

巍巍交大 百年书香
www.jiaodapress.com.cn
bookinfo@sjtu.edu.cn



策划编辑 任瑞丽
责任编辑 胡思佳 柳卫清
封面设计 刘文东



湖南省高职院校单独招生考试

冲刺卷 英语

主编 夏芳菲

湖南省高职院校单独招生考试冲刺卷

英语

主编 夏芳菲



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



扫描二维码
关注上海交通大学出版社
官方微信

ISBN 978-7-313-29208-7



定价:35.00元



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

赠册 参考答案及解析

前 言

湖南省高职院校单独招生考试是中等职业学校毕业生参加的选拔性考试。有关高职院校将根据考生成绩,按已确定的招生计划,德、智、体全面衡量,择优录取。考试具有较高的信度、效度和必要的区分度,成为高职院校招生的重要依据,受到越来越多学生、家长、学校的重视。

为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内高效、便捷、准确地把握考试的脉络,我们特组织多所院校的任课教师,根据各考试科目的大纲要求,深入研究近几年考试的命题情况,针对命题中出现的最新变化,精心编写了这套湖南省高职院校单独招生考试复习丛书,供广大考生在复习备考时使用。

本书是该复习丛书之《湖南省高职院校单独招生考试冲刺卷·英语》。英语是考试的必考科目之一,其知识点较多、难度较大,也是考生备考的重点和难点所在。本书在编写时紧扣教学大纲和考试说明,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。

本书具有以下鲜明特色:

1. 编写阵容强大,熟知学情考情

编写成员均系湖南省相关学校的骨干教师。编写成员始终工作在教学第一线,熟悉考情和学生的备考情况,故本书具有极高的权威性。

2. 立足考试大纲,全面服务考生

本书是为参加湖南省高职院校单独招生考试的考生量身定做的复习用书。知识点的选取,试题难度的设置等均参照历年考试真题和最新考试说明,体现出考试特色,既能把握考试的命题特点,又能体现其发展趋势。

3. 编排合理,设计科学

本书包括 30 套冲刺卷。冲刺卷试题难度、对知识点的考查都与真题相似,可以很好地帮助考生把握考试难度,掌控答题速度,巩固所学知识,查漏补缺,提高应试能力。

衷心希望本套考试复习丛书能给广大考生的复习备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处,敬请各位读者不吝指正。

最后,预祝广大考生在考试中取得好成绩!

编 者

目 录

英语冲刺卷(一)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(三)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(四)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(五)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(六)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(七)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(八)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(九)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十一)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十二)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十三)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十四)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十五)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十六)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十七)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十八)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(十九)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十一)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十二)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十三)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十四)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十五)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十六)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十七)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十八)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(二十九)	共 4 页
英语冲刺卷(三十)	共 4 页

英语冲刺卷(一)

(满分 100 分)

I. 单项选择(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

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。

- () 1. Mike is _____ honest boy. He often plays _____ basketball.
A. a; / B. an; the C. an; / D. the; the
- () 2. Kunming is famous _____ its beautiful scenery.
A. for B. of C. as D. to
- () 3. His car _____ five years ago, but it looks quite new.
A. buys B. bought C. is bought D. was bought
- () 4. —_____. Could you tell me where the railway station is?
—Go along this street and turn left.
A. Wait a moment B. You are very nice
C. Excuse me D. Nice to see you
- () 5. —What a fine day! Why not go for a picnic?
—_____. Let's go.
A. You're joking B. Sounds great
C. I'm afraid not D. Don't worry
- () 6. He eats _____ food, so he is _____ fat.
A. much too; too much B. too many; much too
C. too much; much too D. too much; too much
- () 7. —Tu Youyou has won the Nobel Prize.
—_____ great she is! We Chinese are so proud of her.
A. What a B. What C. How a D. How
- () 8. During summer, lots of people swim in the pool, so it is very _____.
A. clean B. similar C. beautiful D. crowded
- () 9. I love places _____ the people are friendly.
A. that B. what C. where D. which
- () 10. This kind of silk _____ soft and _____ well.
A. is felt; sell B. feels; sells
C. feels; is sold D. is felt; sold

