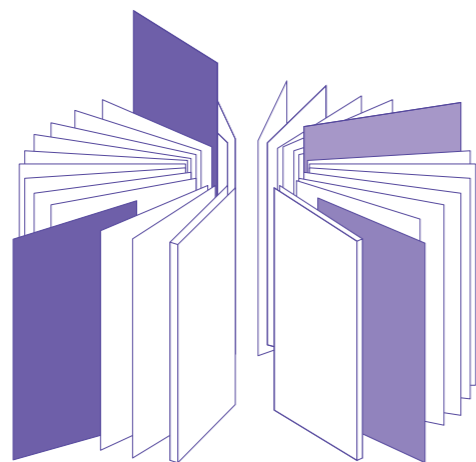


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策划编辑 李丽云
责任编辑 胡思佳 柳卫清
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英语考前冲刺卷

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赠册 参考答案及解析

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前 言

为了帮助参加山西省对口升学考试的考生系统、全面、准确、高效地复习备考,我们特组织省内具有丰富教研经验的教研员及骨干教师,根据英语科目的大纲要求,深入研究了近几年山西省对口升学考试英语试卷的命题情况,紧密结合学生的学习特点,精心编写了这套考前冲刺卷。

本书参照历年真题进行编写,题型与真题高度一致,知识点覆盖全面,难度与分值设置合理。试卷包含语音、单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解以及写作。将基础知识考查与解题能力训练相结合,帮助考生把握重点、找准方向、科学备考、高效学习。考生可以利用本套试卷模拟对口升学的考试情境,更好地把握考情,强化对基础知识的理解与运用,掌握必备的应试技巧,切实提高应试能力。本书紧密结合真题,内容充实、结构严谨、要点突出、指导性强,是广大考生进行考试复习和储备知识的重要参考资料。

在编写过程中,我们广泛征求了山西省内一线教师的意见,秉承高效、实用的理念打造精品。我们相信,凝聚众多名师智慧的本书,定能助你通向成功,到达理想的殿堂!

衷心希望广大考生在考试中取得好成绩。由于时间、水平有限,书中存在不足之处,敬请各位读者不吝指正。

华腾新思职教高考研究中心编写组

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英语考前冲刺卷·巩固篇(一)

满分 100 分,考试时间 90 分钟

第一部分 共答题(所有考生作答,共 70 分)

一、语音(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出画线部分发音不同的一项。

1. A. blog

B. pond

C. front

D. rock
2. A. area

B. weak

C. leave

D. breathe
3. A. bands

B. rings

C. snacks

D. bells
4. A. trip

B. guide

C. kill

D. quiz
5. A. blow

B. building

C. able

D. climb
6. A. forty

B. morning

C. horse

D. word
7. A. who

B. what

C. why

D. where
8. A. cake

B. cent

C. city

D. cinema
9. A. cut

B. lucky

C. music

D. hurry
10. A. ever

B. he

C. mess

D. pen

二、单项选择题(本大题共 25 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 25 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出空白处的最佳选项。

11. There is little doubt _____.

A. that the music is worth listening

B. if the music is worth listening to

C. that the music is worth listening to

D. whether the music is worth listening
12. —There is going to be a music festival in Haikou _____ the evening of July 2.

—Good News!

A. on

B. in

C. at

D. from
13. I have a good friend _____ name is Linda.

A. who

B. that

C. whose

D. which
14. If I _____ harder when I was young, I _____ a university and lived a different life.

A. worked; would entered

B. had worked; would have entered

C. would worked; had entered

D. have worked; will have entered
15. We look up to the great scientist called Yuan Longping _____ was a hero in our hearts forever.

A. which

B. who

C. whose

D. whom
16. I don't believe that the little boy can read five thousand words _____ I test him myself.

A. after

B. when

C. if

D. until

17. Miss Zhang ordered a dress online two weeks ago, but it hasn't _____.

A. arrived

B. reached

C. got

D. arrived at
18. There are many actors in the TV series, among _____ I like Jack and Mike best.

A. whom

B. that

C. what

D. which
19. Mr. Right had to sell the house even though it was _____ his own wish.

A. below

B. above

C. against

D. on
20. Mrs. Jones and Mr. Li are _____. I like them very much.

A. science teacher

B. science teachers

C. sciences teachers

D. sciences teacher
21. —_____ are you leaving for Chongqing?

—In two weeks.

A. How soon

B. How long

C. How many

D. How much
22. —Have you heard of the place _____ he visited last summer?

—Yes, it is the very place _____ the great writer—Lu Xun was born.

A. where; where

B. where; that

C. /; where

D. that; that
23. The government suggested that people _____ the Spring Festival at their working place last year.

A. to spend

B. spend

C. spending

D. will spend
24. _____ by their deeds, we decide to do everything for people from now on.

A. Moving

B. To move

C. Moves

D. Moved
25. Look at the sign “No swimming”; it warns us _____ in the lake.

A. to swim

B. not to swim

C. swimming

D. swim
26. Not only Tom but also I _____ crazy about the basketball match.

A. am

B. is

C. are

D. be
27. The students do not know how _____ this math problem.

A. to deal with

B. deal with

C. dealt with

D. be dealt with
28. —We should use English as often as possible in our daily lives.

—I agree. Only in this way _____ learn English well.

