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| | 高等数学及其应用 |
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主编 华腾新思专升本考试研究中心

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JIANGXISHENG PUTONG GAOXIAO ZHUANSHENGBEN KAOSHI KAOQIAN CHONGCIJUAN·YINGYU

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前 言

江西省普通高等学校专升本考试（以下简称江西专升本考试）是广大考生提升学历、实现自我价值的重要途径，报考人数众多，竞争日益激烈。尤其是实行统考以来，江西专升本考试呈现出一些新的趋势：题型灵活多变，更加注重对基础知识、应用能力及考生的综合素质的考查。

英语作为江西专升本考试的公共基础课之一，一直都是考生备考的重点。为了帮助广大考生系统、全面、精准、高效地复习备考，我们特组织具有丰富教研经验的教研员，以江西专升本考试英语科目的考试大纲为依据，深入研究近几年考试的命题情况，紧密结合考生的学习特点，精心编写了这本考前冲刺卷。

本书以江西专升本考试英语科目的最新大纲及考试真题为依据进行编写，题型、题量、难度等与考试要求高度一致。考生利用本书可以更好地把握考情，强化对基础知识的理解与运用，学习必备的应试技巧，切实提高应试能力。

以下是对本书使用方法的一些建议：

（1）限时完成。尽量按照考试规定的时间，在相对封闭的环境中一次性完成整份试卷的作答，以提前熟悉考场上的答题节奏，最大限度地模拟考试。

（2）遵循答题原则。作答试卷时，遵循先易后难、先小题后大题、先熟题后生题等原则，以保证基础分为主，确保会做的题不丢分，不留遗憾。

（3）及时复盘。作答完一套试卷后，充分利用本书的“参考答案及解析”赠册核对答案、计算成绩，并根据其所提供的解析深入理解考点，查漏补缺、举一反三。

专升本考试是人生道路上的一次重要挑战，也是实现梦想的一次宝贵机会。祝愿考生朋友们在即将到来的考试中取得优异成绩，圆梦本科院校！

编 者

目 录

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 考前冲刺卷（一） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（二） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（三） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（四） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（五） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（六） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（七） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（八） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（九） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十一） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十二） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十三） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十四） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十五） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十六） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十七） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十八） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（十九） | 共 6 页 |
| 考前冲刺卷（二十） | 共 6 页 |

考前冲刺卷(一)

I. 单项选择题(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

- 从 A、B、C、D 中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。
- () 1. —I'm afraid I must go now if I don't want to get caught in the traffic jam.
—OK. _____.
A. It doesn't matter B. You're welcome
C. Take care D. Never mind
- () 2. The doctor suggested that she _____ for the time being.
A. will not smoke B. not smoke
C. would not smoke D. did not smoke
- () 3. For years, doctors _____ millions of patients' lives.
A. have saved B. are saving C. will save D. were saving
- () 4. Mike had dropped in to _____ at first-hand how things were going on.
A. enquire B. require C. assign D. acquire
- () 5. Once more I have to leave Beijing, _____ I have been living for eight years.
A. that B. where C. which D. as
- () 6. Not until yesterday _____ that project will be completed soon.
A. did I learn B. have I learnt C. I learnt D. that I learnt
- () 7. He was a man of noble _____. He came from an old and prominent family in Virginia.
A. origin B. source C. root D. resource
- () 8. By _____ computation, he estimated that the repairs on the house would cost him \$2,000.
A. coarse B. rude C. simple D. rough
- () 9. The market economy is quickly changing people's ideas on _____ is accepted.
A. that B. which C. what D. how
- () 10. _____ he does not come, shall we go without him?
A. Supposing B. To suppose C. Supposed D. To be supposed

II. 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题 A、B、C、D 中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Have you ever heard the sentence “You never get a second chance to make a first impression.”?

It may sound like an unusual piece of advice, but it is true—the first impression someone has of you when meeting you for the first time will probably influence how that person treats you or reacts to you in the future.

What is even more interesting is that the brain takes in all the information to create that first impression in about three seconds. When you meet someone for the first time, by the time you have stated your name or shaken hands, the other person has already formed an opinion about the kind of person you are.

So how do you make a good first impression? All things grown-ups tell you, such as being polite and being well-dressed, are very important. However, the most important tool for making a good first impression is your face. Smiling, being responsive, and looking like you are happy will almost always leave a positive impression on people, especially those who do not know you. Most people, generally speaking, are ready to smile back when they are smiled at.

Furthermore, smiling and being in a positive mood help you to know and get a better understanding of new things. This means that you can possibly be friendlier to people you do not know and be more creative and able to solve problems more quickly. So if you ever need a reason to be happy, think about the wonderful people you might meet and impress with a cheerful smile.

() 11. The underlined word “react” in Paragraph 1 probably means “_____”.
A. respond B. apologize C. report D. advise

() 12. Which paragraph shows how soon others form opinions on you?
A. Paragraph 1. B. Paragraph 2. C. Paragraph 3. D. Paragraph 4.

() 13. What is the most important to leave a good impression?
A. Shaking hands. B. Stating your name.
C. Dressing nicely. D. Wearing a smile.

() 14. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
A. Friendliness helps solve problems.
B. Being positive helps you find a way out.
C. There are many reasons to be happy.
D. Thinking of great people cheers you up.

() 15. What would be the best title for the passage?
A. The First Impression Does Count
B. Smiling Makes the First Impression
C. Manners Leave Deep Impressions
D. Impressions Decide Who You Are

B

Do you often throw away things you don't need any more? Have you ever thought about how these things can be put to good use? Nothing is a waste if you have a creative mind.

When you walk around a fashion store, you see a beautiful leather bag and want to buy it.

But it's made from recycled fruit and food waste, according to the shop assistant. Would you still buy it?

Song Youyang, a 26-year-old woman, works on developing such products. She studied material design at a university in Germany and now lives in Shanghai. When she was designing some new products, she couldn't find any suitable biomaterials to work with. So, she and her team decided to develop their own new material from fruit waste.

The resulting material looks a lot like leather. It keeps the fruits' texture(质地), sense of touch and nice smell. Song and her team have used this new material to make fashion products such as bags, lamps and vases.

Song thought these products would be popular. In reality, however, not many customers have bought them. "Many people have their old ideas about biomaterials," said Song. "They think these materials are too expensive or of poor quality." As a result, _____. But Song still believes biomaterials will shape the future. She and her team continue to work on new types of "green" materials and products.

Besides Song's team, many other fashion companies are also working towards the same goal. They are showing us that fashion doesn't have to mean only luxury and waste—it can also be environmentally friendly.

- () 16. What does Song Youyang do according to the passage?
- A. A shop assistant. B. An engineer.
C. A designer. D. A worker.
- () 17. The new material developed by Song and her team keeps the fruits' _____.
A. smell B. color C. taste D. shape
- () 18. Which "quality" has the same meaning as the underlined word in Paragraph 5?
- A. Our most important quality is honesty.
B. The environment shapes a child's personality and quality.
C. She acts well but she hasn't got star quality.
D. His quality of life has improved after his hard work.
- () 19. Which of the following can fill in the blank in Paragraph 5?
- A. it's quite easy for people to buy fashion products
B. it's quite difficult for these materials to become widely used
C. it's quite necessary for shop assistants to introduce these materials
D. it's quite impossible for Song to use this new material to make bags
- () 20. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. Our environment is badly polluted.
B. Everything is useful if we have a creative mind.
C. We should use everything to protect our environment.
D. Everyone should join in saving the earth in a green way.

C

A few years ago, I took a sightseeing trip to Washington, D. C. Standing outside the Ronald Reagan Center, I heard a voice, "Can you help me?" When I turned around, I saw an elderly blind woman with her hand extended. In a natural reflex, I reached into my pocket, pulled out all of my loose change and placed it on her hand without even looking at her. I was annoyed at being bothered by a beggar. But the blind woman smiled and said, "I don't want your money. I just need help finding the post office."

In a moment, I realized what I had done. I judged another person simply for what I guessed she had to be. I hated what I saw in myself. This thing reawakened my belief in humility, even though I'd lost it for a moment.

