

• 江西省普通高校专升本考试 •

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历年真题	英语
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江西省普通高校专升本考试历年真题·英语

主编 华腾新思专升本考试研究中心

国家开放大学出版社



# 江西省

主编 华腾新思专升本考试研究中心

## 普通高校专升本考试历年真题

# 英语

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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，我们特将江西专升本考试英语科目的历年真题汇编成书，并给出了详尽的参考答案及解析。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

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# 统 考 真 题

## 2020 年江西省普通高等院校专升本考试 · 英语

### 第 I 卷 非选择题

#### I. 单项选择(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 30 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项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。

- Hi, Jane! How nice to meet you here in Shanghai!  
—  
A. That's all right. B. Me, too.  
C. Don't mention it. D. The same to you.
- He usually goes to work by \_\_\_\_\_ bike, but sometimes on \_\_\_\_\_ foot.  
A. /; / B. the; /  
C. the; the D. /; the
- \_\_\_\_\_ you stay in China, \_\_\_\_\_ you will learn about Chinese cultures.  
A. Longer; more B. The longer; the more  
C. Longer; the more D. The longer; more
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a job as soon as I graduated from the university, but I turned it down.  
A. am offered B. offered  
C. was offered D. offer
- As a new teacher, I have some difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ organizing discussions in class.  
A. to B. at C. on D. in
- Have you seen the new film?  
—No, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had B. did C. have D. do
- He used to \_\_\_\_\_ up late, but now he is used to \_\_\_\_\_ up early.  
A. get; get B. getting; getting  
C. get; getting D. getting; get
- A big fire broke out in his house last night. \_\_\_\_\_, no one was hurt.  
A. Unluckily B. Fortunately  
C. Gradually D. Badly
- Did you feel happy when you first moved to New York?  
—Not really. I was a little \_\_\_\_\_ because I had no friends there.  
A. perfect B. polite  
C. lonely D. usual

- When I returned home, I found my umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.  
A. will leave B. was leaving  
C. have been left D. had been left
- What's in the box?  
—I'm not sure. It \_\_\_\_\_ be a book.  
A. mustn't B. may C. needn't D. can
- \_\_\_\_\_ can you get to the airport?  
—In one and a half hours.  
A. How often B. How much  
C. How long D. How soon
- Not all the toys are second-hand; \_\_\_\_\_ of them are new.  
A. some B. all C. any D. none
- \_\_\_\_\_ to the left, and you will find the path reaching to the top of the hill.  
A. Turn B. Turning  
C. Turned D. To turn
- This is Mr. Brown, \_\_\_\_\_ I think has exciting news to tell you.  
A. which B. whose C. whom D. who
- What does your aunt do?  
—She is a \_\_\_\_\_ and she has been working in the hospital for twenty years.  
A. teacher B. pilot  
C. nurse D. singer
- The city has changed a lot. It is no longer \_\_\_\_\_ it was ten years ago.  
A. when B. what  
C. why D. that
- My cousin hasn't decided \_\_\_\_\_ to stay here \_\_\_\_\_ go home.  
A. if; and B. whether; and  
C. whether; or D. if; or
- Look! There are too many people on the bus. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the next one.  
A. make up B. cut down  
C. hand in D. wait for
- Not only \_\_\_\_\_ her how to do it but he offered to help her as well.  
A. did he show B. does he show  
C. he shows D. he showed

#### II. 完形填空(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

阅读下面的短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My husband, my four-month-old daughter and I set out on a five-day driving journey from California to Washington. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ frequently because our little child needed to stretch

from the car seat.

One of our stops was at a restaurant. Walking towards the front door, we 22 a gentleman standing on one side. He was clearly untidy, without shoes and wearing 23 clothes. We passed right by him and opened the 24 door. Then something told me to go back.

Holding my 25 in my arms, I turned around and said to the gentleman, “Sir, are you 26 ?” He said, “Yes.” I then asked, “May we buy you 27 to eat?” He responded, “Sure, I can order something myself.”

My husband opened the door and the gentleman went straight to the counter. I told him to order 28 he wanted. The manager of the restaurant came over quite quickly and looked frightened. I spoke 29 he had an opportunity to. “This gentleman will have lunch with us today,” I said. “Please add his order to our 30 .” The manager said, with a frown (皱眉), “Okay.” We turned to our table and the gentleman said loudly and quickly, “Thank you!” We merely nodded and were seated. Upon finishing our 31 , we were handed our bill. I asked my husband what the gentleman had 32 . One fresh orange juice, one coffee, one breakfast combination with some baked potatoes.

When we 33 the restaurant I looked for the gentleman 34 I didn’t see him. This very small act just made my day. I hope the small 35 can also add some joy to his life, even if only for a few minutes.

21. A. play            B. stop            C. run            D. talk
22. A. searched      B. struck          C. beat           D. noticed
23. A. worn           B. new            C. formal        D. fashionable
24. A. bank           B. restaurant    C. company      D. hospital
25. A. son            B. husband       C. daughter     D. manager
26. A. happy         B. excited        C. hungry        D. cold
27. A. everything    B. something     C. nothing       D. anything
28. A. whoever      B. however       C. whatever     D. wherever
29. A. until           B. unless         C. before        D. because
30. A. bill            B. clothes        C. counter       D. journey
31. A. trip            B. tea             C. breakfast     D. meal
32. A. ordered       B. placed         C. tested        D. cooked
33. A. entered       B. left            C. discovered    D. saw
34. A. so             B. or              C. till            D. but
35. A. act            B. bread          C. seat           D. table

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(本大题共 25 小题,每小题 2 分,共 50 分)

阅读下面的短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The Wellspring Café Menu			
(v)=vegetarian (素食者)			
Lunch is served from 11:30 a. m. to 2:00 p. m.			
Dinner is served from 6:30 p. m. to 9:00 p. m.			
<b>Salads</b>		<b>Desserts</b>	
Seafood Salad	£4. 49	Ice Cream	£1. 99
Egg Salad (v)	£3. 99	(chocolate, strawberry)	
Garden Salad (v)	£4. 25	Banana Cake	£2. 39
		Fruit Cake	£2. 29
<b>Main Dishes</b>		<b>Drinks</b>	
Cheeseburger	£4. 39	Orange Juice	£0. 99
Chicken with Rice	£3. 99	Apple Juice	£0. 99
(lunch only)		Tea	£0. 59
Tomato Noodles (v)	£4. 19	Coffee	£0. 69
Spaghetti	£4. 19	Water	£0. 49
Chicken Pizza	£4. 55		
Seafood Pizza	£4. 75		
Fruit Pizza (v)	£4. 50		
<b>Fruits</b>			
Apple	£0. 59	Orange	£0. 59
Pear	£0. 69	Banana	£0. 69
		Mixed Fruits (3 fruits)	£1. 29

36. Dinner is served in the Wellspring Café \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. from 6:00 p. m. to 9:00 p. m.      B. from 11:30 a. m. to 2:00 p. m.  
C. from 6:30 p. m. to 9:00 p. m.      D. from 2:00 p. m. to 9:00 p. m.
37. What is the most expensive food on the menu?  
A. Cheeseburger.                              B. Seafood salad.  
C. Seafood pizza.                              D. Fruit pizza.
38. If you are a vegetarian, what can you order?  
A. Egg salad and chicken pizza.              B. Seafood salad and chicken with rice.  
C. Garden salad and spaghetti.              D. Garden salad and tomato noodles.
39. What is the price of mixed fruits?  
A. £2. 99.    B. £1. 99.  
C. £1. 29.    D. £0. 69.

