

甘肃省普通高校「专升本」文化素质课考试用书

# 大学英语 模拟训练卷

主编 刘斌 赵添 刘英超  
副主编 罗亚玲



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Southwestern University of Finance & Economics Press

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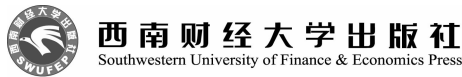
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前 言

为了帮助参加甘肃省普通高校高职(专科)升本科统一考试(以下简称甘肃省普通高校专升本考试)的考生系统、全面、准确、高效地复习备考,我们特组织具有丰富教学经验的教研员,以最新的《甘肃省普通高校高职(专科)升本科统一考试招生〈英语〉科目考试大纲》为依据,深入研究近几年甘肃省普通高校专升本考试的命题情况,紧密结合考生的学习特点,精心编写了这本《大学英语模拟训练卷》。

本书包括 12 套模拟训练卷,其整体难易程度与最新的《甘肃省普通高校高职(专科)升本科统一考试招生〈英语〉科目考试大纲》的要求高度一致,旨在为考生营造逼真的模拟环境,帮助考生把握考试的命题特点,强化考生对基础知识的理解与运用,使考生掌握必备的应试技巧,以切实提高考生的应试能力。本书还收录了甘肃省 2024 年和 2025 年普通高校专升本考试英语试题,供考生自测自练。本书内容充实,指导性强,是广大考生复习备考和储备知识的重要参考资料。

本书由甘肃财贸职业学院的刘斌老师、定西职业技术学院的赵添老师、兰州职业技术学院的刘英超老师担任主编,由兰州装备制造技师学院的罗亚玲老师担任副主编。在编写本书的过程中,编者广泛征求了在高等院校中长期从事专升本考试研究工作的一线教师的意见,秉持高效、实用的理念打造精品。我们相信,凝聚着众多名师智慧的本书定能为考生架起通向成功的金桥,帮助考生到达理想的彼岸!

衷心希望本书能为广大考生的复习备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处,敬请各位读者不吝指正。

编 者  
2025 年 6 月

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模拟训练卷(一)

时间:120 分钟 总分:150 分

第一部分 选择题

Part I Reading Comprehension (40 scores)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.

Passage 1

It was a quarter past nine as Marie hurried into the office building where she was going to work. Her bus had inched along through heavy morning traffic, making her a few minutes late for her very first job. She decided to start out half an hour earlier the next day.

Once inside the lobby, she had to stand at the elevators and wait several minutes before she could get on one going to the sixth floor. When she finally reached the office marked “King Enterprises”, she knocked at the door nervously and waited. There was no answer. She tapped on the door again, but still there was no reply. From inside the next office, she could hear the sound of voices, so she opened the door and went in.

Although she was sure it was the same office she had been in two weeks before when she had the interview with Mr. King, it looked quite different now. In fact, it hardly looked like an office at all. The employees were just standing around chatting and smoking. At the far end of the room, somebody must be telling a good joke, she thought, because there was a loud burst of laughter as she came in. For a moment she had thought they were laughing at her.

Then one of the men looked at his watch, clapped his hands and said something to the others. Quickly they all went to their desks, and in a matter of seconds, everyone was hard at work. No one paid any attention to Marie. Finally she went up to the man who was sitting at the desk nearest to the door and explained that this was her first day in the office. Hardly looking up from his work, he told her to have a seat and wait for Mr. King, who would arrive at any moment. Then Marie realized that the day’s work in the office began just before Mr. King arrived. Later she found out that he lived in Connecticut and came into Manhattan on the same train every morning, arriving in the office at 9:35, so that his staff knew exactly when to start working.

- ( ) 1. Marie felt nervous when she knocked at the door because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was her first day in a new job  
B. she was a little bit late for work  
C. she was afraid to have gone to the wrong place  
D. there was no answer from inside the office

- ( ) 2. Marie could hardly recognize the office she went into as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she had been there only once  
B. Mr. King was not in the office  
C. nobody was doing any work  
D. the office had a new appearance
- ( ) 3. The people in the office suddenly started working because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they saw a stranger in the office  
B. they had finished their morning break  
C. no one wanted to talk to Marie  
D. the boss was about to arrive
- ( ) 4. We can infer from the passage that the employees of the enterprise \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. would start their work after joking  
B. were cold to newcomers  
C. were always punctual for work  
D. lacked devotion to the company
- ( ) 5. Which can be the best title for this passage?  
A. Punctual like a Clock  
B. A Cold Welcome  
C. An Unpunctual Manager  
D. Better Late than Never

Passage 2

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirements because once you are inside, the organizational constraints influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don’t at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth’s story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had cubicle (小隔间) offices and window offices. I sat in the cubicles with several male colleagues. One by one they were moved into window offices, while I remained in the cubicles. Several males who were hired after me also went to offices. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but “nice” isn’t a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you’ll probably have to ask for it.

Performance is your best bargaining chip (筹码) when you are seeking a raise. You must be able to demonstrate that you deserve a raise. Timing is also a good bargaining chip. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

Use information as a bargaining chip too. Find out what you are worth on the open market. What will someone else pay for your services?

Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

- ( ) 6. According to the passage, before taking a job, a person should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. demonstrate his capability  
B. give his boss a good impression  
C. ask for as much money as he can  
D. ask for the salary he hopes to get
- ( ) 7. What can be inferred from Beth’s story?  
A. Prejudice against women still exists in some organizations.



- B. If people want what they deserve, they have to ask for it.  
C. People should not be content with what they have got.  
D. People should be careful when negotiating for a job.
- ( ) 8. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unfairness exists in salary increases  
B. most people are overworked and underpaid  
C. one should avoid overstating one's performance  
D. most organizations give their staff automatic pay raises
- ( ) 9. To get a pay raise, a person should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advertise himself on the job market  
B. persuade his boss to sign a long-term contract  
C. try to get inside information about the organization  
D. do something to impress his boss just before merit pay decisions
- ( ) 10. To be successful in negotiations, one must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. meet his boss at the appropriate time  
B. arrive at the negotiation table punctually  
C. be good at influencing the outcome of the interaction  
D. be familiar with what the boss likes and dislikes

### Passage 3

Many people have to collect things, but why? Psychologists and collectors have different opinions.

The psychologist Carl Jung believed that collecting is part of our ancient human history. Thousands of years ago, humans collected nuts and berries. They kept them carefully and ate them when there was no food. The best collectors survived long cold winters or seasons without rains. Their genes passed to future generations. Nowadays, we still have a collecting instinct.

Historian Philipp Bloom has a different opinion. He thinks collectors want to make something that will remain after their death. By bringing many similar items together, the collector gains historical importance. Sometimes their collections become museums or libraries, for example, Henry Huntington, who founded a library in Los Angeles to house his collection of books.

Author Steve Roach thinks that people collect things to remember their childhood. Many children collect things, but few have enough money to buy the things they really want, and they lose interest. In later life, they remember their collections fondly. Now, they have enough money and opportunity to find special items, and they start collecting again. This way, they can relive and enjoy their childhood years.

Art collector, Weruer Muensterberger, agrees that collecting is linked to childhood. But he believes we collect in order to feel safe and secure. While babies hold blankets of toys to feel safe when their mother isn't there, adults collect things to stop feeling lonely or anxious.

Autograph(亲笔签名) collector Mark Baker agrees that collecting is emotional, but he doesn't collect to reduce anxiety. "For me, it's the excitement," he says. "I love trying to get a famous person's autograph. Sometimes I succeed, and sometimes I fail. Also, by collecting autographs, I

feel connected to famous people. I don't just watch them on television. I actually meet them."

These are just a few reasons for collecting. Do you know any people with collections? Why do they collect?

- ( ) 11. Carl Jung believed that collecting is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an instinct for survival  
B. an approach to growing berries  
C. a means of learning psychology  
D. a way of praying for good weather
- ( ) 12. According to Philipp Bloom, people collect things to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. write books for libraries  
B. build houses in Los Angeles  
C. build theaters in Los Angeles  
D. acquire historical significance
- ( ) 13. According to Steve Roach, why do many children lose interest in collecting things?  
A. Because they hold toys to feel safe.  
B. Because they have too many special items.  
C. Because they cannot remember their collections.  
D. Because they cannot afford what they really want.
- ( ) 14. Mark Baker likes collecting autographs because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. makes him rich  
B. makes him famous  
C. brings him great joy  
D. reduces his anxiety
- ( ) 15. What is the passage mainly about?  
A. Methods of collecting.  
B. Reasons for collecting.  
C. How to become less anxious.  
D. How to remember one's childhood.

### Passage 4

Imagine walking through someone's apartment. The rooms are almost empty, and the only pieces of furniture are a simple table and a folded sofa. There are no decorative objects lying around—just the essentials. You open the closet to find you can count the number of clothing items inside on one hand. The space seems more like a prison cell than a home and you may think the resident cannot afford to buy more things to fill the apartment.

It turns out that the apartment's owner is a minimalist who chooses to limit his number of belongings. Minimalism goes against consumer society by dramatically reducing possessions. Minimalists follow this philosophy to varying degrees, but they generally claim that cutting back on excess stuff leads to a more fulfilling life.

With fewer possessions, they do not have to spend so much time cleaning, thinking about what they are minimizing, or trying to keep up with the latest trends. Minimalists say this frees up their time for things meaningful such as exercising, traveling, and being with loved ones.

Extreme minimalism is not for everyone, but a mild form of it has gained in popularity recently, thanks to Marie Kondo's best-selling book *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up*. Kondo has become distinguished for her tidying skills, which she developed naturally. One of her main principles is that one should only own things that one truly loves.

It can be unpleasant to part with belongings, but Kondo's methods have helped minimalists remove useless things. Her technique for making space is to go through things by category, starting with clothing, then books, papers, tiny objects, and finally, memorable items. She instructs her

followers to touch each object they own and keep only those that spark joy, promising that this will lead to domestic happiness.

Kondo stresses that it is not about throwing things away, but about finding the things you want to remain with you and striking a balance between personal joy and possessions. Even if you are not ready to become a minimalist, you may want to consider reducing the number of things you own for it seems that letting go of things can truly make room for happiness.

- ( ) 16. Paragraph 1 describes a person who probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. loves decorative objects                      B. cannot afford the essentials  
C. chooses to live a simple life                      D. has a passion for counting his clothes
- ( ) 17. What does a minimalist go against?  
A. Reducing possessions.                      B. Living a more fulfilling life.  
C. Limiting the number of belongings.                      D. Buying more things than necessary.
- ( ) 18. If people adopt the minimalist lifestyle, they will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have a passion for cleaning                      B. keep up with the latest trends  
C. think about what they are missing                      D. have more time for meaningful things
- ( ) 19. The mild form of minimalism becomes popular because of Kondo's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. top-selling book                      B. writing style  
C. personal habits                      D. cleaning skills
- ( ) 20. According to the last paragraph, what is the real meaning of minimalism?  
A. Finding the right balance between belongings and joy.  
B. Placing your possessions before your personal happiness.  
C. Throwing away as many personal belongings as possible.  
D. Buying a lot more things to follow the latest fashion trends.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (40 scores)

**Directions:** *There are forty items in this part. For each of the following items, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the item.*

- ( ) 21. Grandma said she was feeling OK, but I think I could \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of sadness in the way she was speaking.  
A. wander                      B. detect                      C. decline                      D. compose
- ( ) 22. To start with, you must have your trademark(商标) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. impressed                      B. registered  
C. described                      D. decorated
- ( ) 23. It took her a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to walk up to the podium and deliver the presentation in front of hundreds of people.  
A. nerve                      B. pace                      C. revelation                      D. relish
- ( ) 24. Online learning platforms often lack the face-to-face \_\_\_\_\_ found in traditional classrooms.  
A. rejection                      B. cooperation  
C. amusement                      D. interaction

