

四川省普通高校专升本考试历年真题

大学英语

主编 华腾新思专升本考试研究中心



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前 言

为了帮助参加四川省普通高校专升本考试的学生系统、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,以四川省普通高校专升本考试要求(大学英语)为依据,深入研究近几年四川省普通高校专升本考试大学英语试卷的命题情况,紧密结合学生的学习特点,精心编写了这套四川省普通高校专升本考试复习丛书。

本书是该系列丛书之《四川省普通高校专升本考试历年真题·大学英语》,专为参加四川省普通高校专升本考试的考生编写。为了使广大考生切实提高实战能力,本书编者研究了大学英语科目考试全省统一试卷的难度和题型,精心挑选,收录了近几年四川省专升本大学英语考试的历年真题 16 套。收录时依据 2024 年四川省普通高校专升本考试大纲里罗列的考试内容和考试题型,秉持精益求精的态度编纂此书。

考场是最好的练兵场,通过真题训练,考生能够准确把握真题的命题趋势,掌握考试的重点和难点,从而有针对性地进行实战演练,以达到最佳的应试效果。

在丛书编写过程中,编者广泛征求了在高等院校中长期从事专升本考试研究的一线教师的意见,秉承高效、实用的理念打造精品。我们相信,凝聚着众多名师智慧的本套丛书定能成为通向成功彼岸的金桥,帮助考生到达理想的殿堂!

衷心希望本丛书能为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。

华腾新思专升本考试研究中心

2023 年 9 月

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四川省 2023 年普通高校“专升本”招生 统一考试·大学英语试题

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence, and then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- I'm leaving in _____ minute. In _____ fact, I'll leave when I turn off the lights.
A. /; the B. a; / C. a; a D. the; the
- Please turn to Page _____, and look at the _____ picture.
A. Two; second B. Two; two
C. second; two D. second; second
- The kids learned that light _____ faster than sound.
A. travel B. traveled C. travels D. has traveled
- The photo exhibition was held to _____ people's environmental awareness.
A. rise B. give C. arise D. raise
- The famous lawyer made a speech _____ education law.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- We need a drink.
—_____! Let's have one.
A. Greatly B. Simply C. Possibly D. Exactly
- Neither you nor I am the expert on this issue, _____?
A. are we B. aren't we C. do we D. don't we
- The hall was named after the professor _____ had made a great contribution to the university.
A. which B. who C. whose D. whom
- Hardly had I put down my cellphone _____ it rang again.
A. as B. than C. after D. when
- Peter won first prize in the Chinese Speech Competition. He _____ have studied very hard.
A. may B. should C. must D. could
- The AI engineer, as well as his team members, _____ to attend the seminar on ChatGPT last month.
A. was invited B. were invited
C. have been invited D. has been invited
- The teacher explained it again _____ he could make himself better understood.
A. now that B. such that C. so that D. in that

- The _____ of blood always makes her frightened.
A. sight B. view C. look D. glance
- As we arrived too early, _____ of the rooms were ready.
A. all B. none C. any D. both
- When he was a child, the scientist was _____ about how life on earth began.
A. curious B. anxious C. careful D. hopeful
- Have you completed your report yet?
—No, but I _____ on it all day yesterday.
A. would work B. had worked C. have worked D. was working
- _____ I know, they will go to Chengdu to watch the World University Games this summer.
A. As though B. Even if C. As soon as D. As far as
- Never in my life _____ such a wonderful lion dance.
A. have I seen B. I have seen
C. did I see D. I saw
- The school _____ great importance to students' mental health.
A. attaches B. takes C. pays D. offers
- They were _____ in the middle of their telephone conversation.
A. cut away B. cut up C. cut down D. cut off
- _____ it was only 5 p. m., the street lights in the northeast of the city were already on.
A. Although B. However C. Since D. For
- They gave a(n) _____ broadcast while the talent show was going on.
A. living B. live C. alive D. lively
- Lily has made an _____ to meet her science teacher next Monday.
A. attention B. approval C. agreement D. appointment
- It is high time you _____ smoking.
A. give up B. gave up
C. must give up D. will give up
- Weather _____, the foreign guests will visit the Panda Base.
A. permits B. permitted C. permitting D. is permitted
- The manager had his assistant _____ a presentation for the meeting with the clients.
A. preparing B. to prepare C. prepared D. prepare
- _____ finds the lost car will get a gift as a reward.
A. Whomever B. No matter whom
C. Whoever D. No matter who
- We were excited to learn Prof. Tu Youyou became the _____ scientist that won the Nobel Prize.
A. Chinese woman first B. first Chinese woman
C. Chinese first woman D. first woman Chinese
- I'd like to take _____ of this opportunity to thank you for your support.
A. rise B. care C. advantage D. notice

The item “traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices in China” passed the examination at the 17th session of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage ongoing here in the Moroccan capital. China now has 43 items on the intangible cultural heritage list, continuing to be the most enlisted country in the world.

Wang Yongjian, head of the Chinese delegation to the UNESCO session, told *Xinhua News Agency* that the enlistment will make this cultural heritage more visible to the public and help promote respect for cultural differences and human creativity.

The traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices in China consist of knowledge, skills and practices concerning the management of tea plantations, picking of tea leaves, manual processing, drinking and sharing of tea.

(73) Since ancient times, Chinese people have been planting, picking, making and drinking tea. Tea producers have developed six types of tea: green, yellow, dark, white, oolong and black teas. Together with reprocessed teas, such as flower-scented teas, there are over 2,000 tea products in China. Tea is ubiquitous in Chinese people’s daily life, as tea is served in families, workplaces and tea houses, to name a few.

41. Where did China’s traditional tea-making pass the enlistment examination?
A. In China. B. In the UN headquarters.
C. In the United States. D. In the Moroccan capital.
42. According to Wang Yongjian, the enlistment will _____.
A. help promote the respect for different people
B. help promote the creation of more tea products
C. get more people to know about this cultural heritage
D. get more people to show respect for the Chinese delegation
43. The underlined word “ubiquitous” in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to “_____”.
A. quite common B. quite unique
C. very delicious D. very precious
44. What can we learn from the text?
A. Chinese people usually do not drink tea at workplaces.
B. There are more than two thousand types of tea in China.
C. China now has the most intangible cultural heritage items enlisted by the UNESCO.
D. China’s traditional tea making consists merely of manual processing and sharing of tea.
45. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?
A. Sports. B. Culture. C. Science. D. Education.

Passage Four

(74) People using happy emojis (表情符号) may seem cheerful—but are they really happy? Researchers from the University of Tokyo wanted to investigate whether “display rules”—“socially appropriate facial expressions in a given situation”—existed in communication with emojis. The study saw about 1,289 volunteers from Japan using emojis in response to online conversations. The participants, most of whom were female and aged 11 to 26, self-reported the intensity of emotional expressions.

Results suggested that happy emojis were often used to mask negative emotions and “manage the expression” to make a message seem more positive. Negative emojis, such as any of the sad face emojis, were only used when the participants felt very strong negative feelings.

Experts found that people were most likely to use positive emojis when they were feeling negative emotions or when talking to people of higher status—but they were also less likely to express emotions through emojis toward this group of people. People were more likely to use accurate emojis to express their feelings when talking to close friends.

“As socializing online becomes more popular, people have become accustomed to modifying their expressions and examining the appropriateness of their communication,” Moyu Liu, an emotional behavior expert at the University of Tokyo who led the research, said. “However, I realized that this may lead us to lose touch with our real emotions.”