A. we can

B. can we

C. we should

D. we did
29. The population of India is smaller than _____ of China.

A. it

B. one

C. that

D. those
30. They will send you the book for \$5, _____ the postage.

A. including

B. included

C. includes

D. is included
31. A person can't be really happy if _____ he enjoys doing is thought of no importance.

A. that

B. what

C. how

D. which
32. —_____ is the woman over there?

—She is _____ mother.

A. Who; Tom's and Kate's

B. Who; Tom and Kate's

C. What; Tom and Kate's

D. What; Tom's and Kate's
33. —Do you know where Mona goes?

—She _____ go to Beijing on vacation. I'm not sure.

A. need

B. might

C. must

D. should
34. Jerry told me that he _____ on an old man's eyes in the hospital this Sunday.

A. will operate

B. would operate

C. operated

D. has operated
35. More and more tourists find it amazing _____ a boat trip along the Lijiang River in Guilin.

A. taking

B. take

C. to take

D. took

三、完形填空(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出空白处的最佳选项。

I was born in India. My dad was a busy doctor, but the best thing he did was to 36 *Reader's Digest* (RD). He didn't read 37 but the *Reader's Digest* and *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, because he said they were the only stylish magazines. We looked forward to the RD monthly, simply because we loved them. 38, the postman didn't at all like the day when he brought it. My siblings and I used to 39 him by pulling it from his hand, 40 the packing and throwing that back in his bag. We used to fight for the magazine so much that he nearly fell off his 41 once.

Realizing what a group of 42 youngsters he had to encounter, he soon learned his lesson and always got off his bike 43 he rang the doorbell, especially on the day the RD had to be 44.

It was only when I was 17 that I fully understood the 45 pages. I had an irritating habit of laughing out loud, which I did, in the 46 places.

Once I was traveling to London with my parents. Lost in the jokes from *Reader's Digest*, I burst out laughing. People were staring at me in 47; my parents were embarrassed. But I was 48 of all that, and just enjoyed reading my *Digest*.

49 I started reading all the articles in the RD, and I must say I truly enjoyed reading the magazine from cover to cover. I am now 65 years old. *Reader's Digest* has 50 over the years, but I have not stopped reading. I even got my own subscription.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. cater to | B. tend to | C. subscribe to | D. stick to |
| 37. A. nothing | B. anything | C. everything | D. none |
| 38. A. Instead | B. Unfortunately | C. Occasionally | D. However |
| 39. A. welcome | B. greet | C. comfort | D. scare |
| 40. A. tearing off | B. tearing away | C. taking off | D. taking down |
| 41. A. bus | B. car | C. truck | D. bike |
| 42. A. aggressive | B. active | C. ambitious | D. adorable |
| 43. A. after | B. until | C. before | D. when |
| 44. A. fetched | B. delivered | C. brought | D. collected |
| 45. A. sports | B. news | C. health | D. humor |
| 46. A. right | B. quiet | C. wrong | D. noisy |
| 47. A. despair | B. confusion | C. disappointment | D. fear |
| 48. A. ignorant | B. sensitive | C. aware | D. conscious |
| 49. A. Luckily | B. Gradually | C. Suddenly | D. Surprisingly |
| 50. A. worsened | B. progressed | C. changed | D. quitted |

四、阅读理解(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共计 20 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出符合题目要求的最佳选项。

A

Ralph Emerson once said that the purpose of life is not to be happy but to be useful, to be loving to make some difference in the world. While we appreciate such words of wisdom, we rarely try to follow them in our lives.

Most people prefer to live a good life themselves ignoring their responsibilities for the

world. This narrow perception of a good life may provide short-term benefits, but is sure to lead to long-term harm and sufferings. A good life based on comfort and luxury may eventually lead to more pains because we spoil our health and even our characters, principles, ideals and relationships.

What then is the secret of a good life? A good life is a process, not a state of being; a direction, not a destination. We have to earn a good life by first serving others without any expectation in return because their happiness is the very source of our own happiness. More importantly, we must know ourselves inside out. Only when we examine ourselves deeply can we discover our abilities and recognize our limitations, and then work accordingly to create a better world.

The first requirement for a good life is having a loving heart. When we do certain right things merely as a duty, we find our job so tiresome that we'll soon burn out. However, when we do the same job out of love, we not only enjoy what we do, but also do it with an effortless feeling.

However, love alone is insufficient to lead a good life. Love sometimes blinds us to the reality. Consequently, our good intentions may not lead to good results. To achieve desired outcomes, those who want to do good to others also need to equip themselves with accurate world knowledge. False knowledge is more dangerous than ignorance. If love is the engine of a car, knowledge is the steering wheel (方向盘). If the engine lacks power, the car can't move; if the driver loses control of the steering wheel, a road accident probably occurs. Only with love in heart and the right knowledge in mind can we lead a good life.

With love and knowledge, we go all out to create a better world by doing good to others. When we see the impact of our good work on the world, we give meaning to our life and earn lasting joy and happiness.

