

陕西省普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试

英语考前冲刺卷

《英语考前冲刺卷》编写组 编

内容提要

本书参照现行职业高中教学大纲及陕西省历年普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试英语真题编写而成,内容包括模拟试卷和真题卷共 17 套,为考生提供全真模拟考前冲刺训练,以提高应试能力。本书知识点覆盖全面,难易程度设置合理,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,高效学习,科学备考。

本书可作为陕西省普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试的复习资料,也可作为广大职业学校学生的学习资料。

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前 言

为了帮助参加陕西省普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试的学生系统、全面、准确、高效地复习备考,我们特组织具有丰富教研经验的教研员深入研究近几年陕西省普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试英语试卷的命题情况,紧密结合学生的学习特点,精心编写了这套适用于陕西省普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试的复习丛书。

本书是该丛书之《陕西省普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试英语考前冲刺卷》,专为参加陕西省普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试的考生编写,内容包括 14 套模拟试卷和 3 套真题卷,为考生提供难度适中的考前冲刺训练,帮助考生把握考试的命题特点,提高应试能力。本书依据现行职业高中教学大纲,并参照近几年陕西省普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试英语试卷的真题题型进行编写。全书知识点覆盖全面,难易程度设置合理,将基础知识考查与解题能力训练相结合,能够帮助学生把握重点,找准方向,科学备考,高效学习。同学们可以利用本套试卷模拟真实考试情境,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,切实提高应试能力。本书内容充实,结构严谨,要点突出,指导性强,是广大考生进行考试复习和储备知识的重要参考资料。

在丛书编写过程中,我们广泛征求了一线教师的意见,秉承高效、实用的理念打造精品。我们相信,凝聚着众多名师智慧的本套丛书定能成为考生通向成功彼岸的金桥,帮助考生到达理想的殿堂!

衷心希望本套考试用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。

《英语考前冲刺卷》编写组

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英语考前冲刺卷(一)

I. 单项选择 (共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

第一节 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. bt
A. must B. stupid C. music D. museum
- () 2. backache
A. church B. chemistry C. China D. choose
- () 3. still
A. invite B. ice C. bill D. size
- () 4. asked
A. suited B. deleted C. carried D. helped
- () 5. safe
A. rose B. basic C. season D. please

第二节 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 6. He cooked the meal on _____ own.
A. he B. him C. his D. himself
- () 7. At the beginning there can be some trouble, but things will _____ well in the end.
A. turn out B. pick out C. break up D. get up
- () 8. The after-school activities in our school are more interesting now _____ we can enjoy ourselves in different clubs.
A. until B. because C. unless D. though
- () 9. Stop _____ about the current situation. Think about what we can do to improve it.
A. complain B. to complain C. complaining D. complained
- () 10. —_____ hot weather we are suffering this summer!
—I can't agree more.
A. What a B. What C. How D. How a
- () 11. The film tells us that things don't always last forever. We change and _____ do the people we care about.
A. neither B. nor C. so D. such

- () 12. —Hello! Can I help you?
—I'm _____ in the job you posted online.
A. active B. strict C. rich D. interested
- () 13. Jane is still in hospital, but her treatment has made great _____.
A. process B. progress C. procedure D. promise
- () 14. —Could you tell us _____ we can start a conversation with a stranger in Britain?
—Talking about the weather is a good choice.
A. why B. how C. whether D. where
- () 15. _____ Jack _____ Linda likes rock music. They think it's too noisy.
A. Neither; nor B. Either; or C. Both; and D. Not only; but also
- () 16. I'm a vocational school student _____ is going to graduate this June.
A. whose B. whom C. / D. who
- () 17. —Excuse me. Can I use your eraser, please? I _____ mine at home.
—Of course. Here you are.
A. leave B. forgot C. have left D. have forgotten
- () 18. The 33rd Olympic Games _____ in France. It was a big success.
A. will be held B. was held C. held D. has held
- () 19. In my opinion, my mom is _____ woman in the world.
A. the more beautiful B. more beautiful
C. most beautiful D. the most beautiful
- () 20. My father told me that the light _____ faster than the sound.
A. travel B. travels C. traveled D. to travel
- () 21. —Can I pay with my phone?
—Sure. Please show me your payment _____.
A. money B. cash C. phone D. code
- () 22. You'd better _____ the subway to People's Park. It's fast and convenient.
A. take B. taking C. to take D. took
- () 23. —What is your sister's job?
—She _____ as a flight attendant in Sichuan Airlines.
A. to work B. work C. works D. working
- () 24. My name is Ella Baker. Baker is my _____ name.
A. given B. full C. first D. family
- () 25. The earth is about _____ as the moon.
A. as fifty time big B. fifty times as bigger
C. fifty times as big D. as fifty times bigger

II. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Last month, Mr. and Mrs. Walter moved to a small town because they both wanted to live a quiet and peaceful life. After being there for a short time, Mrs. Walter 26 to her next-door neighbor. She told him about the poor service she 27 at the local corner store. She was hoping the neighbor would repeat her dissatisfaction to the store owner.

The next day, the newcomer went to the store. 28 greeted her with a big smile. He told her how 29 he was to see her again and said he hoped she liked their town. He also told her he would try his best to offer her help. Then he took care of her order 30. Mrs. Walter was very surprised. When she got home, she reported the big 31 to her neighbor.

"I believe you told him how poor I thought the service was," she said. "Oh no," the neighbor said, "I hope you don't 32. I told him that you were amazed at the way he had built up this small town store, and that you thought it was one of the best-run stores you'd ever seen."

Mrs. Walter's neighbor 33 that people wanted to be respected. In fact, 34 people will do nearly anything for you if you treat them respectfully. That means both your feelings and opinions are 35.

- () 26. A. explained B. showed C. listened D. complained
() 27. A. expected B. received C. accepted D. refused
() 28. A. Mr. Walter B. Mrs. Walter
 C. The store owner D. The neighbor
() 29. A. happy B. proud C. surprised D. lucky
() 30. A. carefully B. rudely C. angrily D. easily
() 31. A. success B. change C. problem D. idea
() 32. A. remember B. notice C. mind D. realize
() 33. A. understood B. forgot C. disagreed D. hoped
() 34. A. few B. most C. some D. little
() 35. A. difficult B. interesting C. important D. correct

III. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 共 50 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Passage 1

Tom walked into a shop. It had a sign outside: "Second-hand clothes bought and sold." He was carrying an old pair of trousers and asked the owner of the shop, "How much will you give me for these?" The man looked at them and then said, "Two dollars." "What?" said Tom. "I had guessed they were worth at least five dollars."

"No," said the man. "They aren't worth a cent more than two dollars."

"Well," said Tom, taking two dollars out of his pocket. "Here's your money. These

trousers were hanging outside your shop. The list price(标价)of them was six dollars and a half. But I thought that was too much money, so I wanted to find out how much they were really worth."

Then he walked out of the shop with the pair of trousers and disappeared before the shop owner could think of anything to say.

- () 36. At first the owner of the shop thought that Tom _____.
A. wanted to fool him B. wanted to steal the trousers
C. wanted to buy the trousers D. wanted to sell the trousers
() 37. The underlined word "Second-hand" in Paragraph 1 means "_____".
A. not new B. new C. another D. cheap
() 38. The shop owner insisted that the trousers were worth only two dollars because _____.
A. he didn't like the trousers B. he wanted to sell them cheaply
C. he wanted to buy them cheaply D. they were old and dirty
() 39. In fact, the trousers _____.
A. had been Tom's
B. had been the shop owner's
C. were stolen by Tom from the shop
D. were hanging inside the shop
() 40. From the story we know that _____ cheaper than the list price.
A. Tom bought the trousers four dollars and a half
B. Tom sold the trousers one dollar and a half
C. the owner sold the trousers two dollars
D. the owner bought the trousers three dollars

Passage 2

Once there was a farmer. He lived in a dry land. Each morning, the farmer would walk to a nearby well (井) to get water for drinking. After making two buckets full of water from the well, the farmer would carefully place a bamboo stick over his shoulders to carry them home.