46. What did researchers from the University of Tokyo want to find out?
A. How to use emojis to express our emotions properly.
B. When to make facial expressions socially appropriate.
C. Whether the display rules of facial expressions existed in communication with emojis.
D. Whether happy emojis were used to mask negative emotions in communication.
47. What do we know about the participants of the research?
A. They were mostly female.
B. They were in their early twenties.
C. They were asked to report with emojis.
D. They were selected from the University of Tokyo.
48. When the participants had very strong negative emotions, they _____.
A. used happy emojis B. masked their feelings
C. modified their responses D. chose negative emojis
49. People were more likely to use accurate emojis when _____.
A. they felt a little sad
B. they chatted with close friends
C. they needed to make a message more positive
D. they communicated with people of higher status
50. According to Moyu Liu, what might be the negative influence of this trend?
A. We will be out of touch with our real friends.
B. We will fail to manage our facial expressions.
C. We will spend too much time socializing online.
D. We will lose the ability to express our true feelings.

Part III Cloze (20 points)

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

A young woman born after 1995 living in Suzhou, east China’s Jiangsu Province, recently 51 more than 1,000 *yuan* a month by 52 a part-time job as a dog walker.

The girl, surnamed Wei, explained, “The work is relatively 53, and just needs to take the dog out for a walk. Sometimes, the owner may ask to see the dog’s droppings to 54 whether the dog is sick or not.”

55 surfing the Internet, Wei ran across some people who were 56 busy at work to walk their dogs and posted some 57 looking for hired help.

Since Wei has relatively free working hours at her 58 job and has experience in raising dogs herself, she began to 59 her information 60 social media platforms and decided to take up a part-time job 61 a dog walker.

62 30 *yuan* for half an hour, Wei can earn 1,000 to 2,000 *yuan* a month. When asked why she 63 this job, Wei said that she liked dogs very much and 64 playing with them while walking them. “All the dogs are very cute and have a good 65,” Wei said. “They 66 my day.”

Many netizens(网民) said Wei’s part-time job was their 67 job. “Where can I find such a good job? I can do it for 15 *yuan*,” one netizen 68. “A lot of people love dogs, 69 sometimes they just don’t have time to walk or play with their dogs. It’s great to have a job that 70 everyone,” another netizen commented.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 51. A. found | B. saved | C. spent | D. earned |
| 52. A. taking | B. making | C. creating | D. utilizing |
| 53. A. busy | B. difficult | C. simple | D. different |
| 54. A. test | B. research | C. detect | D. determine |
| 55. A. Although | B. While | C. After | D. Before |
| 56. A. very | B. too | C. so | D. quite |
| 57. A. news | B. notes | C. messages | D. notices |
| 58. A. regular | B. main | C. temporary | D. common |
| 59. A. copy | B. print | C. send | D. post |
| 60. A. in | B. on | C. by | D. from |
| 61. A. as | B. for | C. with | D. like |
| 62. A. Demanding | B. Paying | C. Charging | D. Raising |
| 63. A. lost | B. chose | C. quitted | D. got |
| 64. A. allowed | B. practised | C. tried | D. enjoyed |
| 65. A. hobby | B. meal | C. temper | D. future |
| 66. A. create | B. make | C. influence | D. develop |
| 67. A. dream | B. routine | C. present | D. past |
| 68. A. suggested | B. mentioned | C. joked | D. bargained |
| 69. A. and | B. so | C. but | D. because |
| 70. A. benefits | B. motivates | C. serves | D. stimulates |

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (10 points)

Directions: *In this part, there are four items which you are required to translate into Chinese.*

Each item consists of one or two sentences. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

71. (Para. 1, Passage One)

While our world may be more interconnected than ever, families are still eager for opportunities to spend time together.

72. (Para. 3, Passage Two)

When I was told that I had been chosen for the Shenzhou XV mission, I was pretty calm.

73. (Para. 5, Passage Three)

Since ancient times, Chinese people have been planting, picking, making and drinking tea.

74. (Para. 1, Passage Four)

People using happy emojis may seem cheerful—but are they really happy?

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: *In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter of about 100 words. You should write according to the following Chinese outline. Remember your letter must be written on the Answer Sheet.*

假设你是李夏,请你用英文写一封信,邀请外教 Smith 教授参加你们班在“世界地球日”(4月22日)当天组织的登山活动,需要包括以下内容:

- (1) 活动目的。
- (2) 活动时间和地点。
- (3) 注意事项。

参考词: World Earth Day 世界地球日; mountain climbing 登山; environment 环境

Dear Prof. Smith,

How are you? _____

Yours sincerely,
Li Xia

四川省 2022 年普通高校“专升本”招生 统一考试·大学英语试题

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence, and then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- It is reported that _____ president will have dinner with _____ President O'Conner tomorrow.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; / D. /; /
- Considering the changeable weather, when to hold the sports meeting is still _____ discussion.
A. in B. on C. under D. during
- It's only _____ from my school to the bookstore.
A. ten minutes walk B. ten minutes' walk
C. ten-minutes walk D. ten-minutes' walk
- Put on your coat _____ you'll catch a cold.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
- No sooner had he sat down _____ somebody knocked on the door.
A. when B. than C. that D. as
- Although hard, Jack is trying to give up the _____ of smoking.
A. custom B. tradition
C. manner D. habit
- The manager together with some workers _____ visiting the new company now.
A. are B. is C. have been D. has been
- Several pretty girls are chatting next door, but _____ is known to me.
A. neither B. none C. no one D. all
- The WHO couldn't _____ to cure the disease within a few years.
A. guarantee B. ensure C. assume D. confirm
- Without a(an) _____ medical certificate, a tourist is not allowed to visit the city.
A. valid B. effective C. valuable D. efficient
- It is said that the writer _____ his new book by the end of this year.
A. will finish B. will be finished
C. will have finished D. will have been finished
- Some mountain areas, _____ the terrible road conditions, are hard to arrive.
A. but for B. in spite of
C. with regard to D. due to

- Will you keep in touch with me after graduation?
—_____!
A. Absolutely B. Extremely C. Actually D. Eventually
- I forgot to bring my cell phone. Could I use yours?
—Yes, you _____.
A. can B. could C. should D. might
- He promised his wife that he would get the money back _____.
A. somehow B. somewhat C. some time D. sometimes
- Poor _____ she was, she never accepted anything for nothing.
A. although B. though C. so D. yet
- Special allowances were _____ to the employees who had worked overtime.
A. distributed B. delivered C. demonstrated D. discovered
- If you had done your homework yesterday, you _____ how to answer the questions now.
A. know B. knew C. will know D. would know
- A lot of materials you could use in class discussion are freely _____ on the Internet.
A. average B. adequate C. available D. abstract
- This dish is _____ delicious.
—Yes, but don't eat _____.
A. too much; too much B. much too; much too
C. too much; much too D. much too; too much
- He _____ from the screen of the laptop when I entered his room.
A. looked into B. looked on C. looked for D. looked up
- Margret, you should practice as much as you can _____ oral English competition.
A. win B. to win C. winning D. won
- _____ is known to us is that Professor Jackson has been popular with the students.
A. What B. That C. It D. As
- The other data being worth _____ is the results of the survey.
A. noticed B. noticing C. being noticed D. notice
- The group _____ of three girls and five boys completed the task successfully.
A. consisting B. dreaming C. involving D. engaging
- _____ a little more careful, he might have avoided the mistake.
A. If he was B. If he has been C. Had he been D. Should he be
- They must have met with their guests last night, _____?
A. haven't they B. didn't they
C. mustn't they D. couldn't they
- Is this place of interest _____ we visited a couple of weeks ago?
A. which B. that C. on which D. the one
- You need to know it is important to _____ the topic while you are giving a speech.
A. keep off B. keep on C. keep up D. keep to

offer a more colorful life outside work.