The thing I had forgotten about myself is that I am an immigrant. I left Honduras and arrived in the US at the age of 15. I started my new life with two suitcases, my brother and sister and a strong, serious-minded mother. Through the years, I have been a dishwasher, mechanic and pizza delivery driver among many other humble jobs, and finally I became a network engineer.

In my own life, I have experienced many open acts of prejudice. I remember a time, at age 17—I worked as a waiter, and I heard a father tell his little boy that if he did not do well in school, he would end up like me. I have also witnessed the same treatment of my family and friends, so I know what it's like, and I should have known better.

But now, living in my American middle-class lifestyle, it is too easy to forget my past, to forget who I am and where I have been, and to lose sight of where I want to be going. That blind woman on the streets of Washington, D. C. cured me of my blindness. She reminded me of my belief in humility and to always keep my eyes and heart open. By the way, I helped that lady to the post office. And in writing this article, I hope to thank her for the priceless lesson.

- () 21. We can learn from the first two paragraphs that _____.
A. the author regretted his act of prejudice
B. the blind woman needed the money badly
C. the author was as poor as the blind woman
D. the author was a native American
- () 22. According to Paragraph 4, hearing the father's words, the author was probably _____.
A. rather hurt B. very excited
C. deeply moved D. greatly inspired
- () 23. According to the passage, the author probably agrees that one should _____.
A. be nice to the elderly and the disabled
B. try to experience different kinds of life
C. treat others equally with love and respect
D. think about one's past as often as possible

- () 24. We can infer all of the following statements from the passage EXCEPT _____.
A. the author disliked to be bothered by beggars
B. the author was happy to give away money to the beggars
C. the author once suffered a lot
D. the blind woman didn't beg for money at that time
- () 25. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
A. Learn from Your Past
B. How My Dream Comes True
C. A Belief That Will Never Change
D. A Priceless Lesson in the Street

III. 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,从所给的 15 个备选项中,选出文中 10 个空格所需的最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. showed | B. challenging | C. spend | D. nearly | E. getting |
| F. average | G. closely | H. completed | I. salary | J. health |
| K. part | L. confident | M. exercise | N. teach | O. negative |

Seven hours may be the ideal amount of time for people in middle and old age to sleep, new research suggests.

In a study from the University of Cambridge and China's Fudan University, 26 500,000 British adults between the ages of 38 and 73 completed surveys about their sleep. Many also 27 cognitive(认知的) tests, and about a third completed a survey on their mental 28 and well-being.

The results 29 that participants who said they slept a(n) 30 of about seven hours a day did best in the cognitive tests, had the lowest symptoms(症状) of anxiety and depression, and had the highest feelings of well-being.

Brain scans done on almost 40,000 participants showed that the areas of the brain most affected by sleep included the memory center. However, Sahakian said the researchers are not yet sure why too much sleep could have a 31 effect, although one idea was that people might 32 longer in bed if they sleep poorly and wake up a lot.

Sahakian said that 33 a good night's sleep is important for people of all ages, adding, "I think it is as important as doing 34."

However, Russell Foster, a sleep expert at the University of Oxford who did not take 35 in the study, disagreed with the results, telling us that the ideal amount of sleep is different for everyone, and that "one size does not fit all."

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____
31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

IV. 段落翻译(共 2 小题;每小题 15 分,满分 30 分)

- A. 把下面一段英文翻译成中文。
36. What I hate most is to keep birds in cages. We enjoy them while they are shut up in prison. I must say that I always love birds, but there is a proper way of doing it. One who loves birds should plant trees, so that the house will be surrounded with hundreds of shady branches and be a home for birds.

- B. 把下面一段中文翻译成英文。
37. 中医是一种独特的医疗体系,也是中国传统文化的重要组成部分。不同于西医,中医把人体当作整体,与周围环境相互影响。中医博大精深,被认为是中国的第五大发明,值得更多的关注和研究。

V. 书面表达(20 分)

假如你是班长李华,端午将至,你班计划举办主题班会,请你用英语给 Mr. Smith 写一封电子邮件,邀请他参加。

内容要点:

- (1) 时间:6 月 3 日晚上 8 点。
(2) 地点:教学楼 306 教室。
(3) 主要活动:包粽子、朗诵诗歌、讲故事等。

注意:

- (1) 100 词左右;开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。
(2) 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr. Smith,

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

考前冲刺卷(二)

I. 单项选择题(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- () 1. Many trees _____ in our school last year and they made our school a beautiful garden.
A. have planted B. are planted C. were planted D. will be planted
- () 2. You might not like the way Sam behaves, but please be kind to him. _____, he is your grandfather.
A. After all B. Above all C. In all D. At all
- () 3. _____ I saw in Shanghai impressed me deeply.
A. That B. What C. Which D. How
- () 4. Can you tell me _____ that makes people love this city so much?
A. it is what B. what it is C. what is it D. is it what
- () 5. You _____ him so closely; you should have kept your distance.
A. shouldn't have been following B. shouldn't follow
C. mustn't follow D. couldn't have been following
- () 6. The book has helped me greatly in my daily communication, especially at work _____ a good impression is a must.
A. which B. when C. as D. where
- () 7. While a _____ amount of stress can be beneficial, too much stress can exhaust you.
A. moderate B. modern C. large D. striking
- () 8. Peter will _____ the job as Sales Manager when John retires.
A. put away B. take over C. work out D. make up
- () 9. Bill, along with three other men, _____ to represent the union at tomorrow's meeting.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
- () 10. —Of the three pairs of shoes, which pair do you want to take?
—I want to take _____ black one. It's _____ most durable one, I think.
A. the; a B. a; / C. the; the D. a; the

II. 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题 A、B、C、D 中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Some people may be good at talking. They always have successful conversations with

others. But some don't because they are shy. In fact, everyone is a little shy. This article may help you overcome your shyness.

Put yourself out there. This seems clear—the best way to meet people is to actively look for places out where you can meet people! Go to the dance party at your school or the Christmas get-together. Try to meet at least one person by the end of the night.

Practice talking. Even though this may sound strange, stand in front of a mirror or close your eyes, and then imagine yourself talking to someone. This way is very helpful.

Show your talents. Making new friends is a great way to overcome shyness. Ask your friends to introduce you to their friends. Although that may sound useless, it really isn't. For example, if you like art, you can consider painting something for a party. It will be easier to make you feel comfortable. On the other hand, don't be afraid to discover some new interests.

Change your shy look. Take a moment to look at yourself. Are you the kind of person who wears dark clothes? This makes you very unapproachable. You should wear brighter clothes. Go from wearing black, brown, and blue to wearing green, yellow and orange. Remember, you don't always have to change your look. You can just simply make your expression friendlier. Let people know that it's OK to talk with you.

- () 11. Why can't some people have successful conversations?
A. Because they have no words with others.
B. Because they are not good at expressing themselves.
C. Because they don't have any friends around them.
D. Because they can't overcome their shyness.
- () 12. How many ways does the writer give to have successful conversations?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
- () 13. The underlined word “unapproachable” in the last paragraph means “_____”.
A. cool B. unmatched C. indifferent D. speechless
- () 14. Which is TRUE according to this passage?
A. The person who can have successful conversations isn't shy at all.
B. Standing in front of others can overcome people's shyness.
C. Showing your talents maybe makes you feel comfortable.
D. Always changing your look can make your expression friendlier.
- () 15. What does the passage mainly want to tell us?
A. Talents are important for people.
B. Overcoming shyness is possible.
C. It's important to learn to exchange ideas.
D. People need to go to the parties.

B

Part of Earth's beauty comes from its oceans. Ocean scientists study the chemical make-up of the ocean, weather patterns, the geography of the ocean floor, and many other areas. Their

work is exciting, although sometimes dangerous. Using technology to do certain tasks helps. For example, robotic arms are used for very dangerous tasks.

One basic part of ocean study is understanding waves and how they work. Wind is the great maker of waves. The waves we know are mostly produced by winds blowing over the sea. They are directly connected with the wind speed and the time that wind lasts.

