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• 广西普通高等教育专升本考试 •

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华腾新思专升本考试研究中心 主编

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广西

华腾新思专升本考试研究中心 主编

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华腾新思专升本考试研究中心 主编

内 容 简 介

本书专为参加广西普通高等教育专升本考试的考生编写。为了使广大考生切实提高实战能力,本书编者研究了《广西普通高等教育专升本考试大纲与说明(英语)(2026年版)》,依照所给例题的题型和难度,秉持精益求精的态度,精心编写了广西普通高等教育专升本考试英语考前冲刺卷20套。同时,亦根据考试特点配备了详细且实用的参考答案及解析,以帮助考生掌握答题角度和做题方法,积累备考材料。

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前 言

为了帮助参加广西普通高等教育专升本考试的考生系统、全面、准确、高效地复习备考,我们特组织广西具有丰富教研经验的教研员,以最新版《广西普通高等教育专升本考试大纲与说明》为依据,紧密结合考生的学习特点,精心编写了这套广西普通高等教育专升本考试复习丛书。

本书是该套丛书之《广西普通高等教育专升本考试考前冲刺卷·英语》,专为参加广西普通高等教育专升本考试的考生编写,内容包括 20 套考前冲刺卷,为考生提供难度适中的模拟训练,帮助考生把握考试的命题特点,提高应试能力。本书知识点覆盖全面,难度与分值设置合理,将基础知识考查与解题能力训练相结合,能够帮助考生把握重点,找准方向,科学备考,高效学习。考生可以利用本书模拟真实的考试情境,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,切实提高自身的应试能力。

在编写本套复习丛书的过程中,我们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套复习丛书定能成为考生通向成功彼岸的金桥,帮助考生到达理想的殿堂!

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

华腾新思专升本考试研究中心

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考前冲刺卷(一)

Part I Vocabulary & Structure (40 points)

Directions: Complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A,B,C and D. Mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. (40 points)

1. You _____ your classmates if you had made an effort last term.
A. had caught up with B. would catch up with
C. would have caught up with D. have caught up with
2. The managing director took the _____ for the accident, although it was not really his fault.
A. guilt B. charge C. blame D. accusation
3. I could see that my wife was _____ having that fashionable coat.
A. determined to B. intent on C. short of D. focused in
4. The medicine is harmful to the children. You must put it _____ the reach of them.
A. beyond B. within C. beside D. beneath
5. Mike had dropped in to _____ at first hand how things were going on.
A. inquire B. require C. assign D. acquire
6. The girl who found the ring received a(n) _____ of one hundred dollars.
A. award B. price C. reward D. praise
7. By _____ computation, he estimated that the repairs on the house would cost him \$2,000.
A. coarse B. rude C. simple D. rough
8. She _____ people's curiosity because she was well dressed.
A. rose B. stimulated C. caused D. woke
9. You will see this product _____ wherever you go.
A. to be advertised B. advertised C. advertise D. advertising
10. While a _____ amount of stress can be beneficial, too much stress can exhaust you.
A. moderate B. modern C. large D. striking
11. You _____ him so closely; you should have kept your distance.
A. shouldn't have been following B. shouldn't follow
C. mustn't follow D. couldn't have been following
12. Having no child, the young couple decided to _____ a girl.
A. adopt B. adapt C. bring D. receive

13. He came back late, _____ which time all the guests had already left.
A. after B. at C. by D. during
14. The lab _____ next year will be more advanced than the old one.
A. to build B. built C. being built D. to be built
15. I've never been to Lijiang, but it's the place _____.
A. where I'd like to visit it B. in which I'd like to visit
C. that I want to visit it most D. I most want to visit
16. Ideas _____ from one's own experiences are sometimes more valuable than those from books.
A. derived B. deposited C. retreated D. restored
17. He was a man of noble _____. He came from an old and prominent family in Virginia.
A. origin B. source C. root D. resource
18. Many cookbooks have very _____ directions, which are not easy for him to understand.
A. common B. confirmed C. complicated D. compound
19. _____ isn't the reason for discharging her.
A. Because she was a few minutes late
B. Owing to a few minutes being late
C. The fact that she was a few minutes late
D. To be a few minutes late
20. _____ he does not come, shall we go without him?
A. Supposing B. To suppose
C. Supposed D. To be supposed

Part II Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Task 1

Directions: There are 5 questions in this task. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

March 10, Tuesday Sunny

I'm really excited! Today is Holi. It is a special Hindu festival we celebrate every year, usually in March.