51. What effect does the narrow perception of a good life have on us?
A. Making us simple-minded. B. Making us short-sighted.
C. Leading us to a busy road. D. Keeping us from the comfort and luxury.
52. According to the author, how can one gain true happiness?
A. Through maintaining good health.
B. By going through pains and sufferings.
C. By recognizing abilities and limitations.
D. Through offering help much needed by others.
53. According to Paragraph 4, doing certain right things with a loving heart makes one _____.
A. less selfish B. less annoying C. more motivated D. more responsible
54. In what case may good intentions fail to lead to desired results?
A. When we have wrong knowledge of the world.
B. When our love for the world is insufficient.
C. When we are insensitive to the danger in life.
D. When we stay blind to the reality.
55. According to Paragraph 5, life can be made truly good when _____.
A. inspired by love and guided by knowledge
B. directed by love and pushed by knowledge
C. purified by love and enriched by knowledge
D. promoted by love and defined by knowledge

B

International Day for Biological Diversity is celebrated on May 22nd. Its aim is to remind people to get along with the nature.

The day was first created in 1993 by the UN and it was on December 29th. In 2000, the UN changed it to May 22. This was partly in memory of the UN convention (公约) on May 22, 1992. But it was also hard for many countries to organize events on December 29 because there are already many holidays in that time of the year.

Every year, the celebrations of the day are organized on a different topic. The topic in 2022 is “From Agreement to Action: Build Back Biodiversity”. This theme emphasizes the urgent need to build back and rehabilitate ecosystems that have been degraded or destroyed.

Biological diversity is necessary for our daily life. For example, fish provide 20% of animal protein to about 3 billion people. Over 80% of the human diet is provided by plants. As many as 80% of people in developing countries depend on traditional plant-based medicine for basic healthcare.

While people start to know that biological diversity is valuable, the number of species (物种) is dropping because of human activities. That is why the UN decided to celebrate the day every year.

56. What does “it” mean in Paragraph 2?
A. The UN. B. The building. C. The date. D. The aim.
57. What can we learn from the topic of 2023?
A. We can build a bright future for all lives by sharing.
B. We can use different animals to make our future bright.
C. From theory to practice, we must take practical action to protect biodiversity.
D. If there are fewer animals or plants, we will have biodiversity.
58. How much of the human diet is provided by plants?
A. Over 20%. B. Over 70%. C. Over 80%. D. 100%.
59. What is the main idea of the last two paragraphs?
A. The history of the day. B. The celebrations of the day.
C. The causes of the death of animals. D. The importance of biological diversity.
60. Where can we find the article?
A. A nature magazine. B. A storybook.
C. A guidebook. D. A comic book.

第二部分(文科类职业模块考生作答,共 15 分)

五、单项选择题(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 5 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出空白处的最佳选项。

61. —Look. Here’s a quiz on events of the twentieth century.
—_____ I’m good at history.
A. You’ve got me there. B. I appreciate that.
C. Let me give it a try. D. It’s right under my nose.

62. —I worked on your car the whole night. How is it running?
—It is running great. _____ You were such a big help!
A. It’s a pity. B. I couldn’t agree more.
C. Forget it. D. I can hardly thank you enough.
63. —Angela just doesn’t like me. She won’t even say hello.
—_____ Actually, she’s very shy.
A. I have no idea. B. Don’t jump to conclusions.
C. Don’t mention it. D. There is no doubt about it.
64. —Would you mind if I borrow your underwater camera for a diving trip to Florida?
—_____ But please be careful with it.
A. You’re kidding me. B. Sure, that’s fine.
C. It’s a piece of cake. D. Actually, I care.
65. —Mike seems to be doing nothing while we are so busy. Can anybody have a talk with him?
—It won’t work. _____ He only listens to our boss—Mr. Smith.
A. Well begun, half done.
B. He had a frog in his throat.
C. When the cats are away, the mice will play.
D. We shouldn’t throw the baby out with the bathwater.

六、阅读理解(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共计 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出符合题目要求的最佳选项。

Known as the birthplace of kites, Weifang in Shandong Province has a long history of making kites.

Kite-making dates back to about 2,000 years ago. At first, they were often used by the army for measuring distance and communication purposes. During the Ming Dynasty(1368—1644), kites started to be popular among ordinary people as entertainment. Weifang kite-making was included in the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (国家级非物质文化遗产名录) in 2006. Since 1984, Weifang International Kite Festival has been held in Weifang every year.

Yang Hongwei, born in a kite-making family, is an inheritor (继承人) of the Weifang kite-making art. “Every time I see the beautiful kites, my boredom and negative feelings go away,” said Yang.

Having a special connection with kites, Yang learned the art from her grandfather at the age of 16. After practicing the skills for 10 years, she started her own shop in 1992. In Yang’s shop, people can see not only common patterns like butterflies and birds, but also some paintings telling Chinese legends and history.

Though the idea was cool, the process was not easy. “Really hard work,” Yang added. “But when I explain the stories on the kites to foreign customers, I feel a sense of great achievement.”

She also travels to different countries including Germany, Australia, the US and New Zealand to tell people about Chinese stories seen on kites and the traditional ways of making kites. “I’m an inheritor of the culture. It is also an important job for me to spread the heritage around the world and onto the next generation,” she said.