Sometimes ocean life can be seen in the wave. Living things seem to be staying within the wave, moving slowly inside it as if they were weightless. Besides the beauty of waves, scientists are interested in their technical ways. A diagram of waves shows how scientists examine waves. Waves are measured from the top (crest) to the bottom (trough). This allows scientists to find out the height of a wave. They also measure waves from crest to crest to determine the length of a wave.

During serious storms, huge waves might cut a sea ship apart. Ships are at great risk of winding up as broken pieces after being hit by the force of a huge wave. By understanding the ocean, scientists can prevent this breakup of ships by predicting when the water will be too dangerous for people and their ships. The study of waves and the ocean also allows scientists to make sure how certain beaches were formed. By studying the oceans, a great deal can be learned about the surface we live on.

- () 16. Robotic arms are used because _____.
A. certain tasks are very dangerous B. the tasks are exciting
C. the oceans are beautiful D. there are many studying areas
- () 17. What can we learn from the second paragraph?
A. Waves can make winds.
B. Most waves are produced by winds.
C. Scientists make most waves.
D. Waves have nothing to do with winds.
- () 18. What is the meaning of the underlined “the length of a wave” in Paragraph 3?
A. The beauty of huge waves.
B. The technical way to study the sea.
C. The distance from crest to crest of a wave.
D. The distance from the top to the bottom of a wave.
- () 19. Which of the following statements are right according to the passage?
① Scientists can decide the weather patterns.
② We can't find living things in the waves.
③ By studying the ocean, scientists can prevent the breakup of ships.
④ The study of waves helps scientists know how certain beaches were formed.
A. ①③ B. ②④ C. ③④ D. ②③
- () 20. Where is the passage probably from?
A. A diary entry. B. A fairy tale.
C. A travel guide. D. A science magazine.

C

Have you ever had lucid(清醒的) dreams? Recent studies suggest that the number of people having them is on the rise. Someone having a lucid dream realizes they are dreaming and may from then on “direct” the action. Or they may simply “watch” the dream unfold. The sense of awareness makes it different from a dream that is simply very lively and true to life. And although the description may seem strange, the process is far from alien to many of us.

Studies suggest that the number of people in the Western world experiencing lucid dreams, which happen once in a while, has risen by between 10 and 40 percent since the 1980s. Today, they are so common that about one in eight of us will have one in our lives. But still, little is known about what causes them or what is behind the rise.

Research carried out at the respected Harvard University in the US shows that the brain is working hard during lucid dreams. In fact, the level of the mental activity in some parts of the brain is similar to that of a person who is awake. Lucid dreamers seem to share certain personal characters. For example, in general they are quite creative. They are also good at digging deep into problems and going out of their way to solve them. Furthermore, they always believe in personal responsibility rather than letting society carry the can.

Our nightmares may show our waking worries, with the five most common ones—falling, being run after, feeling disabled, being late and the death of a loved one. Men are more likely to have nightmares about fights or being fired while hair and tooth loss appear more in women's nightmares—perhaps showing worries about losing their looks. Research has also found that women have more nightmares than men. Their dreams are also scarier and more unforgettable.

- () 21. What do we know about lucid dreams according to Paragraph 1?
A. We know nothing about their process.
B. Fewer people are having them now.
C. They are just common lively dreams.
D. They may be directed by the dreamers.
- () 22. Which of the following is TRUE according to Paragraphs 2 and 3?
A. The cause of lucid dreams remains a mystery.
B. The brain is inactive during lucid dreams.
C. Most Western people have had lucid dreams.
D. Lucid dreamers have nothing in common.
- () 23. How is Paragraph 3 mainly developed?
A. By listing numbers. B. By giving reasons.
C. By providing examples. D. By making comparisons.
- () 24. Compared with men, which of the following dreams do women often have?
A. Fights. B. Being fired.
C. Feeling disabled. D. Hair loss.

() 25. Where is the passage most probably from?

- A. A news report.
B. A science magazine.
C. A storybook.
D. A sports poster.

III. 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,从所给的 15 个备选项中,选出文中 10 个空格所需的最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| A. focusing | B. challenge | C. forgive | D. hurt | E. necessarily |
| F. start | G. friend | H. beneficial | I. wait | J. offender |
| K. kindness | L. ignoring | M. recognize | N. take | O. anger |

To forgive is a virtue, but no one has ever said it is easy. When someone has deeply _____
you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your hate. However, forgiveness is possible, and it
can be surprisingly _____
to your physical and mental health. People who forgive show less
sadness, anger and stress and more hopefulness, according to a recent study.

How should you start to 28 ? Try the following steps:

Calm yourself. To make your anger die away, try a simple stress-management technique. You can 29 a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure; a beautiful scene in nature, or someone you love.

Don't wait for an apology. Many times the person who hurt you does not intend to apologize. They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. If you 30 for people to apologize, you could be waiting an awfully long time. Keep in mind that forgiveness does not 31 mean becoming friends again with the person who upset you.

Take the control away from your offender(冒犯者). Rethinking about your hurt gives power to the person who caused you pain. Instead of 32 on your wounded feelings, learn to look for the love, beauty and 33 around you.

Try to see things from your offender's angle. If you understand your 34, you may realize that he or she was acting out of unawareness, fear, and even love. You may want to write a letter to yourself from your offender's point of view.

Don't forget to forgive yourself. For some people, forgiving themselves is the biggest
35 . But it can rob you of your self-confidence if you don't do it.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____
31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

IV. 段落翻译(共 2 小题;每小题 15 分,满分 30 分)

A. 把下面一段英文翻译成中文。

36. Machines that can learn are already among us and are changing the world in which we live. They offer great potential in areas including health care and other public services, and may soon result in very sophisticated robots, but we need to make conscious decisions about how we want smart machines to develop.

B. 把下面一段中文翻译成英文。

37. 中秋节为人们提供欢聚的机会,有利于培养家庭意识,而家庭意识与责任义务有着密切联系。家庭是社会的细胞,是社会稳定的基础,是社会凝聚力的来源。

V. 书面表达(20 分)

假如你是李华,校图书馆将面向国际学生举办一场讲座,请你用英语代图书馆写一份通知。

内容要点:

- (1) 讲座时间:6月15日下午两点半到四点;地点:三楼演讲厅。
- (2) 讲座嘉宾:张一博士,经济学教授。
- (3) 讲座主题:摆地摊与中国经济。

注意：

- (1) 100 词左右。
- (2) 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:摆地摊(street vending)

考前冲刺卷(三)

I. 单项选择题(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- () 1. You can make some modifications to the plan _____ you find something impractical.
A. even though B. but C. now that D. if
- () 2. Generally speaking, the harder one works, _____.
A. the better he gets result B. the better result he gets
C. he gets better result D. does he get better result
- () 3. John is fond of playing _____ basketball and Jack is keen on playing _____ piano.
A. /; the B. the; / C. /; / D. the; the
- () 4. By the time you come back next month, I _____ my term paper.
A. have completed B. complete
C. am completing D. will have completed
- () 5. —Somebody should go to get Dr. Brown immediately.
—He’s already been _____.
A. asked for B. called for C. sent for D. looked for
- () 6. _____ with Lei Feng, we still have a long way to go.
A. Comparing B. Compared C. To compare D. Being compared
- () 7. _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.
A. That B. Which C. As D. It
- () 8. She didn’t go to the party last night, _____ she had to finish her term paper.
A. if B. though C. till D. because
- () 9. Tom’s room is in a terrible mess. Everything seems _____ in it.
A. out of control B. out of date C. out of order D. out of service
- () 10. —Sorry, I am late. I should have called you earlier.
—_____. I’ve just arrived.
A. That’s all right B. You are welcome
C. That’s no trouble D. You can never tell

II. 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题 A、B、C、D 中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

If you are going to be a straight talker, you have to believe that it’s a virtue and that it’s a

quality you want to have.

If you have an opinion and you just state it, it allows the other person to either try to challenge your opinion, to agree with you, or to disagree—they have an action they can take. If you are quiet, people think you agree. How can you then further the conversation when you are at different points and it’s not really exposed? Agreeing is easy. Disagreeing takes more guts.