- ( ) 25. The employees felt very \_\_\_\_\_ when the company announced a bonus for their hard work throughout the year.  
A. complicated                      B. appreciative                      C. intense                      D. embarrassed
- ( ) 26. Jack wrote a very \_\_\_\_\_ letter to apologize to the teacher for his careless mistake.  
A. curious                      B. formal                      C. sharp                      D. confident
- ( ) 27. The Indonesian authorities issued a tsunami warning, which made people flee \_\_\_\_\_ panic.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. from
- ( ) 28. The book that the teacher referred \_\_\_\_\_ just now is said to be popular among students.  
A. to                      B. in                      C. on                      D. at
- ( ) 29. When the interviewer asked me about my future plans, I was \_\_\_\_\_ because I had no idea at all.  
A. told off                      B. brought into focus  
C. put on the spot                      D. let down
- ( ) 30. Under intense pressure, the old bridge finally \_\_\_\_\_, causing a huge traffic jam.  
A. gave way                      B. went wild                      C. paid off                      D. stood still
- ( ) 31. It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ him the truth. A wise man thinks twice before he acts.  
A. to regret telling                      B. regretting to tell  
C. to regret to tell                      D. regretting telling
- ( ) 32. Nowadays, huge quantities of information, whether true or false, \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet as a result of the advanced technology.  
A. is found                      B. are found                      C. has found                      D. have found
- ( ) 33. Not only Alice but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ as managers of the local stores since they won the national sales competition at the end of October.  
A. was appointed                      B. were appointed  
C. has been appointed                      D. have been appointed
- ( ) 34. Mary was about \_\_\_\_\_ off the light when she thought that she should finish \_\_\_\_\_ for her lessons the next day.  
A. to turn; preparing                      B. turning; preparing  
C. to turn; to prepare                      D. turning; to prepare
- ( ) 35. By the time she \_\_\_\_\_ next year, Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ three internships, giving her a strong foundation for her career in finance.  
A. graduate; will complete                      B. graduates; will have completed  
C. graduated; will be completed                      D. graduating; will be completing
- ( ) 36. Dr. Brian advised Jerry to eat something sour to stimulate his appetite, and he said lemons would \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come to life                      B. burst onto                      C. bring out                      D. do the trick
- ( ) 37. Although we didn't do well enough in the first half of the game, our coach got us to \_\_\_\_\_ and ready to give it our best shot in the second half.  
A. hold up                      B. cheer up                      C. descend upon                      D. probe into

- ( ) 38. The members of the Students' Union will be \_\_\_\_\_ organizing the event.  
A. addicted to      B. confused with      C. responsible for      D. suitable for
- ( ) 39. He \_\_\_\_\_ communicate his ideas to the group so that everyone could understand and support his view.  
A. was likely to      B. was frightened to  
C. was eager to      D. was curious to
- ( ) 40. We should \_\_\_\_\_ on our past mistakes so that we can avoid making the same mistakes to improve ourselves.  
A. ignore      B. depend      C. reflect      D. assume
- ( ) 41. The abandoned amusement park, with its overgrown grass and rusted rides, \_\_\_\_\_ witness to dreams \_\_\_\_\_ sour.  
A. boasts; going      B. inspires; gone      C. bears; gone      D. involves; going
- ( ) 42. "You are very selfish. It's high time you \_\_\_\_\_ that you are not the most important person in the world," Edgar said to his boss angrily.  
A. realized      B. have realized      C. realize      D. realizing
- ( ) 43. It is not the instruments a scientist uses but rather how he uses the instruments that \_\_\_\_\_ him a scientist.  
A. makes      B. is made      C. made      D. make
- ( ) 44. The house, \_\_\_\_\_ door often stays open until late at night, works as a home for the guards, some of \_\_\_\_\_ are from the countryside.  
A. where; them      B. which; whom      C. whose; them      D. whose; whom
- ( ) 45. Bear in mind \_\_\_\_\_ there is a will there is a way, so it is never too late to start so long as you are \_\_\_\_\_ ready to give yourself an opportunity.  
A. that; too      B. where; too      C. that where; so      D. that if; so
- ( ) 46. It was unbelievable \_\_\_\_\_ he designed went beyond the expectations of everyone in the room.  
A. that      B. that what      C. what      D. what that
- ( ) 47. He happened to \_\_\_\_\_ the novel when his classmates \_\_\_\_\_ about the hero in the novel.  
A. read; talked      B. be reading; are talking  
C. be read; were talking      D. have read; talked
- ( ) 48. The woman was last seen \_\_\_\_\_ the fallen clean worker because of sunstroke and passers-by praised her a lot.  
A. tending      B. to tend      C. to have tended      D. tended
- ( ) 49. The first time I toured the Great Wall, I was deeply impressed \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful scenery.  
A. to      B. on      C. with      D. for
- ( ) 50. \_\_\_\_\_ called Lili, she eventually shortened her name to Lee.  
A. Currently      B. Relatively      C. Seemingly      D. Originally
- ( ) 51. During the summer holiday, we paid a visit to \_\_\_\_\_ was once our primary school \_\_\_\_\_ the workers use as a store.  
A. what; that      B. where; which      C. where; that      D. what; where

- ( ) 52. His suggestion is \_\_\_\_\_ a test should be done before the car is put into use.  
A. what      B. which      C. that      D. where
- ( ) 53. It is strongly suggested that the machine \_\_\_\_\_ every year.  
A. should check      B. be checked      C. check      D. checked
- ( ) 54. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ entered the café than he ordered the recently fashionable coffee.  
A. he has      B. he had      C. had he      D. did he
- ( ) 55. Many young people, most of \_\_\_\_\_ were well-educated, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.  
A. them      B. whom      C. who      D. that
- ( ) 56. A little stress from exams is useful as it can \_\_\_\_\_ your mind and motivate you to do well.  
A. sharpen      B. whisper      C. guarantee      D. burst
- ( ) 57. The new product is beyond all praise and has quickly taken over the market \_\_\_\_\_ its superior quality.  
A. in terms of      B. on account of      C. on behalf of      D. on top of
- ( ) 58. Opposite the buildings \_\_\_\_\_ St. Paul's Church, where you can enjoy some lovely music.  
A. stand      B. stood      C. will stand      D. stands
- ( ) 59. Our desire for new products also leads to the problem. We are \_\_\_\_\_ buying new things.  
A. tired of      B. annoyed about      C. addicted to      D. responsible for
- ( ) 60. He decided to \_\_\_\_\_ to a monthly magazine that focuses on environmental issues to stay informed about the latest developments.  
A. subscribe      B. apply      C. stick      D. contact

### Part III Cloze (20 scores)

**Directions:** There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best fits into the blank.

You've just been given a major task and want to do it well, but it seems that 61 you get started, you're interrupted. First, a friend stops 62. Then, it's the phone. Later, your boss 63 you to drop everything—she's got a rush job!

All these things are important. 64 you could rearrange them without breaking your 65. And you can! We've heard 66 quality time at home—why not find quality time on the job?

Begin by 67 those parts of the day during 68 you're most creative. You may work best in the morning or in the afternoon. No matter 69—just find your time and build a wall 70 it.

Say that for you, quality time begins at ten. 71 on your major task then, and don't let anything interrupt you. If you have a secretary, tell her or him to 72 all calls and visitors; if you don't, try to ask a colleague to help you. The 73 is that both outsiders and colleagues will



know that you will not be 74 for a part of each day. Why? That’s because you are working.

Prepare for this special block of time as carefully 75 you would for an important meeting. Don’t waste precious minutes searching for memos or notes. Be ready to begin precisely at ten, and get the most 76 every second. You might like to use your block simply for thinking about a project, a problem 77 a new idea.

Start small—maybe thirty or forty minutes, three times a week, building up 78 at least an hour. Sure, you’ll have to chip away at your 79 a little sometimes, but guard that hour as you would do to any other 80 possession.

|         |                  |                |                 |                       |
|---------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ( ) 61. | A. the hour      | B. the day     | C. the minute   | D. the quarter        |
| ( ) 62. | A. beside        | B. by          | C. of           | D. near               |
| ( ) 63. | A. told          | B. tells       | C. tell         | D. telling            |
| ( ) 64. | A. If            | B. Only        | C. Only if      | D. If only            |
| ( ) 65. | A. concentration | B. concentrate | C. concentrated | D. being concentrated |
| ( ) 66. | A. from          | B. about       | C. by           | D. with               |
| ( ) 67. | A. looking out   | B. taking out  | C. finding out  | D. bringing out       |
| ( ) 68. | A. while         | B. when        | C. that         | D. which              |
| ( ) 69. | A. which         | B. where       | C. when         | D. what               |
| ( ) 70. | A. or            | B. about       | C. at           | D. around             |
| ( ) 71. | A. Focusing      | B. Focused     | C. To focus     | D. Focus              |
| ( ) 72. | A. hold          | B. receive     | C. accept       | D. make               |
| ( ) 73. | A. dot           | B. way         | C. point        | D. method             |
| ( ) 74. | A. busy          | B. available   | C. avail        | D. unavailable        |
| ( ) 75. | A. because       | B. for         | C. since        | D. as                 |
| ( ) 76. | A. out off       | B. out of      | C. out          | D. of                 |
| ( ) 77. | A. or            | B. and         | C. but          | D. for                |
| ( ) 78. | A. in            | B. by          | C. to           | D. on                 |
| ( ) 79. | A. friend        | B. block       | C. task         | D. colleague          |
| ( ) 80. | A. value         | B. valueless   | C. value-free   | D. valued             |

第二部分 非选择题

Part IV Translation (30 scores)

Section A

**Directions:** In this section there are five sentences from the reading passages. Translate them into Chinese. Refer to the related passages they are from if necessary.

81. Hardly looking up from his work, he told her to have a seat and wait for Mr. King, who would arrive at any moment.

82. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with other resources, not just pay increases.

83. While babies hold blankets of toys to feel safe when their mother isn’t there, adults collect things to stop feeling lonely or anxious.

84. The space seems more like a prison cell than a home and you may think the resident cannot afford to buy more things to fill the apartment with.

85. She instructs her followers to touch each object they own and keep only those that spark joy, promising that this will lead to domestic happiness.

Section B

**Directions:** In this section there are five sentences in Chinese. Translate them into English.

86. 我根据他拒绝见我推断,他还没有做出决定。

87. 这起事故及时地提醒人们走路时不要看手机。

88. 王老师知识面广博,被他的学生们称为“活字典”。

89. 一看到这些书法作品,我就不禁赞叹中国文化的博大精深。

90. 我睡前习惯一边听一些轻音乐,一边写日记。

Part V Writing (20 scores)

**Directions:** Write a composition of 100 to 120 words on the topic of “The Internet : a Double-Edged Sword” according to the outline. Remember that the contents of the outline should be included in your composition.

(1) 网络能给我们带来好处。

(2) 网络也会带来一些不好的影响。

(3) 谈谈你对网络的看法。

模拟训练卷(二)

时间:120 分钟 总分:150 分

第一部分 选择题

Part I Reading Comprehension (40 scores)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.

Passage 1

Sleep plays a major role in preparing the body for an alert and productive tomorrow. But sleep is not a period of inactivity. The sleeping brain is highly active at various times during the night, performing numerous “housekeeping tasks”. These keep us alive and aid our ability to think and remember. Sleep also energizes the body and brain. Most people spend one-third of their lives sleeping and this will affect the other two-thirds in terms of alertness, energy, moods, body weight, perception, memory, thinking, reaction time, productivity and performance.

To limit sleep means our health and daytime potential are significantly reduced. So, good sleep strategies are essential in order to feel energized day after day. There is no strategy which works for everyone, so each person needs to experiment. One important thing is that you shouldn’t worry too much if you go a few nights without a lot of sleep. It won’t ruin your life. On any given night, one in four people can’t sleep properly and everyone suffers from a lack of sleep at some time.

How does one minimize this problem? It is really quite simple. The first thing you must do is to reduce stress as much as possible. Stress is part of everyday life. While we can never be entirely without stress, it can be managed.

This means taking control of your life and focusing on what is important. One sleeping strategy is to sit in a comfortable position, close your eyes and relax all your muscles, breathing easily through your nose. Continue this for ten to twenty minutes. This should help you reduce stress and sleep better. Or, you can try getting plenty of exercise, because a tired body is likely to sleep better.

- ( ) 1. According to the passage, sleep is important because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is a period of complete inactivity for the brain  
B. it helps us understand what we have already achieved  
C. it makes us more effective when we are awake  
D. it helps us to lose weight

- ( ) 2. Methods of getting enough sleep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. vary from person to person  
B. are the same for everybody  
C. vary between men and women  
D. are based on your job
- ( ) 3. According to the passage, being unable to sleep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. affects young children the most  
B. affects everybody at some time  
C. is worse for those who have relaxing lives  
D. is likely to ruin people’s life
- ( ) 4. A simple strategy to sleep better is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work harder than you could  
B. sleep in a chair instead of a bed  
C. breathe through your nose  
D. put your stress under control
- ( ) 5. After a lot of physical exercise, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you should find stress increases dramatically  
B. you will become out of breath  
C. you should be able to enjoy a better sleep  
D. you will not need to sleep for some time

Passage 2

When you think of the Arctic, you imagine an icy land of pure white snow. Others imagine it as the last really clean place left on the earth. We have polluted the deepest oceans with plastic rubbish. “And now,” CNN says, “it’s the Arctic’s turn.”