66. When did kites start to be popular as entertainment?
A. During Ming Dynasty. B. About 2,000 years ago.
C. In 2006. D. In 1984.
67. Paragraph 2 mainly tells us _____.
A. the birthplace of kites B. the purposes of kites
C. the styles of kites D. the development of kites
68. The underlined word “negative” in Paragraph 3 is similar to _____.
A. positive B. terrible C. personal D. joyful
69. According to the passage, what can we know about Yang Hongwei?
A. She traveled all over the world.
B. She started her own shop at the age of 16.
C. She tried her best to spread Chinese culture of kites to the world.
D. She was the only inheritor of the Weifang kite-making art.
70. The passage is written to _____.
A. tell the history of kites
B. teach us how to make a kite
C. introduce the development and an inheritor of Weifang kite-making art
D. describe patterns of kites

第三部分(工科类职业模块考生作答,共 15 分)

五、单项选择题(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共计 5 分)

- 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出空白处的最佳选项。
61. _____ is the voltage of home lighting.
A. 110 V B. 220 V C. 260 V D. 280 V
62. _____ is a mixture in chemistry.
A. Distilled water B. Air
C. O₂ D. N₂
63. The sum of the whole numbers between 1 and 100 is _____.
A. 101 B. 5,050 C. 1,000 D. 100
64. 50 °C equals _____.
A. 113 °F B. 122 °F C. 98 °F D. 87 °F
65. _____ is not a unit of time.
A. Kg B. Year C. Month D. Day

六、阅读理解(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共计 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出符合题目要求的最佳选项。

China’s Twenty-four Solar Terms is considered to be the country’s fifth great invention. It has been added to UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage (联合国教科文组织非物质文化遗产名录).

Twenty-four Solar Terms was invented by ancient Chinese. At that time, most people were farmers. They had to learn about the movement of the sun in a year and do the farming accordingly. Twenty-four Solar Terms shows the changes of climate, seasons and some

biological phenomena (生物现象). For example, Rain Water is between February 18th and February 20th. When it comes, the temperature goes up, snow melts and there will be more and more rain. Awakening of Insects is between March 5th and March 6th. During this period, many living things come out after a long winter of silence.

Twenty-four Solar Terms shows ancient Chinese people’s wisdom. Now it is added to UNESCO’s heritage list, which means that it is accepted and will be accepted by more and more people in the world.

66. Why did ancient Chinese invent Twenty-four Solar Terms?
A. Because they wanted to tell the differences of four seasons.
B. Because they wanted to learn something about the sun.
C. Because they wanted to help them do the farming.
D. Because most of them were farmers.

67. When is Rain Water?
A. It is between February 18th and March 20th.
B. It is between February 18th and February 20th.
C. It is between March 5th and March 6th.
D. It is between March 18th and March 20th.

68. What happens when Awakening of Insects comes?
A. Summer begins.
B. The temperature goes down.
C. There will be more and more snow.
D. The snake comes out after a long winter sleep.

69. How many solar terms are mentioned in the article?
A. Two solar terms are mentioned. B. Four solar terms are mentioned.
C. Five solar terms are mentioned. D. Six solar terms are mentioned.

70. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
A. Twenty-four Solar Terms shows that ancient Chinese people were wise.
B. Twenty-four Solar Terms is one of the four great inventions.
C. Twenty-four Solar Terms is added to heritage list.
D. Twenty-four Solar Terms is accepted in the world.

非选择题

七、书面表达(共计 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的新西兰笔友 Tom 发邮件询问你对中学生做家务劳动的看法。请你用英文回复。60—80 词。内容应包含以下几点:

(1) 赞成中学生做家务劳动,并阐述理由。

(2) 介绍你常做的家务劳动,并谈谈感受。

英语考前冲刺卷·巩固篇(一)参考答案及解析

第一部分 共答题

一、语音

1. C front 中的 o 发/ʌ/, 其余三个选项中的 o 发/ɒ/。故选 C。
2. A area 中的 ea 发/iə/, 其余三个选项中的 ea 发/i:/。故选 A。
3. C snacks 中的 s 发/s/, 其余三个选项中的 s 发/z/。故选 C。
4. B guide 中的 i 发/aɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 i 发/i/。故选 B。
5. D climb 中的 b 不发音, 其余三个选项中的 b 发/b/。故选 D。
6. D word 中的 or 发/ɜ:/, 其余三个选项中的 or 发/ɔ:/。故选 D。
7. A who 中的 wh 发/h/, 其余三个选项中的 wh 发/w/。故选 A。
8. A cake 中的 c 发/k/, 其余三个选项中的 c 发/s/。故选 A。
9. C music 中的 u 发/ju:/, 其余三个选项中的 u 发/ʌ/。故选 C。
10. B he 中的 e 发/i:/, 其余三个选项中的 e 发/e/。故选 B。