- () 11. —Hi, Tom. I've got the job I wanted in the company.
—_____! That's good news.
A. Go ahead B. Good luck C. Congratulations D. Come on
- () 12. The heavy rain stopped the children from _____ to the park.
A. to go B. gone C. going D. go
- () 13. So far, we _____ about one thousand English words.
A. learned B. have learned C. learn D. are learning
- () 14. —Smoking brings me a lot of ideas.
—Stop that! After all, _____ is more important than health.
A. nothing B. something C. anything D. everything
- () 15. —Where are you going to spend your summer holiday, Jenny?
—I haven't made a _____ yet. I'm going to talk about it with my family tomorrow.
A. journey B. promise C. decision D. suggestion
- () 16. It's necessary for us _____ to our parents when we have problems.
A. to talk B. talking C. talk D. talked
- () 17. There _____ a lot of people in the museum yesterday.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 18. I got up late this morning, and that's _____ I was late for school.
A. because B. why C. so D. that
- () 19. My brother doesn't like playing computer games. I don't like it, _____.
A. either B. too C. neither D. also
- () 20. You have made a few pronunciation mistakes in your oral exam, but _____, it is fairly good.
A. above all B. generally speaking
C. on the whole D. on the one hand

II. 阅读理解(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 4 分,共 40 分)

阅读以下两篇短文,从题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

The Water World Swimming Pool is open every day from eight o'clock in the morning until half past seven in the evening. It costs two dollars sixty to enter the pool. There is a special cheap price for students with a student card. The price is one dollar forty. But you must bring your student card with you.

On Wednesday morning the pool is only open to mothers and babies. So mothers can enjoy themselves in the water with their babies. Please leave your older children at home on Wednesday morning.

The new Water World Cafe will be open up on June 22nd. From the cafe you can watch the

swimmers or enjoy a drink after swimming.

Please call 2105369 for more information. We look forward to seeing you at the Water World Swimming Pool.

- () 21. How long is the Water World Swimming Pool open every day?
A. Seven hours. B. Seven and a half hours.
C. Eleven hours. D. Eleven and a half hours.
- () 22. What is the price for students with a student card to enter the pool?
A. One dollar. B. Two dollars.
C. One dollar forty. D. Two dollars sixty.
- () 23. A ten-year-old kid can't go to the Water World Swimming Pool on _____ morning.
A. Monday B. Tuesday
C. Wednesday D. Thursday
- () 24. You can't enjoy a drink from the new Water World Cafe until _____.
A. May 21st B. May 22nd
C. June 21st D. June 22nd
- () 25. This passage is a(n) _____.
A. advertisement B. report
C. menu D. story

B

Sometimes you may want to use a public computer, for example, in an Internet cafe, a library or at an airport. That's when it's especially important to be smart and safe.

Don't save! When you want to enter a social networking website or your e-mail, the system will ask you, "Do you want to save this password?" Never choose "Yes" when you are working on a public computer.

Log out(退出)! Make sure you do not just close the browser(浏览器) when you want to leave a website. You should always "log out" of the website when you finish your task.

Close windows! If you need to walk away from the computer for any reason, you should close all the windows on the computer first. Don't leave any information that other people shouldn't see on the screen.

Watch out! Be careful about people looking at the screen over your shoulder. Ask them politely to go somewhere else so you can use the computer privately.

- () 26. When you use a public computer, it's important to be _____.
A. smart and safe B. strong and honest
C. young and polite D. pretty and happy

- () 27. When you want to leave a website, you should _____.
A. close the browser only B. save your password
C. log out of the website D. ignore the question
- () 28. What should you do before you walk away from the computer?
A. Finish your task in time. B. Close all the windows on the computer.
C. Allow other people to watch. D. Leave some information on the screen.
- () 29. To use the computer privately, you need to watch out for _____.
A. your own shoulder B. people behind you
C. people in front of you D. the computer system
- () 30. The purpose of the passage is to give tips on how to _____.
A. enter a website B. send e-mails properly
C. get a password D. use public computers safely