However, some young people think the standards for establishing a side business are low—they start casually, doing whatever job they want, even if it may not be suitable for them. “If you want to be successful in your side job, you must do effective market research and understand how your skills fit in the market,” an expert suggested.

“Flexible employment is a very useful supplement to traditional formal employment, and it can absorb more labor and provide more choices for solving national employment issues,” Wang Ting, a University professor, told *China Youth Daily*.

41. According to the survey, most young people in China _____.
- A. are willing to work full-time B. take up side jobs
C. would like to have side jobs D. are out of work
42. Which of the following may be a popular side job?
- A. Being a pop singer. B. Working in a supermarket.
C. Running an online store. D. Teaching Internet celebrities.
43. As is suggested by the expert, one who wants to succeed in his side job should _____.
- A. establish a company
B. be good at marketing
C. lead a more colorful life outside work
D. be clear about the market and himself
44. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. The benefits of absorbing more labor.
B. The advantages of flexible employment.
C. The importance of traditional employment.
D. The necessity of solving employment issues.
45. The author’s attitude to side jobs can best be described as _____.
- A. cold B. positive C. negative D. enthusiastic

Passage Four

Chinese astronauts aboard the country’s Tiangong space station gave a science lecture on Thursday afternoon as they traveled with the gigantic spacecraft orbiting the Earth at a height of about altitude 400 kilometers.

The Shenzhou XII mission crew greeted students, teachers and other participants as the lecture began at 3:40 p. m. They then showed viewers how they live and work inside the space.

(74) The astronauts carried out experiments to display interesting physical phenomena in space such as “disappearing buoyancy(浮力)” and a “water ball”. At the end of the lecture, they answered questions from students.

Millions of primary and middle school students across China watched the 60-minute televised event hosted by the China Manned Space Agency, the Ministry of Education and other government departments.

It was the first lecture of the Tiangong Class, or Heavenly Palace Class, China’s first

lecture series from space to popularize space science.

“More lectures will be held based on the country’s manned spaceflights and will also be presented by Chinese astronaut,” the manned space agency said, adding that such activities are intended to spread knowledge about manned spaceflights and spark enthusiasm for science among young people.

46. What can we know from the first paragraph?
- A. A speech was delivered on space stations.
B. Some astronauts were orbiting a spacecraft.
C. A lecture was presented from the Chinese space station.
D. The spacecraft was traveling at 400 kilometers per hour.
47. When did science lecture end on Thursday?
- A. At 3:40. B. At 4:40. C. At 15:40. D. At 16:40.
48. What does the underlined word “spark” in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Feel. B. Arouse. C. Convey. D. Maintain.
49. What is the main purpose of the lecture?
- A. To spread space science. B. To entertain TV viewers.
C. To train young astronauts. D. To popularize space travel.
50. Where is the text most likely from?
- A. A diary. B. A novel. C. A newspaper. D. A dictionary.

Part III Cloze (20 points)

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

The Silk Road is a name given to the many trade routes that connected Europe and the Mediterranean (地中海) with the Asian world. The 51 is over 6,500 km long and got its name 52 the early Chinese traded silk along it. Although silk was the 53 trading item, there were many other goods that 54 along the Silk Road between Eastern Asia and Europe. In the course of time, medicine, perfumes, spices and livestock (家畜) 55 their way between continents.

The Chinese learned to 56 silk thousands of years ago. For a long time they were the only ones who knew how to make this 57 material. Only the emperor, his family and his highest advisers were allowed to wear clothes made of 58. For a long time the Chinese 59 this secret very 60. The ancient Romans were the 61 Europeans who became aware of this wonderful material. Trading 62, often with Indians as middlemen (中间人) who traded silk with the Chinese 63 gold and silver which they got from the Romans.

Traveling along the route was 64. The hot desert, high mountains and sandstorms made traveling a rough business. Most of the goods along the Silk Road were carried by caravans (商队). Traders sometimes brought goods from one 65 on the Silk Road to another, from

where the goods would be 66 by someone else. Over the centuries people settled along the ancient route and many cities 67. Later on there were fewer hardships to overcome, 68 by no means was it easy.

In the early Middle Ages, traffic along the route 69 because of the decline of the Roman Empire. Trading along the Silk Road became stronger again between the 13th and 14th centuries, when the Mongols controlled central Asia. During the Age of Exploration the Silk Road 70 its importance because new sea routes to Asia were discovered.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 51. A. corridor | B. voyage | C. route | D. railway |
| 52. A. though | B. unless | C. where | D. because |
| 53. A. only | B. main | C. real | D. exact |
| 54. A. rose | B. gathered | C. got | D. traveled |
| 55. A. found | B. searched | C. wound | D. missed |
| 56. A. provide | B. neglect | C. make | D. carry |
| 57. A. precious | B. beautiful | C. important | D. different |
| 58. A. cloth | B. cotton | C. silk | D. fiber |
| 59. A. guarded | B. shared | C. guided | D. learned |
| 60. A. curiously | B. carefully | C. excitedly | D. happily |
| 61. A. unique | B. active | C. first | D. special |
| 62. A. compared | B. combined | C. supplied | D. started |
| 63. A. in place of | B. in favor of | C. in exchange for | D. in return for |
| 64. A. dangerous | B. disappointing | C. enjoyable | D. inspiring |
| 65. A. purpose | B. destination | C. time | D. desert |
| 66. A. explored | B. performed | C. ruined | D. transported |
| 67. A. moved | B. stretched | C. emerged | D. remained |
| 68. A. or | B. but | C. nor | D. so |
| 69. A. improved | B. disappeared | C. continued | D. decreased |
| 70. A. lost | B. gained | C. kept | D. denied |

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (10 points)

Directions: *In this part, there are four items which you are required to translate into Chinese.*

Each item consists of one or two sentences. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

71. Please understand that the last thing I wanted to do was to be late and offend you and the guests from the Head Office.
-
-

72. He realized that leaving the bird there was the same as signing its death sentence, as it might be eaten by a predator(捕食性动物).
-
-

73. The attitude toward having side jobs varies among young people.
-
-

74. The astronauts carried out experiments to display interesting physical phenomena in space such as “disappearing buoyancy(浮力)” and a “water ball”.
-
-

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: *In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter of about 100 words.*

You should write according to the following Chinese outline. Remember your letter must be written on the Answer Sheet.

假设你是李夏,是第31届世界大学生运动会的一名志愿者,组委会安排你用英文为来自世界各地的运动员写一封介绍四川的一个知名景点的信,需要包括以下内容:

- (1) 景点介绍。
- (2) 推荐理由。
- (3) 注意事项。

参考词:志愿者 volunteer, 推荐 recommend, 景点 scenic spot

Dear friends,

Welcome to Chengdu, _____

Yours sincerely,
Li Xia

四川省普通高校专升本考试历年真题

大学英语

参考答案及解析

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四川省 2023 年普通高校“专升本”招生
统一考试·大学英语试题
参考答案及解析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. B 考查冠词。句意:我马上就要走了。事实上,我关灯后就会离开。in a minute 为固定搭配,意为“马上,一会儿”;in fact 为固定短语,意为“事实上”。故选 B。
2. A 考查数词。句意:请翻到第二页,看第二幅画。编号表示法有“名词+基数词”和“the+序数词+名词”。在第一种表示方法中,名词首字母需大写,基数词用英文单词表示时首字母也需大写。如“Page Two = the second page 第二页”。故选 A。
3. C 考查时态和主谓一致。句意:孩子们学到了光比声音传播得快。分析句子结构可知,that 在此句中引导宾语从句,此空为从句的谓语动词。主句为过去时态,宾语从句要用相应的过去时态。但当从句的内容是客观真理或客观事实,而不受时间的限制时,即使主句用过去时,从句仍用一般现在时。由此可排除选项 B 和 D。从句主语 light 是不可数名词,所以谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式。故选 C。
4. D 考查动词。句意:举办摄影展是为了提高人们的环保意识。rise(vi.)上升,升起,提高;give(vt.)给;arise(vi.)(尤指问题或困境)发生,出现;raise(vt.)举起,提高(数量、水平等)。空格后有宾语,故填及物动词,由此排除选项 A 和 C。根据句意可知应选 D。
5. B 考查介词。句意:那位著名的律师做了一次关于教育法的演讲。介词 on 可以表示“关于”。故选 B。
6. D 考查副词。句意:——我们需要喝一杯。——的确如此!让我们喝一杯。greatly 极大地;simply 简单地,仅仅;possibly 可能地;exactly 一般意为“准确地”,作为答语时,表示赞同或强调正确,意为“一点不错,正是如此,完全正确”。根据句意可知应选 D。
7. A 考查反意疑问句。句意:你和我都不是这方面的专家,对吗?反意疑问句的主要形式为“陈述部分肯定式+附加疑问部分否定式”和“陈述部分否定式+附加疑问部分肯定式”。在此句中,陈述部分为否定式(neither 和 nor 均为否定词),所以附加疑问部分需用肯定式,故排除选项 B 和 D。反意疑问句中附加疑问句部分的人称和时态应与前面的陈述部分保持一致。根据陈述部分中的 am 可知,疑问部分需用 be 动词的某种形式,故选 A。
8. B 考查定语从句。句意:这座礼堂是以那位对这所大学做出巨大贡献的教授的名字命名的。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导定语从句,先行词 professor 指人,可排除 which(先行词是物)。定语从句中缺少主语,所以填 who。whom 在定语从句中充当宾语,whose 在定语从句中充当定语。故选 B。
9. D 考查状语从句。句意:我刚放下手机,它又响了。hardly... when ... 为固定结构,意为“刚(一)……就……”。故选 D。
10. C 考查情态动词。句意:彼得在汉语演讲比赛中获得一等奖。他一定学习很努力。may have done 意为“可能做了……”,表示对过去情况可能性的推测;should have done 意为“本应该做……”,表示过去本应该做某事却没有做;must have done 意为“肯定做了……”,表示对过

- 去情况的肯定推测;could have done 意为“本能够做……”,表示过去本能够做某事实际上却没有做。根据句意可知应选 C。
11. A 考查主谓一致和时态。句意:上个月,这位人工智能工程师和他的团队成员应邀参加了有关 ChatGPT 的研讨会。当主语后接含有 with、together with、along with、as well as、besides、except、but、like 等介词或介词短语时,谓语动词的形式应与主语在人称和数上保持一致。本句中主语 The AI engineer 为单数形式,故排除选项 B 和 C。根据时间状语 last month 可知应用一般过去时。故选 A。
12. C 考查状语从句。句意:老师又解释了一遍,以便别人能更好地理解他的意思。now that 既然;such that 如此;so that 以便;in that 因为。根据句意可知应选 C。
13. A 考查名词。句意:她一看到血就害怕。sight 看见;view 视野,视线;look 看;glance 一瞥,扫视。the sight of... 意为“看见……”。故选 A。
14. B 考查代词。句意:由于我们到得太早,没有一个房间是准备好的。all 所有;none 没有一个;any 任何;both 两个都。根据句意可知应选 B。
15. A 考查形容词。句意:当这位科学家还是个孩子的时候,他对地球上生命的起源很好奇。curious 好奇的;anxious 焦虑的;careful 小心的;hopeful 有希望的。根据句意可知应选 A。
16. D 考查时态。句意:——你的报告完成了吗?——没有,但我昨天一整天都在写。根据答语中的 all day yesterday 可知,答句应用过去进行时,表示过去某一动作延续较长时间。故选 D。
17. D 考查固定搭配。句意:据我所知,今年夏天他们将去成都观看世界大学生运动会。as though 好像;even if 即使;as soon as 一……就……。as far as I know 为固定搭配,意为“据我所知”。故选 D。
18. A 考查倒装。句意:我一生中从未看过如此精彩的舞狮。具有否定意义的词(如 never, little, seldom, hardly...) 位于句首,句子需要部分倒装,即谓语动词的一部分放于主语前。由此可排除选项 B 和 D。根据句意可知用现在完成时,强调过去的动作或状态持续到现在,或对现在造成了影响。故选 A。
19. A 考查动词。句意:学校非常重视学生的心理健康。attach importance to... 为固定短语,意为“认为……重要,重视……”。故选 A。
20. D 考查动词短语。句意:他们在打电话交谈时被打断了。cut away 切除;cut up 切碎;cut down 削减;cut off 打断。根据句意可知应选 D。
21. A 考查状语从句。句意:虽然才下午 5 点,但城市东北部的路灯已经亮了。although 虽然,尽管;however 然而;since 自从;for 因为,由于。根据句意可知应选 A。
22. B 考查形容词。句意:才艺表演正在进行时,他们进行了现场直播。living 活着的,活的;live 现场直播的;alive 活着的;lively 精力充沛的。根据句意可知应选 B。
23. D 考查名词。句意:Lily 已经和她的科学老师约好下周一见面。attention 注意;approval 同意,认可;agreement 协定;appointment 约会,约定。根据句意可知应选 D。
24. B 考查虚拟语气。句意:你早该戒烟了。It is time that... 意为“到了该做……的时候了”,后面的从句谓语动词要用过去式或用“should+动词原形”,但 should 不可省略。故选 B。
25. C 考查独立主格结构。句意:如果天气允许,外宾将参观熊猫基地。分析句子结构可知,逗

- 号后是一个完整的句子,逗号前后没有连词连接,空处所在结构有自己的主语,所以逗号前为独立主格结构。weather 和 permit 构成逻辑上的主谓关系,所以空处用现在分词即 *v. -ing* 形式表达主动含义。故选 C。
26. D 考查非谓语动词。句意:经理让他的助理为与客户的见面准备一场介绍会。have 为使役动词,意为“使,让”,have sb. doing 意为“让某人一直做(某事)”,doing 为现在分词,充当宾语补足语。have sb. do 意为“让某人做……”,do 是省略 to 的不定式,作宾语补足语。根据句意“让助理准备”可知应选 D。
27. C 考查主语从句。句意:无论谁找到丢失的汽车,都将得到一份礼物作为奖励。分析句子结构可知,空处所填词引导主语从句,所以排除 B 和 D(引导状语从句)。主语从句中缺少主语,不填 whomever(在从句中充当宾语)。故选 C。
28. B 考查多个形容词作定语时的排序。句意:知道屠呦呦教授成为首位获得诺贝尔奖的中国女科学家时,我们很激动。多个形容词修饰名词时,其顺序为:限定词(冠词、物主代词、指示代词、不定代词、数词等)+描绘词(如美丑、好坏、冷热等)+大长高(表大小、长短的词)+表形状、新旧、颜色的词+出处+材料性质(如 stone、plastic、gold 等)+类别(如 writing desk、drinking 等)+名词。此题顺序应是“序数词+表出处的词+名词”。故选 B。
29. C 考查名词。句意:我想借此机会感谢您的支持。take care of 意为“照顾,负责”;take advantage of 意为“利用”;take notice of 意为“注意”。故选 C。
30. C 考查副词。句意:随着越来越多的人拥有自己的汽车,旅游在中国变得越来越受欢迎。

importantly 重要地; successfully 成功地; increasingly 越来越多地,不断增加地; mostly 主要地。根据句意可知应选 C。