One of the buckets had a small hole. All the way home from the well, it would leak water along the way. When the farmer got home, the leaky bucket would be only half full. This went on for years, and the leaky bucket began feeling sad and sorry. One day it said to the farmer, "I'm so sorry that I leak! I am making life tough for you."

The farmer only smiled. "Dear bucket," he said. "Look at this way we are on. Don't you see many beautiful flowers growing next to it? Those flowers bloom (开花) only on the side I carry you on when we go home. The water you drop has brought beauty into the world. These flowers have given me so much joy on my walks to and from the well."

- () 41. What kind of passage is it?
A. A letter. B. A story. C. A play. D. A diary.

- () 42. What's the meaning of the underlined word "tough" in Paragraph 2?
A. Painful. B. Stressful. C. Difficult. D. Successful.
- () 43. Which is the right order according to the passage?
① One of the buckets leaked water on the way.
② The farmer went to the well for water with two buckets.
③ The leaky bucket said sorry to the farmer.
④ The farmer smiled and was happy to see the flowers.
A. ①②③④ B. ②①③④ C. ①③②④ D. ②①④③
- () 44. How did the leaky bucket feel at first?
A. Sad. B. Afraid. C. Happy. D. Moved.
- () 45. What's the purpose of this passage?
A. To ask us to get water from the nearby well.
B. To tell us to use leaky buckets to water flowers.
C. To share the story of a farmer and his buckets.
D. To teach us how to look on the bright side of life.

Passage 3

Last year, I went to Beijing Qizhi Special Education School for community service. Before we took the bus, my friend asked me a question: "Why are you here?" I did not know how to answer the question. The school was not far from my school, but it looked like it was in a different world. A group of children were waiting for us. A boy walked toward me. He held my hands and pulled me to the ground. I kissed the earth and tasted nature. I could not understand what he was doing at first, so I was very angry. But I controlled my anger.

A teacher came and stopped this awkward silence. She said to the boy, "It's impolite to do things like this. You should say sorry." "Sorry," he cried fearfully and nervously. I said nothing, but I realized something about this child. After lunch I asked the teacher for information about the child's parents.

She said that the child was very different from other students because of an illness. His family could not afford to treat him. He needed the kindness of his family, but they had abandoned him. So he depended on the support from the teachers and community service workers like us.

I suddenly realized I could answer the question my friend asked me at the beginning of the day.

Community service workers help others and make everyone feel better. There are so many people in the world that need help. Playing with lonely children may not make a big difference. But it can light a corner in the children's hearts, making them know they are loved by people.

- () 46. How did the writer reach Beijing Qizhi Special Education School?
A. By train. B. By car. C. By bus. D. By taxi.

- () 47. Why did the writer get angry?
A. Because a boy held the writer's hands.
B. Because the writer did not like to taste nature.
C. Because a boy pushed the writer to the ground.
D. Because a boy was impolite to the writer.
- () 48. The boy acted differently from others because _____.
A. he was sick B. his parents didn't like him
C. he was nervous and fearful D. he always lived with teachers
- () 49. The underlined word "abandoned" in Paragraph 3 most probably means "_____".
A. hurt B. left C. sold D. forgotten
- () 50. From the passage we can learn that the writer _____.
A. helped so many people in the world
B. played with the lonely boy after lunch
C. learned the meaning of community service
D. wasn't good at answering the questions about community service

Passage 4

We've all faced it at one time or another: after washing, a lot of clean clothes are waiting to be put away. There are plenty of machines that can wash and dry clothes. So why isn't there a way to automate the folding (折叠) process?

Researchers have looked into it over the years and as it turns out, robots just don't do well in folding clothes. As is reported, robots need clear rules in order to work in the correct way, and it's hard for them to find out what exactly is going in those messy clothes, where the sweater stops and where the trousers begin. Most robots can't deal with the task. But an international group of researchers say their new method could change that, or at least speed up the process.

Researchers call the new robot SpeedFolding. It's able to smooth (熨平) and fold clothes faster. SpeedFolding can fold 30 to 40 pieces of clothing per hour, while the old models could only fold 3 to 6 pieces in an hour, according to researchers.

SpeedFolding takes a different way. Its network has studied 4,300 human and machine-assisted actions in order to learn how to smooth and fold clothes that are in a mess. That process can include a number of movements—dragging (拖), moving and "pick-and-place".

While researchers describe SpeedFolding as an important improvement, it's not likely to hit the market anytime soon. For one thing, researchers say there's more they want to improve, including methods with which the robot can learn to work on a different piece of clothing when given a few demonstrations (示范). But there's always hope that folding in the future will get even neater (整洁的).

- () 51. What does the underlined word "automate" mean in the first paragraph?
A. To make the process of a task easier.

- B. To work with someone to finish a task.
 - C. To come up with a new method to do a job.
 - D. To use machines instead of people to do a task.
- () 52. Why can't robots do well in folding clothes?
- A. They have trouble moving their hands as needed.
 - B. It is difficult for them to remember the folding movements.
 - C. They don't learn from the folding demonstrations well.
 - D. It is hard for them to find out what exactly is going in those messy clothes.

- () 53. What do we know about SpeedFolding?
- A. It can help with all kinds of housework.
 - B. It can record the working speed correctly.
 - C. It can fold 3 to 6 pieces of clothing in an hour.
 - D. It can perform more delicate actions.
- () 54. What does the author think of SpeedFolding?
- A. It has a great future.
 - B. It can make much money.
 - C. It will go out of date quickly.
 - D. It is no better than the old one.

- () 55. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Robots Become Better at Learning
 - B. Robots Save People from Housework
 - C. The Fastest Ever Folding Robot Is Here
 - D. The Research on the Folding Robot Is On

IV. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示, 在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式, 每空只写一词。

- () 56. The _____ (美) of the mountain made us want to live there forever.
- () 57. I am very _____ (高兴的) to receive your gift.
- () 58. The Greens are lying on the beach enjoying beautiful _____ (阳光).
- () 59. Hearing the news, he was too _____ (震惊的) to say a word.
- () 60. The _____ (画) looked wonderful, so I bought them.
- () 61. This story itself is very interesting, but it was a _____ (完全的) invention.
- () 62. The tall building suddenly caught fire because _____ (闪电) hit it.
- () 63. Many foreigners who visited Beijing were interested in the old _____ (小巷) there.
- () 64. Would you like to buy some _____ (手工做的) pizza for your son?
- () 65. The _____ (边框) of the picture is made of metal.

V. 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 并判断文字正误。如果原文正确, 则在该行右边的横线上打一个钩(✓); 如果原文有误(每行只有一处错误), 则按下列方法对错误之处予以修改:

该行错词: 在错词下画一横线(), 并在该行右边横线上写出修改后的词。

该行缺词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符(Λ), 并在该行右边横线上写出该添加的词。

该行多词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)标注, 并在该行右边横线上写出该词, 然后用斜线把该词划掉。

Many parents let their children to watch TV only during certain hours. Television shows like books or movies. A child can learn bad things from one of them and good things from others. Some shows help children to understand the news of Washington and other parts of the world. Some program show us people and place from other countries or other times in history. With television a child does not have to go to the zoo see animals. They can enjoy a wonderful baseball game at home. Some programs even teach children how to cook or how to use tools. Television shaped the way we see things.