III. 翻译(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

将下列英语句子译成汉语。

- () 31. As long as he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes his new project.
A. 他长时间努力工作,我不知道他什么时候能完成新项目。
B. 只要他努力工作,我不在乎他何时能完成新项目。
C. 他长时间努力工作,所以我不在意他何时能完成新项目。
- () 32. No pains, no gains.
A. 有志者,事竟成。
B. 一分耕耘,一分收获。
C. 吃一堑,长一智。
- () 33. The film we saw last night was nothing but interesting.
A. 昨天晚上看的电影很有趣。
B. 我们对昨天晚上看的电影很感兴趣。
C. 我们昨天晚上看的那部电影的确有趣。
- () 34. It is decided that the meeting has been put off until next Monday.
A. 已经决定取消下周一的会议了。
B. 它决定把会议推迟到下周一了。
C. 已经决定把会议推迟到下周一了。
- () 35. As soon as he graduated from university, he went to work abroad.
A. 他大学一毕业就去国外工作了。
B. 他一大学毕业就去船上工作了。
C. 他大学毕业不久就去国外工作了。

英语冲刺卷(二)

(满分 100 分)

I. 单项选择(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

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。

- () 1. —How long have you stayed in this hotel?
—Not long, just _____ this Monday.
A. from B. since C. for D. on
- () 2. —Alex, did you find our old school last week?
—Yes, but with much difficulty, for it has _____ changed over these years.
A. completely B. never C. hardly D. partly
- () 3. I hear you _____ for Beijing next week. Have you got everything ready?
A. have left B. left
C. are leaving D. were leaving
- () 4. —Jack, don't always copy what others do. _____ your head, please.
—Thanks for telling me.
A. Using B. Used C. Uses D. Use
- () 5. This TV play is very interesting. Why _____ down and watch it?
A. not sit B. don't C. not sitting D. not to sit
- () 6. They invited the three of _____, Tom, Bob and _____.
A. us; me B. we; I C. us; my D. we; we
- () 7. —Could you please pass me the salt?
—_____.
A. Yes, it's right B. No, please don't
C. Yes, please D. Sure, here you are
- () 8. There are over eighty _____ in our school.
A. woman teachers B. women's teacher
C. woman teacher D. women teachers
- () 9. —Remember to turn off the lights before leaving the classroom.
—_____.
A. Yes, please B. It's hard to say
C. No, I will D. OK, I will
- () 10. —Will you join in the discussion tomorrow?
—_____. Maybe I'll have a meeting.
A. Well, I'm not sure B. That'll be great

- C. Certainly D. You're welcome
- () 11. There _____ great changes in computers in the last few years.
A. have had B. have C. have been D. has been
- () 12. Tom is a kind boy and I'm very lucky to have _____ friend like him.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
- () 13. Nobody worked the math problem out. It was _____ one of all.
A. easier B. more difficult
C. the most difficult D. the easiest
- () 14. You must go to the _____ if you want to buy vegetables.
A. supermarket B. library
C. theater D. bookshop
- () 15. My parents didn't allow me _____ to the party.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
- () 16. —Tom, can you tell me _____ to Lao She Tea House tomorrow?
—By subway.
A. how will you go B. how did you go
C. how you will go D. how you went
- () 17. Mary told me not to drive _____ a high speed.
A. in B. at C. on D. with
- () 18. Hurry up, or you _____ catch the train.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. shouldn't
- () 19. That's the house _____ I lived ten years ago.
A. that B. which C. in that D. in which
- () 20. —Dad, _____ can we reach Huangguoshu Waterfall?
—In about an hour.
A. how long B. how soon C. how often D. how far

II. 阅读理解(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 4 分,共 40 分)

阅读以下两篇短文,从题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

To reduce pain, take two tablets with water, followed by one tablet every eight hours, as required. Do not take more than six tablets in a 24-hour period. Take it after meals.

For children 6 to 12 years old, give half the adult dosage(剂量). For children under six, ask and follow your doctor's advice.

Reduce the dosage if fever or sleeplessness happens.

Ask your doctor for advice before taking the tablets if you are pregnant(怀孕的), breast-feeding(母乳喂养).

Tablets should not be given to people with heart problems, high blood pressure.

If you don't get better in three days, stop using it and ask your doctor for advice.

Keep the bottle tightly closed. Avoid direct sunshine. Store the bottle in a cool, dry place, out of the reach of children.