German scientists have recently found micro-plastics in Arctic snow. Micro-plastics are pieces of plastic smaller than 5 millimeters. Sadly, the scientists found 1,800 pieces of micro-plastics per liter of snow.

How is plastic pollution reaching the Arctic? According to scientists, “It’s clear that most of the micro-plastics in the snow come from the air.” They fall off the plastic objects and are moved by the wind, just like dust. They mix with ice in the air and fall to the ground as snow. Finding these plastics in Arctic snow means that we may breathe them in.

Are they bad for us? Scientists cannot answer this question for now, according to the WHO. We do know that our bodies cannot take in “large” pieces of micro-plastics. However, if the plastics are small enough, they can find ways into our bodies and stay there for a long time, which can be bad for our health. What’s more, earlier studies have shown that micro-plastics may contribute to lung cancer risk.

Micro-plastics have also been found in rivers and oceans around the world. Earlier research has found that they flow over long distances and into our oceans, hurting ecosystems along the way. They start in our waste water, then flow into rivers and out to where they are eaten by sea animals. If people then eat these animals, it means that we’re eating the plastic as well.

- ( ) 6. We can learn from Paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Arctic is the last really clean place left on the earth  
B. the Arctic is an icy land of pure white snow  
C. the Arctic is a beautiful icy land with clean air

- D. the Arctic has been polluted by plastic rubbish
- ( ) 7. The underlined part “contribute to” in Paragraph 4 means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. increase                      B. reduce                      C. decrease                      D. protect
- ( ) 8. Where do most of the micro-plastics in Arctic snow come from?
- A. From the water.                      B. From the air.
- C. From the wind.                      D. From the food.
- ( ) 9. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. We may breathe micro-plastics from Arctic snow.
- B. Micro-plastics may cause lung cancer.
- C. We don’t have to mind micro-plastics right now.
- D. Micro-plastics have hurt ecosystems.
- ( ) 10. How does the writer end this passage?
- A. By advising us to drink clean water.
- B. By asking people not to eat sea animals.
- C. By telling the seriousness of plastic pollution.
- D. By showing the beauty of the Arctic.

### Passage 3

For many blind people and those with vision difficulties, life can be made easier with a guide dog. However, making a good guide dog takes much work. For many, the long road begins when the dog is a puppy(幼犬).

Take, for example, the five 8-week-old puppies that arrived at the Tipton Airport in Maryland early in February. They were loving, playful animals—like all puppies. Now, however, these puppies are on the road to becoming useful members of society. If they prove themselves able, they could become guide dogs. They will help to improve the lives of people with vision loss and vision impairment. These faithful-friends-to-be are part of a training program of an organization called Guiding Eyes for the Blind. Born in New York, these puppies spent the first two months of their lives with their moms and siblings. They were bred(饲养) for health and the way they respond to their environment.

However, breeding alone will not be enough to turn these puppies into guide dogs. The puppies flew from the organization’s head office in New York to Maryland. They will need training from dog training experts. They will also need to be looked after by volunteers(志愿者) called the Puppy Raisers. The goal of the caring by the Puppy Raisers and their families is to turn the dynamic, playful puppies into well-behaved dogs. These are the qualities needed for a successful guide dog: well-bred, well-trained, and well-behaved.

The process will take about 14 to 16 months of weekly classes and testing. Training starts with the basis: name recognition, behavior, and commands such as “sit” and “down”. The trainers then move on to more complex commands. After that, the puppies are given to the Puppies Raisers. The raisers and their families will show the puppies the world and how to act in it.

Cindy Tait, the Puppy Program manager of the Guiding Eyes for the Blind, said that other experts would keep a watchful eye on the training and help with any problems the raisers may have

along the way. Once a solid, loving foundation is in place, puppies must leave their raisers and return to the training center of the Guiding Eyes for the Blind in New York for official guide dog trainings. Formal training is where the dogs demonstrate whether they will become a guide dog for the blind.

- ( ) 11. The phrase “the long road” in Paragraph 1 probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the journey from New York to Maryland
- B. the process of turning puppies into guide dogs
- C. the journey from Maryland to the Tipton Airport
- D. the process of transforming volunteers into puppy raisers
- ( ) 12. The word “impairment” in Paragraph 2 is close in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. damage                      B. danger                      C. impatience                      D. initiation
- ( ) 13. Puppies will be trained by the Puppy Raisers to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. well-behaved                      B. passive                      C. violent                      D. well-shaped
- ( ) 14. What does the word “it” in Paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. The program.                      B. The world.                      C. The testing.                      D. The class.
- ( ) 15. Where will the puppies receive their official guide dog trainings?
- A. In the manager’s office.                      B. In the Puppy Raisers’ homes.
- C. In the training center in Maryland.                      D. In the training center in New York.

### Passage 4

It is estimated that about 40 percent of the world’s population use social media, and a large number of social media users look up to influencers to decide what to buy. These influencers are now playing an important role in achieving the goal of eliminating poverty in China.

What is an influencer and how does a person become one? An influencer is a person who can influence the decisions of followers because of the relationship with the audience and his or her knowledge in a particular area.

Influencers often have a large following who pay close attention to their views. They have the power to persuade people to buy things, and influencers are now seen by many companies as a direct way to win customers’ hearts. Some agricultural companies also ask powerful influencers to market their products.

According to a report from *China Daily*, in an event targeted at helping poverty reduction, influencers attracted more than 930, 000 viewers. More than 45, 000 kilograms of agricultural products, at a total value of 400, 000 *yuan*, were ordered within a few hours. Such events have encouraged more and more people to become influencers. Here are five tips on how to do it.

Choose your ideal area. What is the area that you know most about? What do you feel most excited to talk about? Find the specific area that you are most interested in and develop it.

Choose your medium and write an interesting bio(个人简介). Most influencers these days are bloggers and micro-bloggers. The best way to connect with your followers is to decide which medium you should use, such as your own online blog, WeChat or TikTok. When you have done that, write an attention-grabbing bio that describes you and the areas that you know a lot in an interesting and unique way. Make sure that people who read your bio will follow you.



Post regularly and continually. Many influencers post daily on their social media accounts. The more you post, the more likely people will follow you. Also, ensure that you keep posting and following a specific topic.

Tell an interesting story. Whether it is a photo or a comment that you are posting, use it to tell a story that will catch the attention of your followers and help them connect with you.

Make sure people can easily find your contents. Post them on a variety of social media, use “#” and catchy titles and make sure that they can be easily found. Moreover, if you want to become a social media influencer, you need to have patience.

- ( ) 16. A social media influencer is someone who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pays followers for new products      B. takes social relationship courses  
C. specializes in social media studies      D. affects shopping decisions of followers
- ( ) 17. Many companies want to use influencers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sell their products      B. develop new products  
C. design their own websites      D. examine customers' hearts
- ( ) 18. According to Paragraph 4, why are many people eager to be influencers?  
A. Because they may run their own companies.  
B. Because they may buy agricultural products.  
C. Because they want to make contributions to poverty reduction.  
D. Because they want to have more chances to gain access to blogs.
- ( ) 19. What is the best way for influencers to connect with their followers?  
A. Focusing on their comments.      B. Chatting with their best friends.  
C. Choosing the right online platform.      D. Describing their favorite bloggers.
- ( ) 20. What is the main idea of this passage?  
A. Five methods of influencing buyers.  
B. Five tips on earning money as an influencer.  
C. Five methods of using influencers in marketing.  
D. Five tips on becoming a social media influencer.

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (40 scores)**

**Directions:** *There are forty items in this part. For each of the following items, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the item.*

- ( ) 21. Students who are found with pets, whether visiting or owned by the student, are \_\_\_\_\_ to an initial fine of \$100 and a continuing fine of \$50 a day per pet.  
A. bound      B. subject      C. subsequent      D. committed
- ( ) 22. I was not very close to my father. He was a quiet man who rarely displayed his \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
A. interest      B. respect      C. effect      D. affection
- ( ) 23. We decide that our training should \_\_\_\_\_ the current development in education.  
A. keep pace with      B. take possession of  
C. make room for      D. give birth to

- ( ) 24. Up to now, more than one article on environmental protection \_\_\_\_\_ in the local newspaper.  
A. has published      B. have published  
C. has been published      D. have been published
- ( ) 25. In his paper, he proposed a statement \_\_\_\_\_ natural selection may not be the only means through \_\_\_\_\_ creatures evolve.  
A. whether; which      B. that; which      C. if; when      D. what; that
- ( ) 26. Dear Tom, I'm more than delighted to have heard from you and writing an email \_\_\_\_\_ your concerns about the quality of the product.  
A. in response to      B. in addition to  
C. in honor of      D. in spite of
- ( ) 27. To our delight, the boy who shows great \_\_\_\_\_ in playing football has been admitted to the university for his talent.  
A. choice      B. respect      C. addition      D. promise
- ( ) 28. To develop resistance to the cold environment, athletes often undergo a period of \_\_\_\_\_ to low temperatures during their training session.  
A. exposure      B. adoption      C. endeavour      D. construction
- ( ) 29. My English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ great importance to good pronunciation, which is of benefit to remembering words in the long run.  
A. extends      B. applies      C. attaches      D. whispers
- ( ) 30. I used hand signals to \_\_\_\_\_ messages to my teammate during the thrilling soccer match, ensuring effective communication on the field.  
A. classify      B. compromise      C. convey      D. calculate
- ( ) 31. We should take advantage of an opportunity as soon as it appears, \_\_\_\_\_ it goes away and does not return.  
A. even if      B. as if      C. in that      D. in case
- ( ) 32. In contrast to the increasing original English books in China, you can only find a few books about modern China in the libraries of schools and universities in the UK, \_\_\_\_\_ in the bookshops.  
A. rather than      B. let alone      C. other than      D. as against
- ( ) 33. Food and medical supplies \_\_\_\_\_ to all the residents after the hurricane last Sunday.  
A. distribute      B. distributes      C. distributed      D. were distributed
- ( ) 34. Linda as well as her two close friends \_\_\_\_\_ into universities in Beijing last year.  
A. was admitted      B. were admitted  
C. has been admitted      D. had been admitted
- ( ) 35. Not only some international stars but also the Chinese singer and dancer \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful performances at the concert recently.  
A. has given      B. have given      C. is giving      D. will be giving
- ( ) 36. \_\_\_\_\_ impressed me most was that those disabled athletes tried their best to compete in the games.  
A. That      B. It      C. What      D. Which

- ( ) 37. He might have already recovered from his illness \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that he didn't follow the doctor's advice.  
A. if it was not for B. were it not for  
C. if it should not be for D. had it not been for
- ( ) 38. In no case \_\_\_\_\_ against the law of nature or we'll meet endless suffering.  
A. we can go B. can we go C. we could go D. could we go
- ( ) 39. The thrilling moment \_\_\_\_\_ Susan cherishes most is \_\_\_\_\_ she reached the peak of the mountain and appreciated the untouched wilderness below.  
A. that; when B. which; why C. where; when D. what; why
- ( ) 40. Visiting the Forbidden City, I was amazed by \_\_\_\_\_ ancient Chinese architects accomplished such impressive design and construction.  
A. that B. what C. which D. how
- ( ) 41. Exercise is not only good for our bodies, but it can also \_\_\_\_\_ our mood and help us deal with anxiety.  
A. boost B. match C. ruin D. reflect
- ( ) 42. Someone is planning to move out of our building, and their apartment will be \_\_\_\_\_ for rent at the beginning of March.  
A. available B. normal C. competitive D. expensive
- ( ) 43. All citizens who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote, \_\_\_\_\_ race, sex, occupations, family background, religious belief, or education.  
A. against B. regardless of C. in spite of D. even though
- ( ) 44. —I'm afraid I can't win the competition.  
—Don't worry. As long as you \_\_\_\_\_, you will make it.  
A. go all out B. play safe C. take the lead D. take your time
- ( ) 45. Caroline doesn't have a natural talent for music but she \_\_\_\_\_ it with hard work.  
A. lives up to B. makes up for C. reaches out to D. looks out for
- ( ) 46. He doesn't only \_\_\_\_\_ money; he spends his whole life looking after the poor.  
A. give away B. give back C. give off D. give up
- ( ) 47. \_\_\_\_\_ focusing on winning the approval of others, try to understand and accept yourself.  
A. Because of B. Instead of C. For fear of D. In terms of
- ( ) 48. It is impossible for us to solve the problem \_\_\_\_\_. We need more patience and have to get it done gradually in a wiser way.  
A. at a great cost B. against all odds  
C. once and for all D. out of control
- ( ) 49. He attached labels to his baggage \_\_\_\_\_ someone might pick it up by mistake.  
A. provided that B. in case C. even though D. as if
- ( ) 50. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ my skills of communication but also \_\_\_\_\_ me to know more about our traditional culture.  
A. the activity trained; it allowed B. did the activity train; did it allow  
C. did the activity train; it allowed D. the activity trained; did it allow