- 66. _____
- 67. _____
- 68. _____
- 69. _____
- 70. _____
- 71. _____
- 72. _____
- 73. _____
- 74. _____
- 75. _____

VI. 书面表达 (25 分)

假如你是李华, 近日你在一个青少年国际论坛上看到一位名叫 Mandy 的英国网友发布的求助帖。她在帖子中抱怨母亲总是偷看她的手机, 对此她感到非常不满。请你根据以下要点提示, 用英文给她回帖。要点如下:

1. 对她表示理解;
2. 提出改善母女关系的建议。

注意:

1. 词数不少于 80;
2. 必须包括以上所有信息, 可适当增加细节;
3. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Hi Mandy,

Yours,
Li Hua

英语考前冲刺卷(二)

I. 单项选择 (共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

第一节 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. double
A. cloud B. mouse C. sound D. couple
- () 2. pretty
A. ever B. regard C. next D. spell
- () 3. breathe
A. healthy B. breath C. through D. though
- () 4. have
A. bake B. name C. apple D. paste
- () 5. here
A. there B. mere C. elsewhere D. therefore
- 第二节 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。
- () 6. Use _____ font sizes for _____ reading.
A. larger; easy B. larger; easier C. large; easy D. large; easier
- () 7. Get up early tomorrow _____ you can't catch the first bus.
A. or B. when C. and D. if
- () 8. Parents are always _____ with children's homework.
A. slow B. strict C. busy D. different
- () 9. —Does Emma have a soccer ball?
—No, she _____. She has a basketball.
A. do B. don't C. does D. doesn't
- () 10. —_____ is your uncle?
—He is a delivery person.
A. What B. Who C. Where D. Why
- () 11. Let's take the subway to Central Park, _____?
A. will you B. would you C. shall we D. you will
- () 12. The dress is so beautiful. Can I _____?
A. trying on B. try it on C. try on them D. try them on

- () 13. There is _____ apple on the desk.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
- () 14. There are many _____ in the basket.
A. potatoes B. potatos C. potato D. potaties
- () 15. Xiao Hua told us she _____ a film with her mother the next day.
A. would see B. will see
C. would have seen D. has seen
- () 16. I can cook by _____.
A. yourself B. herself C. himself D. myself
- () 17. My grandmother is interested in _____ jogging in the morning.
A. going B. go C. to go D. goes
- () 18. The Great Wall is one of the _____ in the world.
A. wonder B. wonderful C. wonders D. wondered
- () 19. The kids really _____ these famous scientists.
A. look up B. look up to C. look after D. look for
- () 20. It was after careful consideration _____ we decided to take action.
A. which B. that C. why D. when
- () 21. He moved to Shanghai after graduating _____ school.
A. from B. in C. to D. at
- () 22. The firemen saved _____ people in the forest fire last year.
A. two thousand B. two thousands
C. two thousand of D. two thousands of
- () 23. Don't _____ any noise when you are in the library.
A. makes B. make C. making D. made
- () 24. Swimming alone is very dangerous. _____, it is against the rules.
A. Moreover B. However C. Otherwise D. Nevertheless
- () 25. It is not a problem _____ we can win the battle; it's just a matter of time.
A. whether B. why C. when D. where

II. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

There are two men in important positions in my office—Mr. Thompson and Mr. White. Everyone enjoys working with Mr. Thompson, 26 no one likes Mr. White. Mr. Thompson is always thoughtful and considerate. When he wants something 27, he'll ask, "Would you mind getting this information for me, please?" Mr. White is just the 28. He usually shouts 29 the room, "Get me this memorandum, and hurry up." Mr. White surprised us this morning, though. At first we thought he must be sick. He was 30 and agreeable. "Miss Erickson," he asked, "if it isn't too much 31 for you, could

you please make these telephone calls for me?" June Erickson was astonished. Right after that, Mr. White said, "Miss Reed, would you be so kind 32 open the window? It's quite warm in here." Then he talked to me, "I'd appreciate it very much if you'd mail these letters for me."

We couldn't imagine why he was behaving so 33. Should we offer him aspirins? Or had Mr. White changed his personality?

The situation was soon cleared up. "Ladies," Mr. Thompson said, "I've been 34 that the president of the company will be here soon. He's very interested in the welfare of his employees and will have some 35 to ask you about your working conditions here."

- () 26. A. but B. and C. or D. so
 () 27. A. do B. done C. to do D. doing
 () 28. A. same B. another C. opposite D. other
 () 29. A. with B. for C. at D. across
 () 30. A. kind B. hard C. rude D. terrible
 () 31. A. help B. trouble C. problems D. difficulties
 () 32. A. in order to B. that C. as to D. and
 () 33. A. happily B. wildly C. slowly D. strangely
 () 34. A. told B. said C. spoken D. asked
 () 35. A. things B. questions C. reasons D. tasks

III. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 共 50 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Passage 1

Dear Mary,

I'm very busy with my work. But my mother needs my keys. She can't get into my house. Please help me take the keys to her. It's not difficult to find my house. Now let me tell you how to get to my house.

First, walk to the bank near our office building. Pass it and go straight. Turn right at the traffic light, and then you'll get to Lao Street. There is a post office on your left and then go down the street. Go through Green Street, High Street and River Street. Then turn left into Long Street. Go down the street and you can see a supermarket. My house is next to it. My mother will wait for you in the garden in front of my house.

Thanks a lot. See you soon.

Yours,
Linda

- () 36. What does Linda want Mary to do?
 A. Take her keys to her mother. B. Look for her keys.

- C. Tell her the way to the bank. D. Help her mother look for keys.
 () 37. How many streets are mentioned in the letter?
 A. Four. B. Five. C. Six. D. Seven.
 () 38. Where will Linda's mother wait for Mary?
 A. Next to the supermarket. B. In front of the garden.
 C. Behind the house. D. In the garden.
 () 39. From the letter, we know that _____.
 A. Linda doesn't tell Mary the way to her house
 B. Linda's mother is in the bank
 C. Linda is not very busy with her work
 D. Linda tells Mary to turn left into Long Street
 () 40. What's the main idea of the letter?
 A. Linda tells Mary the way to her house to help her mother.
 B. Mary wants to visit Linda's house.
 C. Mary knows the way to Linda's house.
 D. Linda's mother is in Mary's house.

Passage 2

In the Western world, Chinese takeout is popular. It is usually sent to your house in small square boxes, with rice and fortune cookies (幸运饼干). It is a good choice if you feel lazy and don't want to cook or eat out.

But this kind of Chinese food isn't very authentic (正宗的). In fact, it is very different from real Chinese food. Now over the years, real Chinese dishes have become more popular in foreign countries as well. Chinese people who live abroad introduced most of these foods.

In the United States, people enjoy eating *Jian Bing* and *Rou Jia Mo*. In Russia, *Tanghulu* has become a popular winter snack. *Latiao* is particularly popular in oversea schools. A lot of these foods are like Western foods. This might be why they are appealing to foreigners.

For example, *Rou Jia Mo* looks like a hamburger. *Youtiao* is kind of like the churro (西班牙油条), a snack that is popular in Spain. And *Tanghulu* is similar to candy apples, which are beloved by children in the US and the UK.

But what do foreigners really think about all these authentic Chinese foods? To find out, you can invite some of your friends to have a try of these foods.