Several years back, when I was CEO at a company, there was a very senior woman who was very smart and well spoken, but she did not wear appropriate clothes. It was distracting and she was not being taken seriously. I said to her manager, who was male, “You need to tell her.” He said, “Oh, no way.”

So I called her in and directly stated what I thought was happening. “You’re not getting the respect you deserve,” I said. “Go to the store and get a personal shopper. Just say, ‘I am a senior businessperson and need help dressing formally.’” She came back and she was completely a different person. She said she felt really good. And currency went way up.

Early in my business career, if people asked me a question, I’d try to answer it honestly. And it was rewarded. I had managers who wanted me around because I would actually tell them what was happening.

I was raised by my grandma, and she was a pretty straight talker because she thought you would handle it. My advice is to be realistic. Being honest and truthful is part of being a good worker, a good associate, and a good leader.

- () 11. The woman did not get promoted because she did not _____.
A. dress appropriately B. take her work seriously
C. get on well with her colleagues D. follow her manager’s instructions
- () 12. The underlined phrase “takes more guts” in Paragraph 2 refers to “_____”.
A. demands more wisdom B. attracts more attention
C. takes more courage D. needs more communication
- () 13. According to the writer, talking in a straight way allows others to _____.
A. become an opinion leader B. make friends easily
C. become a respectable person D. take further action
- () 14. From the last paragraph, it can be inferred that the writer tends to talk frankly possibly due to the influence of _____.
A. his workmates B. his leaders
C. his friends D. his family
- () 15. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
A. Straight Talker B. Different Opinions
C. Agree or Disagree D. Importance of Speech

B

When we see babies or pets, we can’t help gently touching them to show our love. And they give us happy feelings back. But a recent study shows that it’s different for plants.

A study, published in *The Plant Journal*, shows that plants don't like to be touched. That's because touching changes their genes and, even worse, can slow their growth. Professor Jim Whelan in Australia gave an explanation. The lightest touch from a human, animal, insect, or even plants touching each other in the wind leads to a huge gene change in the plant.

In order to test the theory, the scientists did an experiment on plants. They grew a number of plants to the age of four weeks. Then they touched them with a paintbrush every 12 hours over a 36-hour period. They found that as the result of the touch, the mitochondria(线粒体) in the plants had been partly destroyed. The mitochondria are the "power-house" of the cell. The mitochondria produce energy for the cells in both animals and plants. If this "power-house" is weakened, the plants will lose a large amount of energy that should have supported their growth.

Whelan further explained, "If the touching is repeated, then plant growth is reduced by 30 percent." Although the touching does have a strong influence on plants, usually the plants can still be alive. Touching changes the plants, but it's not always a bad change. Continually touching or moving plants will make them grow shorter than other ones. However, in some ways, this change could be helpful. It may help plants fight the threats to their health such as insects and bad weather.

The new research findings have led to a deeper understanding of the plants. And the research might help with the growth of plants.

- () 16. According to the passage, what can get in the way of plants' growth?
A. Love. B. Touch. C. Water. D. Weather.
- () 17. How do the mitochondria support the plants' growth?
A. By providing energy for cells. B. By changing the plants' genes.
C. By fighting against the insects. D. By reducing the amount of cells.
- () 18. Why did the scientists do the experiment?
A. To explain why pets love to be touched.
B. To find out why some plants grow more slowly.
C. To test if touching can change the genes of plants.
D. To show that plants' and animals' genes are different.
- () 19. The underlined word "threats" means "_____".
A. factors B. changes C. menace D. rivals
- () 20. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Touching can have a good influence on plants' growth.
B. We're not sure how to help plants grow by touching.
C. It's necessary to avoid touching the plants all the time.
D. The changes of the plants by touching may be not bad.

C

What should you think about in trying to find your career? You are probably better at some

school subjects than others. These may show strengths that you can use in your work. A boy who is good at mathematics can use that in an engineering career. A girl who spells well and likes English may be good at office work. So it is important to do well at school. On the other hand, you may not have any specially strong or weak subjects but your records show a general satisfactory standard. Although not all the subjects can be used directly in a job, they may have indirect value. Knowledge of history is not required for most jobs but if history is one of your good subjects you will have learned to remember the facts and details. That is the ability that can be useful in many jobs.

Your school may have taught you skills, such as typing or technical drawing, which you can use in your work. You may be good at mental work or cookery and look for a job where you can improve these skills.

If you have had a part-time job on Saturdays or in the summer, think what you gained from it. If nothing else, you may have learned how to get to work on time, to follow the instructions and to get on with older workers. You may learn to give correct change in a shop, for example. Just as important, you may become interested in a particular industry or career you see from the inside in a part-time job.

Facing your weak points is also part of knowing yourself. Perhaps you are a poor speller or cannot add up a column of figures. It is better to face any weaknesses than to pretend they do not exist. Your school record, for instance, may not be good, yet it is an important part of your background. You should not be apologetic about it but instead recognize that you will have a chance for a fresh start at work.

- () 21. What does the first paragraph mainly tell us?
A. The importance of finding a good job.
B. The importance of one's ability in school.
C. The importance of doing well in schoolwork.
D. The importance of being good at all the subjects.
- () 22. What knowledge is not necessary in looking for many jobs according to the writer?
A. Mathematics. B. English.
C. History. D. Typing.
- () 23. The writer's attitude towards a part-time job is _____.
A. positive B. negative C. neutral D. hostile
- () 24. It can be inferred from the passage that if a student's schoolwork is not good, he _____.
A. can find his weaknesses B. can get a new start in his work
C. will fail in looking for a job D. will feel regret about his ability
- () 25. The passage is developed by giving _____.
A. a comparison B. enough evidence
C. some examples D. some facts

III. 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,从所给的 15 个备选项中,选出文中 10 个空格所需的最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| A. schedule | B. loyal | C. reducing | D. competitive | E. worth |
| F. provides | G. popular | H. campus | I. basis | J. used |
| K. decisions | L. experience | M. limits | N. directed | O. achieve |

Sports are a great way to work on developing your physical skills and build your 26 spirit. There are many different sports to choose from: baseball, basketball, football, golf, hockey and tennis. No matter what you choose, you'll treasure the 27 with the friends you meet and enrich your life. And they are really 28 the time and effort for many reasons!

Firstly, it's an amazing stress reliever. Are you stressed about an upcoming exam? That group project? Your computer that just can't seem to print? Running around with a bunch of friends can do wonders for 29 your stress level.

Secondly, it will provide great exercise. While most college students would like to go to the gym on a regular 30, few actually do. With a predetermined time already in your 31, if you join in one of the intramural(校内的) sports teams, your workout(锻炼) is more likely to happen.

Thirdly, it is a great way to meet people. You may be getting 32 to seeing similar people in the courses for your major, in your residence hall, or at the events you go to on campus. Intramural sports can be a great way to meet students that you may not otherwise even run into on 33.

Lastly, you can do just for fun. Most things you'll do in college are very goal 34: produce a paper, plan an event, meet a deadline. Playing an intramural sport 35 you with a great opportunity to head out and have some good, old-fashioned fun.

26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____

IV. 段落翻译(共 2 小题;每小题 15 分,满分 30 分)

- A. 把下面一段英文翻译成中文。
36. Regular exercise can reduce the damage that long-term stress may have on our body. Scientists have discovered that exercise can decrease depression, lower anxiety and help us sleep. When we exercise, all of the body's systems like muscular and nervous systems have to communicate with each other more closely than usual. So, exercise makes the body more efficient and enhances the body's ability to respond to stress.