- ( ) 51. \_\_\_\_\_ interesting the science fiction novel is, I won't be able to finish it in a week.  
A. No matter B. Whatever C. Whichever D. However
- ( ) 52. Self-image is a foundation \_\_\_\_\_ your entire personality, behavior and even circumstances are built.  
A. in which B. by which C. with which D. upon which
- ( ) 53. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ I gave for being late for the appointment was \_\_\_\_\_ I met an old friend on the way.  
A. why; because B. that; because C. that; that D. why; that
- ( ) 54. —You know \_\_\_\_\_? In 12 hours!  
—That's crazy. How is it even possible?  
A. how soon we must finish the task B. how often we must finish the task  
C. how soon must we finish the task D. how often must we finish the task
- ( ) 55. Now that I have been determined to set up my own company, it doesn't matter much \_\_\_\_\_ he is in favor of my plan.  
A. which B. what C. whether D. that
- ( ) 56. It is strongly recommended that the machine \_\_\_\_\_ maintained every year for safety reasons.  
A. be B. will be C. is D. has been
- ( ) 57. The fence between the two tennis courts \_\_\_\_\_. Soon children will have enough space for football games.  
A. are removed B. is to be removed  
C. were to be removed D. was being removed
- ( ) 58. The number of people invited \_\_\_\_\_ fifty, but a number of them \_\_\_\_\_ absent for different reasons.  
A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were
- ( ) 59. Teachers have to constantly update their knowledge in order to maintain their professional \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. competence B. independence C. equality D. intelligence
- ( ) 60. The only way they can \_\_\_\_\_ political change is by putting pressure on the country.  
A. bring out B. bring in C. bring up D. bring about

### Part III Cloze (20 scores)

**Directions:** There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best fits into the blank.

Throughout history man has had to accept the fact that all living things must die. But people now live longer than they 61. Yet, all living things still show the 62 of aging, which will eventually result 63 death. Aging is not a disease, but as a person passes maturity, the 64 of the body and the organs they 65 do not function as well as they did in childhood and adolescence. The body provides less strength 66 disease and is more prone to 67.

A number of related causes may 68 aging. Some cells of the body have a fairly long life, but they are not 69 when they die. As a person ages, 70 of brain cells and muscle cells

decreases. Other body cells die and are replaced by new cells. In an aging person the 71 cells may not be so capable 72 growth as 73 of a young person.

Another 74 in aging may be changes within the cells themselves. Some of the protein chemicals in cells are 75 to change with aging and become less elastic. This is 76 the skin of old people wrinkles and hangs 77. This is also the reason old people 78 in height. There may be other more chemical changes in the cells. Some complex cell chemicals, such as DNA and RNA, store and pass 79 information that the cells need. Aging may affect this 80 and change the information.

- (    ) 61. A. used to                      B. used to be                      C. be used to                      D. had
- (    ) 62. A. function                      B. effect                      C. influence                      D. affect
- (    ) 63. A. from                      B. for                      C. by                      D. in
- (    ) 64. A. skin                      B. cells                      C. blood                      D. bones
- (    ) 65. A. shape                      B. carry                      C. have                      D. form
- (    ) 66. A. against                      B. for                      C. with                      D. by
- (    ) 67. A. action                      B. activity                      C. accident                      D. actuality
- (    ) 68. A. concern to                      B. contribute to                      C. happen to                      D. bring to
- (    ) 69. A. replaced                      B. reborn                      C. recovered                      D. produced
- (    ) 70. A. the number                      B. a number                      C. many                      D. most
- (    ) 71. A. old                      B. all                      C. new                      D. other
- (    ) 72. A. to                      B. for                      C. of                      D. with
- (    ) 73. A. this                      B. that                      C. these                      D. those
- (    ) 74. A. factor                      B. effect                      C. reason                      D. element
- (    ) 75. A. called                      B. named                      C. listed                      D. known
- (    ) 76. A. what                      B. why                      C. how                      D. whether
- (    ) 77. A. loose                      B. loosen                      C. loosed                      D. losing
- (    ) 78. A. shorten                      B. shrink                      C. lengthen                      D. decrease
- (    ) 79. A. to                      B. on to                      C. from                      D. on
- (    ) 80. A. method                      B. measure                      C. process                      D. development

第二部分 非选择题

Part IV Translation (30 scores)

Section A

**Directions:** *In this section there are five sentences from the reading passages. Translate them into Chinese. Refer to the related passages they are from if necessary.*

81. Stress is part of everyday life. While we can never be entirely without stress, it can be managed.
- 

82. However, if the plastics are small enough, they can find ways into our bodies and stay there for a long time, which can be bad for our health.
- 

83. For many blind people and those with vision difficulties, life can be made easier with a guide dog.
- 

84. It is estimated that about 40 percent of the world’s population use social media, and a large number of social media users look up to influencers to decide what to buy.
- 

85. Whether it is a photo or a comment that you are posting, use it to tell a story that will catch the attention of your followers and help them connect with you.
- 

Section B

**Directions:** *In this section there are five sentences in Chinese. Translate them into English.*

86. 无论最后的结果如何,我们团队仍然决定按时完成这个项目。
- 
87. 尽管经历了种种磨难,但他仍然对生活保持着相当积极的态度。
- 
88. 意识到犯了大错,我马上向在场的所有人表达了诚挚的歉意。
- 
89. 对语言学习者来说,接触英文材料并养成好的习惯能提高学习效率。
- 
90. 过去的 5 年里,这座城市发生了巨大的变化。
- 

Part V Writing (20 scores)

**Directions:** *Write a composition of 100 to 120 words on the topic of “How to Treat the Parent-Child Relationship” according to the outline. Remember that the contents of the outline should be included in your composition.*

- (1) 当今社会父母与孩子之间的代沟越来越深。
- (2) 此问题应该怎么解决?
- (3) 你有什么看法。



甘肃省普通高校“专升本”文化素质课考试用书

# 大学英语模拟训练卷

## 参考答案及解析

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# 模拟训练卷(一) 参考答案及解析

## Part I Reading Comprehension

1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段第二句“Her bus had inched along through heavy morning traffic, making her a few minutes late for her very first job.”可知, Marie 的第一份工作, 第一天上班就迟到了。由此可推知, 在敲门时 Marie 之所以紧张, 是因为她第一天上班就迟到了。故选 B。
2. C 推理判断题。根据第三段第二至四句“*In fact, it hardly looked like an office at all. The employees were just standing around chatting and smoking. At the far end of the room, somebody must be telling a good joke...*”可知, Marie 进入办公室后, 发现办公室不像办公室, 员工们不是站着闲聊, 就是在抽烟。在办公室的一角, 有人还在讲笑话。由此可推知, Marie 几乎认不出这是她面试时的那间办公室, 因为里面没有人在工作。故选 C。
3. D 推理判断题。根据第四段第一句“*Then one of the men looked at his watch, clapped his hands and said something to the others.*”及第四段最后一句中的“*... he lived in Connecticut... arriving in the office at 9:35, so that his staff knew exactly when to start working.*”可知, 办公室里有人提醒开始工作的时间, 他们清楚地知道老板会在什么时间到办公室, 应该在什么时间开始工作。由此可推断, 办公室里的人突然安静下来开始工作是因为老板要来了。故选 D。
4. D 推理判断题。根据最后两段可知, 在老板没有到公司之前, 员工们要么在闲聊、抽烟, 要么在讲笑话, 在老板快到办公室时才做出认真工作的样子。由此可推知, 这家公司的员工消极怠工, 对公司缺乏奉献精神。故选 D。
5. A 标题归纳题。本文主要叙述了 Marie 第一天上班时看到的办公室乱象: 员工们在工作时间不认真工作, 因为他们准确知道老板到公司的时间, 到了这个时间他们才会开始工作。A 项“像时钟一样守时”符合文意, 既体现了文中描述的情况, 又表达出了一种讽刺意味。故选 A。
6. D 推理判断题。根据第一段第一句“*It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirements because once you are inside, the organizational constraints influence wage increases.*”可知, 在进入公司前谈薪资要求更容易些, 一旦入职, 企业的组织约束会影响薪资的增长。由此可推测, 应该在入职前就直接要求期望的薪资, 因为后期想要涨薪会受到限制。故选 D。
7. B 推理判断题。根据第二段第一句“*I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it.*”可知, 如果不主动要求就得不到想要的, 即想要什么要自己主动要求。故选 B。
8. A 推理判断题。根据第三段第一句“*It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but ‘nice’ isn’t a quality attributed to most organizations.*”可知, 大部分企业都不会根据员工表现给员工自动加薪,

- 结合第二段想要的东西只有主动要求才有机会拥有, 不然会被认为是安于现状。由此可推知, 在升职加薪方面并不是那么公平。故选 A。
9. D 细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句“*If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.*”可知, 在老板做出绩效薪酬决定前, 如果你给老板提供他需要的东西, 如新客户、大单, 也就是给老板留下一个好印象, 就有可能获得加薪。故选 D。
  10. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段“*Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.*”可知, 在进行谈判时, 要在适当的时间把筹码拿出来, 并利用交流方式来引导谈判的发展方向。由此可推知, 要想谈判成功, 一个人需要善于影响交流的结果。故选 C。
  11. A 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第三句“*The best collectors survived long cold winters or seasons without rains.*”和最后一句“*Nowadays, we still have a collecting instinct.*”可知, Carl Jung 认为早期人类收藏是为了生存, 后来将这个本能传给了后代, 因此收藏是一种生存的本能。故选 A。
  12. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“*By bringing many similar items together, the collector gains historical importance.*”可知, 通过将许多相似的物品汇集在一起, 收藏家获得了历史重要性。D 项中的 *significance* 和该句中的 *importance* 意思一致。故选 D。
  13. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句中的“*... but few have enough money to buy the things they really want, and they lose interest.*”可知, 孩子们对收藏没了兴趣是因为他们买不起自己想要的东西。故选 D。
  14. C 细节理解题。根据第六段第二句“*‘For me, it’s the excitement,’ he says.*”可知, 收藏可以使 Mark Baker 兴奋。故选 C。
  15. B 主旨大意题。文章第一段引出“收藏”的话题, 第二至第六段分别介绍了 5 个人给出的收藏的不同原因, 最后一段总结全文。由此可知, 本文主要介绍人们喜欢收藏的原因。故选 B。
  16. C 推理判断题。第一段讲述了想象一个人走进空空的公寓, 除了一些必需品和必要的装饰品, 其他什么都没有。这样的房间看起来更像囚室, 也许你会认为房主买不起东西填满公寓。根据第二段第一句“*It turns out that the apartment’s owner is a minimalist who chooses to limit his number of belongings.*”可知, 房主是一个极简主义者。由此可推断, 第一段描述了一个选择过极简生活的人。故选 C。



17. D 推理判断题。根据第二段第二句“Minimalism goes against consumer society by dramatically reducing possessions.”可知,极简主义与消费主义背道而驰,极简主义倡导降低消费的观念。由此可知,极简主义者反对购买超过需求量的物品。故选 D。
18. D 细节理解题。根据第三段可知,由于拥有的物品较少,极简主义者不必花很多时间清洁、思考自己需要减少什么东西,也不需要努力跟上潮流。极简主义者说,这可以让他们腾出时间做一些有意义的事情,比如锻炼、旅行和与爱人在一起。故选 D。
19. A 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“Extreme minimalism is not for everyone, but a mild form of it has gained in popularity recently, thanks to Marie Kondo's best-selling book *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up*.”可知,由于 Marie Kondo 的畅销书《怦然心动的人生整理魔法》,一种温和的极简主义最近开始流行起来了。故选 A。
20. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“Kondo stresses that it is not about throwing things away, but about finding the things you want to remain with you and striking a balance between personal joy and possessions.”可知,Kondo 强调,极简主义不是扔掉东西,而是找到你想留在身边的东西,并在个人快乐和拥有的物品之间取得平衡。故选 A。