- () 41. You will find _____ in the Chinese takeout if you are in a Western country.
 A. a square basket B. some candies
 C. hamburgers D. rice and fortune cookies
 () 42. According to the passage, when you _____, you may order a Chinese takeout.
 A. have a family meeting
 B. have fun with lots of friends

- C. feel lazy and don't want to cook or eat out
D. want to enjoy the real Chinese food

- () 43. _____ is particularly popular in oversea schools.
A. *Latiao* B. *Tanghulu* C. *Jian Bing* D. *Rou Jia Mo*
- () 44. What is the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "appealing" in Paragraph 3?
A. 礼貌的 B. 有吸引力的
C. 耐心的 D. 糟糕的
- () 45. The reason why people in the Western world like these Chinese foods might be that _____.
A. these foods look very nice B. these foods smell good
C. these foods are very cheap D. these foods are like Western foods

Passage 3

A smile is one of the most common human expressions. It's also one of the simplest. It makes us happier right away (try it now) and it can change the way others around us feel.

We usually smile around 26 times a day. However, almost half of those smiles are fake (假的). We're smiling to be polite or because we don't want others to know how we're really feeling—which might be unhappy.

Go into a large shop, find a shop worker and you'll see a fake smile soon. Although many people believe smiling is an important part of customer service, it seems it is not positive for the person who is smiling. A report says fake smiles make workers feel less happy at work. When shop workers, for example, are asked to smile at customers, the workers' feelings get worse during the day. As a result, they do less work than those workers who only smile when they really feel like it.

What's more, your customers may not want to see your fake smiles. The US company, Walmart, opened nearly 100 shops in Germany some years ago. However, within eight years Walmart stopped doing business in the country. One of the reasons for their failure was customer service. In Walmart, workers were asked to smile at customers. However, Germans weren't used to this and they felt uncomfortable in the shops.

- () 46. We know the reasons why people give fake smiles from Paragraph _____.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- () 47. What does the underlined word "positive" in Paragraph 3 mean in Chinese?
A. 有关联的 B. 有目的的 C. 有改观的 D. 有助益的
- () 48. German customers might think the smiles of the Walmart workers were _____.
A. strange B. small C. warm D. quick
- () 49. Which of the following is TRUE about Walmart?
A. It had a good business for eight years.
B. Its workers in Germany didn't smile often.

- C. Its customer service was the worst in Germany.
D. It opened about 100 shops in Germany some years ago.

- () 50. What does the passage mainly talk about?
A. Fake smiles can bring people close.
B. Fake smiles can be bad for business.
C. Fake smiles are necessary sometimes.
D. Fake smiles are good for people's health.

Passage 4

"Wow!" said Susan. "I have finished my homework and I'm going to paint a picture of our stairs. It's for a school competition tomorrow."

"Do you need any help?" her father asked. "It's almost time for bed."

"I'll be quick," said Susan. "I wonder what color to use."

"Well, our stairs are brown," said her father.

"Thanks, Dad," said Susan.

When she finished her picture, Susan began playing with her brush which was still wet. Suddenly, she dropped the brush right on the picture! There in the middle of her picture was a blob (污点) of brown paint!

"Oh, Dad! What should I do?" Susan cried. "My picture is ruined. And it's too late to paint another."

"Let me see," said her father. "The blob looks just like a spot on a dog. All you have to do is to draw a dog around the spot!"

"That's a wonderful idea!" cried Susan. Then she drew a dog around the blob of brown paint. "That looks just fine. You know, few things are as bad as they are seen at first. With a little imagination you can turn the bad into the good," said Susan's father.

The next day Susan went to school early. When the competition began, Mr. King said, "I've chosen three pictures, and I want you to say which one you like best." The children did not like the first one. The next picture was on black paper, but the stairs were red. So it was not so good. Then Mr. King showed the third painting. It was Susan's!

"The stairs are straight," said Joe.

"Yes, and the brown paint shows up well on the white paper," said Lucy.

"The little dog seems to belong there," said Terry.

The children voted and Susan's painting won.

"Susan had a good idea," Mr. King said. "That little dog finished a good painting. It made the stairs seem real."

Susan smiled. She could hardly wait to tell her father the good news. He was right. With a little imagination you can turn something bad into something good!

- () 51. When did Susan paint her picture?
A. At night. B. At noon.
C. In the afternoon. D. In the morning.
- () 52. Why did Susan's father suggest the brown color?
A. Susan liked it.
B. Their stairs are brown.
C. His lucky color is brown.
D. The brown paint matched the white paper well.
- () 53. What happened when Susan first finished her picture?
A. She was too excited to fall asleep.
B. Her dog damaged her picture.
C. She drew a spot in the brown paint.
D. She dropped the wet brush on the picture.
- () 54. What did Mr. King say about Susan's picture?
A. The stairs were straight.
B. The brown paint showed up well.
C. The little dog made the stairs seem real.
D. The little dog seemed to belong there.
- () 55. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Fathers always love their children.
B. Most things are as bad as they are seen.
C. Never give up when we face difficulties.
D. We can turn the bad into the good with imagination.

IV. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示, 在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式, 每空只写一词。

- () 56. It's a family _____ (食谱) passed down from my great-grandmother.
- () 57. I will possibly attend the meeting, but I need to check my _____ (日程安排) first.
- () 58. Memorizing new words is a great _____ (挑战) for an English learner.
- () 59. They worked in the lab for a whole week and finally solved the _____ (技术的) problem.
- () 60. Food, clothing and shelter are all basic _____ (必需品) of life.
- () 61. After the new _____ (技术) was introduced, the production doubled.
- () 62. I think he is a good fit for this _____ (职位).
- () 63. The _____ (店员) was too scared to move when the robber broke in.
- () 64. He reduced his needs to the _____ (最少量) by simplifying his life.

- () 65. It's my great _____ (荣幸) to be invited to this forum tonight.

V. 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 并判断文字正误。如果原文正确, 则在该行右边的横线上打一个钩(✓); 如果原文有误(每行只有一处错误), 则按下列方法对错误之处予以修改:

该行错词: 在错词下画一横线(), 并在该行右边横线上写出修改后的词。

该行缺词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符(^), 并在该行右边横线上写出该添加的词。

该行多词: 把多余的词用斜线(\) 标注, 并在该行右边横线上写出该词, 然后用斜线把该词划掉。

Mr. Grey was a biology professor, and he had a big collection of rare bones which he was very proud. One year he managed to get a new and better job at an university. As Mr. Grey was very busy, his wife made the arrangements for all her possessions to be taken in a moving van (货车) to their new home while he was away from work. The following week three men started out take the things out of Mr. Grey's house and loading (装运) them into the van as one of them brought out a large wooden box. He is just about to throw it into the van with all the other things when Mrs. Grey ran out from her house and said, "Please treat that box very gentle! That one has all my husband's bones in it." The man was so surprised that he nearly dropped the box on his feet.

