the end of next year 可知,空处需用非谓语的 不定式表示将来。The new school building 与 accomplish 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,故需用不定式的被动式,即 to be+过去分词。故选 D。
3. B 考查主谓一致及非谓语动词。句意:John 是班上唯一即使被指出错误也从不承认的学生。句中 that 后的从句为定语从句,“one of+复数名词”被定语从句修饰时,从句的谓语动词用复数形式。但当先行词被 the only, the very 等修饰时,从句的谓语动词要用单数形式。admit 后需接动名词形式作宾语。故选 B。
4. C 考查名词词义辨析。句意:——你认为约书亚是这份工作的合适人选吗?——他的经济理论知识丰富,但缺乏生产管理经验。devotion 意为“奉献,忠诚”;attitude 意为“看法,态度”;experience 意为“经验,经历”;energy 意为“能量,精力”。根据句意可知选 C。
5. C 考查表语从句。句意:我没有出席讲座的原因仅仅是那天我得了重感冒。句中的谓语动词为 was,其后的句子作表语,为表语从句。从句中句意完整,不缺少成分,用 that 引导。故选 C。
6. D 考查强调句。句意:收到失踪的女儿被找到的消息,他欣喜若狂。强调句的结构为:It is/was+被强调部分+that+其他。题中被强调的部分

是介词短语 with great joy,空处填 that,构成强调句式。故选 D。

7. B 考查虚拟语气。句意:我希望你昨天没有把我的电话号码给 Jack,但是你给了。根据句意可知,wish 后的宾语从句表示对过去情况的假设,谓语动词应用“had+过去分词”。故选 B。
8. C 考查倒装句及非谓语动词。句意:他只有用最高的声音喊才能让别人听见他说的话。句中 only 修饰介词短语位于句首时,用部分倒装,故排除 A、B 两项;make sb. heard 意为“让某人被听见”,过去分词 heard 表示被动。故选 C。
9. A 考查状语从句。句意:自从从国外回来,我已经听说了很多关于他的事。since 意为“自从,从……以来”;until 意为“直到,直到……才”;before 意为“在……之前”;when 意为“什么时候,何时”。根据句意,可排除 B、D 两项;before 引导时间状语从句时,当从句为一般过去时,主句应用过去完成时。故选 A。
10. D 考查动词词义辨析。句意:这对夫妇不得不搬到北方,因为他们发现很难适应南方炎热的气候。adopt 意为“收养,采取”;make 意为“使,让,制作”;enjoy 意为“喜欢,享受”;adjust 意为“适应,调整”。adjust oneself to (使某人自己适应于)符合语境。故选 D。

##### 第二节

11. D 考查情景交际。根据答语 How about next week? 可知,Johnson 教授已经确认这周完不成报告,表示没关系,所以用 that's OK。句意:——Johnson 教授,恐怕我这周完不成报告。——好的,下周怎么样? 故选 D。
12. C 考查情景交际。Would you please do...? 是一个表示请求的句型,肯定回答用:Sure. / Certainly. / Of course. / By all means. / Yes, do please. / Here you are. / Help yourself. (可以/当然/拿去/请便)。否定回答用:I'm afraid... (我恐怕……) / I'm sorry, but... (对不起,但是……) / I'm sorry you can't. (很抱歉,不行。) / You'd better not. (你最好别这样。) 结合选项,只有 yes, sure 符合语境。句意:——我要大扫除。杰克,请你擦地板好吗? ——好的。故选 C。
13. B 考查情景交际。I think so 意为“我也这么