Last night we went to the big bonfire (篝火)! Today the big Holi celebrations started. We went to the park this morning, where people were playing the drums and other musical instruments. People were dancing and singing everywhere. Everyone looked so happy!

This afternoon we went to see my aunt, uncle and cousins. It was great fun. We filled balloons with water and colored powder (粉末). Then we spent hours outside and threw the balloons with colored water at each other. Colors are important at Holi because Holi is the “festival of colors”. Some colors have special meanings. For example, red means love, while green means a new start.

In the evening, we put on our best clothes and enjoyed special Holi food. Our grandmother prepared *gujiya*, a sweet made with dried fruit and nuts. I love Holi! It’s my favorite festival in the world.

21. What do we know about Holi?
- A. People celebrate it in May. B. It is a worldwide activity.
C. It is a Hindu festival. D. People make new clothes at Holi.
22. When did the author go to the park?
- A. On the night before Holi. B. In the morning.
C. In the afternoon. D. In the evening.
23. What does green mean at Holi?
- A. A lot of love. B. A new start.
C. A lot of fun. D. A special wish.
24. What did the author do in the evening?
- A. He made *gujiya*. B. He visited his uncle.
C. He went to the big bonfire. D. He enjoyed special Holi food.
25. Where is the passage most probably taken from?
- A. A diary. B. A research paper.
C. A letter. D. An advertisement.

Task 2

Directions: *There are 5 questions in this task. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

An E-book (referred to as an electronic book) is a digital version of a print book that you download and read. But if you want to read an E-book, you must have an E-book Reader, which is a kind of free software used by your computer. Make sure you have installed the appropriate Reader before you download an E-book from the Internet. The software allows you to turn the words on the screen into the size you like. It also helps you turn pages and change your viewing options.

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books are even interactive! Best of all, when you order an E-book, there is no waiting and no shipping charges (运费). The amount of time it takes to download your E-book depends on the speed of your network connection and the size of your E-book.

26. From this passage, we learn that an E-book can be _____.
A. found in any libraries
B. found on any computers
C. read by anyone who has a computer
D. read when a certain reading software is installed
27. The E-book Reader is used for _____.
A. reading an E-book you’ve downloaded
B. reading a print book in the library
C. downloading an E-book from the Internet
D. loading an E-book onto a portable computer
28. From this passage, we can learn that _____.
A. readers can read an E-book on a portable computer when they travel
B. readers can buy an E-book using the E-book Reader
C. the E-books ordered have to be shipped to the readers with some charges
D. readers will have a lot of trouble reading an E-book
29. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Readers cannot turn pages in an E-book.
B. The size of the words in an E-book cannot be changed.
C. The downloading time is partly decided by the size of the E-book.
D. There is less fun reading an E-book than reading a print book.
30. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. a better way to write an E-book B. a new kind of books—E-books
C. the new version of E-books D. the trouble of reading E-books

Task 3

Directions: *There are 5 questions in this task. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Greek soldiers sent messages by turning their shields (盾) toward the sun. The flashes reflected by light could be seen several miles away. The enemies did not know what the flashes meant, but Greek soldiers could understand the messages.

Roman soldiers in some places built long rows of signal towers. When they had a message to send, the soldiers shouted it from tower to tower. If there were enough towers and enough soldiers with loud voices, important news could be sent quickly over distance.

Over a long period of time, people sent messages in these different ways. However, not until the telephone was invented in America in the nineteenth century could people send speech sounds over a great distance in just a few seconds.