66. _____
67. _____
68. _____
69. _____
70. _____
71. _____
72. _____
73. _____
74. _____
75. _____

VI. 书面表达 (25 分)

假如你是李华, 你需要预订房间。请你给酒店写一封英文电子邮件。词数不少于 80。内容应包含以下几点:

1. 预订一个带浴室的单人房间, 三个带浴室的双人房间;
2. 入住时间是 12 月 27 日至 12 月 31 日;
3. 将于 12 月 29 日下午租用会议室一间, 进行业务洽谈;
4. 请尽早回复。告知是否有空房及房价, 是否需要预付订金。

(赠册)

陕西省普通高等学校职业教育单独招生考试
英语考前冲刺卷
参考答案及解析



上海交通大学出版社
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英语考前冲刺卷(一)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. A but 中的 u 发/ʌ/, 选项中只有 must 中的 u 发/ʌ/, stupid 和 music 中的 u 发/ju:/, museum 中的 u 发/ju/。故选 A。
2. B backache 中的 ch 发/k/, 选项中只有 chemistry 中的 ch 发/k/, 其余三个选项中的 ch 发/tʃ/。故选 B。
3. C still 中的 i 发/i/, 选项中只有 bill 中的 i 发/i/, 其余三个选项中的 i 发/aɪ/。故选 C。
4. D asked 中的 ed 发/t/, 选项中只有 helped 中的 ed 发/t/, 其余三个选项中的 ed 发/d/。故选 D。
5. B safe 中的 s 发/s/, 选项中只有 basic 中的 s 发/s/, 其余三个选项中的 s 发/z/。故选 B。
6. C 考查代词。句意:他独自做了饭。副词短语 on one's own 意为“独自地”,由主语 He 可知此处应用形容词性物主代词 his。故选 C。
7. A 考查动词短语。句意:一开始可能会有一些困难,但事情最终会好起来的。turn out 结果是; pick out 挑出,选出; break up 破碎,结束; get up 起床。根据 At the beginning there can be some trouble 及 but 可知,后一分句表示结果是好的。故选 A。
8. B 考查连词。句意:我们学校的课后活动现在更有趣了,因为我们可以不同的俱乐部里玩得很开心。until 直到……为止; because 因为; unless 除非; though 虽然。根据 more interesting 和 we can enjoy ourselves 可知,前后句是因果关系,应用 because 连接。故选 B。
9. C 考查非谓语动词。句意:别抱怨现状了。想想我们可以做些什么来改进它。stop doing sth. 表示“停止做某事”; stop to do sth. 表示“停下来去做某事”。根据句意可知,这里是说停止抱怨现状,应用 stop doing sth. 的结构,所以填 complaining。故选 C。
10. B 考查感叹句。句意:——今年夏天我们正在遭受多么炎热的天气啊!——我完全同意。分析句子结构可知,“_____ hot weather we are suffering this summer!”是感叹句,主语是 we,谓语是 are suffering,被感叹部分是名词短语 hot weather, weather 是不可数名词,因此应用感叹句结构“What + 名词/名词短语 + 主语 + 谓语!”。故选 B。
11. C 考查倒装句。句意:这部电影告诉我们,事物并不总是永恒的。我们会改变,我们关心的人也会改变。neither 也不; nor 也不; so 如此; such 这样的,那样的。根据 We change 和 do the people we care about 可知,并列连词 and 前后句子语意一致,前句是肯定句,后句应用倒装结构“so + 助动词 + 主语”,表示“某人也是……”。故选 C。
12. D 考查形容词。句意:——您好!我能为您做些什么吗?——我对你们在网上发布的工作感兴趣。active 积极的; strict 严格的; rich 富有的; interested 感兴趣的。根据 the job you posted online 可知,此处表达的是“我对你们在网上发布的工作感兴趣”,be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”,是固定短语。故选 D。
13. B 考查名词。句意:Jane 还在住院,但是她的治疗取得了很大进展。process 过程; progress 进展; procedure 步骤; promise 诺言。根据句意可知选 B。
14. B 考查宾语从句。句意:——你能告诉我们在英国我们可以怎样与一个陌生人开始一段对话吗?——谈论天气是一个不错的选择。why 为什么; how 怎样; whether 是否; where 在哪里。根据答句“Talking about the weather is a good choice.”可知,此处询问的是如何与陌生人开始交谈,应用 how 引导宾语从句。故选 B。
15. A 考查连词。句意:Jack 和 Linda 都不喜欢摇滚音乐。他们认为它太吵闹了。“neither... nor...”意为“既不……也不……”,谓动词遵循“就近一致”的原则;“either... or...”意为“要么……要么……”,谓动词遵循“就近一致”的原则;“both... and...”意为“两者都……”,谓动词用复数形式;“not only... but also...”意为“不但……而且……”,谓动词遵循“就近一致”的原则。根据“They think it's too noisy.”和 likes 可知,此处表示两者都不,A 项符合题意。故选 A。
16. D 考查定语从句。句意:我是将于今年六月毕业的一名职业学校的学生。分析句子结构可知,_____ is going to graduate this June 是定语从句,修饰先行词 student,指人,且空格处在从句中作主语,故应用 who 引导定语从句,且不能省略。故选 D。
17. C 考查动词和现在完成时。句意:——打扰一下,请问我可以使用你的橡皮吗?我把我的橡皮落在家里了。——当然可以。给你。根据“Can I use your eraser, please?”可知,此处表示过去发生的事情对现在造成的影响或结果,应用现在完成时 have left。故选 C。

18. B 考查一般过去时的被动语态。句意:第33届奥运会在法国举行。这是一个巨大的成功。根据“It was a big success.”可知,事情发生在过去,应用一般过去时;主语 The 33rd Olympic Games 和谓语 hold 是被动关系,应用一般过去时的被动语态 was held,表示“被举行”。故选 B。
19. D 考查形容词最高级。句意:在我看来,我妈妈是世界上最漂亮的女人。根据 in the world 可知,此处将“我”妈妈与全世界的女人作比较,所以此处需要用形容词最高级;beautiful 是多音节形容词,它的最高级形式为 the most beautiful。故选 D。
20. B 考查动词的时态及主谓一致。句意:我爸爸告诉我光比声音传播得快。分析句子结构可知,that the light _____ faster than the sound 是宾语从句,且描述的是客观真理,应使用一般现在时;从句的主语 the light 是第三人称单数,故谓动词应使用第三人称单数形式。故选 B。
21. D 考查名词。句意:——我可以用手机支付吗? ——当然。请出示您的付款码。money 钱;cash 现金;phone 电话;code 代码。根据“Can I pay with my phone?”可知,使用手机付款需要出示付款码。故选 D。
22. A 考查固定搭配。句意:你最好乘坐地铁去人民公园。它又快又方便。had better do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“最好做某事”,所以此处用动词原形。故选 A。
23. C 考查动词时态及主谓一致。句意:——你姐姐的工作是什么? ——她在四川航空公司担任空中乘务员。根据“What is your sister’s job?”可知,询问的是现在的工作,答句应用一般现在时;空处为句子的谓语部分,She 为主语,故谓动词用第三人称单数形式。故选 C。
24. D 考查形容词。句意:我叫 Ella Baker。Baker 是我的姓。given name 名;full name 全名;first name 名;family name 姓;由 My name is Ella Baker 可知,Ella 是名,Baker 是姓。故选 D。
25. C 考查倍数的表达。句意:地球大约是月亮的50倍大。在英语中,倍数的表达可使用“A+谓语+倍数+as+形容词原级+as+B”,表示“A是B的几倍……”,所以空处应是 fifty times as big。故选 C。