Part II Reading Comprehension

31. C 主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句“Today grandparents are discovering a simple solution to connecting with their grandchildren—to experience the magic of Walt Disney World Resort.”可知,如今,祖父母们发现了一种与孙辈交流的简单方式——去体验迪斯尼世界度假区的魔力。由此可知,去迪士尼乐园是一种与家庭成员联系的简便方式。故选 C。
32. D 推理判断题。根据第二段内容可知,段中列举了家庭过山车、迪士尼奇幻巡游节、迪士尼奇妙星愿夜等游玩项目,所以本段是通过举例子来展开的。故选 D。
33. B 事实细节题。根据第三段最后一句“*And in Toy Story Mania Attraction in Disney's Hollywood Studios, grandparents can compete against grandchildren in friendly games.*”可知应选 B。
34. C 事实细节题。根据最后一段最后一句“*Visit Disneyworld.com/grandadventure to plan your next visit.*”可知,在制订下次参观迪士尼的计划时,建议访问推荐的网站。故选 C。
35. A 推理判断题。最后一段提到“把你最喜欢的迪斯尼主题公园介绍给你的孙子孙女。制订下次参观迪士尼的计划时,访问推荐的网站”可推知,本文很可能是一则广告。故选 A。
36. B 事实细节题。根据第一段可知,57 岁的邓清明在等待、训练和准备参加太空任务的几乎四分之一世纪(即近 25 年)里,从未忘记自己的“太空梦”。故选 B。

37. A 词义猜测题。根据第三段可知,邓清明当时想的是,他一定要珍惜这次机会,更加努力训练,不辜负他们的信任,履行自己的承诺。由此可知,cherish 意为“珍惜”。故选 A。
38. B 事实细节题。根据第四段可知,邓清明要感谢很多人,尤其是中国航天工业的科学家、工程师和其他工作人员。故选 B。
39. D 推理判断题。根据第一段可知,57 岁的邓清明在等待、训练和准备参加太空任务的近 25 年里,从未忘记自己的“太空梦”,由此可推知,他是一个执着的人。故选 D。
40. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文通篇介绍的是宇航员邓清明。故选 D。
41. D 事实细节题。根据第二段第一句中的 in the Moroccan capital 可知,是在摩洛哥首都通过了审查。故选 D。
42. C 事实细节题。根据第三段中的 the enlistment will make this cultural heritage more visible to the public and help promote respect for cultural differences and human creativity 可知,被列入名录将使这一文化遗产更容易被公众看到,并有助于促进对文化差异和人类创造力的尊重。故选 C。
43. A 词义猜测题。根据最后一段最后一句“Tea is ubiquitous in Chinese people’s daily life, as tea is served in families, workplaces and tea houses, to name a few.”可知,茶在中国人的日常生活中无处不在,家里、工作场所和茶馆都供应茶,所以茶是十分普遍的。故选 A。
44. C 事实细节题。根据第二段第二句“China now has 43 items on the intangible cultural heritage list, continuing to be the most enlisted country in the world.”可知,中国现在共有 43 项非物质文化遗产被列入名录,仍然是世界上被列入非物质文化遗产最多的国家。故选 C。
45. B 推理判断题。本文主要介绍了中国的制茶工艺被列入世界非物质文化遗产名录及其影响,所以本文最有可能出现在报纸的文化版块。故选 B。
46. C 事实细节题。根据第一段第二句“Researchers from the University of Tokyo wanted to investigate whether ‘display rules’—‘socially appropriate facial expressions in a given situation’—existed in communication with emojis.”可知,东京大学的研究人员想要调查在使用表情符号的交流中是否存在“情绪表达规则”。故选 C。
47. A 事实细节题。根据第一段最后一句“The participants, most of whom were female and aged 11 to 26, self-reported the intensity of emotional expressions.”可知,这项研究的参与者大多是 11 至 26 岁的女性。故选 A。
48. D 事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句“Negative emojis, such as any of the sad face emojis, were only used when the participants felt very strong negative feelings.”可知,只有在参与者有非常强烈的负面情绪时,他们才会使用消极的表情符号。故选 D。
49. B 事实细节题。根据第三段最后一句“People were more likely to use accurate emojis to express their feelings when talking to close friends.”可知,在与亲密的朋友交谈时,人们更有可能使用准确的表情符号来表达自己的感受。故选 B。
50. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“However, I realized that this may lead us to lose touch with

our real emotions.”可知, Moyu Liu 意识到这可能会导致我们失去表达自己真实情绪的能力。故选 D。

Part III Cloze

51. D 考查动词词义辨析。find 发现; save 储蓄, 节省, 保存; spend 花费; earn 挣得, 赚得。根据句意可知, 居住在中国东部江苏省苏州市的一名 95 后年轻女子兼职遛狗, 一个月挣了 1 000 多元。且根据第五段第一句中的“*Wei can earn 1,000 to 2,000 yuan a month*”可知应选 D。
52. A 考查动词词义辨析。take 与名词连用, 表示举动、动作等, take a part-time job 意为“干兼职”; make 制造; create 创造; utilize 利用。故选 A。
53. C 考查形容词词义辨析。busy 忙碌的; difficult 困难的; simple 简单的; different 不同的。根据下文可知, 只需要带狗出去走走, 所以这份工作相对简单。故选 C。
54. C 考查动词词义辨析。test 测验; research 研究; detect 发现, 查明; determine 决定。根据句意可知, 狗主人可能会要求看狗的粪便, 以查明狗是否生病。故选 C。
55. B 考查连词词义辨析。although 尽管; while 当……的时候; after 在……之后; before 在……之前。此处指在她上网的时候, 偶然发现一些人因为工作太忙而没时间遛狗, 于是就发布启事招聘帮手。故选 B。
56. B 考查副词及固定结构。too... to... 为固定结构, 意为“太……而不能……”。由语境可知选 B。
57. D 考查名词词义辨析。news 消息; note 笔记; message 信息; notice 通知, 启事。根据语境可知, 此处指发布招聘启事来找帮手。故选 D。

58. A 考查形容词词义辨析。regular 持久的, 固定的; main 主要的; temporary 暂时的; common 普遍的。下文提到魏决定做一份兼职工作, 所以此处指魏的固定工作时间相对自由。故选 A。
59. D 考查动词词义辨析。copy 复制; print 打印; send 发送; post 发布。根据上文中的“*posted some* 57 *looking for hired help*”可知应选 D。
60. B 考查介词词义辨析。in 在……里面; on 在……上; by 在……旁边; from 从……起。根据语境可知, 此处指“在社交媒体平台上”发布自己的信息, 用介词 on。故选 B。
61. A 考查介词词义辨析。as 作为; for 为了; with 和; like 像。根据语境可知, 她决定从事一份遛狗的兼职工作。故选 A。
62. C 考查动词词义辨析。demand 强烈要求; pay 付费; charge 收费; raise 提高。根据语境可知, 半小时收费 30 元, 她一个月可以赚 1 000 到 2 000 元。本句的逻辑主语是 Wei, 故选 C。
63. B 考查动词词义辨析。lose 丢失; choose 选择; quit 离开; get 获得, 得到。根据语境可知, 此处指当被问及为什么她会选择这份工作, 她说她非常喜欢狗, 喜欢在遛狗的时候和它们一起玩。故选 B。
64. D 考查动词词义辨析。allow 允许; practise 练习; try 试图; enjoy 喜爱。根据语境可知应选 D。
65. C 考查名词词义辨析。hobby 业余爱好; meal 一顿饭; temper 脾气; future 未来。根据语境可知, 此处指所有的狗都很可爱, 脾气也很好。故选 C。
66. B 考查动词及固定搭配。create 创造; make 使, 让; influence 影响; develop 发展。make one's day 为固定搭配, 意为“使某人高兴”。故选 B。