31. According to this passage, the Greek way of communication depended very much upon _____.
 - A. the sun
 - B. high towers
 - C. the spelling system
 - D. arm movements
32. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. Neither the Greek soldiers nor their enemies could understand the messages.
 - B. American soldiers beat large drums to pass messages.
 - C. Telephone was invented by a French engineer.
 - D. Roman soldiers shouted from tower to tower to send messages.
33. In Africa, people sent messages _____.
 - A. by a telephone
 - B. over a very short distance
 - C. by a kind of musical instrument
 - D. at a rather slow speed
34. _____ people made use of arm movements to send messages.
 - A. French
 - B. Roman
 - C. African
 - D. American
35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Ways of Sending Messages
 - B. Ways of Turning Shields
 - C. Ways of Beating Drums
 - D. Ways of Making Telephones

Directions: *There are 5 questions in this task. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Despite the convenience of shopping in grocery stores, some people choose to buy food at

Deciding whether to shop at a grocery store or a farmers' market depends on your personal preferences and needs. If you value convenience and variety, you will probably choose a grocery store. If you support local farmers and prefer fresh, natural foods, you will likely choose a farmers' market. Some people even make choices based on both, as there are some grocery stores that also provide options for both kinds of shoppers.

36. According to the passage, which of the following is LEAST likely to be found at a farmers' market?
 - A. Packaged snacks.
 - B. Cucumbers.
 - C. Fresh cheese.
 - D. Beef.
37. According to Paragraph 3, we can learn that grocery stores are usually _____.
 - A. able to accept credit cards.
 - B. open on Sundays.
 - C. accessible to handicapped people.
 - D. willing to package foods.
38. In Paragraph 3, the author lists the differences between grocery stores and farmers' markets in order to _____.
 - A. show the popularity of farmers' markets.
 - B. explain why farmer's markets are less convenient.
 - C. convince the reader to choose a farmers' market.
 - D. illustrate the main differences between the two.
39. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Most consumers consider value and freshness.
 - B. People who value convenience and variety will probably shop at a grocery store.
 - C. When a person decides to shop for food, they only consider one factor.
 - D. People who value freshness and support local farmers will probably choose a farmers' market.
40. What's the main purpose of this passage?
 - A. To compare two places where people buy food.
 - B. To convince readers that farmer's markets are superior to grocery stores.
 - C. To explain why the smartest people shop at grocery stores.
 - D. To show that people should be judged based on where they buy their food.

Task 5

Directions: *There are 5 questions in this task. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

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 at the office at 9:35, so that his staff knew exactly when to start working.

41. 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
42. 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
43. 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

44. 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
45. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A. Punctual Like a Clock B. A Cold Welcome
C. An Unpunctual Manager D. Better Late than Never

Task 6

Directions: *Fill in the following blanks with the correct answers and write your answers on the Answer Sheet with no more than 4 words.*

Jack is a businessman. His main task is to sell “Living Machines”. He is very interested in clean water. He is also interested in saving money. So it’s natural that he is to be a developer of a small and affordable system to clean waste water. His “Living Machine” can clean waste water in your home.

The “Living Machine” is a system for cleaning waste water. The waste water goes into a big plastic tank where bacteria (细菌) start to break down the waste. A few days later after it is dealt with, the water is brought into a greenhouse filled with plants and fish. With the help of sunlight, the plants and fish remove more chemicals from the water, making it cleaner. Then the water can be reused for washing or bathing. It can’t be used for drinking and cooking. But the water is clean enough for watering the flowers, washing the dog, or even for bathing or swimming.

The advantage of this technology is that it is affordable and good for the environment. If you have enough homes and businesses, you’d better buy it. It can help to use less fresh water. It can help keep the water supply unpolluted, too.

46. What is Jack interested in?
He is interested in clean water and _____.
47. What is this “Living Machine” used for?
The “Living Machine” is used for _____.
48. What’s in the greenhouse?
There are _____ in the greenhouse.
49. Can the water be used for drinking and cooking?
No, it _____ for drinking and cooking.
50. What does Jack want people to do?
Jack wants people _____ his “Living Machine”.