II. 完形填空

26. D 考查动词。句意:在那儿住了一小段时间后,Walter 太太向她隔壁的邻居抱怨。explain 解释;show 展示;listen 听;complain 抱怨。根据下文的 She told him about the poor service 可知,她是抱怨商店糟糕的服务。故选 D。
27. B 考查动词。句意:她告诉他,她在当地街角商店得到的服务很差。expect 期待;receive 得到,收到;accept 接受;refuse 拒绝。根据 the poor service she _____ at the local corner store 可知,此处表示“她得到的服务很差”。故选 B。
28. C 考查语境理解。句意:商店老板用一个大大的微笑跟她打招呼。根据 the newcomer went to the store 可知,她进入商店后,老板热情地跟她打招呼。故选 C。
29. A 考查形容词。句意:他告诉她,他很高兴再次见到她,并说希望她喜欢他们的小镇。happy 高兴的; proud 骄傲的;surprised 惊讶的; lucky 幸运的。根据句意和语境可知,老板说见到她很高兴。故选 A。
30. A 考查副词。句意:然后他认真地处理她的订单。carefully 认真地;rudely 粗鲁地;angrily 气愤地;easily 容易地。根据 he would try his best to offer her help 可知,老板尽力提供帮助,因此是认真地处理订单。故选 A。
31. B 考查名词。句意:当她到家后,她向她的邻居汇报了这个大大的变化。success 成功;change 改变;problem 问题;idea 主意。根据前文可知,开始老板对她态度不好,后来对她很热情,这是一种改变。故选 B。
32. C 考查动词。句意:我希望你别介意。remember 记住;notice 注意到;mind 介意;realize 意识到。根据上文 Walter 太太向邻居抱怨及下文“I told him that you were amazed at...”可知,Walter 太太本想让邻居跟老板抱怨,但邻居并没有这么做,因此邻居希望她别介意。故选 C。
33. A 考查动词。句意:Walter 太太的邻居明白人们想要受到尊重。understand 理解,明白;forget 忘记;disagree 不同意;hope 希望。根据空格后的 that people wanted to be respected 可知,邻居明白,人们都想被尊重。故选 A。
34. B 考查不定代词。句意:事实上,如果你尊重他们,大多数人几乎会为你做任何事。few 很少;most 大多数;some 一些;little 几乎没有。根据 if you treat them respectfully 可知,如果得到尊重,大多数人都会愿意为别人做事。故选 B。
35. C 考查形容词。句意:那意味着你的感受和意见都很重要。difficult 困难的;interesting 有趣的;important 重要的;correct 正确的。根据 both your feelings and opinions are _____ 并结合上文语境可知,自己的感受和看法决定对方

的态度,因此这两者都很重要。故选 C。

III. 阅读理解

36. D 推理判断题。根据第一段第三句中的“*How much will you give me for these?*”可推断,店主起初以为 Tom 是来卖衣服的。故选 D。
37. A 词义猜测题。根据全文描述可知商店是买卖旧衣服的,由此可推断 *Second-hand* 意为“二手的”。故选 A。
38. C 推理判断题。根据全文描述可知,店主最初以为 Tom 是卖旧衣服的,所以想压低价格。故选 C。
39. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“*These trousers were hanging outside your shop.*”可知,这条裤子是店主自己的。故选 B。
40. A 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“*The list price(标价) of them was six dollars and a half.*”可知,店里给这条裤子的标价是 6.5 美元,而 Tom 给了店主 2 美元,所以 Tom 买的裤子比标价便宜了 4.5 美元。故选 A。
41. B 推理判断题。通读全文可知,本文讲述了农夫与水桶的故事,告诉我们要学会看到事物光明的一面。由此可推断,本文是一个故事。故选 B。
42. C 词义猜测题。根据第二段的内容可知,由于其中一只桶漏水,导致农夫到家的时候只剩下半桶水了,这种情况持续了很多年,这只漏水的桶为此感到难过和抱歉。由此可推断,水桶漏水使农夫的生活变得艰难。*tough* 意为“艰难的”,*difficult* 也有此意。故选 C。
43. B 细节理解题。根据“*Each morning, the farmer would walk to a nearby well (井) to get water for drinking.*”以及“*One of the buckets had a small hole. All the way home from the well, it would leak water along the way.*”可知,②发生在①前;根据“*I'm so sorry that I leak!*”以及“*These flowers have given me so much joy on my walks to and from the well.*”可知,漏水的桶向农夫道歉,农夫笑了,说多亏了漏水的桶他才能欣赏到路边美丽的花朵,因此③发生在④前。故选 B。
44. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句“*This went on for years, and the leaky bucket began feeling sad and sorry.*”可知,漏水的桶起初是感到难过的。故选 A。
45. D 写作目的题。根据最后一段中的“*Look at this way we are on... These flowers have given* me so much joy on my walks to and from the well.”可知,虽然桶漏水,但是正因为如此,农夫可以欣赏到路边美丽的花朵。由此可推断,本文旨在教我们如何看待生活的光明面。故选 D。
46. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*Last year, I went to Beijing Qizhi Special Education School for community service. Before we took the bus...*”可知,作者是乘坐公共汽车去的。故选 C。
47. D 推理判断题。根据第一段第七、八句“*He held my hands and pulled me to the ground. I kissed the earth and tasted nature.*”可推知,作者生气是因为男孩的举止不礼貌。故选 D。
48. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“*She said that the child was very different from other students because of an illness.*”可知,因为这个孩子生病了,所以他和和其他学生很不一样。故选 A。
49. B 词义猜测题。根据第三段第三句“*He needed the kindness of his family, but they had abandoned him.*”可知,他需要家人的关爱,但他们却抛弃了他。画线单词 *abandoned* 意为“抛弃”,与 *left* “离开,遗弃”意思相近。故选 B。
50. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要讲述了作者通过参加社区服务理解了社区服务的意义。故选 C。
51. D 词义猜测题。分析第一段中的“*after washing, a lot of clean clothes are waiting to be put away. There are plenty of machines that can wash and dry clothes. So why isn't there a way to automate the folding (折叠) process?*”可知,洗完之后很多干净的衣服都等着被收起来,有很多可以清洗和烘干衣服的机器,所以此处作者问为什么没有自动叠衣服的机器。故选 D。
52. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*... robots need clear rules in order to work in the correct way, and it's hard for them to find out what exactly is going in those messy clothes...*”可知,机器人需要明确的规则才能以正确的方式工作,而且它们很难弄清楚那些乱七八糟的衣服到底是怎么回事。故选 D。
53. D 推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句“*That process can include a number of movements—dragging(拖), moving and 'pick-and-place'.*”可知,这个过程可以包括许多动作:拖拽、移动和“拾取及放置”。由此可推知,SpeedFolding 可以执行更精细的操作。故选 D。
54. A 观点态度题。根据最后一段“*While researchers*

describe SpeedFolding ... in the future will get even neater(整洁的).”可知,虽然研究人员认为 SpeedFolding 有更多需要改进的地方,不太可能很快进入市场,但是作者认为人们需要它,所以认为 SpeedFolding 有很好的未来。故选 A。

55. C 最佳标题题。本文主要介绍了 SpeedFolding 的原理、用途和前景,因此 C 项“史上最快的折叠机器人在此”符合主题。故选 C。

IV. 单词拼写

56. beauty 57. delighted/happy 58. sunshine
59. shocked 60. paintings 61. pure
62. lightning 63. lanes 64. handmade
65. frame

V. 短文改错

66. 去掉 to 67. like 前加 aren't
68. one 改成 some 69. of 改成 from
70. program 改成 programs 71. place 改成 places
72. see 前加 to 73. They 改成 He
74. ✓ 75. shaped 改成 shapes

VI. 书面表达

One possible version:

Hi Mandy,

I can totally understand your feeling, as I used to be in the same boat as you. Perhaps my advice can be of help to you.

Firstly, I suggest that you have a face-to-face communication with your mom. Moreover, it might be a good idea to spend some quality time with your mom every day, like having dinner together. You can take the opportunity to share both your happiness and sadness with her. In doing so, your mom doesn't need to try to learn about your life through your cell phone.

I hope you find the above suggestions useful.