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

21. B 考查动词。wander 意为“游荡,徘徊”;detect 意为“发现”;decline 意为“减少”;compose 意为“组成,构成”。由宾语 a bit of sadness 并结合语境可知,应用 detect。句意:奶奶说她感觉还好,但我觉得我能从她说话的方式中发现一丝悲伤。故选 B。
22. B 考查动词。impress 意为“给……留下深刻的好印象”;register 意为“登记,注册”;describe 意为“描述”;decorate 意为“装饰”。分析句子可知,这里用了 have sth. done 结构,意为“让某事被做”,此处表示“让你的商标被注册”。句意:首先,您必须已经注册了您的商标。故选 B。
23. A 考查名词。nerve 意为“神经;勇气”;pace 意为“速度;节奏”;revelation 意为“揭露”;relish 意为“乐趣”。由 deliver the presentation in front of hundreds of people 及选项意思可知,此处指在数百人面前做演讲,她拿出了很大的勇气。句意:她拿出很大的勇气走上讲台,在数百人面前发表演讲。故选 A。
24. D 考查名词。rejection 意为“拒绝”;cooperation 意为“合作”;amusement 意为“娱乐活动”;interaction 意为“互动”。分析句子可知,found in traditional classrooms 作为后置定语修饰空处,传统的教室上课会提供面对面互动交流的机会。句意:在线学习平台往往缺乏传统课堂中的面对面互动。故选 D。
25. B 考查形容词。complicated 意为“复杂的”;appreciative 意为“感激的”;intense 意为“严肃紧张的”;embarrassed 意为“尴尬的”。由 the company announced a bonus 可知,公司给员工们发奖金,结合选项,员工们对此充满感激。句意:当公司宣布为员工们全年的辛勤工作发放奖金时,他们感到无比感激。故选 B。
26. B 考查形容词。curious 意为“好奇的”;formal 意为“正式的”;sharp 意为“锋利的”;confident 意为“自信的”。由 to apologize to the teacher 可知,Jack 写信的目的是向老师道歉,空处为形容词作定语,修饰名词 letter,所以 formal 最符合语境。句意:Jack 写了一封非常正式的信,为他那粗心的错误向老师道歉。故选 B。
27. A 考查固定搭配。in panic 是固定短语,意为“惊慌地”。句意:印尼当局发布了海啸预警,导致人们惊慌逃离。故选 A。
28. A 考查固定搭配。refer to 是固定搭配,意为“提及”。句意:老师刚才提到的那本书据说在学生中很受欢迎。故选 A。
29. C 考查动词短语。tell off 意为“斥责”;bring into focus 意为“使集中在焦点上”;put sb. on the spot 意为“使某人尴尬,使某人为难”;let down 意为“使失望”。由 because I had no idea at all 可知,“我”因为回答不了面试官的问题而感到尴尬。句意:当面试官问我未来的计划时,我很尴尬,因为我完全不知道。故选 C。
30. A 考查动词短语。give way 意为“倒塌;让步”;go wild 意为“(气得或喜得)发狂”;pay off 意为“成功;付清”;stand still 意为“站着不动”。由 causing a huge traffic jam 可知,这座旧桥在巨大的压力下倒塌了。句意:在巨大的压力下,这座旧桥最终倒塌了,造成了巨大的交通堵塞。故选 A。
31. D 考查固定句型和非谓语动词。It is no use doing sth. 是固定句型,意为“做某事是没有用的”,其中 It 是形式主语,后面的动名词短语是真正的主语;regret to do sth. 意为“遗憾要做某事”,对要做的事感到遗憾,regret doing sth. 意为“后悔做某事”,对做过的事感到遗憾、后悔。由“A wise man thinks twice before he acts.”可知,后悔告诉了他真相,表示对做过的事感到后悔,regret 后应接 doing。句意:后悔告诉他真相没有用。智者应三思而后行。故选 D。
32. B 考查语态和主谓一致。主语 information 和谓语动词 find 之间是动宾关系,应用被动语态,故排除 C 项和 D 项;“quantities of + 名词”作主语时,谓语动词应用复数形式,所以 be 动词要用 are。句意:如今,由于先进的技术,大量的信息,无论是真是假,在互联网上都能被找到。故选 B。
33. D 考查主谓一致和时态、语态。由 since 引导的时间状语从句可知,主句时态应为现在完成时,故排除 A 项和 B 项;主语和 appoint 之间为动宾关系,句子应用被动语态;not only... but also... 连接并列主语时,谓语动词要遵循“就近原则”,此处要与 Jane and Mary 在数上保持一致,故助动词要用 have。句意:自从 10 月底赢得全国销售比赛,不仅 Alice,而且 Jane 和 Mary 都被任命为当地商店的经理。故选 D。
34. A 考查固定搭配和非谓语动词。be about to do sth. 是固定搭配,意为“即将做某事”;finish doing sth. 意为“完

- 成做某事”,后跟动名词。句意:Mary 正要关灯,这时她想到她应该把第二天的功课准备好。故选 A。
35. B 考查动词的时态。by the time 意为“到……为止”,引导的时间状语从句用一般现在时表示将来,此处从句的主语是 she,谓动词应用第三人称单数形式 graduates;主句表示截止到将来某个时间已经完成的动作,应用将来完成时,结构为 will have done。句意:到明年毕业时,Sarah 将完成 3 次实习,为她的金融职业生涯打下坚实的基础。故选 B。
36. D 考查动词短语。come to life 意为“苏醒过来;变得活跃”;burst onto 意为“突然显现”;bring out 意为“使显现;出版”;do the trick 意为“奏效”。句意:Brian 医生建议 Jerry 吃点酸的东西来刺激食欲,他说柠檬就可以。故选 D。
37. B 考查动词短语。hold up 意为“举起”;cheer up 意为“振奋起来”;descend upon 意为“突然大批来访”;probe into 意为“盘问,探究”。由 we didn't do well enough in the first half 可知,“我们”上半场做得不好,教练让“我们”振作起来。句意:虽然我们在比赛的上半场表现得不够好,但教练让我们振作起来,准备在下半场全力以赴。故选 B。
38. C 考查形容词短语。be addicted to 意为“对……上瘾”;be confused with 意为“与……混淆”;be responsible for 意为“对……负责”;be suitable for 意为“适合……”。由 organizing the event 并结合选项可知,学生会负责组织这次活动。句意:学生会的成员将负责组织这次活动。故选 C。
39. C 考查形容词短语。be likely to 意为“可能”;be frightened to 意为“害怕”;be eager to 意为“渴望”;be curious to 意为“好奇”。由 everyone could understand and support his vision 可知,他渴望向大家传达他的想法。句意:他渴望向大家传达他的想法,这样每个人都能理解和支持他的观点。故选 C。
40. C 考查动词。ignore 意为“忽视”;depend 意为“依靠”,常与 on/upon 搭配;reflect 意为“反映;沉思”,与 on 搭配构成固定短语 reflect on,意为“反思,考虑”;assume 意为“假设”。由 avoid making the same mistakes 可知,我们要反思过去的错误,以避免犯同样的错误。句意:我们应该反思我们过去的错误,以避免犯同样的错误,从而提升我们自己。故选 C。
41. C 考查动词。boast 意为“自吹自擂”;inspire 意为“激励”;bear 意为“忍受,承受”;involve 意为“包含;牵涉”。此处为固定结构 bear witness to,意为“为……作证,证明”;go sour 意为“变坏,恶化”,此处用 go 的过去分词作后置定语来修饰 dreams。句意:这座被遗弃的游乐场杂草丛生,游乐设施锈迹斑斑,成了梦想破灭的见证。故选 C。
42. A 考查虚拟语气。It is high time 后的从句用虚拟语气,谓动词常用过去式或 should do,但 should 不可省略。句意:Edgar 生气地对他的老板说:“你太自私了,是时候让你意识到你不是世界上最重要的人了。”故选 A。
43. A 考查主谓一致。分析句子结构可知,本句是由 It is ... that 构成的强调句,用来强调主语 not the instruments a scientist uses but rather how he uses the instruments, not ... but ... 意为“不是……而是……”,连接两个主语时,谓动词遵循“就近原则”,此处应与 how he uses the instruments 的数保持一致,名词性从句作主语时,谓动词用单数,故空处用第三人称单数形式 makes。句意:科学家之所以成为科学家,不在于他使用的仪器,而在于他如何使用这些仪器。故选 A。
44. D 考查定语从句的关系词。分析句子结构可知,主句为 The house works as a home for the guards,空处两个句子皆为定语从句,door 与先行词 house 之间为所属关系,故第一空用关系代词 whose;第二空指代先行词 guards,指人,又置于介词 of 后,所以用关系代词 whom。句意:这所房子的门通常一直开到深夜,它是警卫们的家,这些警卫中的一部分人来自农村。故选 D。
45. C 考查宾语从句和状语从句。“Where there is a will there is a way.”是一个谚语,意为“有志者事竟成。”需用 where 引导地点状语从句,故排除 A 项和 D 项;bear in mind 意为“记住”,后面是一个宾语从句,须用 that 引导,故排除 B 项;第二空用 so 修饰 ready,强调程度。句意:请记住,有志者事竟成,所以只要你准备好给自己一个机会,开始就永远不会太晚。故选 C。
46. B 考查主语从句。“It was unbelievable that ...”是固定句型,意为“令人难以置信的是……”,其中 It 是形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句,故排除 C 项和 D 项;从句中 went 是谓动词,he designed 又是一个缺少引导词的主语从句,且 designed 后缺少宾语,结合句意可知,宾语指物,所以应用 what 引导。句意:令人难以置信的是,他的设计超出了房间里每个人的预期。故选 B。
47. D 考查非谓动词和动词的时态。由 happened to(过去式)并结合 when 引导的时间状语从句可知,第二空的时态也需用一般过去时,故排除 B 项和 C 项;happen to do sth. 意为“碰巧做某事”,结合语境可知,read 这一动作发生在 talk 之前,表示过去的过去,故第一空应用不定式的完成式。句意:当他的同班同学在谈论小说中的英雄时,他碰巧读过那本小说。故选 D。
48. A 考查非谓动词。结合句意可知,此处表示“某人被看见正在做某事”,表示动作正在进行,故用现在分词作主语补足语。句意:这位女士最后一次被人看到是在照顾因中暑而倒下的清洁工,路人对她赞不绝口。故选 A。
49. C 考查固定搭配。be impressed with 是固定搭配,意为“对……印象深刻”。句意:第一次游览长城时,我便深深震撼于它的壮丽景色。故选 C。
50. D 考查副词。currently 意为“目前”;relatively 意为“相对地”;seemingly 意为“貌似”;originally 意为“原来,起初”。由 eventually 作对比可知,此处用 originally 表示时间上的次序。句意:她最初叫 Lili,最终把自己的名字缩短为 Lee。故选 D。
51. A 考查宾语从句和定语从句。分析句子结构,第一空处为 pay a visit to 的宾语,所以 \_\_\_\_\_ was once our primary school 为宾语从句,且从句缺少主语,指物,可以用 what 引导;第二空处 \_\_\_\_\_ the workers use as a store

为定语从句,修饰先行词 primary school,同时先行词又作 use 的宾语,指物,可以用 that 或 which 引导。句意:暑假期间,我们参观了以前是我们小学的地方,现在工人们用它作为商店。故选 A。