40. If you have £0.50, what drink can you buy?

- A. Tea. B. Water.  
C. Juice. D. Coffee.

**B**

If someone asks me, “Do you like music?” I’m sure I will answer him or her, “Of course, I do.” I think music is an important part of our lives.

Different people have different ideas about music. For me, I like rock music because it’s so exciting. And my favorite rock band, the “Eagles”, is one of the most famous rock bands in the world. I also like pop music. My classmate Li Lan loves dance music, because she enjoys dancing. My best friend, Jane, likes jazz music. She thinks jazz is really cool.

“I like dance music and rock very much, because they are amazing,” says my brother.

But my mother thinks rock is boring. “I like some relaxing music,” she says. That’s why she likes country music, I think.

41. The “Eagles” is the name of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a song B. a country  
C. a school D. a band

42. What kind of music does the writer like?

- A. Rock and pop music. B. Rock and dance music.  
C. Jazz and pop music. D. Jazz and country music.

43. According to the passage, who likes dancing?

- A. The writer. B. Li Lan.  
C. Jane. D. The writer’s mother.

44. The writer’s mother thinks that country music is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. amazing B. boring  
C. relaxing D. exciting

45. How many people’s ideas about music are talked about in the passage?

- A. 4. B. 5.  
C. 6. D. 7.

**C**

I have a neighbor. She looks young and beautiful although she is over 70. She can do all the housework, read newspapers and learn something new on the Internet. I often see her do Tai Chi (太极拳) in the morning and dance in the evening.

Last week a reporter from a magazine asked her how she kept so young and healthy. She replied, “I have a secret of staying young and healthy. It is quite simple. Keep your mind active, be interested in the world around and learn at least one new thing every day.” Don’t think you are too old to learn. I know a man called Jack who started to study medicine in a college when he was 70 years old. He studied there for 6 years and now he works in a hospital. Another man called Barry began writing at the age of 71. And now he is a good writer. Some people may think

keeping learning is easy only for young people. In fact, everyone can make it.

It would be a good start to follow the old lady’s example. I hope all the people will stay young and healthy.

46. The writer’s neighbor, who is over 70, looks \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. old but healthy B. young but ugly  
C. old and ugly D. young and healthy

47. When did Jack begin to study medicine in college?

- A. At the age of 66. B. At the age of 70.  
C. At the age of 76. D. At the age of 80.

48. What did Barry begin doing at the age of 71?

- A. Writing. B. Dancing.  
C. Singing. D. Surfing.

49. The passage gives us some advice on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to be beautiful B. how to be a writer  
C. how to stay young and healthy D. how to be a doctor

50. What’s the main idea of the passage?

- A. Live and learn. B. Like father, like son.  
C. Easy come, easy go. D. No news is good news.

**D**

Have a great interest in the oceans? Now you can follow *Blue Planet II* and take a journey to the Earth’s oceans. *Blue Planet II* is a British nature documentary series produced by the BBC Natural History Unit.

“I am truly excited to be joining this new exploration of the underwater world, which covers most of our planet,” says 91-year-old Sir David Attenborough, the father of natural history TV, who returns as the teller. “The oceans are the most exciting place to be right now, because new scientific discoveries have given us a new world of life underwater.”

The BBC spent four years filming on every continent and in every ocean. It will take you to the deepest but least known parts of our planet. It’s said that 95% of the world’s oceans are unknown. You will be surprised at seeing a dolphin spitting water, a fish that uses tools, and a hairy Hoff crab. The documentary will also take a close look at underwater volcanoes (火山).

However, you’ll feel sad when you see these scenes: mother dolphins feeding their babies with dirt through their milk; man-made noise drowning out the natural sounds, which animals use to communicate. Many creatures are trying hard for their lives.

*Blue Planet II* not only provides us with a great chance to enjoy sea animals, but also reminds us that it is the right moment for the health of the world’s oceans.

51. *Blue Planet II* is a documentary series about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sounds B. oceans  
C. colors D. tools

52. Who is Sir David Attenborough?  
A. The reporter of the BBC.                      B. The manager of the BBC.  
C. The teller of a news program.                D. The father of natural history TV.
53. It is reported that we only know \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's oceans.  
A. 5%                      B. 91%                      C. 95%                      D. 100%
54. What does the fourth paragraph imply?  
A. Animals can communicate with each other easily.  
B. Natural sounds drown out man-made noise.  
C. Mother dolphins feed their babies with dirt.  
D. Human beings are polluting oceans.
55. What does *Blue Planet II* remind us to do?  
A. To protect oceans.                              B. To enjoy a relaxing life.  
C. To explore forests.                              D. To travel all over the world.

E

The idea of renting clothes might seem strange to some, but it's certainly not unheard of. People rent clothes for weddings, formal occasions, fancy-dress parties and so on all the time. But now some people are also renting clothes for everyday life, like friend gatherings and family trips, or anytime they don't want to be the same. They choose to rent clothes instead of buying them.

As we know, the whole idea behind Fast Fashion is to wear clothes two or three times and then throw them away. For those who are concerned about the environment, Fast Fashion is harmful to the environment, so a better way is badly needed. The drive by many fashion designers towards a greener life is towards longer-lasting clothes, which means making clothes that will last for years. Unfortunately, this isn't always affordable for people, and wearing the same thing over and over isn't attractive to young people.

With a recent study showing that half of the young women polled (对……进行民意调查) said they felt the need to wear a different look every time they went out, renting clothes might just be the answer to the Fast Fashion problem. Not only can renting clothes be better for the environment, but consumers can also save money, and open up space in their homes.

56. What is the new trend in renting clothes nowadays?  
A. Renting for weddings.                              B. Renting for daily life.  
C. Renting for formal occasions.                      D. Renting for fancy-dress parties.
57. What does the underlined word "drive" mean in the second paragraph?  
A. A journey.    B. A vehicle.  
C. An effort.    D. A hit.
58. What is the problem of longer-lasting clothes?  
A. Difficult to clean.                                      B. Hard to last for a long time.  
C. Unfriendly to the environment.                      D. Unpopular with some customers.

59. What can we learn from the passage about renting clothes?  
A. It's harmful.    B. It's beneficial.  
C. It's unaffordable.                                      D. It's unavailable.
60. What is the writer's attitude towards the idea of renting clothes?  
A. Positive.    B. Critical.  
C. Indifferent.    D. Negative.