Yours,
Li Hua

英语考前冲刺卷(二) 参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. D double 中的 ou 发 /ʌ/, 选项中只有 couple 中的 ou 发 /ʌ/, 其余三个选项中的 ou 发 /aʊ/。故选 D。
2. B pretty 中的 e 发 /ɪ/, 选项中只有 regard 中的 e

发 /ɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 e 发 /e/。故选 B。

3. D breathe 中的 th 发 /ð/, 选项中只有 though 中的 th 发 /ð/, 其余三个选项中的 th 发 /θ/。故选 D。
4. C have 中的 a 发 /æ/, 选项中只有 apple 中的 a 发 /æ/, 其余三个选项中的 a 发 /eɪ/。故选 C。
5. B here 中的 ere 发 /ɪə(r)/, 选项中只有 mere 中的 ere 发 /ɪə(r)/, 其余三个选项中的 ere 发 /eə/。故选 B。
6. B 考查形容词比较级。句意:使用较大的字体以便阅读起来更容易。根据句意可知,此处是指用较大的字更容易阅读,故两个空都用形容词比较级形式。故选 B。
7. A 考查连词。句意:明天早点起床,否则你赶不上第一班公共汽车。or 否则;when 当……的时候;and 和;if 是否。分析句子结构可知,本句为“祈使句+or+陈述句”的句型,表示在以祈使句为条件下的相反假设。故选 A。
8. B 考查形容词。句意:父母总是对孩子们的家庭作业很严格。slow 慢的;strict 严格的;busy 忙的;different 不同的。be strict with 意为“对……严格”,符合语境。故选 B。
9. D 考查否定回答和主谓一致。句意:——Emma 有足球吗? ——不,她没有。她有一个篮球。根据答句中的 No 可知,此处为否定回答,空处为助动词的否定形式;主语 she 是第三人称单数,故助动词用 doesn't。故选 D。
10. A 考查特殊疑问词。句意:——你的叔叔是做什么的? ——他是一名送货员。what 什么;who 谁;where 在哪里;why 为什么。根据答语“He is a delivery person.”可知,此处是在询问职业,因此应该使用 What。故选 A。
11. C 考查反意疑问句。句意:我们一起乘坐地铁去中心公园吧,好吗? 当反意疑问句的陈述句部分为 Let's 开头的祈使句时,疑问句部分通常为 shall we。故选 C。
12. B 考查代词和动词短语。句意:这条连衣裙太漂亮了。我能试穿一下吗? it 它;them 他们,她们,它们。在情态动词 Can 后面需要用动词原形,故排除 A 选项;try on 意为“试戴,试穿”,代词作宾语时,放在中间;由 The dress 可知,宾格代词为单数形式,所以是 try it on。故选 B。
13. C 考查冠词。句意:桌子上有一个苹果。分析句子可知,apple 为可数名词,前面要有冠词,故排除 D 选项;此处表示“一个苹果”,为泛指,应用不定冠词;apple 的发音以元音音素开头,所以用不定冠词 an。故选 C。

14. A 考查名词复数。句意:篮子里有许多土豆。根据 many 可知,此处应用名词复数形式;potato 意为“土豆”,其复数形式为 potatoes。故选 A。
15. A 考查时态。分析句子结构可知,She _____ a film with her mother the next day 是一个宾语从句,句子语序用陈述句语序。根据主句谓语动词 told 可知,从句用相应的过去时;由从句的时间状语 the next day 可知,从句应用过去将来时。see a film 意为“看电影”。故选 A。
16. D 考查反身代词。句意:我可以自己做饭。yourself 你自己;herself 她自己;himself 他自己;myself 我自己。反身代词需要和主语在人称和数上保持一致。在这个句子中,主语是 I,因此应该使用 myself。故选 D。
17. A 考查非谓语动词。句意:我的祖母对早上去慢跑感兴趣。be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”,其中 in 为介词,其后的动词需用动名词形式作宾语。故选 A。
18. C 考查名词和名词复数。句意:长城是世界奇观之一。根据句意可知,此处为名词“奇观”,且 one of 后接可数名词复数,所以用 wonders。故选 C。
19. B 考查动词短语。句意:孩子们十分敬仰这些著名的科学家。look up 查找;look up to 尊敬,敬仰;look after 照顾;look for 寻找。故选 B。
20. B 考查强调句。强调句的句型为“It is/was+被强调部分+that 或 who+其他。”。强调句型中的 that/who 不能换成其他连接词。故选 B。
21. A 考查固定搭配。句意:从学校毕业后,他搬到了上海。graduate from 意为“从……毕业”。故选 A。
22. A 考查数词。句意:消防员在去年的森林大火中拯救了两千人。在英语中,hundred、thousand、million、billion 等词前面有确切的数字时,词尾不加 s,也不和 of 连用。故选 A。
23. B 考查祈使句的否定式。句意:当你在图书馆时,不要制造任何噪声。祈使句的否定句结构为“Don't+动词原形+其他。”。故选 B。
24. A 考查副词。句意:独自游泳很危险。而且,这也是违规的。moreover 而且;however 然而;otherwise 否则;nevertheless 然而。根据句意可知,此处表示递进关系,moreover 最为恰当。故选 A。
25. A 考查主语从句。句意:我们能否打赢这场战斗不是问题;这只是时间问题。whether 是否;why 为什么;when 什么时候;where 在哪里。根据 it's just a matter of time 可知,此处指“我们

能否打赢这场战斗不是问题”,It 是形式主语,whether 引导的主语从句是真正的主语。故选 A。

II. 完形填空

26. A 考查连词。but 但是;and 和;or 或者;so 所以。根据 Everyone enjoys 和 no one likes 可知,前后两个分句为转折关系。故选 A。
27. B 考查动词。do 做;done 被做;to do 去做;doing 正在做。此处 done 表示被动,作 something 的宾语补足语。故选 B。
28. C 考查形容词。same 相同的;another 另一个的;opposite 相反的;other 其他的。根据上文和语境可知,Thompson 先生总是体贴周到,而 White 先生正好相反。故选 C。
29. D 考查介词。with 和;for 为了;at 在;across 朝,向。根据语境可知选 D。
30. A 考查形容词。kind 善良的;hard 困难的;rude 粗鲁的;terrible 可怕的。根据 agreeable 可知,and 连接两个褒义词。故选 A。
31. B 考查名词。help 帮助;trouble 麻烦;problem 问题;difficulty 困难。结合句意及 too much 修饰不可数名词可知应填 trouble。故选 B。
32. C 考查固定搭配。in order to 意为“为了”;“so...that...”意为“如此……以至于……”,that 后接从句;“so...as to...”意为“如此……以至于……”,to 后接动词原形。故选 C。
33. D 考查副词。happily 高兴地;wildly 野生地;slowly 缓慢地;strangely 奇怪地。根据第三段内容可知,White 先生今天早上的行为与第二段中的表现不一样,所以他的行为是很奇怪的。故选 D。
34. A 考查动词。tell 告诉;say 说;speak 交谈;ask 询问。根据此处语境可知选 A。
35. B 考查名词。thing 事情;question 问题;reason 理由;task 任务。ask questions 意为“问问题”。故选 B。
- ## III. 阅读理解
36. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第四句“Please help me take the keys to her.”可知,Linda 想要让 Mary 把钥匙给她妈妈。故选 A。
37. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中提到的 Lao Street、Green Street、High Street、River Street 和 Long Street 可知,信里提到了 5 条街。故选 B。
38. D 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“My mother will wait for you in the garden in front of my house.”可知,Linda 的妈妈会在花园里等