二、单项选择题

11. C 考查同位语从句及固定用法。doubt 后跟同位语从句, 当同位语从句为否定句或疑问句时, doubt 后的同位语从句用 that 引导。be worth doing sth. 是固定用法, 表示“值得做某事”; listen to 意为“听”, to 不可省略。故选 C。
12. A 考查介词。on 后接具体的一天或具体某一天的早、中、晚; in 后接年月或季节; at 后接具体的时刻; from 意为“从”。the evening of July 2 是具体的某一天的晚上, 因此用 on 修饰。故选 A。
13. C 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知, 空处引导定语从句, 修饰 a good friend, 指人; 先行词在定语从句中作 name 的定语, 用 whose 引导。故选 C。
14. B 考查虚拟语气。根据语境及 when I was young 可知, 该句表示与过去事实相反的虚拟; if 非真实条件句用过去完成时(had done), 主句谓语用 would have done 结构。故选 B。
15. B 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知, 空处引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 Yuan Longping, 指人, 且空格处在定语从句中作主语, 因此用 who 引导。故选 B。
16. D 考查连词辨析。after 意为“在……后”; when 意为“当……时”; if 意为“如果”; until 意为“直到”。根据句意可知选 D。
17. A 考查动词及短语辨析。arrive 意为“到达”, 是不及物动词; reach 意为“到达”, 是及物动词; get 意为“得到; 到达”; arrive at 意为“到达”, 其后接小地点。根据语境可知, 此处表示“裙子还没送到”, 且空格后无宾语, 因此用不及物动词 arrive。故选 A。
18. A 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知, “among+关系代词”引导定语从句, 先行词是 actors, 指人, 且空格处作介词 among 的宾语, 只能用 whom 引导。故选 A。
19. C 考查介词。below 意为“在……下方”; above 意为“在……上方”; against 意为“反对; 违背”; on 意为“在……上面; 关于”。against one's own wish 表示“违背某人的意愿”。故选 C。
20. B 考查名词复数。science teacher 表示“科学老师”, 其复数形式只在 teacher 后加-s。故选 B。
21. A 考查特殊疑问词组辨析。how soon 意为“多久”, 用于对将来时间提问; how long 意为“多长时间”, 用于对一段时间提问; how many 意为“多少”, 对可数名词的数量提问; how much 意为“多少钱”, 用于询问价格。答语“In two weeks.”是将来的时间, 因此用 how soon 提问。故选 A。
22. C 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知, 第一空引导定语从句, 且在从句中作宾语, 用 that 或 which 引导, 也可以省略; 第二空引导定语从句, 且在从句中作地点状语, 用 where 引导。故选 C。
23. B 考查虚拟语气。suggest 意为“建议”, 其后的宾语从句用虚拟语气, 谓语动词用“should+动词原形”结构, 其中 should 可省略。故选 B。
24. D 考查过去分词。根据句中逗号且没有连词可知, _____ by their deeds 作状语, 因此空格处需用非谓语动词形式; 动词 move 与逻辑主语 we 之间是动宾关系, 因此用过去分词作状语。故选 D。
25. B 考查固定搭配。warn sb. to do sth. 表示“提醒某人做某事”, 其否定形式是在动词不定式前直接加 not, 表示“警告某人不要做某事”。故选 B。
26. A 考查主谓一致。not only... but also... 连接并列主语时, 谓语动词与离其最近的主语的数保持一致, 该句与谓语最近的主语是 I, 因此 be 动词用 am。故选 A。
27. A 考查“特殊疑问词+动词不定式”结构。“特殊疑问词+动词不定式”结构, 相当于特殊疑问句, how to deal with this math problem = how they deal with this math problem。故选 A。
28. B 考查倒装句。“Only+状语”置于句首时, 句子要用部分倒装, 即: 助动词+主语+谓语。故选 B。
29. C 考查代词。one 指代可数名词, 表示泛指, 代替前面提到的同类人或物中的一个; it 可指代可数名词单数或不可数名词, 特指前文提到过的同一事物; that 和 those 特指前文提到过的某类事物, 指代“the+名词”, that 指代可数名词单数, those 指代可数名词复数。空处指代前文提到的 the population, 是单数, 因此用 that 指代。故选 C。
30. A 考查介词。including 是介词, 表示“包括”。故选 A。
31. B 考查主语从句。分析句子结构可知, if 引导条件状语从句, if 从句还含有一个主语从句; 空处引导主语从句, 且在主语从句中作动词 doing 的宾语, 因此用 what 引导。故选 B。
32. B 考查特殊疑问词及名词所有格。根据语境可知, 第一

- 空询问“那边的女人是谁”，用 who 提问；根据第二空后 mother 是单数可知，此处表示“Tom 和 Kate 的妈妈”，表示共同所有，只需在最后一个名词后加 -s。故选 B。
33. B 考查情态动词。need 意为“需要”；might 意为“可能”，可能性较小；must 意为“一定”，可能性较大；should 意为“应该”。根据“I’m not sure.”可知，可能性小，因此用 might。故选 B。
34. B 考查过去将来时。分析句子结构可知，that 引导宾语从句，主句时态为过去时，因此从句也要用相应的过去时态；根据时间状语 this Sunday 可知，operate 的动作还未发生，因此用过去将来时，即“would + 动词原形”。故选 B。
35. C 考查动词不定式。在“主语 + find it + 形容词 + to do sth.”结构中，it 作形式宾语，形容词作宾补，动词不定式为真正的宾语。故选 C。