B. 把下面一段中文翻译成英文。

37. 竹子深受中国人民的喜爱。竹文化长久以来根植于中国人的思想中。对中国人来说,竹子是美德的象征。中国古代的学者对竹子非常敬重。这也是为什么历史上有那么多以竹子为主题的书画作品。

V. 书面表达(20 分)

假设你是李明,你们班将要举办一场毕业晚会,晚会节目丰富多彩,包括唱歌、跳舞、游戏等。届时班主任、任课老师和全体同学都来参加。请你用英语写一封邀请信,邀请外教 Robert 出席晚会,并欢迎他表演节目。

内容要点:

时间: 5 月 28 日 19:30。

地点: 教学楼 502。

注意:

(1) 100 词左右。

(2) 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

江西省普通高校专升本考试
考前冲刺卷·英语
参考答案及解析

国家开放大学出版社·北京

目 录

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| 考前冲刺卷(一)参考答案及解析 | 1 |
| 考前冲刺卷(二)参考答案及解析 | 4 |
| 考前冲刺卷(三)参考答案及解析 | 6 |
| 考前冲刺卷(四)参考答案及解析 | 10 |
| 考前冲刺卷(五)参考答案及解析 | 13 |
| 考前冲刺卷(六)参考答案及解析 | 16 |
| 考前冲刺卷(七)参考答案及解析 | 19 |
| 考前冲刺卷(八)参考答案及解析 | 22 |
| 考前冲刺卷(九)参考答案及解析 | 26 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十)参考答案及解析 | 29 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十一)参考答案及解析 | 32 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十二)参考答案及解析 | 35 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十三)参考答案及解析 | 38 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十四)参考答案及解析 | 41 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十五)参考答案及解析 | 44 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十六)参考答案及解析 | 47 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十七)参考答案及解析 | 51 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十八)参考答案及解析 | 55 |
| 考前冲刺卷(十九)参考答案及解析 | 58 |
| 考前冲刺卷(二十)参考答案及解析 | 61 |

考前冲刺卷(一)参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择题

1. C 考查交际用语。It doesn't matter 意为“没关系”; You're welcome 意为“不客气,不用谢”; Take care 意为“走好,保重”; Never mind 意为“没关系,不要紧”。根据语境,对方要离开,应跟对方说“走好”。句意:——如果不想遇上交通堵塞,恐怕我现在就得走了。——好的。走好。故选 C。
2. B 考查虚拟语气。在表示建议、要求、命令、想法的动词,如 suggest、advise、request、command、order、demand 等词后的名词性从句应用虚拟语气,即“should+动词原形”,should 可以省略。分析句子可知,这里应用否定形式,即“should not+动词原形”,should 可以省略。句意:医生建议她暂时不要抽烟。故选 B。
3. A 考查时态。句意:多年来,医生们已经挽救了数百万病人的生命。根据句意及时间状语 For years 可知,本句应用现在完成时,表示过去的某一动作或行为一直持续到现在,而且还有可能延续下去。故选 A。
4. A 考查动词。enquire 意为“询问,打听”; require 意为“需要”; assign 意为“分配,指派”; acquire 意为“获得,得到”。句意:Mike 进行走访,是为了亲自询问事情的进展。根据句意可知应选 A。
5. B 考查定语从句。句中逗号后为非限制性定语从句,从句缺少状语,又因先行词 Beijing 表地点,应用地点副词 where 引导定语从句。句意:我不得不再一次离开北京,我在这里生活了 8 年。故选 B。
6. A 考查倒装句及时态。句意:直到昨天我才得知那个项目很快就会完成。表示否定意义的 not until 位于句首时,句子应用部分倒装,可排除 C

和 D 两项。根据时间状语 yesterday 可知,主句应用一般过去时,应将助动词 did 提到主语之前。故选 A。

7. A 考查名词。origin 意为“身世,出身”; source 意为“来源,出处”; root 意为“根源,起源”; resource 意为“资源”。句意:他是一个出身高贵的人。他来自弗吉尼亚州一个古老而显赫的家族。故选 A。
8. D 考查形容词。coarse 意为“粗糙的;大颗粒的”; rude 意为“粗鲁的,无理的”; simple 意为“简单的,简朴的”; rough 意为“粗略的,不确切的”。句意:通过粗略计算,他估计房子的修缮将花费他 2 000 美元。故选 D。
9. C 考查宾语从句。空格处引导宾语从句,从句中缺少主语,表示“……的事物”,应用连接代词 what 引导。句意:市场经济正在迅速改变人们对所接受的事物的看法。故选 C。
10. A 考查条件状语从句。根据语境可知,“_____ he does not come”是条件状语从句。四个选项中,只有 Supposing 可以用作连词,意为“假定,假设”。故选 A。

II. 阅读理解

11. A 词义猜测题。根据第一段第二句中的 the first impression someone has of you when meeting you for the first time will probably influence how that person treats you or reacts to you in the future 可知,第一次见到你时,别人对你的第一印象可能会影响他将来如何对待你或对你的反应。此处的 react 意为“起反应,回应”,与选项中的 respond 的意思相近。故选 A。
12. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“What is even more interesting is that the brain takes in all the information to create that first impression in about three seconds.”可知,更有趣的是,大脑在大约 3 秒钟内就吸收了所有的信息来产生第一印

- 象,所以第二段说明了其他人对你形成第一印象需要多长时间。故选 B。
13. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第三、四句“However, the most important tool for making a good first impression is your face. Smiling, being responsive, and looking like you are happy will almost always leave a positive impression on people, especially those who do not know you.”可知,给人留下良好的第一印象最重要的工具是你的脸。微笑、反应迅速、看上去很开心,这些都会给人留下积极的印象,尤其是那些不认识你的人,所以微笑很重要。故选 D。
14. B 段落大意题。根据第四段第一句“Furthermore, smiling and being in a positive mood help you to know and get a better understanding of new things.”可知,微笑和保持积极的情绪有助于你了解和更好地理解新事物,所以积极的态度能帮助我们解决困难。故选 B。
15. A 标题归纳题。根据第一段第二句“...but it is true—the first impression someone has of you when meeting you for the first time will probably influence how that person treats you or reacts to you in the future.”以及下文可知,本文主要讲述如何给人留下好的第一印象,包括微笑、保持积极的心态,这些都起着重要的作用。故选 A。
16. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第二、三句“She studied material design at a university in Germany and now lives in Shanghai. When she was designing some new products...”可知,她是一位设计师。故选 C。
17. A 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句“It keeps the fruits’ texture, sense of touch and nice smell.”可知,它保留了水果的气味。故选 A。
18. D 词义猜测题。根据第五段第四句“They think these materials are too expensive or of poor quality.”可知,quality 表示“质量”的意思;D 选项也是“质量”的意思。故选 D。
19. B 推理判断题。根据第五段第四句“They think these materials are too expensive or of poor quality.”可知,人们认为它们太贵或者质量差,所以这些材料会很难被广泛使用,选项 B“这些材料很难被广泛使用”符合句意。故选 B。
20. B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了一群人利用废物设计出新的东西。所以只要我们积极动脑,东西都是有用的。故选 B。
21. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第一至三句“In a moment, I realized what I had done. I judged another person simply for what I guessed she had to be. I hated what I saw in myself.”可知,作者对他自己的行为感到抱歉。故选 A。
22. A 细节理解题。根据第四段前两句“In my own life, I have experienced many open acts of prejudice. I remember a time, at age 17—I worked as a waiter, and I heard a father tell his little boy that if he did not do well in school, he would end up like me.”可知,对方说这样的话是非常看不起作者,让作者感觉很受伤。故选 A。
23. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段第二、三句“That blind woman on the streets of Washington, D. C. cured me of my blindness. She reminded me of my belief in humility and to always keep my eyes and heart open.”和第二段第四句“This thing reawakened my belief in humility, even though I’d lost it for a moment.”可知,作者意识到自己的问题所在:根据外表去判断一个人,而没有公平地对待别人。故选 C。
24. B 推理判断题。根据第一段第四句“In a natural reflex, I reached into my pocket, pulled out all of my loose change and placed it on her hand without even looking at her.”可知,作者是