第Ⅱ卷 非选择题

IV. 短文改错(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误,对标有题号的每一行做出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个钩(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边的横线上写出该词,也用斜线划掉。

缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

I have been in high school for two year. For the first time, I	61. _____
failed a English exam. I felt very sad because English was	62. _____
one of the subjects I were good at. My best friend, Eric,	63. _____
tried to cheer I up, giving his full support to me. He	64. _____
listened to me careful and said to me, "Failure is success if	65. _____
we learn from it." Finally, with his patient encouragement,	66. _____
I felt much more better and decided to try harder. In the	67. _____
following days, I study very hard and made great progress.	68. _____
Encouragement is the best way help me feel better, face	69. _____
difficulties and moving on.	70. _____

V. 书面表达(25 分)

生命在于运动。保持身体健康,离不开运动。请你以“Let's Run Together”为题,根据下面表格中的内容提示,写一篇介绍跑步这项运动的英语短文。

好处	1. 提升耐力; 2. 减轻压力; 3. 变得自信; 4. 结交朋友; .....
注意事项	1. 穿舒适的衣服和鞋; 2. 开始不要跑太快; .....

要点：

- 1. 介绍跑步的好处；
- 2. 提醒跑步的注意事项。

注意：

- 1. 词数：100 词左右，开头已经给出，不计入总词数。
- 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：耐力 endurance；压力 stress；自信的 confident；舒适的 comfortable

Let’s Run Together

Nowadays, we are busy with our schoolwork. However, it’s necessary to do sports, especially running. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_







### Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area

Jiuzhaigou Valley, which lies in the northern part of Sichuan Province, reaches an elevation of more than 4,800 metres, with a series of different forest ecosystems. There you can enjoy watching spectacular waterfalls. About 140 species of birds also live in the valley, as well as a number of endangered plants and animals, including the giant panda. For more information, please visit <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/637>.

### Khami Ruins National Monument

The city of Khami, which developed after the capital of Great Zimbabwe had been given up in the mid-16th century, is of great archaeological (考古的) interest. The discovery of objects from Europe and China shows that Khami was a major centre for trade over a long period of time. For more information, please visit <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/365>.

### Henderson Island

Henderson Island, which lies in the eastern South Pacific, is one of the few atolls (环礁) in the world whose ecology (生态) has not been touched by human beings. It is especially famous for the ten kinds of plants and four species of land birds that can only be seen on the island. For more information, please visit <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/487>.

### The Old City of Jerusalem

As a holy city for three different religions in the Middle East, Jerusalem has always been of great religious importance. It was given a World Heritage status in 1981 and placed on the “List of World Heritage in Danger” the following year. For more information, please visit <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/148>.

21. Which of the following World Heritage Sites has different forest ecosystems?
- A. Henderson Island. B. Jiuzhaigou Valley.  
C. The Old City of Jerusalem. D. Khami Ruins National Monument.
22. Khami used to be a major centre for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. culture B. politics  
C. sports D. business
23. What can you see on Henderson Island?  
A. Land birds. B. National monuments.  
C. Giant pandas. D. Spectacular waterfalls.
24. If you are interested in religion, you can visit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/487>  
B. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/365>  
C. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/148>  
D. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/637>
25. This text is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a novel B. science fiction  
C. a gardening magazine D. a guidebook

### B

Vertical (垂直的) farming is a hugely promising agricultural technique that aims to produce more food to meet the demands of the growing global population. The technique includes growing in vertical frames or even in high-rise farms, saving on precious ground space, while moving farms into urban areas, creating vertical farming “towers” in buildings and producing nutritious crops without topsoil.

Climate change is affected by traditional and intensive (密集的) farming practices. Traditional farming needs a lot of space to tend livestock and rich soil to grow either food crops or feed for livestock. Typically, that means clearing forests or other wild habitats. But the arrival of vertical farming means that much less space can be used to feed more people quickly.

The United Nations estimates that the world’s population will hit nearly 10 billion by the year 2050. Almost 70 percent of those people will live in and around cities. Vertical farming allows food production equipment to be built close to population centers rather than in rural areas. There food production can expand upwards rather than outwards. The crops raised also travel fewer miles to customers and can be grown fresh in urban surroundings, reducing resource consumption and carbon emissions per unit of food produced.

Growing crops indoors allows farmers to strictly control water, temperature, light conditions and maximize yield. Using colored LED lights allows farmers to aim at blue wavelengths to promote leaf growth and red light to encourage flowering. LED lights are also more efficient and produce less heat than traditional lights so as to cut down on energy waste.

Of course, as the vertical farming industry expands, it is worth noting that it has limitations—it only works for some crops and is labor-intensive, plus startup technologies and urban locations can be expensive. Yet, the mix of traditional farming with high yield feeds more people with the same or fewer resources.

26. What can we infer about vertical farming from the first two paragraphs?  
A. It can produce more nutritious crops.  
B. It has made wild habitats disappear.  
C. It has been a substitute for traditional farming.  
D. It is more efficient and environmentally friendly.
27. What does the underlined word “livestock” in Paragraph 2 mean?  
A. Plants. B. Fruits.  
C. Animals. D. Crops.
28. What is one of the functions of LED lights in vertical farming?  
A. To help crops grow better.  
B. To use more energy resources.  
C. To control the total amount of crops.  
D. To make leaves and flowers more beautiful.

29. How is the passage developed?
- A. By using diagrams.
- B. By telling stories.
- C. By making comparisons.
- D. By giving examples.
30. According to the passage, what is the author's attitude to vertical farming?
- A. Critical.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Pessimistic.
- D. Objective.