67. A 考查语境理解。dream 理想; routine 常规的; present 当前的; past 过去的。根据语境可知,此处指有网友表示,魏的兼职工作是他梦寐以求的工作。dream job 意为“梦寐以求的工作”。故选 A。

68. C 考查语境理解和动词词义辨析。suggest 建议; mention 提到; joke 开玩笑; bargain 讨价还价。根据语境可知,此处指一位网友开玩笑地说:“哪里能找到这么好的工作?我只要 15 元就可以做。”故选 C。

69. C 考查连词和语境理解。根据语境可知,许多人喜欢狗,但是,有时他们没有时间去遛狗或者与狗玩耍。上下文之间构成转折关系。故选 C。

70. A 考查动词词义辨析。benefit 对(某人)有益,使受益; motivate 激励; serve 服务; stimulate 刺激。根据语境可知,此处指能有一份对大家都有利的工作真是太好了。故选 A。

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese

71. 虽然我们的世界可能比以往任何时候都更加联系紧密,但家庭成员们仍然渴望有机会共度时光。

72. 当我被告知自己被选中参加神舟十五号任务时,我相当冷静。

73. 自古以来,中国人就一直在种茶、采茶、制茶和饮茶。

74. 使用开心表情符号的人可能看起来快乐——但他们真的快乐吗?

Part V Writing

Dear Prof. Smith,

How are you? We haven't seen each other for a long time. In order to raise our environmental awareness, Our class is going to organize a mountain climbing activity on World Earth Day (April 22).

Now I'd like to invite you to join us.

We will meet at the school gate at 6 a. m. on April 22, and then we will take a bus to the forest park. You had better bring some water and food. For your safety, it's best to wear the right shoes when climbing the mountain.

We will be very happy if you can join us. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Xia

四川省 2022 年普通高校“专升本”招生 统一考试·大学英语试题 参考答案及解析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. C 考查冠词。句意:据报道,明天总统将与奥巴马总统共进晚餐。the president 特指人们都知道的某位总统,指的是某个人,不是职位,因此其前需加冠词;President O'Conner 中的 President 表示职位,在称呼语或表示头衔的名词前通常不用冠词。故选 C。

2. C 考查介词及介词短语。句意:考虑到多变的天气,什么时候举办运动会还在商讨中。under discussion 为固定短语,意为“在讨论中”,故选 C。

3. B 考查名词所有格。句意:从学校到书店只需步行 10 分钟。“步行 10 分钟”有两种英文表达:ten minutes' walk 或 ten-minute walk。用连字符“-”连接几个名词可以构成一个形容词,中间的名词全部用单数,如 a 20-year-old boy。故选 B。

4. C 考查并列连词。句意:穿上外套,否则你会着凉的。or 或者,否则。根据句意可知应选 C。

5. B 考查连词词组。句意:他刚坐下,就有人敲

- 门。no sooner... than... 为固定词组,意为“一……就……,刚……就……”,故选 B。
6. D 考查名词词义辨析。句意:尽管很难,杰克还在努力戒掉吸烟的习惯。custom 习俗; tradition 传统; manner 态度,举止,礼貌,方式; habit 习惯。根据句意可知应选 D。
7. B 考查主谓一致和时态。句意:经理和一些工人现在正在参观新公司。当主语后跟有 with, as well as, along with, together with, including 等引导的短语时,句子的谓语动词应与最前面的主语在人称和单复数上保持一致,即“就远一致”。根据时间状语 now 可知,是现在正在进行的操作,用现在进行时。故选 B。
8. B 考查代词(词组)。句意:几个漂亮的女孩在隔壁聊天,但我一个也不认识。none 意为“没有一个(人或物)”,一般指在一个特定集体中“没有一个(人或物)”,谓语动词既可以是复数形式,也可以是单数形式;而 no one 意为“没有人”,通常没有特定的范围,谓语动词只能是单数形式;neither 意为“两者都不”,与句子中的 several(几个)不对应;all 意为“所有的”,不符合句意。故选 B。
9. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意:世界卫生组织不能保证在几年内治愈这种疾病。guarantee 保证;ensure 保证,担保,确保;assume 假设,认为;confirm 证实,确认。根据句意可知,guarantee 和 ensure 都有“保证”之意,但 guarantee 后可接 to do,而 ensure 后不可接 to do,故选 A。
10. A 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:没有有效的医疗证明,游客是不被允许参观这座城市的。valid 意为“有效的,合法的”,通常指证件等合法、有效;effective 意为“有效的,起作用的”,常指方法或措施有效,强调能达到预期效果;valuable 意为“值钱的,宝贵的”;efficient 意为“效率高的,有能力的”,指人有能力或某方法有效,强调通过最短的时间和最少的精力达到预期效果。故选 A。
11. C 考查时态。句意:据说这位作家将在今年年底完成他的新书。本题强调在将来某一时间之前完成的动作。根据时间状语 by the end of this year 可知,此句需用将来完成时,故选 C。
12. D 考查介词短语辨析。句意:有些山区,由于路况糟糕,很难到达。but for 要不是;in spite of 尽管;with regard to 关于;due to 因为,由于。根据句意可知应选 D。
13. A 考查副词词义辨析。句意:——你毕业后会和我保持联系吗?——当然会了。absolutely 绝对地,当然;extremely 极其地;actually 实际上;eventually 最后,终于。根据句意可知应选 A。
14. A 考查情态动词的用法。句意:——我忘记带手机了。我可以用你的吗?——是的,你可以。用 Can/Could 提问的一般疑问句,肯定回答和否定回答时都用 can,故选 A。
15. C 考查副词词义辨析。句意:他向他的妻子保证他总有一天会把钱要回来。somehow 以某种方式;somewhat 稍微,有点;some time 在未来的某时,经过若干时间;sometimes 有时候。根据句意可知应选 C。
16. B 考查连词。句意:她虽然穷,但从不自白拿东西。although 虽然;though 虽然;so 所以;yet 然而。根据句意可知,A、B 选项都符合句意,但形容词 poor 放于句首,构成倒装,有此用法的只有 though,故选 B。
17. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意:特别津贴发给了加班的员工。distribute 分发;deliver 递送,发表;demonstrate 演示,证实;discover 发现。根据