52. C 考查表语从句。由 is 后跟句子可知,此处是一个表语从句,用来解释说明 suggestion 的内容,表语从句的结构和意义都完整,要用 that 引导。句意:他的建议是,在汽车投入使用前应该做一个测试。故选 C。
53. B 考查虚拟语气。在表示命令、建议、要求等意义的名词性从句中,要用虚拟语气,谓语动词用“should+动词原形”,其中 should 可以省略。由题干可知,此处的 suggest 表建议,其后的从句应用虚拟语气,又因 machine 和 check 之间为动宾关系,应用 should be checked,其中 should 可省略。句意:强烈建议每年检查一下这台机器。故选 B。
54. C 考查倒装句。no sooner ... than ... 意为“一……就……”,引导时间状语从句,主句用过去完成时,than 后面的从句用一般过去时。当 no sooner 置于句首时,表示强调,此时主句要部分倒装,从句语序不变。句意:他一走进咖啡馆,就点了一杯最近流行的咖啡。故选 C。
55. B 考查定语从句的关系词。分析句子结构可知,most of \_\_\_\_\_ were well-educated 是定语从句,用来修饰先行词 people,指人,且空处的关系词在介词 of 后,只能用关系代词 whom。句意:许多受过良好教育的年轻人,前往偏远地区追逐他们的梦想。故选 B。
56. A 考查动词。sharpen 意为“(使)变得清晰”;whisper 意为“低语”;guarantee 意为“保证”;burst 意为“爆裂”。由空后的 your mind 可知,用 sharpen 符合逻辑。句意:考试带来的一点压力是有益的,因为它能让你的思维敏锐,激励你做好。故选 A。
57. B 考查介词短语。in terms of 意为“根据”;on account of 意为“由于”;on behalf of 意为“代表”;on top of 意为“在……上方”。由 its superior quality 可知,卓越的质量是新产品快速占领市场的原因。句意:这款新产品令人赞扬不尽,并因其卓越的质量迅速占领了市场。故选 B。
58. D 考查倒装句。分析句子结构可知,表示方位的介词短语 Opposite the buildings 位于句首,句子需用完全倒装,即把谓语放在主语的前面,主语为 St. Paul's Church,表示单数,且句子陈述的是一般的情况,要用一般现在时,谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。句意:建筑的对面是圣保罗教堂,在那里你可以欣赏到一些美妙的音乐。故选 D。
59. C 考查形容词短语。be tired of 意为“厌烦……”;be annoyed about 意为“对……感到恼火”;be addicted to 意为“沉迷于……”;be responsible for 意为“对……负责”。由 Our desire for new products 可知,“我们”渴望新产品,导致“我们”喜欢买新东西,即沉迷买新东西。句意:我们对新产品的渴望也导致了问题,我们沉迷于买新东西。故选 C。
60. A 考查动词。subscribe 意为“订阅”;apply 意为“申请”;stick 意为“粘贴;坚持”;contact 意为“联系”。由 a monthly magazine 可知用 subscribe 最符合语境。句意:他决定订阅一本关注环境问题的月刊,以了解最新的发

展。故选 A。

### Part III Cloze

61. C 考查状语从句。分析句子结构可知,you get started 是状语从句,空格处应用表时间的连词。瞬间名词 moment、instant、minute 等与定冠词 the 连用可引导时间状语从句。相当于“hardly/scarcely ... when ...”和“no sooner ... than ...”的用法,意为“一……就……”。四个选项中只有 the minute 有这样的用法。故选 C。
62. B 考查固定搭配及介词。stop by 是固定搭配,意为“顺路造访,过去坐坐”。故选 B。
63. B 考查谓语动词及时态。分析句子结构可知,空格处作谓语;结合语境可知,该处叙述的是经常性的动作,因此用一般现在时,且其主语为 your boss,是第三人称单数,因此谓语动词用 tells。故选 B。
64. D 考查短语辨析。if 意为“如果”;only 意为“只有”;only if 意为“只有”;if only 意为“但愿”,其后的从句用虚拟语气。结合语境并根据空格后的 could rearrange 可知,此处表示“但愿你能重新安排它们”。故选 D。
65. A 考查名词。分析句子结构可知,空格前有形容词性物主代词 your 修饰,因此空格处需填入名词。故选 A。
66. B 考查固定搭配。hear about 是固定搭配,意为“听说”。故选 B。
67. C 考查短语辨析。look out 意为“小心;向外看”;take out 意为“取出”;find out 意为“查明,弄清(情况)”;bring out 意为“出版”。句意:从找出一天中你最有创造力的时间开始。故选 C。
68. D 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,during \_\_\_\_\_ you're most creative 是定语从句,修饰先行词 the day;且空格前有介词 during,因此用 which 引导该定语从句。故选 D。
69. C 考查副词。上一句中的 in the morning or in the afternoon 是指时间,因此此处表示“无论什么时候”。故选 C。
70. D 考查介词。or 意为“或者”,是连词;about 意为“关于”;at 意为“在某一时刻”;around 意为“围绕”。根据语境可知,此处表示“找到你的高效时间,并为其筑起屏障”。故选 D。
71. D 考查祈使句。分析句子结构可知,该句为祈使句,空格处需用动词原形。故选 D。
72. A 考查动词。hold 意为“(打电话时)等待,不挂断”;receive 意为“收到”;accept 意为“接受”;make 意为“制作”。句意:如果你有秘书,告诉她或他不要接入任何电话和接待任何来访者。故选 A。
73. C 考查名词。dot 意为“点”;way 意为“方式”;point 意为“重点”;method 意为“方法”。根据语境可知,此处表示“重点是……”。故选 C。
74. B 考查形容词。根据空格后的 for a part of each day 以及前文叙述的关于避免打扰的方法可知,此处表示“在每一天的某个时段是没空的”。available 意为“有空的”。故选 B。
75. D 考查连词。because、for、since 和 as 均表示“因为”,引导原因状语从句;as 作连词时还可意为“像……一样”,

“as+形容词/副词+as”意为“和……一样……”。故选 D。

76. B 考查固定搭配及介词。get the most out of sth. 是固定搭配,意为“充分利用某物”。故选 B。

77. A 考查连词。根据语境可知,a project、a problem 和 a new idea 之间是选择关系,因此用 or 连接。故选 A。

78. C 考查介词。in 意为“在……里”;by 表示程度、数量;to 意为“到,至”;on 意为“在……上”。build up to 意为“加大,加强,增多”。故选 C。

79. B 考查名词。friend 意为“朋友”;block 意为“街区,(时间的)一段”;task 意为“任务”;colleague 意为“同事”。该段第一句中的 thirty or forty minutes 和 an hour 都是一段时间,因此此处表示“有时必须削减你的这段时间”。故选 B。

80. D 考查形容词。value 意为“价值”,是名词;valueless 意为“不值钱的”;value-free 意为“客观的”;valued 意为“宝贵的”。根据语境可知,要像对待其他贵重物品一样守住那一刻。故选 D。

## Part IV Translation

81. 他几乎没有抬头地继续忙着手里的事,告诉她自己找个座位等 King 先生,他马上就到。

82. 男性往往要求更多,他们得到的也更多,这不仅适用于加薪,其他资源分配中也同样适用。

83. 当母亲不在身边时,婴儿会抱着满床的玩具来获得安全感,而成年人则会收集物品来摆脱孤独或焦虑。

84. 这个地方看起来更像是一个牢房,而不像是一个家,你可能会觉得住在这里的人买不起更多的东西放进这个公寓。

85. 她指导追随者们逐一触摸自己拥有的物品,只留下那些能带来喜悦的,并承诺这样做会为家居生活带来幸福。

86. I infer from his refusal to see me that he hasn't made a decision yet.

87. The accident serves as a timely reminder that people shouldn't look at their mobile phones while walking.

88. Mr. Wang has a wide range of knowledge and is referred to as a “walking dictionary” by his students.

89. The instant I saw these calligraphy works, I couldn't help admiring the profound Chinese culture.

90. I am accustomed to listening to some light music while keeping a diary before going to bed.

## Part V Writing

One possible version:

### The Internet: a Double-Edged Sword

With the development of the economy and technology, the Internet has become more and more important in our daily life.

There are many advantages of using the Internet. First, there is a huge amount of information available on the Internet. Second, the Internet makes our lives more convenient for it brings a faster way of communication. What's more, the Internet offers many different kinds of pastimes to people.

But the Internet has its own drawbacks. First, more and more people rely on the Internet to communicate with others, which reduces the opportunities for face-to-face communication. Second, there is a lot of unhealthy information on the Internet, such as violence and crime, which may do harm to young people. Furthermore, some teenagers are so addicted to computer games that they neglect their study.

In my view, the Internet is a double-edged sword. It is difficult to say whether the Internet is good or not in general as it depends much on the attitude of the user. The most important thing is that we should use the Internet correctly, so that it can benefit us in a better way.

# 模拟训练卷(二)参考答案及解析

## Part I Reading Comprehension

1. C 推理判断题。根据第一段第一句“Sleep plays a major role in preparing the body for an alert and productive tomorrow.”可知,睡眠能使身体机敏和高效,为第二天做准备。由此可推知,睡眠很重要是因为它能使我们在次日醒来的时候(工作)效率更高。故选 C。

2. A 推理判断题。根据第三段第二句“‘There is no strategy which works for everyone, so each person needs to experiment.’”可知,没有对每个人都有效的策略,因此每个人都需要试验。由此可推知,获得充足睡眠的方法因人而异。故选 A。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“On any given night, one in four people can't sleep properly and everyone

suffers from a lack of sleep at some time.”可知,任何一晚都有四分之一的人无法正常睡眠,每个人都会遭受睡眠不足的折磨。故选 B。

4. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第三句“The first thing you must do is to reduce stress as much as possible.”可知,解决睡眠问题要做的第一件事就是尽量减轻压力,即让压力处于控制之中。故选 D。

5. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“Or, you can try getting plenty of exercise, because a tired body is likely to sleep better.”可知,可以尝试进行大量体育锻炼,因为身体疲惫,你就很可能睡得更好。故选 C。

6. D 细节理解题。根据第一段最后两句“We have polluted the deepest oceans with plastic rubbish... it's the Arctic's turn.”可知,北极已经被塑料垃圾所污染。故选 D。

7. A 词义猜测题。根据第四段最后一句“*What's more, earlier studies have shown that micro-plastics may contribute to lung cancer risk.*”可知,微塑料可能会增加患肺癌的风险,所以 contribute to 意为“增加,增进”,与选项中的 increase 意思相近。故选 A。
8. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句中的“*It's clear that most of the micro-plastics in the snow come from the air.*”可知,雪中的微塑料大部分源自空气。故选 B。
9. C 推理判断题。根据文章内容可知,微塑料已经危及我们的身体健康、危害到生态系统,我们应该重视,而不是不在意,C 选项表述错误。故选 C。
10. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后两句“*They start in our waste water, then flow into rivers and out to where they are eaten by sea animals. If people then eat these animals, it means that we're eating the plastic as well.*”可知,结尾作者是在强调微塑料污染的严重性。故选 C。
11. B 推理判断题。画线短语所在句句意为:对于许多导盲犬来说,漫长的道路在幼犬时期就开始了。根据第一段第二句“*However, making a good guide dog takes much work.*”可知,训练一只好的导盲犬需要做很多工作。由此可推测, the long road 指的是小狗变为导盲犬的过程。故选 B。
12. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词前的 and 可知, vision impairment 的含义与 and 前的 vision loss(视力丧失)意思相似,结合选项可知, A 项与 impairment 意思最接近。 vision impairment 意为“视力受损”。故选 A。
13. A 细节理解题。根据第三段倒数第二句“*The goal of the caring by the Puppy Raisers and their families is to turn the dynamic, playful puppies into well-behaved dogs.*”可知,养狗人和他们的家人照顾小狗是为了将充满活力、顽皮的小狗变成行为良好的狗。故选 A。
14. B 代词指代题。画线词所在句句意为:饲养者和他们的家人将向小狗们展示这个世界以及如何在其中表现。根据“and”前的“*show the puppies the world*”可知, it 指代 the world。故选 B。
15. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段倒数第二句中的“*... puppies must ... return to the training center of the Guiding Eyes for the Blind in New York for official guide dog trainings.*”可知,小狗们要在纽约的训练中心接受正式的导盲犬训练。故选 D。
16. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“*An influencer is a person who can influence the decisions of followers because of the relationship with the audience and his or her knowledge in a particular area.*”可知,影响者是指由于与观众的关系以及他或她在特定领域的知识,能够影响追随者决策的人。故选 D。
17. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“*They have the power to persuade people to buy things, and influencers are now seen by many companies as a direct way to win customers' hearts.*”以及第三段最后一句“*Some agricultural companies also ask powerful influencers to market their products.*”可知,由于他们有说服人们购买东西的能力,现在许多公司都把有影响力的人视为直接