Part III Translation (32 points)

Section A English to Chinese (24 points)

51. Earlier scientists thought that during a man's lifetime the power of his brain decreased.
- ① 早些时候的科学家们认为,在人的一生中,大脑的机能会逐渐减退。
- ② 从前科学家认为,人越老,脑子的机能越衰弱。
- ③ 早前,科学家们的观点是:人从生到死,脑力减弱。
- ④ 先前的科学家认为人的一生中大脑的能力很弱。
52. He is above cheating in the exam.
- ① 他不能考试作弊。
- ② 他是考试作弊的高手。
- ③ 他绝不会考试作弊。
- ④ 他在考试中没有作弊。
53. Listening to classical music is my cup of tea.
- ① 我喜欢听古典音乐。
- ② 听古典音乐是我的一杯茶。
- ③ 听古典音乐是我的爱好。
- ④ 古典音乐符合我的品位。
54. Of course, alcohol and tobacco were forbidden.
- ① 当然,酒精和烟草是被禁止的。
- ② 当然,喝酒和吸烟是绝对不允许的。
- ③ 当然,禁止喝酒,禁止种烟。
- ④ 当然,酒精和烟草是相互排斥的。
55. Since World War II, the U. S. has been the world's largest economy.
- ① 自从第二次世界大战以来,美国一直是世界上最大的经济体。
- ② 自从第二次世界大战以来,美国一直是世界上最大的经济国家。
- ③ 经历了第二次世界大战后,美国已经是世界上最大的经济。
- ④ 第二次世界大战过后,美国已经是世界上最大的经济国家。
56. We have not any wine left in our house.
- ① 我们的房子里没有任何酒了。
- ② 我们在房子里没有留下任何酒。
- ③ 我们在房子里剩的酒没有了。
- ④ 我们房子里一点酒也没剩。
57. Can't you stop the child from getting into mischief?
- ① 你不能制止那孩子胡闹吗?

- ② 你能让那孩子停下来,不要胡闹吗?
- ③ 你能不能制止那孩子以免他去胡闹?
- ④ 难道你不能从进入胡闹开始制止那孩子吗?

58. But the importance of trade in our economy has exploded in the past three decades.

- ① 但在过去三十年中,贸易在我国经济中的重要性发生了爆炸式提升。
- ② 贸易在我国经济中的重要性爆炸在过去三十年中。
- ③ 贸易在我国经济中的重要性在过去三十年中越来越大。
- ④ 但在过去三十年中,贸易在我国经济中的重要性急剧扩大。

Section B Chinese to English (8 points)

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

Part IV Writing (18 points)

你是学生会主席李华。原定于下周五为留学生举行的茶话会需要改期。请写一则英文通知,内容包括:

- (1) 对改期表示歉意;
- (2) 说明改期的具体原因;
- (3) 说明改期后的具体时间和地点。

要求:词数不少于 80。

广西普通高等教育专升本考试
考前冲刺卷·英语
参考答案及解析

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考前冲刺卷(一)参考答案及解析

Part I Vocabulary & Structure

1. C 考查虚拟语气。句意:要是你上学期努力的话,你就已经赶上你的同学了。本题为 if 引导的非真实条件句。根据句中的 had made 及 last term 可知,表示对过去情况的虚拟。结合句意可知,主句谓语应使用“would/should/could/might+have+过去分词”结构表示与过去事实相反的假设。故选 C。
2. C 考查名词辨析及固定搭配。guilt 罪行,内疚;charge 收费,掌管;blame 责任,指责;accusation 控告,谴责。take the blame for... 对……承担责任;take charge of 负责,掌管。句意:总经理承担了事故的责任,尽管这并不是他的错。故选 C。
3. B 考查短语辨析。句意:我看得出来,我妻子一心想买那件时髦的大衣。be determined to do sth. 决定做某事;be intent on doing sth. 一心/决心要做某事;be short of sth. 缺少某物;focus 意为“集中”,常与介词 on/upon 搭配。根据句意可知应选 B。
4. A 考查介词。句意:这种药对儿童有害。你必须将其放在他们够不到的地方。beyond 超出,非……所能及;within 在(某范围)之内;beside 在旁边,紧靠;beneath 在……下方。beyond the reach of sb. 表示“在某人够不到的地方;超出某人能力之外”。within the reach of sb. 表示“在某人可以够到的地方;在某人的能力范围内”。根据句意及搭配可知选 A。
5. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意:Mike 进行走访,是为了亲自询问事情的进展。inquire 询问,打听;require 需要;assign 分配,指派;acquire 获得,得到。根据句意可知应选 A。
6. C 考查名词。句意:发现戒指的那个女孩获得了一笔 100 美元的酬金。award 奖金;price 价格;reward 报答,酬劳;praise 赞扬。根据句意可知,此处表达的是做好事获得的酬金。故选 C。
7. D 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:通过粗略计算,他估计房子的修缮将花去他 2 000 美元。coarse 粗糙的,大颗粒的;rude 粗鲁的,无理的;simple 简单的,简朴的;rough 粗略的,不确切的。根据句意可知应选 D。
8. B 考查动词词义辨析。句意:她激发了人们的好奇心,因为她穿着讲究。rise 提高,上升;stimulate 促使,激发;cause 造成,导致;wake 醒来,唤醒。根据句意可知应选 B。
9. B 考查非谓语动词。句意:无论走到哪儿,你都会看见这个产品的广告。本题考查“see+宾语+宾语补足语”结构。句中 this product 与 advertise 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,应用 advertise 的过去分词形式,表示被动,故选 B。
10. A 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:虽然适度的压力是有益的,但压力过大会让你疲惫不堪。moderate 适度的,适中的;modern 现代的,当代的;large 大量的,众多的;striking 引人注目的,显著的。根据句意可知应选 A。
11. A 考查情态动词。句意:你本不该一直紧跟着他的;你本应该保持距离的。shouldn't have been doing sth. 表示过去本不应该一直做某事却做了;shouldn't do sth. 不应该做某事;mustn't do sth. 禁止/不准做某事;couldn't have been doing sth. 表示过去不可能一直在做某事。根据句意可知应选 A。
12. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意:因为没有孩子,这对年轻的夫妇决定收养一个女孩。adopt 收养,采用;adapt (使)适应,改编;bring 带来,引起;receive 收到,接收。根据句意可知选 A。
13. C 考查介词词义辨析。句意:他回来得晚,在那之前所有的客人已经离开了。after(时间)在……之后;at 在(某时间点或时刻);by 不迟于,在……之前;during 在……期间。句中定语从句动作发生在主句动作之前,应用介词 by 引出定语从句的时间状语。故选 C。
14. D 考查非谓语动词。句意:明年将要建造的实验室将比原来的实验室更先进。句中已有谓语 will be,故应用非谓语动词。根据句意和句中的 next year 可知,build 所表示的动作发生在将来,又因 The lab 和 build 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,故用不定式的被动式,表示将来和被动。故选 D。
15. D 考查定语从句。句意:我从未去过丽江,但那儿是我最想去的地方。分析句子结构可知,设空处为定语从句,修饰先行词 the place,指物,可用 that 或 which 引导定语从句,而 that 或 which 引导定语从句并在从句中作宾语时可省略。故选 D。
16. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意:从自身经历中获得的想法有时比从书中得到的想法更有价值。derive(使)来自,获得;deposit 存储,使沉淀;retreat 撤退,离开;restore 恢复,修复。根据句意可知,此处为过去分词作后置定语,修饰 Ideas。故选 A。
17. A 考查名词词义辨析。句意:他是一个出身高贵的人。他来自弗吉尼亚州一个古老而显赫的家族。origin 身世,出身;source 来源,出处;root 根源,起源;resource 资源。根据句意可知应选 A。
18. C 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:许多烹饪书有非常复杂的做法说明,这对于他来说,理解起来不容易。common 常见的,普通的;confirmed 成习惯的,根深蒂固的;complicated 复杂的,难懂的;compound 复合的。根据句意可知应选 C。
19. C 考查主语从句。句意:迟到几分钟不是解雇她的理

由。因空处缺少主语,故为原因状语从句的 A 项和介词短语的 B 项均可排除;C 项中的 that 引导同位语从句,解释说明 fact 的具体内容,可作主语;D 项不定式表将来,不符合语境,故排除。故选 C。