三、完形填空

36. C 考查动词短语辨析。cater to 意为“迎合(需求)”；tend to 意为“倾向”；subscribe to 意为“订阅”；stick to 意为“遵守；忠于”。根据后文“... the postman didn't at all like the day when he brought it.”可知，每次有邮差送杂志过来，因此父亲是“订阅”了《读者文摘》。故选 C。
37. B 考查不定代词辨析。nothing 意为“没有什么”；anything 意为“任何事物”；everything 意为“一切”；none 意为“没有人”。根据后文“... because he said they were the only stylish magazines.”可知，父亲觉得《读者文摘》和《印度画报周刊》是仅有的时尚杂志，由此推知，他不阅读其他杂志。故选 B。
38. D 考查副词辨析。instead 意为“相反”；unfortunately 意为“不幸地”；occasionally 意为“偶尔”；however 意为“然而”。根据空格后的“... the postman didn't at all like the day when he brought it.”可知，空格前后内容是转折关系，因此用 however 连接。故选 D。
39. D 考查动词辨析。welcome 意为“欢迎”；greet 意为“打招呼”；comfort 意为“安慰”；scare 意为“惊吓；使害怕”。根据空格前的 didn't at all like 以及空格后的“... by pulling it from his hand, 40 the packing and throwing that back in his bag.”可知，我们经常吓唬邮递员。故选 D。
40. A 考查动词短语辨析。tear off 意为“撕掉”；tear away 意为“强行拉走”；take off 意为“脱掉；起飞”；take down 意为“记录；取下”。根据空格后的 the packing 可知，此处表示“撕开包装”。故选 A。
41. D 考查名词辨析。bus 意为“公交车”；car 意为“小汽车”；truck 意为“货车”；bike 意为“自行车”。根据后文 got off his bike 可知，此处表示“他差点从自行车上摔下来”，bike 是原词复现。故选 D。
42. A 考查形容词辨析。aggressive 意为“好斗的；挑衅的”；active 意为“积极的”；ambitious 意为“有野心的”；adorable 意为“可爱的”。根据上文“We used to fight for the magazine so much...”可知，我们是一群“好斗的”年轻人。故选 A。
43. C 考查连词辨析。after 意为“在……之后”；until 意为“直到”；before 意为“在……之前”；when 意为“当……时”。上文提到，我们为杂志争得不可开交，有一次邮递员差点从

自行车上摔下来。因此，后来邮递员吸取教训，在按门铃之前就先从自行车上下来。故选 C。

44. B 考查动词辨析。fetch 意为“去拿来”；deliver 意为“送货；发布”；bring 意为“带来”；collect 意为“收集”。根据 the RD 可知，空格处用 delivered，表示“送《读者文摘》那天”。故选 B。
45. D 考查名词辨析。sports 意为“运动”；news 意为“新闻”；health 意为“健康”；humor 意为“幽默”。根据后文“Lost in the jokes from Reader's Digest, I burst out laughing.”可知，“我”喜欢阅读《读者文摘》中的“幽默”板块。故选 D。
46. C 考查形容词辨析。right 意为“正确的”；quiet 意为“安静的”；wrong 意为“错误的”；noisy 意为“嘈杂的”。根据下文提到的事件“我在去伦敦的路上放声大笑，人们都困惑地看着我，这让我父母很尴尬”可知，此处表示“我在错误的地方大笑”。故选 C。
47. B 考查名词辨析。despair 意为“绝望”；confusion 意为“困惑”；disappointment 意为“失望”；fear 意为“恐惧”。根据语境可知，“我”突然间大笑，令周围的人很“困惑”。故选 B。
48. A 考查形容词辨析。ignorant 意为“无知的”，be ignorant of/about sth. 表示“对某事一无所知”；sensitive 意为“敏感的”；aware 意为“意识的”；conscious 意为“有意识的”。根据后文“... and just enjoyed reading my Digest.”可知，“我”对此一无所知，还沉浸在阅读《读者文摘》中。故选 A。
49. B 考查副词辨析。luckily 意为“幸运地”；gradually 意为“逐渐地”；suddenly 意为“突然”；surprisingly 意为“令人吃惊地”。根据上文“It was only when I was 17 that I fully understood the 45 pages.”以及空格后的“... I started reading all the articles in the RD...”可知，“我”从一开始只读幽默板块到现在阅读《读者文摘》中的所有文章，这是个“逐渐”发展的过程。故选 B。
50. C 考查动词辨析。worsen 意为“恶化”；progress 意为“进步”；change 意为“改变”；quit 意为“放弃”。根据“I am now 65 years old.”及常识可知，过了这么多年《读者文摘》肯定发生了变化。故选 C。

四、阅读理解

51. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“This narrow perception of a good life may provide short-term benefits, but is sure to lead to long-term harm and sufferings.”可知，这种对美好生活的狭隘看法可能会带来短期的好处，但肯定会导致长期的伤害和痛苦。因此，这种看法会使我们目光短浅。故选 B。
52. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“We have to earn a good life by first serving others without any expectation in return because their happiness is the very source of our own happiness.”可知，真正的快乐是给别人他们真正需要的帮助。故选 D。
53. C 推理判断题。根据第四段第三句“However, when we do the same job out of love, we not only enjoy what we do, but also do it with an effortless feeling.”可知，当我们出于爱做同样的工作时，我们不仅享受所做的事情，而且