赢得顾客芳心的途径。故选 A。

18. C 推理判断题。根据第四段第一句中的“*... in an event targeted at helping poverty reduction, influencers attracted more than 930,000 viewers.*”以及第四段倒数第二句“*Such events have encouraged more and more people to become influencers.*”可知,影响者想通过自己的影响力帮助减少贫困。因此越来越多的人想成为影响者。故选 C。
19. C 细节理解题。根据第六段第三句“*The best way to connect with your followers is to decide which medium you should use, such as your own online blog, WeChat or TikTok.*”可知,与粉丝联系的最佳方式是决定你应该使用哪种媒体,比如你自己的在线博客、微信或者抖音。由此可知,利用正确的网络平台是影响者们与他们的追随者获得联系的最佳方式。故选 C。
20. D 主旨大意题。前四段作者说明了影响者在中国的现状以及越来越多人想做影响者的原因。后面五段作者分别给出了相应的建议——如何成为一名影响者。故选 D。

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

21. B 考查形容词短语。be bound to 意为“一定会”; be subject to 意为“遭受”; be subsequent to 意为“在……之后”; be committed to 意为“致力于”。由 an initial fine of \$100 可知,会受到罚款符合逻辑。句意:任何被发现携带宠物的学生,无论宠物是访客携带还是学生本人饲养,都将被处以 100 美元的首次罚款,并按每只宠物每天 50 美元的标准持续缴纳罚款。故选 B。
22. D 考查名词。interest 意为“兴趣;利益”; respect 意为“尊敬”; effect 意为“效果;影响”; affection 意为“喜爱”。由“I was not very close to my father.”可知,因为父亲很少展现对“我”的爱,所以“我”与父亲不太亲近。句意:我和父亲不太亲近。他是个安静的人,很少表现出他对我喜爱。故选 D。
23. A 考查动词短语。keep pace with 意为“(与……)步调一致”; take possession of 意为“占领,夺取”; make room for 意为“给……让出空地方”; give birth to 意为“生孩子;产仔”。由 the current development 可知,是要与当前的发展步调一致。句意:我们决定,我们的培训应该与当前教育的发展步调一致。故选 A。
24. C 考查动词的语态和主谓一致。由 Up to now 可知应用现在完成时,主语 article 与 publish 是动宾关系,需用被动语态,故排除 A 项和 B 项; more than one 后面接可数名词单数时,虽然从意义上看是复数,但从形式一致的角度考虑,谓语动词应用单数。句意:到目前为止,当地报纸上已经发表了不少一篇关于环境保护的文章。故选 C。
25. B 考查同位语从句和定语从句。第一空引导同位语从句,解释说明 statement 的内容,且从句不缺少成分,故用 that 引导;第二空引导定语从句,先行词是 means,指物,关系词在从句中作 through 的宾语,故用 which 引导。句意:在他的论文中,他提出了自然选择可能不是生物进化的唯一途径的观点。故选 B。
26. A 考查介词短语。in response to 意为“对……做出反

- 应”;in addition to 意为“除了……之外(还)”;in honor of 意为“为向……表示敬意”;in spite of 意为“尽管”。前面说收到来信,所以此处写邮件来回应信件内容。句意:亲爱的 Tom,我非常高兴收到你的来信,并写了一封电子邮件来回应你对产品质量的担忧。故选 A。
27. D 考查名词。choice 意为“选择”;respect 意为“尊敬”;addition 意为“增加”;promise 意为“获得成功的迹象”。由 his talent 可知他在踢足球方面很有前途。句意:令我们高兴的是,这个在踢足球方面很有前途的男孩因他的天赋而被大学录取了。故选 D。
28. A 考查名词。exposure 意为“暴露”;adoption 意为“采用”;endeavour 意为“努力,尝试”;construction 意为“结构”。由 develop resistance to the cold environment 可知,此处指用低温暴露来提高对寒冷环境的抵抗力。句意:为了提高对寒冷环境的抵抗力,运动员在训练过程中通常会经历一段时间的低温暴露。故选 A。
29. C 考查动词。extend 意为“延长”;apply 意为“申请”;attach 意为“与……有联系”;whisper 意为“低语”。attach importance to... 意为“认为有重要性”。句意:我的英语老师非常重视良好的发音,长期来说这有利于记单词。故选 C。
30. C 考查动词。classify 意为“将……分类”;compromise 意为“妥协,折中”;convey 意为“表达,传递”;calculate 意为“计算”。由 used hand signals and messages 并结合选项可知,是用手势传达信息。句意:在激动人心的足球比赛中,我用手势向我的队友传达信息,确保了在球场上的有效沟通。故选 C。
31. D 考查状语从句。even if 意为“即使”;as if 意为“好像”;in that 意为“因为”;in case 意为“以防万一”。结合句意可知,要用 in case 引导目的状语从句。句意:我们应该抓住机会,在其出现时立即行动,以免它一去不复返。故选 D。
32. B 考查固定搭配。rather than 意为“而不是”;let alone 意为“更不用说”;other than 意为“除……以外”;as against 意为“与……相比较”。句意:与中国日益增长的原版英文书籍相比,你只能在英国的学校和大学图书馆里找到几本关于现代中国的书,更不用说在书店里了。结合句意可知选 B。
33. D 考查动词的时态和语态。distribute 意为“分配”。根据题干可知,主语和谓语 distribute 之间为动宾关系,应用被动语态 be done 的结构;由时间状语 last Sunday 可知,时态应用一般过去时。句意:上周日的飓风过后,他们向所有的居民分发了食品和医疗用品。故选 D。
34. A 考查主谓一致及动词的时态。admit 意为“承认;准许……进入”。根据 last year 可知,时态应为一般过去时,故排除 C 项和 D 项;as well as 连接两个主语时,谓语遵循“就近原则”,谓语需与 Linda 在数上保持一致,应用单数形式。句意:去年,Linda 和她的两个好朋友都被北京的大学录取了。故选 A。
35. A 考查主谓一致和动词的时态。由 recently 可知句子应用现在完成时 have/has done 的结构,故排除 C 项和 D 项;not only... but also... 连接两个并列主语时,谓语动词遵循“就近原则”,the Chinese singer and dancer 意为“那位中国的歌手兼舞蹈家”,为可数名词单数,助动词应用 has。句意:最近,不仅有一些国际明星,还有那位中国的歌手兼舞蹈家在音乐会上进行了精彩的表演。故选 A。
36. C 考查主语从句。分析句子结构可知,\_\_\_\_\_ impressed me most 是主语从句,且从句缺少主语,再由 that 后可知印象深刻的是某件事情,而不是某人,故用 what 引导。句意:最让我印象深刻的是那些残疾运动员竭尽全力比赛。故选 C。
37. D 考查虚拟语气。由主句中的 might have already recovered 可知,句子是对过去事实的虚拟,所以 if 条件句中应用过去完成时,即 if it had not been for...。在 if 引导的条件句中,如果省略 if,则把 had 提前,变为 had it not been for。句意:如果不是因为他没有听从医生的建议,他可能已经康复了。故选 D。
38. B 考查倒装句。in no case 意为“无论如何不”,若置于句首,句子要用部分倒装,故排除 A 项和 C 项;此处描述的是客观事实,应用一般现在时。句意:在任何情况下,我们都不能违背自然法则,否则我们会遭遇无尽的苦难。故选 B。
39. A 考查定语从句和表语从句。\_\_\_\_\_ Susan cherishes most 是定语从句,修饰先行词 moment,关系词指物,并作 cherishes 的宾语,故用 that/which 引导;第二空处引导表语从句,从句中缺少时间状语,故用 when 引导。句意: Susan 最珍惜的激动人心的时刻是,当她到达山顶并欣赏下面未被触及的荒野时。故选 A。
40. D 考查宾语从句。分析句子结构,介词 by 后跟的是宾语从句,且从句缺少方式状语,故用 how 引导。句意:参观故宫时,我惊讶于中国古代的建筑师是如何完成如此令人印象深刻的设计和建造的。故选 D。
41. A 考查动词。boost 意为“使增长”;match 意为“配对”;ruin 意为“毁坏”;reflect 意为“反映”。结合选项可知,boost 符合语境。句意:锻炼不仅对我们的身体有益,而且还可以改善我们的情绪,帮助我们应对焦虑。故选 A。
42. A 考查形容词。available 意为“可获得的;有空的”;normal 意为“正常的”;competitive 意为“有竞争力的”;expensive 意为“昂贵的”。be available for 意为“可用于……”。句意:有人打算搬出我们这栋楼,他们的公寓将在 3 月初开始出租。故选 A。
43. B 考查介词(短语)。against 意为“反对”;regardless of 意为“不管”;in spite of 意为“尽管”;even though 意为“即使”,引导让步状语从句。由空后的名词可知,D 项不符合用法,故排除;此处表示不论种族、性别、职业等,应用 regardless of。句意:所有年满 18 岁的公民都有投票权,不论其种族、性别、职业、家庭背景、宗教信仰或受教育程度。故选 B。
44. A 考查动词短语。go all out 意为“全力以赴”;play safe 意为“谨慎行事”;take the lead 意为“带头”;take your time 意为“别着急”。根据语境可知,只要你全力以赴,你就会成功。句意:——恐怕我赢不了比赛。——别担心。只要你全力以赴,你就能成功。故选 A。
45. B 考查动词短语。live up to 意为“符合,不辜负”;make

- up for 意为“弥补”; reach out 意为“伸手, 接触”; look out for 意为“当心, 提防”。根据语境可知, 她虽然没有音乐天赋, 但用努力的方式来弥补这种欠缺。句意: 虽然 Caroline 没有音乐天赋, 但她用努力来弥补。故选 B。
46. A 考查动词短语。give away 意为“赠送”; give back 意为“归还”; give off 意为“发出(光等)”; give up 意为“放弃”。由 looking after the poor 可知, 他在做公益, 所以此处表示捐钱。句意: 他不仅仅捐钱, 他一生都在照顾穷人。故选 A。
47. B 考查固定短语。because of 意为“因为”; instead of 意为“而不是”; for fear of 意为“以免”; in terms of 意为“就……而言”。句意: 与其专注于赢得别人的认可, 不如试着去理解和接受你自己。故选 B。
48. C 考查固定搭配。at a great cost 意为“付出巨大的代价”; against all odds 意为“排除万难”; once and for all 意为“彻底地”; out of control 意为“失去控制”。句意: 我们不可能一劳永逸地解决这个问题。我们需要更多的耐心, 并必须以一种更明智的方式逐步完成它。故选 C。
49. B 考查状语从句。provided that 意为“假如”; in case 意为“以防万一”; even though 意为“即使”; as if 意为“好像”。根据语境可知, 此处用 in case 引导目的状语从句。句意: 他在行李上贴上标签, 以防有人误拿。故选 B。
50. C 考查倒装句。not only... but also... 意为“不仅……而且……”, 当 not only 置于句首, 且后面跟的是一个完整的句子时, 句子需用部分倒装, but also 后引导的句子通常保持正常的语序。句意: 这个活动不仅训练了我的沟通技巧, 而且还让我更加了解我们的传统文化。故选 C。
51. D 考查状语从句。根据语境可知, 空处表示无论多么, 由 interesting 可知, 应用 however 或 no matter how 引导让步状语从句。句意: 不管这本科幻小说多么有趣, 我都不能在一周内读完。故选 D。
52. D 考查定语从句。分析句子结构, 空处引导定语从句, 修饰名词 foundation, build sth. on/upon sth. 意为“把……建立在……上”, 因此关系词应用 upon/on which。句意: 自我形象是基础, 你的整个个性、行为甚至境况都建立在此基础之上。故选 D。
53. C 考查定语从句和表语从句。分析句子结构可知, 第一空处引导定语从句, 先行词是 reason, 指物, 关系词在定语从句中作 gave 的宾语, 故用关系代词 that/which 引导; 第二空处引导表语从句, 且从句的意义和成分完整, 故用 that 引导。句意: 我给出的约会迟到的原因是我在路上遇到了一位老朋友。故选 C。
54. A 考查宾语从句。宾语从句的语序为陈述句语序, 故排除 C 项和 D 项; how soon 意为“多久以后”, how often 意为“多长时间一次”。由 “In 12 hours!” 可知应用 how soon 提问。句意: ——你知道我们必须多久完成任务吗? 12 个小时! ——太疯狂了。这怎么可能做得到呢? 故选 A。
55. C 考查宾语从句。结合句意可知, 空处需用 whether 表“是否”, 引导宾语从句。句意: 既然我已经决定成立自己的公司了, 他是否支持我的计划并不重要。故选 C。
56. A 考查虚拟语气。在 “It is recommended that + 主语从句” 的句型中, 主语从句要使用虚拟语气, 谓语动词用 “should + 动词原形”, should 可省略。题干中, machine 与 maintain 之间为动宾关系, 应用被动语态, 故谓语动词为 should be maintained, should 可省略。句意: 出于安全考虑, 强烈建议每年维护该机器。故选 A。
57. B 考查动词的时态及语态。由 Soon children will have enough space 可知, 栅栏被拆除这一动作发生在将来, 应用一般将来时, 选项中 be to do sth. 表示按计划或安排要做的事。主语 The fence 与动词 remove 之间为动宾关系, 所以需用 to do 的被动结构 to be done。句意: 两个网球场之间的栅栏将被拆除, 很快, 孩子们就会有足够的空间踢足球了。故选 B。
58. C 考查主谓一致。the number of 意为“……的数量”, 后跟可数名词复数作主语时, 谓语动词用单数; a number of 意为“许多”, 后跟可数名词复数, 谓语动词用复数。句意: 被邀请的人的数量是 50, 但他们中的许多人因不同的原因缺席了。故选 C。
59. A 考查名词。competence 意为“能力”; independence 意为“独立”; equality 意为“平等”; intelligence 意为“智力”。句意: 教师必须不断更新他们的知识, 以保持他们的专业能力。故选 A。
60. D 考查动词短语。bring out 意为“出版”; bring in 意为“引入”; bring up 意为“抚养”; bring about 意为“导致, 引起”。句意: 他们能引起政治变革的唯一途径就是对国家施加压力。故选 D。