20. A 考查条件状语从句。根据语境可知,he does not come 是条件状语从句;四个选项中,只有 supposing 可以用作连词,表示“假如”。故选 A。

Part II Reading Comprehension

21. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Today is Holi. It is a special Hindu festival we celebrate every year, usually in March.”可知选 C。
22. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句中的 We went to the park this morning 可知,作者是上午去的公园。故选 B。
23. B 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“For example, red means love, while green means a new start.”可知选 B。
24. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“In the evening, we put on our best clothes and enjoyed special Holi food.”可知,作者在晚上享用了特别的洒红节食物。故选 D。
25. A 文章出处题。根据文章的内容、格式及开头的 March 10、Tuesday 和 Sunny 可知,本文选自一则日记。故选 A。
26. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“But if you want to read an E-book, you must have an E-book Reader, which is a kind of free software used by your computer.”和第三句“Make sure you have installed the appropriate Reader before you download an E-book from the Internet.”可得出答案。故选 D。
27. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“But if you want to read an E-book, you must have an E-book Reader, which is a kind of free software used by your computer.”可得出答案。故选 A。
28. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“If you download them to your portable computer(手提电脑), you can take them with you wherever you travel.”可得出答案。故选 A。
29. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“The amount of time it takes to download your E-book depends on the speed of your network connection and the size of your E-book.”可知 C 选项表述正确。根据第一段最后一句“It also helps you turn pages and change your viewing options.”可排除 A 选项;根据第一段倒数第二句“The software allows you to turn the words on the screen into the size you like.”可排除 B 选项;根据第二段第一句“E-books are a fun alternative(替代) to regular books.”可排除 D 选项。故选 C。
30. B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章讲述了什么是

E-book,以及 E-book 的使用方法、优势等。故选 B。

31. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Greek soldiers sent messages by turning their shields(盾) toward the sun.”可得出答案。故选 A。
32. D 细节理解题。根据第二段前两句“Roman soldiers in some places built long rows of signal towers. When they had a message to send, the soldiers shouted it from tower to tower.”可知 D 选项表述正确。根据第一段最后一句“The enemies did not know what the flashes meant, but Greek soldiers could understand the messages.”可排除 A 选项;根据第三段第一句“In Africa, people learned to send messages by beating on a series of large drums.”可排除 B 选项;根据第五段第二句“However, not until the telephone was invented in America in the nineteenth century...”可排除 C 选项。故选 D。
33. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“In Africa, people learned to send messages by beating on a series of large drums.”可得出答案。drum“鼓”是一种乐器。故选 C。
34. A 细节理解题。根据第四段可得出答案。故选 A。
35. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了各国发送信息的方式。故选 A。
36. A 推理判断题。根据第三段第二句“For example, packaged foods are not as common at farmers' markets.”可知,包装食品在农贸市场不太常见,结合选项可推断,最不可能在农贸市场找到的是包装零食。故选 A。
37. A 推理判断题。根据第三段第三句“Most farmers accept only cash or checks as payment for their goods.”可知,农贸市场大多只接受现金或支票支付,与之对比可推测杂货店通常能够接受信用卡支付。故选 A。
38. D 推理判断题。第三段详细列举了杂货店和农贸市场在商品类型(包装食品是否常见)、支付方式(是否只接受现金或支票)、营业时间(农贸市场一周只营业几天)等方面的不同,由此可推断,其目的是说明这两个地方的主要差异。故选 D。
39. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“Deciding whether to shop at a grocery store or a farmers' market depends on your personal preferences and needs.”可知,人们在决定去哪里购物时会考虑个人喜好和需求,而不是只考虑一个因素,C 选项错误。文章提到了人们会考虑食物的价值(如杂货店的便利和多样,农贸市场的新鲜天然)和新鲜度(农贸市场食物新鲜),A 选项正确;最后一段第二句“If you value convenience and variety, you will probably choose a grocery store.”说明重视便利性和多样性的人可能会选择杂货店,B 选项正确;最后一段第三句“If you support local farmers and prefer