### III. 书面表达(20 分)

假设你是光明学院大二学生李华,你校正在招募暑期中外学生交流活动的志愿者。请根据下表信息写一封 e-mail,向学校外事办公室提出申请。

姓名	李华
个人优势	1. 英语口语流利； 2. 有相关工作经历； 3. 了解中国文化。

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 Sir or Madam,

Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua

**江西省普通高校专升本考试历年真题**

**英 语**

**参考答案及解析**

国家开放大学出版社·北京

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## 统考真题

### 2020 年江西省普通高等院校 专升本考试·英语参考答案及解析

#### I. 单项选择

1. B 考查情景交际。That's all right 用来回答对方的感谢或道歉,意为“没关系,没什么”;“Me, too”意为“我也是”;Don't mention it 用来回答别人的道谢,意为“不客气”;The same to you 用来回应问候等,意为“你也一样”。句意:——你好,简!很高兴在上海见到你!——我也是。故选 B。
2. A 考查冠词的用法。by bike 为固定搭配,意为“骑自行车”;on foot 为固定搭配,意为“步行”。句意:他通常骑自行车去上班,但是有时步行上班。故选 A。
3. B 考查副词的比较等级。“the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...”为固定结构,意为“越……,就越……”。long 的比较级是 longer;much 的比较级是 more。句意:你在中国待的时间越长,学到的中国文化就越多。故选 B。
4. C 考查动词的时态和语态。根据前一分句里从句中的 graduated 和后一分句中的 turned 可知,此处描述的是发生在过去的事情,所以前一分句的主句应用一般过去时。句意:我大学一毕业就得到了一份工作,但是我拒绝了。根据句意可知,I 和 offer(提供)之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以应用被动语态,即谓语动词用“was + 过去分词”的形式。故选 C。
5. D 考查固定搭配。have difficulty (in) doing sth. 为固定搭配,意为“在做某事方面有困难”。句意:作为一名新老师,我在组织课堂讨论方面有一些困难。故选 D。
6. A 考查虚拟语气。动词 wish 后的宾语从句中,从句谓语动词用过去式(be 动词用 were)表示对现在情况的假设;从句谓语动词用“had + 过去分词”的形式表示对过去情况的假设;从句谓语动词用“would/could/might + 动词原形”的形式表示对将来情况的假设。句意:——你看过这部新电影了吗?——没有,但是我希望我看过了。分析句子结构并根据句意可知 wish 后面是省略了 that 的宾语从句,且从句是对过去情况的假设,所以从句谓语动词应用“had + 过去分词”的形式。此处为了避免重复,省略了与问句中相同的部分,答句补充完整后为“No, but I wish I had seen the new film.”。故选 A。
7. C 考查非谓语动词。used to do sth. 过去常常做某事;be/get used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事。句意:他过去常常起床晚,但是现在他习惯于早起了。根据句意可知,第一个空应用动词原形,第二个空应用动名词。故选 C。
8. B 考查副词词义辨析。unluckily 不幸地,遗憾地;fortunately 幸运地,交好运地;gradually 逐步地,逐渐地;badly 拙劣地。句意:昨天晚上他家里突然发生了一场大火。幸运的是,没有人受伤。根据句意可知选 B。
9. C 考查形容词词义辨析。perfect 完美的,准确的,极好的;polite 客气的,有礼貌的;lonely 孤独的,寂寞的;usual 通常的,寻常的。句意:——你最初搬到纽约时感觉开心吗?——不怎么开心。我有点儿孤独,因为我在那里没有朋友。根据句意可知选 C。
10. D 考查动词的时态。句意:当我回到家时,我发现自己把雨伞落在办公室了。分析句子结构可知,句中的 When 引导了一个时间状语从句,found 后面是一个省略了 that 的宾语从句。根据状语从句中的 returned 和主句中的 found 可知,主句和状语从句都使用了一般过去时。再结合句意可知,“把雨伞落在办公室”发生在“发现”之前,即宾语从句的动作发生在“过去的过去”,所以宾语从句应用过去完成时,即宾语从句的谓语动词应用“had + 过去分词”的形式。另外,umbrella 是 leave 这一动作的承受者,所以应该使用被动语态,即用 had been left。故选 D。
11. B 考查情态动词。mustn't 意为“禁止,不许”;may 意为“可能,可以”,表示可能性、允许或征求同意;needn't 意为“不必,没有必要”;can 意为“能,会,可以”,表示有能力做或能够发生,也可以表示提出建议或请求允许。句意:——盒子里面是什么?——我不确定。可能是一本书。根据句意可知选 B。
12. D 考查副词词组。how often 意为“多久一次”,用来询问某动作发生的频率;how much 意为“多少”,用来询问数量,后接不可数名词或指

代不可数名词,也可用来询问价格;how long 意为“多长,多久”,用来询问长度或时间段,询问时间段时常用“for+一段时间”来回答;how soon 意为“多快,多久”,主要用来对表示将来的一段时间进行提问,常用“in+一段时间”来回答。句意:——你多久能到机场?——一个半小时后。根据答语可知选 D。

13. A 考查代词辨析。some 作代词时,意为“有些人,有些事物”,常用于肯定句或向对方提出要求、邀请并期望对方做出肯定答复的疑问句中,还可以表示“有些,若干”,强调整体中的部分;all 意为“所有,全部”,指三者或三者以上的人或事物的全部,常与复数名词连用;any 意为“任何数量,任一”,常用于否定句和疑问句中;none 意为“没有一个,毫无”,指三者或三者以上中“没有一个”。句意:不是所有的玩具都是二手的;其中一些是新的。根据句意可知选 A。
14. A 考查祈使句。本题考查“祈使句+and+陈述句”结构。前面的祈使句部分表示条件,and 后面的句子用一般将来时。祈使句的主语一般是第二人称(通常省略),其谓语动词应用动词原形,无时态与单复数的词形变化,所以空格处应用动词原形 Turn。句意:向左转,你会发现那条通往山顶的小路。故选 A。
15. D 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导的是一个非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 Mr. Brown,从句中的 I think 是插入语,has 为从句的谓语动词。空格处指代 Mr. Brown,并在从句中作主语,所以应用关系代词 who。which 引导非限制性定语从句时,先行词指物或整句话,不能指人;whose 在非限制性定语从句中作定语;whom 引导非限制性定语从句时,指人,在定语从句中作宾语。句意:这是布朗先生,我认为他有令人激动的消息要告诉你。故选 D。
16. C 考查名词词义辨析。teacher 教师,老师;pilot 飞行员,领航员;nurse 护士;singer 歌手。句意:——你姨母是做什么工作的?——她是一名护士,她已经在这家医院工作 20 年了。根据句意可知选 C。
17. B 考查表语从句。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导了一个表语从句,从句中 was 后面缺少表语,所以应用 what(……的事物)引导。when 在

名词性从句中作时间状语,意为“何时”;why 在名词性从句中作原因状语,意为“为什么,……的原因”;that 在名词性从句中不作任何成分,只起连接作用,且无词义。句意:这座城市发生了很大的变化,它不再是 10 年前的样子了。故选 B。

18. C 考查连词及搭配。whether...or... 为固定搭配,意为“是……还是……”,表示迟疑或两个可能性之间的选择。句意:我的表兄还没有决定是待在这里还是回家。故选 C。
19. D 考查动词短语辨析。make up 构成,编造(故事、谎言等),化妆,铺床,弥补;cut down 削减,缩小(尺寸、数量或数目),砍倒;hand in 提交,呈交,上交(尤指书面材料或失物);wait for 等候,等待,期待。句意:看!公共汽车上人太多了。咱们等下一班吧。根据句意可知选 D。
20. A 考查倒装句和动词的时态。当表示否定或部分否定意义的词或短语位于句首时,句子(或主句)应部分倒装。这些词或短语主要有 never、seldom/rarely、scarcely/hardly、little、no sooner...than.../hardly...when...、in no case/in no way/by no means、not until、not only...but (also)...等。根据句首的 Not only 可知,前一分句应用部分倒装,即把助动词提到主语 he 之前。根据后一分句中的 offered 可知,前一分句应用一般过去时,所以助动词应用 did。句意:他不仅向她展示了如何做这件事,而且还为她提供了帮助。故选 A。

## II. 完形填空

21. B 考查动词词义辨析。play 玩耍,玩乐;stop (使)停止,停下,(使)中断;run 经营,奔跑;talk 说话,谈论。句意:因为我们的小孩儿需要离开汽车座椅伸伸懒腰,所以我们不得不频繁地停车。根据句意可知选 B。
22. D 考查动词词义辨析。search 搜索,搜寻;strike 撞击,侵袭,击打(struck 是其过去式和过去分词形式);beat (在比赛或竞争中)赢,打败(某人),敲打;notice 注意到,意识到。句意:我们朝着前门走过去的时候,注意到一位先生正站在门的一边。根据句意可知选 D。
23. A 考查形容词词义辨析。worn (物品)用坏的,用旧的,磨薄的;new 新的,新鲜的;formal 庄