### Part III Cloze

61. A 考查短语。used to 意为“过去常常”, 其后接动词原形; used to be 意为“过去曾经是”; be used to 意为“习惯于”, 其后接名词、代词、动名词; have 意为“有”。根据语境可知, 此处表示“现在人们比过去活得长”, used to 后省略了 live。故选 A。
62. B 考查名词。function 意为“功能”; effect 意为“影响, 结果, 效应”; influence 意为“影响”, 指无形的影响; affect 意为“影响”, 是动词。根据后文 eventually result 63 death 可知, 死亡是变老的结果, 所以此处表示“变老的影响”。故选 B。
63. D 考查固定搭配。result from 意为“由……引起”; result in 意为“导致”; result 不能与 for 和 by 连用。根据语境可知, 变老最终导致死亡。故选 D。
64. B 考查名词。skin 意为“皮肤”; cell 意为“细胞”; blood 意为“血液”; bone 意为“骨头”。根据下文 function 可知, 此处表示“身体的细胞和器官”。句意: 变老并不是疾病, 而是当一个人过了成熟期后, 身体中的细胞和它们组成的器官就不再像童年和青春时期运转得那么好了。故选 B。
65. D 考查动词。shape 意为“塑造”; carry 意为“拿, 搬”; have 意为“有”; form 意为“形成”。分析句子结构可知, they 65 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 the organs, 其中 they 指代前文提到的 the cells; 由常识可知, 器官是由细胞形成的。故选 D。
66. A 考查介词。against 意为“和……对抗”; for 意为“为



- 了”;with意为“用,拿着”;by意为“通过”。根据语境可知,此处表示“对抗疾病的力量”。故选A。
67. C 考查名词。action意为“行动”;activity意为“活动”;accident意为“事故;意外”;actuality意为“真实”。根据语境可知,身体提供抵抗疾病的力量更少,因此更容易发生意外。故选C。
68. B 考查动词短语。concern意为“影响,涉及”,不与to连用;contribute to意为“向……捐献,是……的原因之一”;happen to意为“碰巧”;bring to意为“使苏醒”。句意:许多相关的原因可能会导致变老。故选B。
69. A 考查动词。replace意为“替换,取代”;reborn意为“再生”;recover意为“康复”;produce意为“生产”。根据该句中的Some cells和下文中的Other可知,描述的是两种情况;根据下文“Other body cells die and are replaced by new cells.”可知,其他的身体细胞死后会被新细胞替代,因此该句表示“有些身体细胞死后不会被替代”。下文中的replaced是原词复现。故选A。
70. A 考查固定用法。the number of意为“……的数量”,“the number of+可数名词复数”作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式;a number of意为“许多”,“a number of+可数名词复数”作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式;many意为“许多”,修饰可数名词复数;most是much和many的最高级。该句谓动词decreases是第三人称单数,由此可知,应用the number of。故选A。
71. C 考查形容词。old意为“旧的,年老的”;all意为“全部”,是不定代词;new意为“新的”;other意为“其他的”,是不定代词。上一句提到,有些细胞死后会被新细胞代替,该处是上文new cells的原词复现。故选C。
72. C 考查固定搭配。be capable of是固定搭配,意为“能够……”。故选C。
73. D 考查代词。this意为“这个”,that意为“那个”,两者用于指代可数名词单数或不可数名词。these意为“这些”,those意为“那些”,两者用于指代上文提到的复数名词。根据语境可知,此处填those,指代前文提到的the new cells。故选D。
74. A 考查名词。factor意为“因素”;effect意为“效果”;reason意为“原因”;element意为“要素”。根据语境可知,changes within the cells themselves是aging的其中一个因素。故选A。
75. D 考查动词。call意为“呼叫,把……叫作”;name意为“命名”;list意为“列出”;know意为“知道,了解”。根据语境可知,“细胞中的部分蛋白质会随着变老而变化”是众所周知的。故选D。
76. B 考查表语从句的引导词。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导表语从句。根据语境可知,上句中提到的“细胞中的一些蛋白质会随着变老而变化,并变得缺乏弹性”是the skin of old people wrinkles and hangs 77 (老年人的皮肤会长皱纹并松弛下垂)的原因,因此用why引导该从句。故选B。
77. A 考查形容词作补语。分析句子结构可知,该处为形容词作主语补足语,说明主语the skin of old people的状态:loose。句意:这就是为什么老年人的皮肤会出现皱纹并

松弛下垂。故选A。

78. B 考查动词。shorten意为“缩短”,指长度的缩短;shrink意为“收缩”,强调大小的收缩;lengthen意为“加长”;decrease意为“下降”。句意:这也是老年人身高会收缩的原因。故选B。
79. D 考查固定搭配。pass to意为“传给”;pass on意为“传递;去世”;“pass from...to...”意为“从……传给……”;没有pass on to这一表达。句意:一些复杂细胞的化学物质,如DNA和RNA,存储和传递细胞所需的信息。故选D。
80. C 考查名词。method意为“方法”;measure意为“措施”;process意为“过程”;development意为“发展”。“DNA和RNA存储和传递信息”是一个过程。故选C。

## Part IV Translation

81. 压力是日常生活的一部分,虽然我们永远无法完全摆脱压力,但我们可以对其进行管理。
82. 然而,如果塑料颗粒足够小,它们就有可能进入我们的身体并长时间滞留,这对我们的健康有害。
83. 对许多盲人和视力障碍者来说,导盲犬可以让他们的生活变得更加容易。
84. 据估计,全球约有40%的人口使用社交媒体,并且大量的社交媒体用户会参考有影响力的人来决定购买什么。
85. 无论你是在发布一张照片还是一条评论,都要用它来讲述一个故事,以吸引你的关注者的注意力,并帮助他们与你建立联系。
86. Regardless of the final result, our team is still determined to finish the project on time.
87. Despite all the tribulations, he still maintained a fairly positive attitude towards life.
88. Realizing that I had made a serious mistake, I made a sincere apology to the people present.
89. For language learners, being exposed to English materials and developing good habits can enhance learning efficiency.
90. The past five years have witnessed/seen great changes in the city.

## Part V Writing

One possible version:

### How to Treat the Parent-Child Relationship

Nowadays, more and more people are paying attention to the generation gap between parents and children. Obviously, the generation gap is a reflection of family disharmony. Additionally, it may lead to a number of problems. Therefore, measures should be taken to deal with the issue.

On the one hand, parents should be more tolerant of their children, keeping in mind that a child is a child and there is always such a stage in one's growth. On the other hand, children should also know that without parents' proper guidance, they won't be able to grow up healthily. Finally, parents should spend more time with their children.

Although following these suggestions may not surely solve the problem, it is worth the effort. I believe mutual understanding is the key solution. Undoubtedly, it is essential for both parents and children to learn to understand each other for a good parent-child relationship.

## 模拟训练卷(三) 参考答案及解析

### Part I Reading Comprehension

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“High-tech machines have made life easier for millions around the world.”和最后一句“High-tech cooking saves time, but it doesn't make better-tasting meals.”可知,作者文中提到的高科技机器的优势是:节约时间和使生活更容易。故选 B。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第三、四句“For example, electronic news is more up to date than newspapers or magazines. It's also more exciting to see live and videotaped news events than photographs.”可知,本文提到了高科技来源的新闻有两大优势。故选 A。
3. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第六句“But when you use the Internet or the phone, you don't always think carefully about what you are saying, and sometimes you forget the important things you want to communicate.”可知,当我们给朋友发电子邮件时,我们不总是认真地选择合适的词来表达,所以选项 D 的表述错误。故选 D。
4. C 观点态度题。本文介绍了高科技给人们的生活带来的好处,同时也指出其不足之处,作者想表明:任何事物都有其两面性(each coin has two sides)。故选 C。
5. D 文章出处题。本文主要讲述了高科技的两面性,因此本文与“科学与技术”有关。故选 D。
6. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“The oldest kind of computer is the abacus, used in China since the sixth century.”可知,在中国,人们从 6 世纪就开始使用算盘,距今已有 1 400 多年。故选 D。
7. C 细节理解题。根据题干中的 the size of the end of a finger 定位到第三段最后一句“Even in a large computer, the part that does the actual computing is about the size of the end of a finger.”可知,计算机进行实际计算的部分有手指尖大小。故选 C。
8. D 细节理解题。根据题干可定位到第二段最后一句“Now the computations are so fast that they are measured in nanoseconds.”。由此可知,计算机运算时间以纳秒计量。故选 D。
9. C 推理判断题。根据第一段倒数第二句“By the end of this century, it will have touched the lives of everyone, even people in distant villages.”可知,到本世纪末,计算机将会触及每个人的生活,甚至对于那些遥远山村的人也是如此。由此可推知,计算机将会很快影响全人类。故选 C。
10. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句中的“The oldest kind of computer is the abacus...”可知,最古老的计算机是算盘。故选 C。
11. B 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“Wyatt Baldwin has been playing rock, paper, scissors since he was a kid. The game helped him settle disagreements with his three elder sisters.”可知,Wyatt Baldwin 从小就在玩石头、剪刀、布。这个游戏帮助他解决了与 3 个姐姐之间的分歧。故选 B。
12. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第四、五句“What is the secret to his success? ‘Look for patterns in either your opponent's moves or behavior,’ he says.”可知,Baldwin 在游戏中取得成功的关键是寻找对手的动作或行为模式。故选 C。
13. D 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“It seems that your chances of winning and losing are about the same, but the outcome of the game is not random... There are patterns in how people make decisions.”可知,输赢的机会似乎差不多,但比赛的结果并不是随机的。人们做决定的方式是有规律的。由此可推知,人们做决定的方式影响着游戏的结果。故选 D。
14. D 细节理解题。根据第四段倒数第二句“Winners tended to repeat their winning hand symbols.”可知,获胜者倾向于重复他们胜利的手势。故选 D。
15. B 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“... Luck and chance play a part, but you have to be prepared and have a strategy,” he says. ‘Part of my strategy is being confident.’”可知,Ken Watson 认为运气和机遇起到了一定作用,但是人必须做好准备,制定策略。他的部分策略是保持自信。由此可推断,Ken Watson 认为自信是获胜的关键,另外还需要一定的准备和一定的策略,运气只是一部分原因。故选 B。
16. C 细节理解题。根据第一段“Children may not be using piggy banks for much longer; with the move towards a cashless society, pocket money is moving digitally. To reflect this trend, all of a sudden a lot of mobile budgeting apps for children have been developed worldwide...”可知, mobile budgeting apps 的主要功能是管理零花钱,即 Managing pocket money。故选 C。
17. B 细节理解题。根据第四段前两句“These apps aim to overcome this, claiming to teach children financial concepts, such as budgeting, interest rates and income. For instance, the Swedish app Gimi—with 1.2 million users globally—has online savings jars where children can deposit money.”可知,为了教会孩子们金融的概念,比如对金钱的预算、利率和收入的认识,瑞典的一款应用软件 Gimi 应运而生。故选 B。