- 句意可知应选 A。
18. D 考查虚拟语气。句意:如果你昨天完成了作业,你现在就知道怎么回答这些问题了。与现在事实不符,主句用“would/should/could/might + 动词原形”,故选 D。
19. C 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:你能在课堂讨论中使用的很多材料在网上都可以免费获得。average 平均的;adequate 足够的,合格的;available 可获得的;abstract 抽象的。根据句意可知应选 C。
20. D 考查副词词组。句意:——这道菜太好吃了。——是的,但是不要吃太多。too much 的中心词是 much,后面跟不可数名词,意思是“太多”。much too 的中心词是 too,后面跟形容词或副词,意思是“非常,太”。第一个空修饰形容词 delicious,应该用 much too;第二空处指的是不要吃太多(菜),所以用 too much。故选 D。
21. D 考查动词短语辨析。句意:当我走进他的房间时,他从笔记本电脑的屏幕上抬起头来。look into 调查,观察;look on 观看,旁观;look for 寻找;look up (from sth.) (在低头看某物时)抬头往上看。根据句意可知应选 D。
22. B 考查非谓语动词。句意:玛格丽特,你应该尽可能地多练习,以便在口语比赛中获胜。不定式 to do 表目的,故选 B。
23. A 考查主语从句。句意:我们所知道的是杰克逊教授一直都受学生欢迎。分析句子结构可知“_____ is known to us”是主语从句,从句中缺少主语,选项中只有 what 有此用法且符合句意,故选 A。
24. B 考查非谓语动词。句意:另一个值得注意的数据是调查的结果。be worth doing 意为“值得做某事”,主动表被动,故选 B。
25. A 考查动词及搭配。句意:这个由三个女孩和五个男孩组成的小组成功地完成了任务。consist of 是固定搭配,意为“由……组成”。consisting of... 是现在分词短语作定语修饰 The group,相当于定语从句 which consists of three girls and five boys(由三个女孩和五个男孩组成的)。故选 A。
26. C 考查虚拟语气。句意:如果他再细心一点,他可能就避免这个错误了。与过去事实相反,if 引导的虚拟条件句中的谓语动词用 had done 形式,或将 if 省略、将 had 放到主语前面,故选 C。
27. B 考查反意疑问句。句意:他们昨晚一定会见了客人,是吗? 陈述句部分的谓语动词“must + have + 过去分词”表推测时,若强调对过去情况的推测(一般有过去时间状语),反意疑问句部分用“didn't + 主语”;若强调动作的完成(一般没有过去时间状语),则反意疑问句部分的谓语动词用“haven't/hasn't + 主语”。这里有过去时间状语 last night,用“didn't + 主语”。故选 B。
28. D 考查定语从句。句意:这个名胜古迹是我们几周前参观过的那个吗? 此处用 the one 替代前面的 this place of interest,避免重复。the one 后面省略了关系代词 that,that 在定语从句中作宾语时,常可省略。故选 D。
29. D 考查动词短语辨析。句意:你需要知道,在你演讲的时候,不跑题是很重要的。keep off 不接近;keep on 继续;keep up 保持;keep to 不偏离主题。根据句意可知应选 D。
30. A 考查名词短语。句意:当地红十字会呼吁公众为这次灾难的受害者献血。launch an appeal to sb. 向某人发起呼吁。根据句意可知应选 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

31. A 事实细节题。根据第一段第一句“I know

- how disappointed you must be with my arriving late at our company's annual dinner last night.”可知,鲍勃昨晚在公司的年会晚宴上迟到了,故选 A。
32. B 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句“*It is really unfortunate that it has happened and I offer you my most humble apologies.*”可推出,作者对迟到感到后悔,故选 B。
33. D 事实细节题。根据倒数第二段第一句“*Hence I was standing outside the apartment in despair and called her to come home quickly.*”可知,作者被锁在了公寓外,故选 D。
34. C 事实细节题。根据倒数第二段第二句“*But because of the traffic jam, she arrived home at about 7:30 p. m., when I should be at the dinner.*”可知,作者本应该到达的时间是晚上七点半,故选 C。
35. B 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句“*It is really unfortunate that it has happened and I offer you my most humble apologies.*”以及后文对迟到原因的解釋可知,这是一封因为迟到而写的道歉信,故选 B。
36. C 事实细节题。根据第二段第一句“*When he spotted a wounded swan in a field, Recep had no idea that he was about to meet his best friend.*”可知,雷杰普是在田野里发现天鹅的,故选 C。
37. D 事实细节题。根据第二段第二句“*He was in a car with a group of friends, when he noticed that a swan appeared to have a broken wing.*”可知,天鹅的一只翅膀断了,故选 D。
38. A 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段最后两句“*Having no children, Recep regarded the swan as his child and named her Garip. Now she has* been with him for the last 37 years.”可知,雷杰普把天鹅当成了自己的孩子,已经和天鹅在一起 37 年了。由此推知,雷杰普非常珍惜这只天鹅,故选 A。
39. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句“*She used to be more vigorous, but she has grown old now.*”可知,此句将天鹅的过去和现在做对比,现在老了,说明过去更有活力。故选 B。
40. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段“*A retired postman from Turkey and a beautiful white swan have been inseparable for nearly four decades, and the story of their amazing friendship has melted the hearts of millions.*”可知,本文主要介绍了雷杰普和天鹅之间的友谊,故选 D。
41. C 事实细节题。根据第一段中的“*85.5% of young Chinese are willing to take up side jobs*”可知,85.5%的中国年轻人即大部分中国年轻人愿意从事兼职工作。故选 C。
42. C 事实细节题。根据第二段中的“*with popular choices including online business, being Internet celebrities(网红), and selling courses*”可知,受欢迎的兼职包括线上业务、成为网红和销售课程。开网店属于线上业务,故选 C。
43. D 事实细节题。根据倒数第二段最后一句“*‘If you want to be successful in your side job, you must do effective market research and understand how your skills fit in the market,’ an expert suggested.*”可知,如果你想兼职中取得成功,必须做有效的市场调查,并且了解你的技能如何适应市场。即对市场和自己要有清晰的了解,故选 D。
44. B 段落大意题。根据最后一段可知,本段主要介绍了灵活就业的好处,比如吸纳更多的劳动

- 力、为解决国家就业问题提供更多选择。故选 B。
45. B 推理判断题。综合全文可知,作者介绍了做兼职的好处等内容。所以,作者对兼职的态度是积极正面的,故选 B。
46. C 事实细节题。根据第一段中的 Chinese astronauts aboard the country's Tiangong space station gave a science lecture on Thursday afternoon 可知,中国宇航员在天宫空间站开了一个科学讲座,故选 C。
47. D 推理判断题。根据第二段第一句中的 the lecture began at 3:40 p. m. 可知,科学讲座是在下午 3:40 开始的。根据第四段中的 Millions of primary and middle school students across China watched the 60-minute televised event 可知,讲座持续一个小时。由此推知,讲座结束的时间是下午 4:40,故选 D。
48. B 词义猜测题。根据最后一段中的 such activities are intended to spread knowledge about manned spaceflights and spark enthusiasm for science among young people 可知,这些活动旨在传播载人航天知识,并激发年轻人对科学的热情,故选 B。
49. A 主旨大意题。根据文章内容尤其是最后两段可知,开讲座的目的是传播太空科学知识,故选 A。
50. C 文章出处题。综合全文可知,本文介绍了中国宇航员在天宫空间站做了科学讲座,未来会举办更多类似的讲座,以传播载人航天知识,激发年轻人对科学的热情。由此可推知,这篇文章最有可能出现在报纸上,故选 C。

Part III Cloze

51. C 考查名词词义辨析。corridor 走廊;voyage

航行;route 路线;railway 铁路。根据文章第一句可知,丝绸之路是连接欧洲、地中海和亚洲的许多贸易路线的名字。故选 C。

52. D 考查连词辨析。though 虽然;unless 除非;where 哪儿;because 因为。根据句意可知,此处说明丝绸之路得此名的缘由。故选 D。

53. B 考查形容词词义辨析。only 唯一的;main 主要的;real 真实的;exact 确切的。根据句意可知,虽然丝绸是主要的贸易项目,但在东亚和欧洲之间的丝绸之路上,还有许多其他的贸易商品。故选 B。

54. D 考查动词词义辨析。rise 上升;gather 聚集;get 得到;travel 旅行。根据句意可知,虽然丝绸是主要的贸易项目,但在东亚和欧洲之间的丝绸之路上,还有许多其他的商品。故选 D。

55. A 考查动词词义辨析。find 找到,发现;search 搜查,搜寻;wind 弯曲前进,蜿蜒而行;miss 错过。根据句意可知,随着时间的推移,药物、香水、香料和家畜在两大洲之间找到了自己的出路。由前文可知,两大洲之间通过丝绸之路可以进行贸易。故选 A。