- fresh, natural foods, you will likely choose a farmers' market."表明重视新鲜度和支持当地农民的人可能会选择农贸市场,D选项正确。故选C。
40. A 写作意图题。本文主要介绍了人们购买食物的两个地方——杂货店和农贸市场,分别阐述了它们各自的特点、优势以及不同之处。通过对两者的描述和对比,让读者了解在这两个地方购物的情况,所以本文旨在比较人们购买食物的这两个地方。故选A。
41. 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新工作上班第一天就迟到了。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。
42. 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,还有人在讲笑话。由此可推知,Marie几乎认不出这是她面试时的那间办公室,因为里面没人在工作。故选C。
43. 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 at the office at 9:35, so that his staff knew exactly when to start working”可知,办公室里有人提醒他们要开始工作了,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,办公室里的人突然开始工作是因为老板要来了。故选D。
44. D 推理判断题。根据最后两段内容可知,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。
45. A 最佳标题题。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,因为他们知道老板到公司的准确时间,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,既描述了文中描述的情况,又表达出了一种讽刺意味。故选A。
46. saving money 根据第一段第三、四句“He is very interested in clean water. He is also interested in saving money.”可知,Jack对清洁水和省钱都感兴趣。题干用and连接两个兴趣点。故填 saving money。
47. cleaning waste water 根据第二段第一句“The ‘Living Machine’ is a system for cleaning waste water.”可知,该机器用于清洁废水,题干询问用途,be used for后接动名词。故填 cleaning waste water。
48. plants and fish 根据第二段中的 the water is brought into a greenhouse filled with plants and fish 可知,温室里有植物和鱼。故填 plants and fish。
49. can't be used 第二段倒数第二句提到“It can't be used for drinking and cooking.”,题干为否定回答,需保持时态和语态一致。故填 can't be used。
50. to buy 第三段提到“If you have enough homes and businesses, you'd better buy it.”,结合前文 Jack 是推广者可推断,他希望人们购买该机器。want sb. to do sth. 为固定搭配。故填 to buy。

Part III Translation

Section A English to Chinese

51. 其中选①得3分,选③得2分,选②得1分,选④不得分
 52. 其中选③得3分,选④得2分,选①得1分,选②不得分
 53. 其中选①得3分,选③得2分,选④得1分,选②不得分
 54. 其中选①得3分,选②得2分,选③得1分,选④不得分
 55. 其中选①得3分,选②得2分,选④得1分,选③不得分
 56. 其中选④得3分,选①得2分,选②得1分,选③不得分
 57. 其中选③得3分,选①得2分,选②得1分,选④不得分
 58. 其中选④得3分,选①得2分,选③得1分,选②不得分

Section B Chinese to English

59. Traditional Chinese medicine is a unique medical system, and it is also an important part of traditional Chinese culture. Unlike western medicine, traditional Chinese medicine treats the human body as a whole and interacts with the surrounding environment. Traditional Chinese medicine is broad and profound, and is considered to be the fifth greatest invention in China, which deserves more attention and research.

Part IV Writing

One possible version:

NOTICE

We regret to inform you that the Tea Party for international students, originally scheduled for next Friday, has been postponed owing to a scheduling conflict with a major school event. We offer our sincere apologies for any inconvenience this may cause.

The rescheduled Tea Party will be held in Classroom 305 of the Teaching Building from 3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. on Monday, March 31. As originally planned, light refreshments and cultural exchange activities will still be available.

Your understanding is deeply appreciated. For any inquiries, please feel free to contact the Student Union office.

We sincerely look forward to your participation!