- () 21. Where are you most likely to read the passage?
A. In a doctor's notebook. B. In a medical dictionary.
C. On a blackboard. D. On a medicine bottle.
- () 22. How many tablets can an adult take in 24 hours at most?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Six. D. Eight.
- () 23. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. In most cases, no doctor's permission is needed to take the medicine.
B. Children under 12 should take the same dosage as adults.
C. The medicine should be used on the skin.
D. The medicine must be put in a fridge.
- () 24. This medicine is probably good for someone _____.
A. who is overweight B. who has a toothache
C. who is nursing a baby D. who has high blood pressure
- () 25. If the medicine doesn't work after three days, you should _____.
A. increase the dosage B. use the medicine before meals
C. go to see a doctor D. take one tablet every 12 hours

B

When you want to go shopping, decide how much money you can spend for new clothes. Think about the kind of clothes you really need. Then look for those clothes on sale.

There are labels(标签) inside all new clothes. The labels tell you how to take care of your clothes. The label for a shirt may tell you to wash it in warm water. A sweater label may tell you to wash it in cold water. The label on a coat may say "dry-clean only". Washing may ruin(损坏) this coat. If you do as the directions(说明) say on the label, you can keep your clothes looking their best. Many clothes today must be dry-cleaned. Dry-cleaning is expensive. When buying new clothes, check to see if they will need to be dry-cleaned. You will save money if you buy clothes that can be washed.

You can save money if you buy clothes that are well-made. Well-made clothes last longer. They look good even after they have been washed many times. Clothes that cost more money are not always better made. They do not always fit better. Sometimes less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

- () 26. If you want to save money, you can buy clothes that _____.
A. don't fit you B. don't last long
C. need to be dry-cleaned D. can be washed
- () 27. The label inside the clothes tells you _____.
A. how to keep them looking their best
B. how to save money

C. whether they fit you or not
D. where to get them dry-cleaned

- () 28. The first thing for you to do before you buy clothes is _____.
A. to look for well-made clothes B. to see how much money you can pay
C. to know how to wash them D. to read the labels inside them
- () 29. We learn from the passage that cheaper clothes _____.
A. are always worse made B. must be dry-cleaned
C. cannot be washed D. can sometimes fit you better
- () 30. The best title for the passage should be _____.
A. Buying Less Expensive Clothes
B. Taking Enough Money When Shopping
C. Being a Clever Clothes Shopper
D. Choosing the Labels Inside New Clothes

III. 翻译(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

将下列英语句子译成汉语。

- () 31. As long as you study hard all the time, you will do it well.
A. 只要你一直努力学习,你就会学得很好。
B. 如果你长期努力学习,你将会学得很好。
C. 只要你一直努力学习,你就会很好地做出它来。
- () 32. Listening to classical music is my cup of tea.
A. 古典音乐我最爱听。
B. 听古典音乐是我的爱好。
C. 听古典音乐是我的一杯茶。
- () 33. Helped by two nurses, the old man struggled to his feet.
A. 帮助了两个护士之后,这位老人挣扎着站了起来。
B. 在两个护士的帮助之下,这位老人艰难地摸了摸他的脚。
C. 在两个护士的帮助之下,这位老人挣扎着站了起来。
- () 34. The manager who was aware that something was wrong warned us to keep away from it.
A. 经理意识到有点不对劲,提醒我们保持它。
B. 经理有点不对劲,提醒我们保持它。
C. 经理意识到有点不对劲,警告我们远离它。
- () 35. None of us has ever been there, so the local customs are not so familiar to any of us.
A. 我们没有人曾经去过那里,所以我们都不太熟悉当地的风俗。
B. 我们没有人曾经去过那里,所以当地的风俗都不太熟悉我们。
C. 我们没有人曾经在那里待过,所以我们每个人都不熟悉当地的风俗。

(赠册)