56. C 考查动词词义辨析。provide 提供;neglect 忽略;make 制作;carry 携带。根据句意可知,几千年前,中国人学会了制造丝绸。故选 C。

57. A 考查形容词词义辨析。precious 珍贵的;beautiful 美丽的;important 重要的;different 不同的。根据下文可知,只有皇帝、皇帝的家人和他的高级顾问才被允许穿丝绸做的衣服,所以丝绸是珍贵的材料。故选 A。

58. C 考查名词词义辨析。cloth 布;cotton 棉花;silk 丝绸;fiber 纤维。根据句意可知,只有皇帝、皇帝的家人和他的高级顾问才被允许穿丝绸做的衣服。故选 C。

59. A 考查动词词义辨析。guard 保卫, 看守; share 分享; guide 指导; learn 学习。根据句意可知, 在很长一段时间里, 中国人非常小心地保守着这个秘密。故选 A。
60. B 考查副词词义辨析。curiously 好奇地; carefully 仔细地, 小心地; excitedly 兴奋地; happily 快乐地。根据句意可知, 在很长一段时间里, 中国人非常小心地保守着这个秘密。故选 B。
61. C 考查形容词词义辨析。unique 独特的; active 活跃的; first 第一位的, 最先的, 首次的; special 特别的。根据语境可知, 古罗马人是最早察觉到丝绸这种奇妙材料的欧洲人。故选 C。
62. D 考查动词词义辨析。compare 比较; combine 联合; supply 提供; start 开始。根据句意可知, 贸易开始时, 通常用印度人作为中间人, 他们与中国人交换丝绸, 从罗马人那里换取金银。故选 D。
63. C 考查介词短语辨析。in place of 代替; in favor of 有利于, 支持, 赞同; in exchange for 交换; in return for 作为……的报答。根据句意可知, 印度人作为中间人, 他们与中国人交换丝绸, 从罗马人那里换取金银。故选 C。
64. A 考查形容词词义辨析。dangerous 危险的; disappointing 令人失望的; enjoyable 令人愉快的, 有乐趣的; inspiring 鼓舞人心的。根据下文“酷热的沙漠、高山和沙尘暴使旅行变得艰难”可知, 沿着这条路线旅行是危险的。故选 A。
65. B 考查名词词义辨析。purpose 目的; destination 目的地; time 时间; desert 沙漠。根据句意可知, 商人有时将货物从丝绸之路上的一个地方运到另一个地方。故选 B。
66. D 考查动词词义辨析。explore 探索; perform

执行, 表演; ruin 毁坏; transport 运输。根据句意可知, 商人有时将货物从丝绸之路上的一个地方运到另一个地方, 在那里货物由另一个人运输。故选 D。

67. C 考查动词词义辨析。move 移动; stretch 伸展; 伸长(胳膊、腿); emerge 出现; remain 留下, 遗留。根据句意可知, 几个世纪以来, 人们沿着这条古老的路线定居下来, 出现了许多城市。故选 C。
68. B 考查连词词义辨析。or 或者; but 但是; nor 也不; so 所以。根据句意可知, 后来要克服的困难少了, 但也绝不是容易的事。故选 B。
69. D 考查动词词义辨析。improve 改善; disappear 消失; continue 继续; decrease 减少。根据句意可知, 中世纪早期, 由于罗马帝国的衰落, 这条路线上的运输量减少了。故选 D。
70. A 考查动词词义辨析。lose 失去; gain 获得; keep 保持; deny 否认。根据句意可知, 在大航海时代, 丝绸之路失去了它的重要性, 因为通往亚洲的新的海上航线被发现了。故选 A。

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese

71. 请理解, 我最不愿意做的事情就是迟到并冒犯到您和总部来的客人。
72. 他意识到把这只鸟留在那里等于给它判了死刑, 因为它可能会被捕食性动物吃掉。
73. 年轻人对待兼职的态度各异。
74. 在太空中, 宇航员们通过做实验来展示有趣的物理现象, 比如“浮力消失”和“水球”。

Part V Writing

Dear friends,

Welcome to Chengdu, Sichuan's capital city, which located in the southwest of China. Chengdu has a large number of scenic spots, such as

Qingchengshan Mountain, Wangjianglou Park, etc.

As a volunteer of the 31st World University Games, it is a great honor for me to recommend a famous scenic spot—Qingchengshan Mountain to you. It is one of the ancient cradles of Daoism. The mountain has numerous Daoist temples and sites along the paths to its peak. The mountain is green all year round and is known for its beautiful scenery and numerous cultural and historical sites.

Climbing Qingchengshan Mountain can help you better understand the local culture. When you climb it, you had better wear comfortable shoes and keep an eye on the weather. I hope you will enjoy your stay in Chengdu.

Yours sincerely,

Li Xia

历年真题汇编(一)参考答案及解析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. A 考查名词词义辨析及搭配。句意:我还没有交到新朋友,这里的每一个人都嘲笑我。fun 乐趣,逗乐;joy 高兴,乐趣;laugh 笑,笑声;smile 微笑。make fun of 是固定搭配,意为“嘲弄,取笑”。故选 A。
2. B 考查状语从句。句意:生活中无论你遇到什么困难,你都应该经受得住。本句为“No matter + 特殊疑问词”引导的让步状语从句。no matter how 相当于 however,后常接形容词或副词;no matter what 相当于 whatever,后常接名词或动词;no matter which 相当于 whichever,有选择意义;no matter 不与 in which 搭配。根据句意及空后的名词 difficulties 可知,空处应填 what。故选 B。
3. C 考查倒装句及主谓一致。句意:我们的脚下是大地,我们依靠其获得赖以生存的衣食。地点状语 Beneath our feet 位于句首,且主语为名词而非代词,句子用全部倒装,将谓语动词提到主语之前。earth 为不可数名词,谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式,故选 C。
4. B 考查动词短语辨析。句意:哈佛大学产出了一大批杰出的科学家和政治家。turn in 交还,上交;turn out 制造,生产;turn off 使厌烦,关掉;turn down 关小,拒绝。根据句意可知选 B。
5. D 考查定语从句。句意:你还记得我们目击那场车祸的地方吗?空处引导的是定语从句,先行词为 the place,且从句中缺少地点状语,所以应用关系副词 where 或 in which 引导,故选 D。
6. B 考查名词词义辨析。句意:新计划的目标是让农村地区所有孩子都受到初等教育。trend 趋势,倾向;target 目标,指标;turn 转弯,转向;problem 问题,难题。根据句意可知选 B。
7. D 考查虚拟语气。句意:校长建议这个周日所有的老师和学生们去远足。当表示建议的 suggest 后跟宾语从句时,从句谓语动词要用“should + 动词原形”表虚拟,should 可省略,故选 D。
8. C 考查情态动词表推测的用法。句意:昨晚一定下雨了,因为今天早上道路湿滑。根据句意和主句中的时间状语 last night 可知,主句是对过去情况的肯定推测,用“must have + 过去分词”表示“一定做了某事”,故选 C。
9. A 考查动词词义辨析及搭配。句意:那里的人们热烈祝贺他发现了石油。congratulate 祝贺,恭喜;bargain 讨价还价;believe 相信;consider 仔细考虑,认为。congratulate sb. on sth. 是固定搭