会毫不费力地去做。由此可推知,带着热爱做事情会更加有动力。故选 C。

54. A 推理判断题。根据第五段第四句“To achieve desired outcomes, those who want to do good to others also need to equip themselves with accurate world knowledge.”可知,为了达到预期的结果还需要有准确的世界知识。由此可推知,错误的知识可能使好意落空,无法实现预期的效果。故选 A。
55. A 细节理解题。根据第六段第一句“With love and knowledge, we go all out to create a better world by doing good to others.”可知,有了爱和知识,通过善待他人我们才能创造一个更美好的世界。故选 A。
56. C 代词指代题。根据画线词所在句前一句“The day was first created in 1993 by the UN and it was on December 29th.”可知,国际生物多样性日是联合国于 1993 年首次设立的,是在 12 月 29 日。画线词所在句提到“2000 年,联合国将其改为 5 月 22 日”。由此可知,it 指代 the date (日期)。故选 C。
57. C 推理判断题。根据第三段最后两句中的 From Agreement to Action 以及 the urgent need to build back and rehabilitate ecosystems that have been degraded or destroyed 可知,2023 年主题强调从协议到行动,人们应该要马上采取行动修复已经遭到破坏的生物系统。故选 C。
58. C 细节理解题。根据第四段第三句“Over 80% of the human diet is provided by plants.”可知,超过 80% 的人类食物是由植物提供的。故选 C。
59. D 段落大意题。根据第四、五段内容可知,这两段主要介绍了生物多样性的重要性。故选 D。
60. A 推理判断题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了生物多样性日的由来及生物多样性的重要性。由此推测,该文章来自自然杂志。故选 A。

第二部分

五、单项选择题

61. C 考查交际用语。“You’ve got me there.”意为“你难倒我了。”“I appreciate that.”意为“我很感谢。”“Let me give it a try.”意为“让我来试一试。”“It’s right under my nose.”意为“就在我的眼皮底下。”对方提到“有一个关于 21 世纪事件的小测验”;根据后文“I’m good at history.”可知,空格处应填入表示“尝试”的答语。故选 C。
62. D 考查交际用语。“It’s a pity.”意为“真遗憾,真可惜。”“I couldn’t agree more.”意为“我非常同意。”“Forget it.”意为“不客气。”“I can hardly thank you enough.”意为“真是太感谢了。”根据语境可知,对方帮忙修好了汽车,因此应该表示感谢。故选 D。
63. B 考查交际用语。“I have no idea.”意为“我不知道。”“Don’t jump to conclusions.”意为“不要急于下结论。”“Don’t mention it.”意为“别客气。”“There is no doubt about it.”意为“毫无疑问。”根据“Angela just doesn’t like me.”及空格后的“Actually, she’s very shy.”可知,对方对 Angela 的评价不够客观,B 项符合语境。故选 B。
64. B 考查交际用语。“You’re kidding me.”意为“你在开玩笑。”“Sure, that’s fine.”意为“行,没问题。”“It’s a piece of

cake.”意为“小菜一碟。”“Actually, I care.”意为“实际上,我介意。”根据语境可知,对方询问是否可以借水下相机,结合空格后的“But please be careful with it.”可知,回答者同意了对方的请求。故选 B。

65. C 考查交际用语。“Well begun, half done.”意为“好的开始是成功的一半。”“He had a frog in his throat.”意为“他咽喉痛,说话困难。”“When the cats are away, the mice will play.”意为“老虎不在家,猴子称大王。”“We shouldn’t throw the baby out with the bathwater.”意为“我们做事不应该不分好坏,全盘否定”。根据空格后的“He only listens to our boss—Mr. Smith.”可知,迈克只听老板的,老板不在,没有人管得了他。故选 C。

六、阅读理解

66. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“During the Ming Dynasty(1368—1644), kites started to be popular among ordinary people as entertainment.”可知,在明朝时期,风筝才开始成为娱乐项目。故选 A。
67. D 段落大意题。阅读第二段可知,本段主要介绍了潍坊风筝的发展历史。故选 D。
68. B 词义猜测题。根据 negative 前的并列连词 and 及 boredom 可知,negative 与 boredom 都表示负面意义,四个选项中只有 terrible 符合条件,意为“糟糕的”。故选 B。
69. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“It is also an important job for me to spread the heritage around the world and onto the next generation...”可知,杨认为将这些文化遗传传播到世界各地,并传给下一代也是她的重要工作。由此推知,她尽最大的努力向世界传播中国的风筝文化。故选 C。
70. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了潍坊风筝的发展历史以及潍坊风筝制作艺术传承人杨红卫。故选 C。

第三部分

五、单项选择题

61. B 考查有关电压的物理知识。题干意为:家庭照明的电压是_____。根据物理知识可知,家庭照明的电压是 220V。故选 B。
62. B 考查有关混合物的化学知识。题干意为:_____是化学中的混合物。根据化学知识,混合物是由多种物质组成的物质。四个选项中,蒸馏水(distilled water)是纯净物;空气(air)是一种混合物,它是由氧气、氮气、稀有气体、二氧化碳等组成的;氧气(O₂)和氮气(N₂)都是单质,不是混合物。故选 B。
63. B 考查数字计算。题干意为:1 到 100 之间的整数之和是_____。解答此题的公式为:1+2+3+……+100=(1+100)+(2+99)+(3+98)+……+(50+51)=101×50=5050。故选 B。
64. B 考查有关互换计算的物理知识。根据题干及选项可知,该题考查 50℃等于多少华氏度。摄氏度与华氏度转换的计算公式为:F=℃×1.8+32。50 摄氏度相当于 50×1.8+32=90+32=122(华氏度)。故选 B。
65. A 考查单位相关知识。题干意为:_____不是时间单位。kg 是 kilogram(千克)的缩写,是重量单位,不是时间单位。故选 A。