湖南省高职院校单独招生考试
冲刺卷·英语
参考答案及解析



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

目 录

英语冲刺卷(一)参考答案及解析	1
英语冲刺卷(二)参考答案及解析	2
英语冲刺卷(三)参考答案及解析	3
英语冲刺卷(四)参考答案及解析	4
英语冲刺卷(五)参考答案及解析	5
英语冲刺卷(六)参考答案及解析	5
英语冲刺卷(七)参考答案及解析	6
英语冲刺卷(八)参考答案及解析	7
英语冲刺卷(九)参考答案及解析	8
英语冲刺卷(十)参考答案及解析	9
英语冲刺卷(十一)参考答案及解析	10
英语冲刺卷(十二)参考答案及解析	12
英语冲刺卷(十三)参考答案及解析	13
英语冲刺卷(十四)参考答案及解析	14
英语冲刺卷(十五)参考答案及解析	15
英语冲刺卷(十六)参考答案及解析	17
英语冲刺卷(十七)参考答案及解析	17
英语冲刺卷(十八)参考答案及解析	19
英语冲刺卷(十九)参考答案及解析	21
英语冲刺卷(二十)参考答案及解析	22
英语冲刺卷(二十一)参考答案及解析	24
英语冲刺卷(二十二)参考答案及解析	25
英语冲刺卷(二十三)参考答案及解析	27
英语冲刺卷(二十四)参考答案及解析	28
英语冲刺卷(二十五)参考答案及解析	30
英语冲刺卷(二十六)参考答案及解析	32
英语冲刺卷(二十七)参考答案及解析	33
英语冲刺卷(二十八)参考答案及解析	35
英语冲刺卷(二十九)参考答案及解析	36
英语冲刺卷(三十)参考答案及解析	37

英语冲刺卷(一)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1—5 CADCB 6—10 CDDCB

11—15 CCBAC 16—20 ADBAC

1. C 考查冠词。句意:Mike 是一个诚实的男孩。他经常打篮球。这里泛指一个男孩,用不定冠词,又因 honest 以元音音素开头,故用 an。play basketball 意为“打篮球”,球类运动前不加冠词,故选 C。
2. A 考查介词。be famous for 为固定搭配,意为“因……而著名”;be famous as 意为“作为……而出名”;be famous to 意为“对……来说很出名”。句意:昆明因其美丽的景色而著名。故选 A。
3. D 考查时态和语态。由时间状语 five years ago 可知,此处要用一般过去时,又因为 car 与 buy 之间是动宾关系,要用被动语态,故选 D。
6. C 考查形容词和副词短语。much too 意为“太……”,修饰形容词或副词;too much 意为“太多”,修饰不可数名词;too many 后接可数名词复数。句中 food 是不可数名词,可排除 B 项;fat 是形容词,可用 much too 修饰,结合句意可知,答案选 C。
7. D 考查感叹句。感叹句的两种句型:What+名词(或形容词+名词)+陈述句;How+形容词/副词+陈述句。句中的形容词 great 后无名词,应用 how 引导感叹句,故选 D。
8. D 考查形容词。clean 意为“干净的”;similar 意为“相似的”;beautiful 意为“美丽的”;crowded 意为“拥挤的”。句意:夏天,很多人到游泳池游泳,所以那里很拥挤。由此可知 crowded 符合题意,故选 D。
9. C 考查定语从句。先行词 places 为地点,从句中句子主干部分完整,故关系词用 where,在从句中作地点状语。故选 C。
10. B 考查主动表被动。feel 在此意为“摸起来”,系动词后接形容词,系表结构无被动语态,故排除 A、D 两项;sell 作动词,主语为物,用主动形式表被动意义来表示状态,故选 B。
12. C 考查非谓语动词。句意:大雨阻止了孩子们