本能反应,并且他看都没看盲人女士一眼,可以看出他并不是很高兴把钱给乞丐。故选 B。

25. D 标题归纳题。根据短文最后一句“And in writing this article, I hope to thank her for the priceless lesson.”及文章大意可以确定答案。故选 D。

III. 完形填空

26. D 考查副词。空格处修饰整个句子,应用副词;此处表示“大约有 50 万英国成年人”,nearly 意为“大约”。故选 D。
27. H 考查动词。Many 是主语,空格处为谓语动词;根据 and 及第二个分句中的主语和谓语 about a third completed 可知,空格处填 completed,意为“完成”。故选 H。
28. J 考查名词。mental 是形容词,所以空格处应用名词;由 and 可知,空格处名词的含义与 well-being 相似,此处表示“他们的心理健康”。故选 J。
29. A 考查动词。The results 是主语,空格处作谓语;that 引导的宾语从句说明研究结果,因此填 showed,意为“显示”。故选 A。
30. F 考查固定搭配。an average of 是固定搭配,意为“平均……”。故选 F。
31. O 考查形容词。空格处修饰名词 effect,因此应填形容词;上文提到 7 个小时可能是理想的睡眠时间,所以这里表示“过多的睡眠会产生负面影响”。negative 意为“消极的,否定的”。故选 O。
32. C 考查动词。people 是主语,空格前是情态动词 might,因此空格处应填动词原形;根据常识可知,如果总是醒来或睡眠不好,可能在床上花的时间更长。spend 意为“花费(时间)”。故选 C。
33. E 考查动名词。分析句子结构可知,“___ a good night's sleep”作宾语从句的主语, get a

good night's sleep 意为“睡个好觉”,作主语时要用其动名词形式。故选 E。

34. M 考查名词。空格处作动词 doing 的宾语,应用名词;do exercise 意为“做运动”。该句意为我认为它和做运动一样重要。故选 M。
35. K 考查固定搭配。take part in 意为“参加”,是固定搭配。故选 K。

IV. 段落翻译

36. 我最讨厌的就是把鸟儿关在笼子里。我们观赏它们,而它们却被关在牢笼里。我必须说我一直很喜欢鸟儿,但对鸟儿的喜欢有适当的方式。爱鸟儿之人应该种树,这样房子周围便会绿树成荫,成为鸟儿之家。
37. As a unique medical system, traditional Chinese medicine is an important part of traditional Chinese culture. Unlike western medicine, traditional Chinese medicine treats the human body as a whole and interacts with the surrounding environment. Traditional Chinese medicine is broad and profound, and is considered to be the fifth greatest invention in China, which deserves more attention and research.

V. 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Mr. Smith,

We are going to hold a themed class meeting because of the coming Dragon Boat Festival. I'm writing to invite you to join us for the meeting at 8 p. m. on June 3rd. It will be held in Room 306 of the Teaching Building.

We have prepared various activities for all the participants, such as making rice dumplings, reciting poems, telling stories and so on. The Chinese celebrate the festival in order to commemorate the great poet Qu Yuan, so all the poems and stories should be related to him. I am sure you will have great fun

during the meeting.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

考前冲刺卷(二)参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择题

1. C 考查时态和语态。分析句子可知,主语 Many trees 与 plant 之间为动宾关系,句子应用被动语态,再根据时间状语 last year 可知,句子应用一般过去时的被动语态。句意:我们学校去年种了很多树,这些树使我们学校成为一座美丽的花园。故选 C。
2. A 考查介词短语。after all 意为“毕竟,终归”;above all 意为“最重要的是,尤其是”;in all 意为“总共,共计”;at all 意为“一点也,完全”。根据语境可知,前后两句为让步关系,故用 after all。句意:你可能不喜欢 Sam 的做事方式,但请对他好一些。毕竟,他是你的爷爷。故选 A。
3. B 考查主语从句。分析句子结构可知“_____ I saw in Shanghai”是主语从句,空格处在主语从句中作 saw 的宾语,应用 what。句意:我在上海的所见所闻给我留下了深刻的印象。故选 B。
4. B 考查宾语从句和强调句。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导宾语从句,宾语从句中还含有一个强调句。宾语从句中应用陈述句语序,排除 C、D 两项;强调句的特殊疑问句句式为“特殊疑问词+is/was+it+that+其他?”what 应位于 it 之前。句意:你能告诉我是什么使人们如此深爱这座城市吗? 故选 B。
5. A 考查情态动词。shouldn't have been doing sth. 意为“本不应该一直做某事”;shouldn't do sth. 意为“不应该做某事”;mustn't do sth. 意为“禁止/不准做某事”;couldn't have been doing

sth. 意为“过去不可能一直做某事”。句意:你本不该一直紧跟着他的,你本应该保持距离的。故选 A。

6. D 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,先行词为 at work,在从句中作地点状语,应用 where 引导定语从句。故选 D。
7. A 考查形容词。moderate 意为“适度的,中等的”;modern 意为“现代的,当代的”;large 意为“大量的,众多的”;striking 意为“引人注目的,显著的”。句意:尽管适度的压力是有益的,但压力太大会让你疲惫不堪。故选 A。
8. B 考查动词短语。put away 意为“将……收起;攒钱”;take over 意为“接替,接任”;work out 意为“锻炼;计算出”;make up 意为“构成;编造”。句意:当 John 退休时,Peter 将接替他担任销售经理。故选 B。
9. A 考查主谓一致。在英语中,主语后如果跟 as well as、with、except、along with、together with、instead of 等引出的短语时,其谓语动词的数应与前面的主语保持一致,即遵循“就远原则”。该句的主语 Bill 是第三人称单数,谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式;根据 at tomorrow's meeting 可知,应用 is to do 形式表示将来。故选 A。
10. C 考查冠词。第一个空特指“黑色的那双”,用定冠词 the;第二个空修饰形容词的最高级 most durable,也应用定冠词 the。句意:——这3双鞋子,你想买哪一双? ——我想买这双黑色的。我想这双是最耐用的。故选 C。

II. 阅读理解

11. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“But some don't because they are shy.”可知,有些人没有成功的进行谈话,因为他们很害羞。故选 D。
12. B 细节理解题。根据第二至第五段每一段第一句的主旨句可知,共有四种方式:Put yourself out there、Practice talking、Show your talents 和

Change your shy look. 故选 B。

13. C 词义猜测题。根据第五段第三句“Are you the kind of person who wears dark clothes?”可以推测,经常穿黑衣服的人会让别人感觉到冷漠。indifferent 意为“漠不关心,不感兴趣”。故选 C。
14. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第四句“In fact, everyone is a little shy.”可知,A 项错误;B 项文章中并没有提到;根据第五段倒数第三句“Remember, you don't always have to change your look.”可知 D 项错误;根据第四段可知 C 项正确。故选 C。
15. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句“This article may help you overcome your shyness.”可知,克服害羞心理是可能的。故选 B。
16. A 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“For example, robotic arms are used for very dangerous tasks.”可知,机械手臂用于处理非常危险的任务。故选 A。
17. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第三、四句“The waves we know are mostly produced by winds blowing over the sea. They are directly connected with the wind speed and the time that wind lasts.”可知,大多数波浪是风导致的。故选 B。
18. C 词义猜测题。根据第三段最后一句“They also measure waves from crest to crest to determine the length of a wave.”可知,the length of a wave 指的是 waves from crest to crest(从波峰到波峰的距离)。故选 C。
19. C 推理判断题。根据第四段第三、四句“By understanding the ocean, scientists can prevent this breakup of ships by predicting when the water will be too dangerous for people and their ships. The study of waves and the ocean also allows scientists to make sure how certain beaches were formed.”可知,通过对海洋的研究,科学家能

阻止大风浪对轮船造成破坏,对波浪的研究能帮助科学家了解特定的海滩是如何形成的,③④表述正确。故选 C。

20. D 推理判断题。文章主要介绍的是科学家对于海洋和波浪的研究,由此可推断本文可能来自科学杂志。故选 D。
21. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“Someone having a lucid dream realizes they are dreaming and may from then on ‘direct’ the action.”可知,清醒梦可能是被做梦的人“指导”的行动。故选 D。
22. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二、三句“Today, they are so common that about one in eight of us will have one in our lives. But still, little is known about what causes them or what is behind the rise.”可知,清醒梦的起因现在仍然是个谜。故选 A。
23. C 写作手法题。根据第三段第一句“Research carried out at the respected Harvard University in the US shows that the brain is working hard during lucid dreams.”及该段后面的“For example,...”可知,本段是通过举例来展开的。故选 C。
24. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句“Men are more likely to have nightmares about fights or being fired while hair and tooth loss appear more in women's nightmares...”可知,女性经常做的噩梦更多的是脱发和掉牙。故选 D。
25. B 文章出处题。通读全文可知,本文属于一篇科普性的文章。结合选项可知,文章最有可能出自一本科学杂志。故选 B。