- 重的,正式的;fashionable 流行的,时髦的。句意:他明显很邋遢,没有穿鞋,穿着破旧的衣服。根据句意可知选 A。
24. B 考查语境理解。根据第二段第一句“One of our stops was at a restaurant.”可知,我们其中的一次停顿是在一家餐馆,由此可推知,此处表达的是“打开了餐馆的门”。bank 银行;restaurant 餐馆,餐厅;company 公司;hospital 医院。故选 B。
25. C 考查语境理解。根据第一段第一句“My husband, my four-month-old daughter and I set out on a five-day driving journey from California to Washington.”可知,“我”的丈夫、四个月大的女儿和“我”开始了从加利福尼亚到华盛顿为期五天的驾车旅行。再结合常识可知,四个月大的婴儿需要人抱着。故此处表达的是“(我)怀中抱着女儿”。son 儿子;husband 丈夫;daughter 女儿;manager 经理。故选 C。
26. C 考查形容词词义辨析及语境理解。happy 幸福的,高兴的;excited 兴奋的;hungry 感到饿的;cold 寒冷的,冷漠的。句意:怀中抱着女儿,我转过身对那位先生说,“先生,你饿吗?”根据句意及后面的 to eat 可知选 C。
27. B 考查代词辨析。everything 每件事,一切;something 意为“某事,某物”,常用于肯定句中,也可用于表示征求对方意见并希望得到肯定答复的疑问句中;nothing 没有什么,没有一件东西;anything 意为“任何东西,任何事物”,通常用于否定句和疑问句中。此处意为“我们能为你买些吃的吗”。根据语境和代词的用法可知选 B。
28. C 考查宾语从句。句意:我告诉他点什么就点什么。分析句子结构并结合句意可知,空格处引导的是一个宾语从句,且从句中缺少宾语,所以应用 whatever(任何事物)引导。whoever 意为“……的那个/些人”,在名词性从句中作主语、宾语等成分;however 意为“无论如何,不管多么”,引导让步状语从句,不能引导名词性从句;wherever 意为“在任何地方,无论哪里”,引导地点和让步状语从句,不能引导名词性从句。故选 C。
29. C 考查状语从句。until 意为“直到……为止,到……时”,引导时间状语从句;unless 意为“除非,如果不”,引导条件状语从句;before 意为“在……以前”,引导时间状语从句;because 意为“因为”,引导原因状语从句。句意:我在他(餐馆经理)有机会说话之前开口了。根据句意可知选 C。
30. A 考查名词词义辨析。bill 账单,纸币;clothes 衣服;counter (商店、银行等的)柜台;journey (尤指长途)旅行,行程。句意:请把他点的菜加到我们的账单上。根据句意可知选 A。
31. D 考查名词词义辨析。trip (尤指短程往返的)旅行,旅游,出行;tea 茶,茶水;breakfast 早餐;meal 早(或午、晚)餐,一顿饭。根据本段第五句中的 This gentleman will have lunch with us today 可知,作者一家吃的是午餐,所以可排除 C。句意:一吃完饭,我们就收到了账单。根据句意可知选 D。
32. A 考查动词词义辨析。根据下文的“One fresh orange juice, one coffee, one breakfast combination with some baked potatoes.”可推知,此处表达的是“我问丈夫那位先生点了什么”。order 点(酒菜等);place 放置,安顿;test 试验,检查;cook 烹调,煮(或烘烤、煎炸等)。故选 A。
33. B 考查动词词义辨析。enter 进入,加入;leave 离开;discover 发现,找到;see 看见,见到。句意:当我们离开餐馆时,我寻找那位先生,但是没有看到他。根据句意可知选 B。
34. D 考查连词。根据上下文可推知,空格处前后之间为转折关系,所以空格处应用 but (而,但是)。so 因此,所以;or 或者,不然;till 直到……为止。故选 D。
35. A 考查名词词义辨析。句意:我希望这个小小的行为也能给他的生活增添一些快乐,即使只有几分钟。根据上文中的 act(行为)可知,此处是原词复现。bread 面包;seat 座位;table 桌子。故选 A。

### III. 阅读理解

36. C 细节理解题。根据文中的“Dinner is served from 6:30 p. m. to 9:00 p. m.”可知,晚餐的供应时间是从晚上 6:30 到晚上 9:00。故选 C。
37. C 细节理解题。通读全文并结合文中的“Seafood Pizza £4.75”可知,海鲜比萨是菜单上



- 最贵的食物。故选 C。
38. D 细节理解题。根据文中的“(v) = vegetarian (素食者)”并结合下文可知,菜单上标有(v)的为素食者可以点的食物,这类食物有 Egg Salad、Garden Salad、Tomato Noodles 和 Fruit Pizza。故选 D。
39. C 细节理解题。根据文中的“Mixed Fruits (3 fruits) £1.29”可知,水果拼盘的价格为 1.29 英镑。故选 C。
40. B 推理判断题。根据文中 Drinks 这一品类下面的内容可知,茶的价格为 0.59 英镑,水的价格为 0.49 英镑,苹果汁和橙汁的价格均为 0.99 英镑,咖啡的价格为 0.69 英镑。由此可推知,你如果只有 0.50 英镑,只能买水喝。故选 B。
41. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“And my favorite rock band, the ‘Eagles’, is one of the most famous rock bands in the world.”可知,“Eagles”是一个乐队的名字。故选 D。
42. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“For me, I like rock music because it’s so exciting.”和第二段第四句“I also like pop music.”可知,作者喜欢摇滚乐和流行乐。故选 A。
43. B 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第三句“My classmate Li Lan loves dance music, because she enjoys dancing.”可知,作者的同班同学李兰喜欢舞曲,因为她喜欢跳舞。故选 B。
44. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段可知,作者的妈妈认为摇滚乐无聊,她喜欢一些令人放松的音乐,作者认为这就是她喜欢乡村音乐的原因。由此可推知,作者的妈妈认为乡村音乐是令人放松的。amazing 令人大为惊奇的; boring 没趣的; relaxing 令人放松的; exciting 令人激动的。故选 C。
45. B 综合判断题。通读全文可知,作者在第二段谈论了自己、自己的同班同学李兰以及自己最好的朋友简三个人对于音乐的看法,在最后两段分别谈论了自己的哥哥和妈妈对于音乐的看法。由此可知,文中总共提到了五个人对于音乐的看法。故选 B。
46. D 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“I have a neighbor. She looks young and beautiful although she is over 70.”和第二段第一句“Last week a reporter from a magazine asked her how she kept so young and healthy.”可知,作者的邻居虽然已经 70 多岁了,但是看起来年轻、漂亮且健康。故选 D。
47. B 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第六句“I know a man called Jack who started to study medicine in a college when he was 70 years old.”可知,杰克是在 70 岁的时候开始在大学学医的。故选 B。
48. A 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第四句“Another man called Barry began writing at the age of 71.”可知,巴里在 71 岁时开始了写作。故选 A。
49. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知,短文以作者的邻居、杰克和巴里为例,阐述了保持年轻和健康的秘诀。由此可推知,本文给了读者一些如何保持年轻和健康的建议。故选 C。
50. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,作者的邻居对记者提出的她如何保持年轻和健康这一问题给出了回答,即保持大脑活跃,对周围的世界感兴趣,每天至少学习一样新东西。所以 A 项(活到老学到老)最能概括短文的主要内容。B 项(有其父必有其子)、C 项(来得容易去得快)和 D 项(没有消息就是好消息)均不符合题意。故选 A。
51. B 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“Have a great interest in the oceans? Now you can follow *Blue Planet II* and take a journey to the Earth’s oceans.”可知,《蓝色星球 2》是关于海洋的系列纪录片。故选 B。
52. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句中的“91-year-old Sir David Attenborough, the father of natural history TV”可知,大卫·艾登堡爵士是自然历史纪录片之父。故选 D。
53. A 推理判断题。根据第三段第三句“It’s said that 95% of the world’s oceans are unknown.”可知,据说,世界上 95% 的海洋是未知的。由此可推知,我们只对世界上 5% 的海洋有了解。故选 A。
54. D 推理判断题。根据第四段内容可知,本段描述了人类对海洋的破坏造成的后果:海豚妈妈用带着污垢的奶喂幼崽,人为的噪声淹没了动物用来交流的自然声音。由此可推知,本段暗示人类污染了海洋,这导致许多海洋生物都在努力求生。故选 D。

55. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,第一段引入了纪录片《蓝色星球 2》;第二段介绍了自然历史纪录片之父大卫·艾登堡爵士对海洋的看法;第三段描述了该纪录片为我们展现的海洋景观;第四段指出了人类对海洋的破坏;最后一段点明了主旨——《蓝色星球 2》不仅为我们提供了欣赏海洋动物的大好机会,也提醒我们,现在到了关注世界海洋健康的关键时刻了。由此可推知,《蓝色星球 2》旨在呼吁人类保护海洋。故选 A。
56. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第二、三句“People rent clothes for weddings, formal occasions, fancy-dress parties and so on all the time. But now some people are also renting clothes for everyday life, like friend gatherings and family trips, or anytime they don't want to be the same.”可知,为婚礼、正式场合和化妆舞会等场合租衣服是一直以来都存在的,但是现在人们也在租日常生活所需的衣服,比如朋友聚会、家庭旅行或任何他们不想一成不变的时候。故选 B。
57. C 词义猜测题。根据第二段第二、三句“For those who are concerned about the environment, Fast Fashion is harmful to the environment, so a better way is badly needed. The drive by many fashion designers towards a greener life is towards longer-lasting clothes, which means making clothes that will last for years.”可知,drive 在此处作名词,指(团体为达到某目的而进行的)有组织的努力或运动,C 项(努力)与其意思最为接近。journey(尤指长途)旅行,行程;vehicle 手段,工具,车辆;hit 击,打。故选 C。
58. D 推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“Unfortunately, this isn't always affordable for people, and wearing the same thing over and over isn't attractive to young people.”可知,人们并不总是能买得起耐穿的衣服,而且反复穿同一件衣服对年轻人来说没有吸引力。由此可推知,耐穿的衣服的问题是不受一些顾客的欢迎。故选 D。
59. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“Not only can renting clothes be better for the environment, but consumers can also save

money, and open up space in their homes.”可知,租衣服不仅对环境更有益,而且消费者还可以省钱,并给家里腾出空间。由此可推知,租衣服是有利的。harmful 有害的,导致损害的;beneficial 有用的,有利的;unaffordable 付不起的,高价的;unavailable 难以获得的,无法得到的。故选 B。

60. A 观点态度题。通读全文可知,作者在第一段指出人们为各种不同的场合租衣服,引出如今在日常生活中租衣服的新趋势;第二段主要介绍了租衣服的原因:快时尚与环保之间的矛盾;最后一段指出租衣服不仅对环境更有益,而且消费者还可以省钱,并给家里腾出空间。由此可推知,作者对租衣服持肯定态度。positive 积极的,肯定的;critical 批评的,批判性的;indifferent 漠不关心的;negative 消极的,否定的。故选 A。

#### IV. 短文改错

61. year 改为 years 考查名词单复数。根据基数词 two 可知,其后的名词应用复数形式。故应把 year 改为 years。
62. a 改为 an 考查冠词的用法。exam(考试)是可数名词单数形式,此处表泛指,所以其前应用不定冠词修饰。English 的发音以元音音素开头,因此其前应用不定冠词 an 修饰。故应把 a 改为 an。
63. were 改为 was 考查时态和主谓一致。根据主句中的 felt 和 because 引导的原因状语从句中的 was 可知,这里描述的是过去的事情,应用一般过去时。分析句子结构可知,subjects 后面是一个省略 that 或 which 引导的定语从句,从句的主语是 I,谓语应用 was。故应把 were 改为 was。
64. I 改为 me 考查代词。cheer up 为固定短语,意为“(使)高兴起来,振奋起来”,后接代词作宾语时,代词应用宾格形式。故应把 I 改为 me。
65. careful 改为 carefully 考查副词。listen 意为“听,倾听”,为动词,应用副词修饰。careful 的副词形式为 carefully。故应把 careful 改为 carefully。
66. ✓
67. 去掉 more 考查形容词比较级。good 的比较级

是 better, 可以用 much 修饰, 但不能用 more 修饰。故应把 more 去掉。

68. study 改为 studied 考查时态。根据上下文尤其是后面的 made 可知, 短文描述的是发生在过去的事情, 应用一般过去时。故应把 study 改为 studied。
69. way 后面加 to 考查固定用法。the way to do sth. 为固定用法, 意为“做……的方法”, 所以应在 way 的后面加 to。
70. moving 改为 move 考查固定用法。help sb. (to) do sth. 是固定用法, 分析句子结构可知, and 连接 3 个并列结构, feel, face 和 move 的形式应保持一致, 用动词原形。故应把 moving 改为 move。

## V. 书面表达

One possible version:

### Let's Run Together

Nowadays, we are busy with our schoolwork.  
However, it's necessary to do sports, especially running. More and more people start running, and it has become a new trend now.

The advantages of running can be listed as follows. Firstly, running is helpful in improving endurance. Secondly, it helps to relieve the stress from our study or work and make us relaxed. What's more, we will become more confident and make more friends if we keep running regularly. However, there are two points we should pay attention to when running. For one thing, we had better wear comfortable clothes and shoes. For another, we shouldn't run too fast at the beginning.

In a word, there is no doubt that running is an ideal form of exercise. If you are involved in running and get well-prepared for it, you are sure to enjoy running. Let's run together!