去公园。stop sb. from doing sth. 意为“阻止某人做某事”。故选 C。

13. B 考查时态。so far 是现在完成时的标志之一。句意:到目前为止,我们已经学了约一千个英语单词。结合语境可知,本句描述的是现在已经完成的动作,需用现在完成时,故选 B。
 14. A 考查不定代词。句意:——吸烟给了我很多启迪。——停止吸烟!毕竟,没有什么比健康更重要。由“Stop that!”以及常识(吸烟有害健康)可知,后面要表达的是“没有什么比健康更重要”,所以空格处应填 nothing(没有什么),故选 A。
 15. C 考查名词。journey 意为“旅行”;promise 意为“承诺”;decision 意为“决定”;suggestion 意为“建议”。句意:——Jenny,你打算去哪里过暑假?——我还没有决定。我明天和家人讨论一下。由此可知 decision 符合题意,故选 C。
 16. A 考查动词不定式。句意:对于我们来说,当我们遇到问题的时候,和我们的父母讲很有必要。涉及动词不定式作真正的主语,it 作形式主语,句型为“It's+adj. +for sb. to do sth.”。故选 A。
 18. B 考查连词。句意:我今天早上起晚了,这就是为什么我上学迟到了。故选 B。
 19. A 考查 either 的用法。too 和 also 表示“也”,用于肯定句;either 表示“也”,用于否定句;neither 表示“两者都不”。根据句意“我哥哥不喜欢玩电脑游戏,我也不喜欢。”可知,此处表否定,故选 A。
 20. C 考查短语辨析。above all 意为“首先,尤其是”;generally speaking 意为“一般来说”;on the whole 意为“总的来说”;on the one hand 意为“一方面”。句意:你在口语考试中犯了一些发音错误,但是总体来说还是不错的。故选 C。
- #### II. 阅读理解
- 21—25 DCCDA 26—30 ACBBD
21. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句中的 from eight o'clock in the morning until half past seven in the evening 可知,水世界游泳池每天开放11.5 小时。故选 D。
 23. C 推理判断题。根据第二段第一句“On Wednesday morning the pool is only open to mothers and babies.”可知,周三早上,游泳池只对母亲和婴儿开放,所以 10 岁的孩子不能去。

故选 C。

25. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Please call 2105369 for more information. We look forward to seeing you at the Water World Swimming Pool.”可推断,本文是一则广告。故选 A。
29. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句“Be careful about people looking at the screen over your shoulder.”可知,要留意站在你背后的人。故选 B。
30. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了如何安全地使用公共电脑。故选 D。

III. 翻译

31—35 BBCCA

英语冲刺卷(二) 参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1—5 BACDA 6—10 ADDDA

11—15 CACAB 16—20 CBADB

1. B 考查介词。答句为省略句,补充完整为:I've stayed in this hotel just since this Monday. 现在完成时表示从过去某一时刻延续到现在的动作或状态,常与 for、since 引导的时间状语连用。for+一段时间;since+过去时间点或从句(从句的谓语动词用过去式),故选 B。
2. A 考查副词。completely 意为“完全地”;never 意为“从未”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;partly 意为“部分地”。根据句意“——Alex,你上周找到我们学校的旧址了吗? ——是的,但是费了很大劲,因为经过这些年那里已经完全变样了。”可知,由于完全改变了才不好找,故选 A。
3. C 考查时态。由时间状语 next week 可知,此句是一般将来时,此处用 leave 的现在进行时表将来,故选 C。
4. D 考查祈使句。祈使句的肯定句结构以动词原形开头,故选 D。
5. A 考查固定句型。句意:那个电视剧非常有趣。为什么不坐下来看看呢? Why not do sth.? = Why don't you do sth.? 意为“为什么不做某事?”常用于提建议等。故选 A。
6. A 考查人称代词。介词 of 后面接宾格形式,

故可排除 B、D 两项;Tom、Bob 和“我”都是被邀请的对象,作宾语,代词应用宾格形式,故选 A。

7. D 考查交际用语。本题是关于“请求与应答”的对话情景。上句句意:麻烦你把盐递给我好吗? 结合选项,下句应为简单的肯定或否定答复。“Sure, here you are”意为“好的,给你”,符合语境及英语表达习惯,故选 D。
9. D 考查交际用语。第一个人让对方在离开教室前关灯,答复应是答应或者拒绝,结合选项可知“OK, I will (好的,我会的)”符合题意,故选 D。
11. C 考查时态。句意:在过去的几年里,计算机领域发生了巨大的变化。in the last few years 常用于现在完成时态;there be 句型的现在完成时态结构是 there have/has/had been...。主语是 great changes,应用 There have been..., 故选 C。
12. A 考查冠词。不定冠词后接可数名词单数,表示泛指,friend 是以辅音音素开头的单词,因此用不定冠词 a, 故选 A。
14. A 考查名词。supermarket 意为“超市”;library 意为“图书馆”;theater 意为“剧场”;bookshop 意为“书店”。根据句子中 buy vegetables 可知,supermarket 符合题意,故选 A。
15. B 考查非谓语动词。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”,为固定搭配。故选 B。
16. C 考查宾语从句。宾语从句应用陈述句语序,同时根据时间状语 tomorrow 推断应为将来时,故选 C。
19. D 考查定语从句。句意:这是我十年前住过的房子。定语从句中缺少地点状语,可以用 where 或 in which。故选 D。
20. B 考查特殊疑问词组。how soon 指多久以后,主要用来对“in+一段时间”提问。根据答语“In about an hour. (大约一小时以后。)”可知选 B。
- ### II. 阅读理解
- 21—25 DCABC 26—30 DABDC
21. D 推理判断题。根据文章的内容可知,这些信息是药品的使用说明。结合最后一段第一句“Keep the bottle tightly closed.”可知,这些信息最有可能出现在药瓶上面。故选 D。
22. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“Do not