The Student Union

考前冲刺卷(二)参考答案及解析

Part I Vocabulary & Structure

1. C 考查倒装句及非谓语动词。句意:他只有用最高的音量喊才能让别人听见他说的话。句中 only 修饰介词短语位于句首时,用部分倒装,故排除 A、B 两项;make sb. heard 意为“让某人被听见”,过去分词 heard 表示被动。故选 C。
2. A 考查动词时态。句意:多年来,医生已经挽救了数百万病人的生命。根据句意及句中的时间状语 For years 可知,本句应用现在完成时,表示过去的某一动作或行为一直持续到现在,而且还有可能延续下去。故选 A。
3. B 考查定语从句。句意:我不得不再一次离开北京,我在这里生活了八年。句中逗号后为非限制性定语从句,从句缺少状语,又因先行词 Beijing 表地点,应用关系副词 where 引导定语从句。故选 B。
4. B 考查非谓语动词。句意:昨晚我快要睡着时,突然听到有人敲门。本题考查“hear+宾语+宾语补足语”结构。hear sb. do sth. 意为“听见某人做某事”,强调动作的全过程;hear sb. doing sth. 意为“听见某人正在做某事”,强调动作正在进行。句中 someone 和 knock 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系,且根据句意可知此处表示动作正在进行。故选 B。
5. D 考查非谓语动词。句意:下周将在北京举行的会议必将取得巨大的成功。句中已有谓语动词 is,故空处应用非谓语动词。根据时间状语 next week 可知,“举行会议”这一动作发生在将来,且 The conference 与 hold 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,故此处应用不定式的被动式,表示将来和被动。故选 D。
6. D 考查非谓语动词。句意:受邀在开幕式上做演讲,我深感荣幸。本题考查“It's+名词词组+动词不定式(短语)”结构,其中 it 为形式主语,不定式短语为真正的主语。根据句意可知,invite 与逻辑主语“我”之间为动宾关系,应用不定式的被动式,表示被动。故选 D。
7. A 考查倒装句及动词时态。句意:直到昨天我才得知那个项目很快就会完成。表示否定意义的 not until 位于句首时,句子应用部分倒装,可排除 C、D 两项。根据句中的时间状语 yesterday 可知,主句应用一般过去时,应将助动词 did 提到主语 I 之前。故选 A。
8. C 考查介词词义辨析。句意:这个问题超出他的能力范围,我认为他解决不了。to 向,朝;in 在……内,进入;beyond 超出(能力所及),晚于;under 在……下面,少于。根据句意可知应选 C。

9. D 考查状语从句。句意:她昨晚没有去聚会,因为她得完成她的学期论文。if 如果;though 虽然,尽管;till 直到……为止;because 因为。“没有去聚会”和“她不得不完成她的学期论文”之间存在因果关系。故选 D。
10. B 考查非谓语动词。句意:Allan 期待参加商品交易会。句中的 to 为介词,look forward to 意为“期待,希望”,其后需跟动词-ing 形式作宾语。故选 B。
11. C 考查同位语从句。句意:我们队赢了的消息到达得很及时。空处引导同位语从句,从句中不缺成分且意义完整,需用在名词性从句中起连接作用,不充当任何语法成分,也无任何实际语义的 that,从句用来解释说明 message 的具体内容。故选 C。
12. C 考查状语从句。句意:他们只谈了几分钟就发现他们意见不同。unless 除非,如果不;while 当……的时候,虽然;before 在……以前;once 一旦,一……就。根据句意及句子结构可知,主句动作发生在从句动作之前。故选 C。
13. D 考查动词时态。句意:到你下个月回来的时候,我将已完成我的学期论文。By the time 引导时间状语从句,从句中用一般现在时表将来,主句应用将来完成时,表示在将来某动作发生之前已经完成的动作。故选 D。
14. D 考查固定搭配。句意:我第一次到日本时,对人们彼此打招呼的方式感到惊讶。be surprised at 是固定搭配,意为“对……感到惊讶”。故选 D。
15. C 考查宾语从句。句意:市场经济正在迅速改变人们对于所相信事物的看法。空处引导宾语从句,从句中缺少主语,且缺少词义“……的”,应用连接代词 what 引导。故选 C。
16. D 考查动词时态。句意:到今年年底,Smith 先生将已在我们公司工作三年整了。根据句中的时间状语 By the end of this year 可知,本句应用将来完成时,表示持续到将来某一时间的动作或状态。故选 D。
17. B 考查非谓语动词。句意:这位经理被项目的失败震惊到了,几乎一句话都说不出来。逗号前后无连词,且逗号后句子完整,已有谓语动词,故空处应用非谓语动词。又因 the manager 与 shock 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,应用过去分词,表示被动。故选 B。
18. A 考查表语从句。句意:我们现在讨论的第一个问题是我们明天是否应该那么早去那里。空处引导表语从句,根据 question 可知,表语从句含有“是否”的含义。从句成分完整,但意义不完整,缺少“是否”的含义,应用 whether 来引导。故选 A。
19. A 考查状语从句。句意:自从从国外回来,我已经听说了很多关于他的事。since 意为“自从,从……以来”;until 意为“直到,直到……为止”;before 意为“在……之前”;when 意为“什么时候,何时”。根据句意可排除 B、D 两项;before 引导时间状语从句时,若从句为一般