## 2021 年江西省普通高等院校 专升本考试·英语参考答案及解析

### I. 单项选择

1. A 考查冠词。句意: 中国是一个有着悠久历史的古老国家。根据句意可知, 此处泛指“一个古

老的国家”, 且 old 的发音以元音音素开头, 所以第一个空应用不定冠词 an; 第二个空处泛指“一个悠久的历史”, 且 long 的发音是以辅音音素开头, 所以第二个空应用不定冠词 a。故选 A。

2. B 考查介词。句意: 铃声一响, 那个男孩手里拿着篮球就冲出了教室。in 在……中; with 有, 具有, 带有; of 关于, 属于; to 向, 对着(某方向或某处)。根据句意和介词的用法可知选 B。
3. D 考查形容词词义辨析。expensive 昂贵的; similar 类似的; necessary 必然的, 必要的; creative 有创造力的, 创造(性)的。句意: 鲍勃认为他的工作太无聊了。他想找一个更有创造性的工作。根据句意可知选 D。
4. B 考查形容词的最高级。句意: 在我所有的学科中, 我认为心理学是最不难的。我经常在考试中得高分。根据句意和第一句中的 Of all my subjects 可知, 这里是对三者或三者以上的学科进行比较, 所以空格处应用形容词的最高级。根据“I often get a high mark in the examination.”可知, 此处表达的是“心理学是最不难的”, 应用 difficult 的最高级形式 the least difficult, 注意形容词的最高级前一般要加定冠词 the。故选 B。
5. C 考查虚拟语气。在“It is/was suggested/requested/advised/recommended/... + that 从句”中, 从句应用虚拟语气, 即从句的谓语动词应用“should+动词原形”的形式, should 可以省略。句意: 新型冠状病毒感染暴发后, 建议所有人都要在公共场所佩戴口罩。故选 C。
6. B 考查副词。hardly 意为“几乎不”, 通常用于 can 或 could 之后、实义动词之前, 强调做某事很难; hard 作形容词时, 意为“坚固的, 坚硬的”, 作副词时, 意为“努力地, 费力地; 猛烈地”。rain hard 意为“下大雨”。句意: ——昨天天气怎么样? ——糟透了。雨下得很大, 我几乎不能出去。故选 B。
7. A 考查宾语从句。分析句子结构可知, 空格处引导的是一个宾语从句。从句成分不完整, 缺少主语, 所以应用 what 引导。where 在名词性从句中作地点状语; whether 在名词性从句中不作任何语法成分, 只起连接作用; who 在名词性从句中作主语、宾语等成分。句意: 汤姆急切地喝完了剩下的香槟酒, 并吃完了剩下的鸡肉馅饼。故选 A。

8. D 考查名词词义辨析。composition 作品,作文; congratulation 祝贺,恭贺; competition 比赛; complaint 投诉,抱怨。句意:政务委员会已经收到了有关那栋建筑物不安全的投诉。根据句意可知选 D。
9. C 考查代词。no one 意为“没有任何人,没有人”,一般不与介词 of 连用;none 意为“没有一个,毫无”,常与介词 of 连用,表示三者或三者以上中没有一个;neither 意为“两者都不”,常与介词 of 连用;not any 意为“没有任何”,表示三者或三者以上中没有任何……。句意:这两支足球队都没有进球,所以最后的结果是平局。根据句中的 two 和句意可知选 C。
10. A 考查数词的用法。“基数词+连字符+名词”可以构成复合形容词,此时名词应用单数形式。“六盎司的”可表示为 six-ounce。句意:请给我一袋六盎司的巧克力糖。故选 A。
11. C 考查情景交际。You are welcome. 别客气。That's right. 没错。That's so nice of you. 你人真好。It doesn't matter. 没关系。句意:——我们出去吃午饭吧。这次我请客。——真的吗? 你人真好。根据句意可知选 C。
12. B 考查动词短语辨析。set up 建立,设置,创建;take up 开始做,开始从事;look up (在词典、参考书中或通过电脑)查阅,查检,向上看;turn up (机会)偶然出现,开大(音量)。句意:当贝蒂是个小女孩儿的时候,她就开始跳舞了。现在她是一位著名的舞蹈家。根据句意可知选 B。
13. A 考查非谓语动词。avoid doing sth. 为固定用法,意为“避免做某事”。句意:司机不得不使劲刹车以避免撞到这只动物。故选 A。
14. C 考查情态动词。need 需要;shall 将要,将会;might 可能,可以;must 必须。句意:——明天是星期天。你打算做什么? ——我可能去徒步旅行,但我不确定。根据句意可知选 C。
15. D 考查介词和定语从句。with 有,具有;without 没有。分析句子结构可知,第一个逗号后面是一个非限制性定语从句。句意:这是王先生,没有他的帮助,我不可能成功。根据句意可知,应用 without whose,其中 whose 作定语修饰 help. whom 在定语从句中作宾语,不符合题意。故选 D。
16. D 考查动词的时态和语态。根据句中的时间

状语 So far(到目前为止)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。句意:到目前为止,几个大型的购物中心已建成,使这些地区的生活更便捷了。根据句意可知,several large-scale shopping centers 和 construct(修建)之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,所以应用现在完成时的被动语态,即谓语用“have/has been+动词的过去分词”形式。故选 D。

17. B 考查状语从句。wherever 意为“无论哪里”,在从句中作地点状语;however 意为“不管多么”,其后常跟形容词或副词;whatever 意为“无论什么”,其后常跟名词或动词;whenever 意为“无论何时”,在从句中作时间状语。根据空后的副词 hard 可知,空格处应用 However。句意:不管她多么努力,她都改不掉她的口音。故选 B。
18. D 考查连词。for 意为“因为,由于”,表示原因;so 意为“因此,所以”,表示结果;or 意为“或者;否则”,表示选择,或用于警告;but 意为“但是”,表示转折。句意:我们正在取得良好的进展,但我们还有很长的路要走。根据句意可知选 D。
19. A 考查动词的时态。句意:杰克在银行工作。他毕业后去了银行,然后从来没有换过工作。根据句意可知,杰克现在仍在银行工作,所以第一句应用一般现在时,表示现在的情况。故选 A。
20. C 考查强调句。句意:正是十年前我在他工作的工厂里遇见了他。分析句子结构可知,本句是一个强调句,其基本结构为:It is/was+被强调的部分+that+其他。一般来说,当被强调的部分指人时,可用 who 代替 that。本句被强调的部分是时间状语 ten years ago,所以应用 that 连接。故选 C。

## II. 阅读理解

21. B 细节理解题。根据 Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area 下方的第一句“Jiuzhaigou Valley ... with a series of different forest ecosystems.”可知,九寨沟有不同的森林生态系统。故选 B。
22. D 细节理解题。根据 Khamsi Ruins National