III. 完形填空

26. D 考查动词。根据 it can be extremely difficult to let go of your hate(放下你的仇恨可能是很困难的)可知,空格处表示“有人深深地伤害了你”。故选 D。

27. H 考查形容词。根据下句 People who forgive show less sadness, anger and stress and more hopefulness(选择原谅的人表现出更少的悲伤、愤怒和压力,会有更多的希望)可知,原谅对身心健康有益。beneficial 是形容词,意为“有益的”。故选 H。
28. C 考查动词。start to do sth. 意为“开始做某事”;根据下文的步骤可知此处表示“怎样开始原谅”。故选 C。
29. N 考查动词。根据上文 Calm yourself(让自己冷静)可知此处表示“你可以先做几次呼吸,想一些让你快乐的事情”。take a breath 意为“呼吸”。故选 N。
30. I 考查动词。根据上文 Don't wait for an apology 可知此处表示“如果你等着别人来道歉,你可能会等很长时间”。故选 I。
31. E 考查副词。空格处用来修饰动词 mean,所以用副词;necessarily 是副词,意为“必要地;不可避免地”。句意:请记住,宽恕并不一定意味着要与让你难过的人重修旧好。故选 E。
32. A 考查动词。focus on 是固定搭配,意为“集中(注意力)于……”;of 为介词,后跟动词-ing 形式。此处指不要专注于你受伤的情感。故选 A。
33. K 考查名词。根据 and 可知空格处与 love、beauty 意义并列。句意:不要把你的注意力集中在你受伤的情感上,学着寻找周围的爱、美丽和善良。故选 K。
34. J 考查名词。根据上句 Try to see things from your offender's angle(试着从冒犯者的角度看事情)可知,此处表示“如果理解了冒犯者,你可能会意识到他或她的行为是出于无意识、恐惧,甚至是爱。”故选 J。
35. B 考查名词。根据空格前的 the biggest 可知,此处填名词。句意:对一些人来说,原谅自己是最大的挑战。故选 B。

IV. 段落翻译

36. 会学习的机器已经出现在我们周边,并且正在改变着我们生活的世界。它们在包含医疗保健和其他公共服务在内的领域提供巨大的潜力,可能很快就有非常先进的机器人出现,但我们需要就我们希望智能机器如何发展做出慎重决定。
37. The Mid-Autumn Festival provides an opportunity for people to get together, which is beneficial to cultivating family consciousness, and family consciousness is closely related to responsibility and obligation. The family is a cell of the society, a foundation of social stability and a source of social cohesion.

V. 书面表达

One possible version:

NOTICE

In order to make the international students learn more about the Chinese economy, a lecture is going to be held in the Lecture Hall on the third floor of the library on June 15, lasting from 2:30 p. m. to 4:00 p. m.

The lecture will be given by Dr. Zhang Yi, a famous economics professor in our country. The topic of his lecture is street vending and the Chinese economy, which is really hot these days and has attracted many people's attention. Anyone who is obsessed by the topic is welcome to attend the lecture.

The Library

考前冲刺卷(三)参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择题

1. D 考查连词。even though 意为“虽然,即使”;

- but 意为“但是”;now that 意为“既然”;if 意为“如果”。句意:如果你发现某些地方不切实际,你可以对这个计划做一些修改。故选 D。
2. B 考查比较级。表示一方随另一方的变化而变化时,用“the+比较级,the+比较级”,意为“越……,就越……”,比较级要紧跟代词或名词。句意:通常来说,一个人工作越努力,得到的结果就越好。故选 B。
3. A 考查冠词。球类名词前一般不加冠词,乐器名词前一般加定冠词;play basketball 意为“打篮球”;play the piano 意为“弹钢琴”。句意:John 喜欢打篮球,Jack 热衷于弹钢琴。故选 A。
4. D 考查时态。By the time 引导时间状语从句,从句中用一般现在时表将来,主句应用将来完成时,表示在将来某个动作发生之前已经完成的动作。句意:到你下个月回来的时候,我将已经完成我的学期论文。故选 D。
5. C 考查动词短语。ask for 意为“请求,要求”;call for 意为“需要;(去)接”;send for 意为“请某人来”;look for 意为“寻找”。句意:——快派人去请 Brown 医生过来。——已经派人去请了。故选 C。
6. B 考查非谓语动词。根据句子结构可知,逗号后面是一个完整的句子,且逗号前后两部分之间没有连词,空处应填非谓语。we 和 compare 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以应用过去分词,表示被动。句意:与雷锋相比,我们还有很长的路要走。故选 B。
7. C 考查非限制性定语从句的引导词。指代事物,引导非限制性定语从句,只能用 which 或 as,不能用 that;放在句首时,引导非限制性定语从句只能用 as,不用 which。故选 C。
8. D 考查原因状语从句的引导词。if 意为“如果”;though 意为“虽然,尽管”;till 意为“直到……为止”;because 意为“因为”。“没有去聚会”和“她不得不完成她的学期论文”之间存在因果关系。句意:她昨晚没有去聚会,因为她不得不完成她的学期论文。故选 D。
9. C 考查介词短语。out of control 意为“失去控制,无法管理”;out of date 意为“过时的”;out of order 意为“不整洁,安排不当”;out of service 意为“不再使用中,不能使用”。根据题干中的 a terrible mess 可知,是房间里的一切都很乱。句意:Tom 的房间脏乱不堪,里面的一切都乱七八糟。故选 C。
10. A 考查交际用语。That's all right 意为“没关系”;You are welcome 意为“不客气”;That's no trouble 意为“不麻烦”;You can never tell 意为“谁也拿不准”。句意:——抱歉,我迟到了。我应该早点给你打电话的。——没关系。我也刚到。故选 A。

II. 阅读理解

11. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第一、二句“...but she did not wear appropriate clothes. It was distracting and she was not being taken seriously.”可知,这位女士没有穿得体的衣服,因此没有被认真对待。故选 A。
12. C 词义猜测题。画线词前两句句意为:当双方立场不同却未明确表达时,该如何推进对话?赞同很容易。由此可知,想要表达不同意的观点需要更多的勇气。guts 意为“勇气”,take more guts 与 take more courage 意思相同。故选 C。
13. D 推理判断题。根据第二段前三句“If you have an opinion and you just state it, it allows the other person to either try to challenge your opinion, to agree with you, or to disagree—they have an action they can take. If you are quiet, people think you agree. How can you then further the conversation when you are at different points and it's not really exposed?”可知,直接表达意见让

对方有机会挑战、同意或反对,也就是对方能采取行动。而如果保持沉默,别人会以为你同意,这样对话就无法深入,因为不同的观点没有被暴露出来。结合选项可知应选 D。

14. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“I was raised by my grandma, and she was a pretty straight talker because she thought you would handle it.”可知,因为奶奶是个直言不讳的人,“我”受她的影响,也成为敢说真话的人。故选 D。

15. A 标题归纳题。通读全文可知,第一段提出主题 to be a straight talker;第二段提出反对更需要勇气;第三、四段举例说明直言不讳的作用;最后两段介绍直言不讳的好处。因此本文标题应为 Straight Talker。故选 A。

16. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一、二句“A study, published in *The Plant Journal*, shows that plants don't like to be touched. That's because touching changes their genes and, even worse, can slow their growth.”可知,发表在《植物杂志》上的一项研究表明,植物不喜欢被触摸,因为触摸会阻碍它们的生长。故选 B。

17. A 细节理解题。根据第三段倒数第二句“The mitochondria produce energy for the cells in both animals and plants.”可知,线粒体为动物和植物的细胞提供能量。故选 A。

18. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“The lightest touch from a human, animal, insect, or even plants touching each other in the wind leads to a huge gene change in the plant.”和第三段第一句“In order to test the theory, the scientists did an experiment on plants.”可知,人类、动物、昆虫,甚至是植物在风中最轻微的触碰,都会导致植物基因的巨大变化。为了验证这个理论,科学家们在植物上做了一个实验。由此可知,

科学家做实验目的是测试触摸是否会改变植物的基因。故选 C。

19. C 词义猜测题。根据第四段最后一句中的 such as insects and bad weather 可知,列举的是昆虫和恶劣天气,由此可推测出该单词的意思是“威胁”。menace 意为“威胁”。故选 C。

20. D 推理判断题。根据第四段第二、三句“Although the touching does have a strong influence on plants, usually the plants can still be alive. Touching changes the plants, but it's not always a bad change.”可知,虽然触摸确实对植物有很大的影响,但通常这些植物仍然是活着的。触摸会改变植物,但这并不总是坏事。故选 D。

21. C 主旨大意题。第一段第二、三句提到,你可能在某些科目上比别人有优势,并将这些优势运用到工作中;接着举出两个例子说明该观点;第六句点名主旨“So it is important to do well at school.”,接着从侧面说明学好功课的重要性。由此可知,该段的主旨为:做好功课的重要性。故选 C。

22. C 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句“Knowledge of history is not required for most jobs...”可知,大多数工作都不需要历史知识,因此历史知识不是很多工作必需的。故选 C。

23. A 观点态度题。根据第三段最后一句“Just as important, you may become interested in a particular industry or career you see from the inside in a part-time job.”可知,作者认为兼职工作同样重要,通过兼职工作你可能会对某个特定的行业或职业感兴趣。由此可知,作者对兼职工作持肯定态度。故选 A。

24. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后两句“Your school record, for instance, may not be good, yet it is an important part of your background.

You should not be apologetic about it but instead recognize that you will have a chance for a fresh start at work.”可知,如果你的学习成绩不好,你不应该对此感到抱歉,而应该认识到你将在工作中有重新开始的机会。由此推知,学习成绩不好的学生可以在工作中有一个全新的开始。故选 B。

25. C 写作手法题。通读全文可知,每段中作者都会通过举例来论证自己的观点。由此可知,本文是通过举例的方式展开的。故选 C。

III. 完形填空

26. D 考查形容词。空格处用来修饰名词 spirit, 所以用形容词;运动可以锻炼身体,也可以培养竞争精神。competitive 是形容词,意为“有竞争力的”。故选 D。
27. L 考查名词。根据 the 可知空格处应填名词;根据 enrich your life(丰富你的生活)可知,你会珍惜和遇到的朋友们在一起的经历。故选 L。
28. E 考查固定搭配。be worth 意为“值得……”。句意:由于种种原因,运动确实值得花时间和精力。故选 E。
29. C 考查动词。根据上文 it's an amazing stress reliever(它是非常不错的减压剂)可知,和朋友们一起跑步可以减轻你的压力。for 为介词,后跟动词-ing 形式。故选 C。
30. I 考查固定搭配。on a regular basis 意为“定期地;经常地”。故选 I。
31. A 考查名词。根据 a predetermined time(预定的时间)可知是在你的日程表里。schedule 是名词,意为“时刻表;日程表”。故选 A。
32. J 考查固定搭配。get used to doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”。故选 J。
33. H 考查名词。根据 Intramural sports can be a great way to meet students(校内运动是结识学生的方法)可知是在校园里遇见的学生。

campus 是名词,意为“校园”。故选 H。

34. N 考查形容词。根据 produce a paper, plan an event, meet a deadline(写论文、筹划活动、赶截止日期)可知,大学里做的大多数事情都是具有目标导向的。directed 可作形容词,意为“定向的”。故选 N。
35. F 考查动词。Playing an intramural sport 是主语,空格处则为谓语动词;provide sb. with sth. 意为“给某人提供某物”。句意:校内运动给你提供出去享受老式乐趣的好机会。故选 F。

IV. 段落翻译

36. 经常锻炼可以降低长期的压力对我们身体的伤害。科学家们发现,锻炼可以缓解抑郁和焦虑,帮助我们入睡。当我们运动时,身体的所有系统,比如肌肉和神经系统,都必须比平时更紧密地互动。因此,锻炼可以提高身体的效率,提升身体应对压力的反应能力。
37. Bamboo is deeply loved by Chinese people. Bamboo culture has long been rooted in the thoughts of Chinese people. For Chinese people, bamboo is a symbol of virtue. Ancient Chinese scholars had great respect for bamboo. That's why there are so many calligraphy and painting works with bamboo as the theme in history.

V. 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Mr. Robert,

I'm Li Ming. On behalf of our class, I'm very pleased to invite you to attend our graduation party, which will be held on May 28 in Room 502 of the Teaching Building. We hope that you could accept our invitation.

During the party my classmates will give some performances in which you will be interested. The performances are of various forms, including singing,

dancing, games, etc.

You are also welcomed to give a performance if you'd like to. All of our teachers and the classmates will come to the party at that time.

We would appreciate it if you could be there with us on this special occasion since we have spent so many meaningful hours together. The party will begin at 19:30. We are looking forward to your participation in the party.

Yours,

Li Ming

考前冲刺卷(四)参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择题

1. C 考查人称代词宾格和反身代词。分析句子可知,第一空应填人称代词的宾格,由 our 可知,应用 us。teach oneself 是固定搭配,意为“自学”。句意:Green 先生在我们学校教我们英语,他在家自学法语。故选 C。
2. A 考查情态动词。“Must I do...?”的否定回答可以用“No, you needn't.”或“No, you don't have to.”。句意:——爸爸,我必须今天练习钢琴吗?——不,你不必非要今天练习。你可以明天练习。故选 A。
3. A 考查非谓语动词。need 用作行为动词时,意为“需要”,need doing 意为“需要做……”,用主动形式表示被动意义,相当于 need to be done。句意:——你要去哪里, Tom?——去 Bill 的修理厂。我的汽车的发动机需要修理。故选 A。
4. A 考查构词法和数词。冠词、数词、量词和名词连用有两种形式:①冠词+数词+量词所有格+名词(如果数词大于 1,量词用复数),例如:the four hours' drama;②借助连字符,即:the+数词+连字符+量词+名词(不管数词是否大于 1,量词用单数),例如:the four-hour drama。故选 A。
5. B 考查祈使句的否定式。分析句子可知,空格处所在的句子为祈使句,且应用其否定形式。祈使句的否定结构在动词原形前加 don't/doesn't。句意:——请不要再发出噪声了。我正在做我的家庭作业。——对不起,我不会了。我没想打扰你的。故选 B。
6. D 考查 There be 句型的一般将来时。根据时间状语 tomorrow morning 可知,是表示将来的动作,排除 A 和 B 两项。本句为 There be 句型的一般将来时,与 will 结合时结构为 There will be,故排除 C 项;与 be going to 结合时结构为“There+is/are+going to be”。句意:明天早上将有一场意大利队对阵德国队的足球比赛。故选 D。
7. C 考查倒装句及被动语态。we 和 treat 之间为动宾关系,“我们被对待”,应用现在完成时的被动语态,又 seldom 位于句首时句子应用部分倒装,需将 have 提前。句意:我们很少以这种粗暴的方式被对待。故选 C。
8. A 考查表语从句。分析句子结构可知,“_____ the problem was”是表语从句;空格处在从句中作地点状语,应用 where 引导。句意:显然他们没有看到这个计划的重要性。这才是问题所在。故选 A。
9. B 考查虚拟语气。本句为省略 if 的非真实条件句,根据句中的 Had I known the result 可知,此处表示对过去情况的假设,主句的谓语动词应用“would/should/could/might have+过去分词”。句意:要是我知道结果,我就不会让你告诉我了。故选 B。
10. C 考查时间状语从句。unless 意为“除非,如果不”;while 意为“当……的时候,虽然”;before 意为“在……以前”;once 意为“一旦,一……就”。分析句子结构可知,主句动作发生在从句动作