take more than six tablets in a 24-hour period.”可知,24小时内最多服用6片。结合第二段第一句“*For children 6 to 12 years old, give half the adult dosage.*”可知,上文说的是成人的剂量,即成人24小时内最多服用6片。故选C。

23. A 推理判断题。根据第四段“*Ask your doctor for advice before taking the tablets if you are pregnant, breast-feeding.*”可知,怀孕或哺乳期的女性需要遵医嘱服用此药品。由此推断,此药品并非处方药,服用此药一般不用经医生同意。故选A。
24. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*To reduce pain, take two tablets with water*”可知,此药品用于止痛,所以可能适用于患有牙痛的人。故选B。
25. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“*If you don't get better in three days, stop using it and ask your doctor for advice.*”可知,如果服用3天后没有好转,应该停止服药,去看医生。故选C。
26. D 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“*You will save money if you buy clothes that can be washed.*”可知,购买能被水洗的衣服可以省钱。故选D。
27. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“*The labels tell you how to take care of your clothes.*”可知,衣服里面的标签可以告诉你如何打理你的衣服,使衣服看起来最好。故选A。
28. B 推理判断题。根据第一段第一句“*When you want to go shopping, decide how much money you can spend for new clothes.*”可知,买衣服之前想的第一件事是看你能付得起多少钱。故选B。
29. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“*Sometimes less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.*”可知,便宜的衣服有时更适合你。故选D。
30. C 标题归纳题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲了如何做一个聪明的购物者,挑选合适的衣服,所以 *Being a Clever Clothes Shopper* 最适合作为本文的标题。故选C。

III. 翻译

31—35 ABCCA

英语冲刺卷(三) 参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1—5 DBACA 6—10 DBDAC

11—15 ADBCA 16—20 ACDBD

3. A 考查定语从句。先行词是 *The boy*, 指人, 应用 *who/that* 引导定语从句, 并在从句中作主语, 故选A。
4. C 考查情态动词。*mustn't* 意为“禁止”; *needn't* 意为“不必”; *may* 意为“也许”; *shall* 意为“将要”。根据句意“*Tom* 上学缺勤。我认为他也许生病了。”可知选C。
8. D 考查动词短语。*get on* 意为“上(车、船、飞机)”; *turn on* 意为“打开(带电的物品)”; *get off* 意为“下(车、船、飞机)”; *turn off* 意为“关掉(带电的物品)”。根据句意“当我到家时, 我突然意识到没有关掉教室的灯”可知选D。
9. A 考查交际用语。“*May I take your order?*”意为“您可以点餐了吗?”故选A。
10. C 考查形容词最高级。根据题干中出现的 *ever*(曾经)可知需用最高级形式, 由“*It is interesting.*”可知是 *best* 而不是 *worst*。形容词最高级前要加定冠词 *the*, 故选C。
13. B 考查非谓语动词。*allow sb. to do sth.* 意为“允许某人做某事”, 故选B。
14. C 考查时态。句意: 当他父亲到家时, 他正在看电视。表示过去某一时刻正在发生的事情, 应该用过去进行时, 故选C。
15. A 考查固定搭配。*be curious about* 意为“对……感到好奇”, 故选A。
16. A 考查固定句型。句意: 这道数学题如此难, 以至于我们谁也解答不出来。“*so... that...*”意为“如此……以至于……”, 故选A。
18. D 考查交际用语。*It doesn't matter* 意为“没关系”; *Take it easy* 意为“放轻松”; *Never mind* 意为“没关系”; *I'd love to* 意为“我愿意”。根据句意“——你想加入我们的游戏吗? ——我想。”可知选D。
19. B 考查时态。*if* 引导的条件状语从句遵循“主将从现”的原则, 也就是主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时, 这里主句用的是祈使句, 从