- Monument** 下方的第二句“The discovery of objects from Europe and China shows that Khami was a major centre for trade over a long period of time.”可知,欧洲和中国物品的发现表明,卡米曾在很长一段时间内是一个主要的贸易中心,即卡米曾经是一个主要的商业中心。culture 文化; politics 政治; sport 体育运动; business 商业。故选 D。
23. A 细节理解题。根据 **Henderson Island** 下方的第二句“It is especially famous for the ten kinds of plants and four species of land birds that can only be seen on the island.”可知,亨德森岛尤其以其独有的十种植物和四种陆栖鸟类而闻名,即人们可以在亨德森岛上看到陆栖鸟类。故选 A。
24. C 推理判断题。根据 **The Old City of Jerusalem** 下方的第一句“As a holy city for three different religions in the Middle East, Jerusalem...”可知,作为中东三种不同宗教的圣城,耶路撒冷一直具有重要的宗教意义;根据最后一段最后一句“For more information, please visit <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/148>.”可知,想知道更多关于耶路撒冷信息的人可以访问该网站。由此可推知,对宗教感兴趣的人可以访问该网站。故选 C。
25. D 推理判断题。通读全文可知,本文为想去观光的人提供了四个世界遗产保护区的相关介绍。由此可推知,这篇短文最有可能摘自一本旅行指南。novel 小说; science fiction 科幻小说; gardening magazine 园艺杂志; guidebook 旅行指南。故选 D。
26. D 推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“But the arrival of vertical farming means that much less space can be used to feed more people quickly.”可知,垂直农业的到来意味着可以用少得多的空间快速养活更多的人。由此可推知,垂直农业更高效、更环保。故选 D。
27. C 词语理解题。根据第二段第二句“Traditional farming needs a lot of space to tend livestock and rich soil to grow either food crops or feed for livestock.”可知,传统农业需要很大的空间来照看牲畜,并需要肥沃的土壤来种植粮食作物或牲畜饲料。由此可推知, livestock 意为“牲畜”,C 项(牲畜)与其意思相同。故选 C。
28. A 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段第二句“Using colored LED lights allows farmers to aim at blue wavelengths to promote leaf growth and red light to encourage flowering.”可知,使用彩色 LED 灯可以让农民利用蓝色的波长来促进叶子生长,而利用红色的光则可以促进开花。由此可推知,LED 灯可以帮助农作物长得更好。故选 A。
29. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知,整篇文章都在表达传统农业和垂直农业的不同,比如空间利用、环境影响、效率等。第二段开头提到气候变化受传统农业影响,然后讲垂直农业如何不同。第四段讲垂直农业的优势,第五段讲其局限,但结合传统更好。所以整体结构可能是在比较两种农业方式,从而说明垂直农业的优势和潜力,以及如何与传统农业互补。故选 C。
30. D 观点态度题。结合上题解析可知,本文客观地介绍了垂直农业的生产方式及其优缺点,让读者更好地了解这种技术,字里行间没有掺杂作者个人的感情。由此可推知,作者的态度是客观的 (objective)。critical 批判性的; indifferent 漠不关心的; pessimistic 悲观的。故选 D。

### Ⅲ. 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to apply for the position as a volunteer. I'm Li Hua, a sophomore from Guangming College. I think I would be a good volunteer due to the following reasons.

Firstly, with a great command of English, I can communicate with foreigners fluently. With my excellent communication skills, I firmly believe that the activity participants will spend a meaningful and unforgettable time. Secondly, I had similar experiences as a volunteer before. I received some exchange students from America last year. In addition, I have a good knowledge of Chinese culture and I am willing to spread it. I can teach the exchange students how to make paper-cuts, how to write Chinese characters and so on.

With all my strengths mentioned above, I think

I will make the exchange activity an unforgettable memory for both foreign friends and Chinese students. If you can kindly give me the opportunity, I'm sure I'll make you satisfied. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

## 2022 年江西省普通高等院校 专升本考试·英语参考答案及解析

### I. 单项选择

1. D 考查冠词。France 是专有名词,在国名等专有名词前一般用零冠词,所以第一个空应不填。根据句意可知,此处泛指“一名交换生”,且 exchange 的发音以元音音素开头,所以第二个空应用不定冠词 an。故选 D。
2. D 考查副词词义辨析。otherwise 否则,不然; besides 况且,此外; moreover 此外,而且; instead 反而。句意:他没去酒吧,反而去了图书馆看了会儿书。根据句意可知,instead 符合题意。故选 D。
3. C 考查状语从句。四个连词均可以引导状语从句。since 意为“自……以来”时,引导时间状语从句,意为“既然”时,引导原因状语从句; after 意为“在……以后”,引导时间状语从句; until 意为“直到……为止”,引导时间状语从句; while 意为“当……的时候”时,引导时间状语从句,意为“虽然,尽管”时,引导让步状语从句。分析句子结构并结合句意可知,空格处应用 until 引导时间状语从句,构成“not ... until ...”结构,意为“直到……才……”。句意:我直到开始与外国商人做生意才意识到不同文化带来的影响。故选 C。
4. C 考查情景交际。not at all 意为“不用谢”,用于回答别人的道谢; you're welcome 意为“别客气,不用谢”; I am sorry 意为“抱歉”; it doesn't matter 意为“没关系,没事儿”,用于回答别人的道歉。句意:——请你不要把车停在我家门前好吗?——哦,很抱歉。根据句意可知,后者应为自己的行为向前者表示歉意。故选 C。
5. B 考查不定代词词义辨析。all 意为“所有”,通常指三个或三个以上的人或物; both 两个都; either (两者中的)任何一个; neither 两者都不。句意:我和姐姐有着相同的爱好,我们俩都喜欢弹吉他。根据句意可知,此处指“我们俩都”,所以应用 both。故选 B。
6. B 考查动词时态。句意:——爸爸,你看到我的钥匙了吗?——没有,我猜你把它弄丢了。根据句意以及问句中的 have you seen 可知,此处应用现在完成时,即谓语动词用“have/has+动词的过去分词”的形式,表示已经做完某事,强调过去所发生的动作或事情对现在的影响或产生的结果,着眼点在现在。故选 B。
7. D 考查动词短语辨析。句意:飞往香港的飞机由于暴雨没有准时起飞。put off 推迟,延迟; turn off 关掉,截断(电流、煤气、水等); lay off 停止使用,(因工作不多而)解雇; take off (飞机等)起飞,脱下(衣服)。根据句意可知选 D。
8. A 考查名词词义辨析。goal 目标,目的; life goal 人生目标,生活目标; time 时间,时期; cycle 循环,自行车,摩托车; life cycle (动植物的)生命周期,(思想、产品或机构等的)使用周期; jacket 夹克衫,短上衣; life jacket 救生衣。句意:我们每个人都有一个人生目标,它会指引我们走向光明的未来。根据句意和搭配可知选 A。
9. A 考查形容词的比较级。less 意为“较少的,更少的”,通常与不可数名词连用; fewer 意为“较少的,更少的”,通常与可数名词复数连用; many more 意为“更多的”,通常与可数名词复数连用; much more 意为“多得多,更加”,既可用来指数数量,又可用来指程度,通常与不可数名词连用。句意:现在的人们过着快节奏的生活。他们互相聊天的时间更少了。根据句意和句中的不可数名词 time 可知选 A。
10. B 考查形容词词义辨析。rapid 迅速的,快速的; safe 安全的,谨慎的; lucky 运气好的,幸运的; social 社会的,社交的。句意:——对我们来说,保证安全很重要。——没错。我们应该学会如何在危险时刻保护自己。根据句意可知选 B。
11. A 考查强调句。分析句子结构可知,这里考查的是“It is/was+被强调的部分+that/who+其他”强调句型。被强调的部分如果是人,其后可以用 who 连接,也可以用 that 连接; 被强调的部分如果是事物,其后只能用 that 连接。本句强