六、阅读理解

66. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“‘They had to learn about the movement of the sun in a year and do the farming accordingly.’”可知,古代人发明二十四节气是为了了解一年中太阳的运动,并据此进行耕作。故选 C。
67. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第五句“‘For example, Rain Water is between February 18th and February 20th.’”可知,雨水是在 2 月 18 日到 2 月 20 日之间。故选 B。
68. D 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“‘During this period, many living things come out after a long winter of silence.’”可知,惊蛰期间很多动物开始出来了。故选 D。
69. A 细节理解题。根据第二段可知,文章提到了雨水(Rain Water)和惊蛰(Awakening of Insects)2 个节气。故选 A。
70. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“‘China’s Twenty-four Solar Terms is considered to be the country’s fifth great invention.’”可知,二十四节气被认为是中国的第五大发明。B 项表述错误。故选 B。

非选择题

七、书面表达

Dear Tom,

I'm glad to receive your e-mail. I think it is important for students to do housework in our daily life. On one hand, doing housework can help us learn some basic skills to look after ourselves. On the other hand, we should do our part in keeping the house clean and tidy.

For me, I usually do the dishes, clean up my bedroom, take out the rubbish and so on. It makes me very happy and I also feel proud that I am becoming more and more independent.

Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua

英语考前冲刺卷·巩固篇(二)参考答案及解析

第一部分

一、语音

1. A ask 中的 a 发/ɑ:/, 其余三个选项中的 a 发/ə/。故选 A。
2. D she 中的 e 发/i:/, 其余三个选项中的 e 发/e/。故选 D。
3. C wasted 中的 ed 发/ɪd/, 其余三个选项中的 ed 发/t/。故选 C。
4. A full 中的 u 发/ʊ/, 其余三个选项中的 u 发/ʌ/。故选 A。
5. B idea 中的 ea 发/iə/, 其余三个选项中的 ea 发/i:/。故选 B。
6. B operate 中的 a 发/eɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 a 发/i/。故选 B。
7. C wrong 中的 w 不发音, 其余三个选项中的 w 发/w/。故选 C。
8. D society 中的 i 发/aɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 i 发/i/。故选 D。
9. D snow 中的 ow 发/əʊ/, 其余三个选项中的 ow 发/au/。故选 D。
10. B great 中的 ea 发/eɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 ea 发/i:/。故选 B。

二、单项选择题

11. D 考查介词短语。on one's right 意为“在某人的右边”; in the middle of 意为“在……的中间”。根据句意可知选 D。
12. C 考查现在完成进行时。根据语境及时间状语 for 10 years 可知, work 的动作从过去开始一直持续到现在, 并有可能持续下去, 因此用现在完成进行时, 谓语动词用“have/has been doing”结构。故选 C。
13. D 考查过去将来时。分析句子结构可知, that you _____ 是宾语从句, 主句时态为一般过去时, 因此从句也应该用过去的某种时态; 由语境可知, “同意”发生在“知道”之后, 因此从句应用过去将来时, 谓语动词用

“would+动词原形”结构。故选 D。

14. D 考查特殊疑问词。how far 意为“多远”, 用于询问距离; how long 意为“多长”, 用于对时间或长度提问; how often 意为“多久一次”, 用于对频率提问; how soon 意为“多长时间”, 用于对将来的时间提问。根据该句时态及答语“In one hour.”可知, 此处是对将来的时间提问, 用 how soon。故选 D。
15. A 考查宾语从句。空处引导宾语从句, 时态为一般将来时; 根据答语“Jack.”可知, 是询问谁去上海交通大学, 宾语从句用 who 引导。故选 A。
16. B 考查连词辨析。before 意为“在……之前”; unless 意为“除非”; while 意为“当……时; 然而”; if 意为“如果”。根据句意可知选 B。
17. A 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知, 空处引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 a book; 空处需填入名词, 作 remember 的宾语, 可以用 the title of which 或 whose title。故选 A。
18. D 考查宾语从句。“条条大路通罗马”是谚语, 因此用一般现在时; 宾语从句中缺少谓语, 且主语 all roads 是复数形式, 因此谓语动词用 lead to。故选 D。
19. C 考查代词 it 的用法。在“make it+形容词+to do sth.”结构中, it 作形式宾语, to do sth. 是真正的宾语, 形容词作宾补, 表示“让做某事怎么样”。故选 C。
20. D 考查反意疑问句。此句为 I don't think 引导的宾语从句, 主句部分是否定形式, 实际否定的是从句, 其反意疑问句与从句一致, 因此反意疑问句用 did they。故选 D。
21. B 考查一般过去时。根据语境及“You have been back from London.”可知, 该句表示“我以为你还在那里”, 是过去的时候“以为”, 因此主句用一般过去时, 从句也需用过去的时态。故选 B。
22. B 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知, 空处引导定语从句, 从句中缺少宾语, 且先行词 city 被形容词最高级 the most beautiful 修饰, 因此只能用关系代词 that 引导。故选 B。