- Mary. 故选 D。
39. D 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第四句“Then turn left into Long Street.”可知, Mary 需要左转进入 Long Street。故选 D。
40. A 主旨大意题。根据第一段第四句“Please help me take the keys to her.”和第一段末句“Now let me tell you how to get to my house.”可知, 这封信主要讲的是 Linda 告诉 Mary 去她家帮她给妈妈送钥匙, 并给 Mary 指路。故选 A。
41. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“*It is usually sent to your house in small square boxes, with rice and fortune cookies (幸运饼干).*”可知, 中餐外卖中有米饭和幸运饼干。故选 D。
42. C 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“*It is a good choice if you feel lazy and don't want to cook or eat out.*”可知, 当你犯懒, 不想做饭或出去吃的时候, 叫外卖是个不错的选择。故选 C。
43. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“*Latiao is particularly popular in oversea schools.*”可知, 辣条在国外的学校尤其受欢迎。故选 A。
44. B 词义猜测题。根据前句可知, 许多中国食物和西方食物很像, 因此此处表达的是“这可能就是它们吸引外国人的原因”。故选 B。
45. D 细节理解题。根据第三段最后两句“*A lot of these foods are like Western foods. This might be why they are appealing to foreigners.*”可知, 外国人喜欢中餐可能是因为中餐和西餐有相似之处。故选 D。
46. B 细节理解题。根据第二段“*However, almost half of those smiles are fake (假的). We're smiling to be polite or because we don't want others to know how we're really feeling—which might be unhappy.*”可得出答案。故选 B。
47. D 词义猜测题。根据第三段第二、三句“*Although many people believe smiling is an important part of customer service ... A report says fake smiles make workers feel less happy at work.*”可推测出, *positive* 的意思是“有助益的”。故选 D。
48. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段的最后两句“*In Walmart, workers were asked to smile at customers. However, Germans weren't used to this and they felt uncomfortable in the shops.*”可推断, 德国顾客可能觉得沃尔玛员工的笑容很奇怪。故选 A。

49. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句“*The US company, Walmart, opened nearly 100 shops in Germany some years ago.*”可知应选 D。
50. B 主旨大意题。第三段讲述了假笑会给商店里的员工带来越来越糟糕的感受, 会导致他们工作起来不如那些真心想笑的人那么卖力。第四段讲述了沃尔玛百货公司因为员工的假笑让顾客感到不舒服, 所以开设在德国的沃尔玛超市在 8 年内逐一停业了。以上都能说明, 这篇文章谈论的主题是假笑可能会对生意不利。故选 B。
51. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*It's almost time for bed.*”可知, Susan 在晚上画画。故选 A。
52. B 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 *our stairs are brown* 可知选 B。
53. D 细节理解题。根据第六段中的“*When she finished her picture... Suddenly, she dropped the brush right on the picture!*”可知, Susan 画完画后, 不慎将湿刷子掉在画上了。故选 D。
54. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“*It made the stairs seem real.*”可知, King 老师认为那只小狗使楼梯看起来像是真的。故选 C。
55. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“*With a little imagination you can turn something bad into something good!*”可知, 只要有一点想象力, 你就能把坏事变成好事。故选 D。

IV. 单词拼写

56. recipe 57. schedule 58. challenge 59. technical
60. necessities 61. technique 62. position
63. clerk 64. minimum 65. honour

V. 短文改错

66. proud 后加 of 67. an 改成 a 或 another
68. her 改成 their 69. ✓
70. from 改成 at 71. take 改成 taking
72. as 改成 when 73. is 改成 was
74. from 改成 of 75. gentle 改成 gently

VI. 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'd like to book one single room with a bathroom, and three double rooms with a bathroom from December 27th to December 31st. I also want to rent a meeting room for business negotiation on the afternoon of December 29th. Please let me know whether there is any vacancy, what the hotel rate is,

and whether I need to pay a deposit.

Please reply as soon as possible. Thank you very much.

Yours,
Li Hua

英语考前冲刺卷(三) 参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. C hit 中的 i 发 /ɪ/, 选项 milk 中的 i 发 /ɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 i 发 /aɪ/. 故选 C.
2. D possible 中的 i 发 /ə/, 选项中只有 terrible 中的 i 发 /ə/, polite 中的 i 发 /aɪ/, bridge 中的 i 发 /ɪ/, onion 中的 i 发 /j/. 故选 D.
3. D whose 中的 wh 发 /h/, 选项 whole 中的 wh 发 /h/, 其余三个选项中的 wh 发 /w/. 故选 D.
4. B blood 中的 oo 发 /ʌ/, 选项 flood 中的 oo 发 /ʌ/, 其余三个选项中的 oo 发 /u:/。故选 B.
5. A visitor 中的 or 发 /ə/, 选项 actor 中的 or 发 /ə/, 其余三个选项中的 or 发 /ɔ:/。故选 A.
6. C 考查数词。句意: Dale 家有五个人。他们住在第九层。“五个人”要用基数词表达, 所以第一个空填 five; “第九层”用序数词表达, 所以第二个空填 ninth。故选 C.
7. D 考查反意疑问句。句意: 我哥哥在学习上需要帮助, 不是吗? 此句为一般现在时, 且 needs 在这里是实义动词, 反意疑问句要借助助动词 does, 同时反意疑问句要遵循“前肯后否”的原则。故选 D.
8. A 考查定语从句。先行词是 the boy, 指人, 用 who 或 that 引导定语从句, 并在从句中作主语, 故选 A.
9. C 考查情态动词。mustn't 意为“禁止”; needn't 意为“不必”; may 意为“也许”; shall 意为“将要”。根据句意“汤姆没上学。我认为他也许生病了。”可知, 故选 C.
10. A 考查特殊疑问词。根据答语“两年了。”可知, 问句问的是居住了多长时间, 一般用 how long 来提问, 故选 A.
11. D 考查形容词词义辨析。根据答语可知, 箱子里面没有东西, 是空的, 故选 D.
12. B 考查连词。句意: 吉姆, 快点, 否则你上学要迟到了。or 意为“否则”, 故选 B.
13. D 考查动词短语辨析。get on 意为“上(车、船、飞机)”; turn on 意为“打开(带电的物品)”; get

off 意为“下(车、船、飞机)”; turn off 意为“关掉(带电的物品)”。根据句意“当我到家时, 我突然意识到没有关掉教室的灯。”可知应选 D.

14. A 考查交际用语。May I take your order? 意为“您可以点餐了吗?” 故选 A.
 15. C 考查形容词最高级。根据题干中出现的 ever(曾经)可知需用最高级形式, 由“It is interesting.”可知是 best 而不是 worst。形容词最高级前要加 the, 故选 C.
 16. A 考查人称代词。pass sb. sth. 意为“递给某人某物”, 要用宾格, 根据下一句“I want to read it.”可知对应的宾格是 me, 故选 A.
 17. D 考查系动词。根据常识可知, 声音应该是听起来很甜美。sound 意为“听起来”, 故选 D.
 18. B 考查非谓语动词。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”, 故选 B.
 19. C 考查时态。句意: 当他父亲到家时, 他正在看电视。表示过去某一时刻正在发生的事情, 应该用过去进行时, 故选 C.
 20. A 考查固定搭配。be curious about 意为“对……感到好奇”, 故选 A.
 21. A 考查固定句型。句意: 这道数学题如此难, 以至于我们谁也做不出来。so... that... 意为“如此……以至于……”, 故选 A.
 22. C 考查时态和语态。根据题干中的 yesterday 可知要用一般过去时; 根据题意可知, 他是被邀请去做演讲, 要用一般过去时的被动语态, 故选 C.
 23. B 考查时态。if 引导的条件状语从句遵循“主将从现”的原则, 也就是主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时, 这里主句是祈使句, 从句也应应用一般现在时, 故选 B.
 24. D 考查副词词义辨析。句意: 大卫从不努力学习, 所以他几乎不能通过考试。hardly 意为“几乎不”, 符合题意。故选 D.
 25. D 考查过去分词作宾语补足语。过去分词作宾语补足语, 与宾语之间属被动关系, 填空处可以用 stolen 或 lost。用 miss 时, miss 与 something 是主动关系, 应填 missing, 排除 C。句意: 当她回到家时, 她发现窗户被打开了, 一些东西被偷了。故选 D.
- ### II. 完形填空
26. D 考查动词。根据句中的 Angrily 和 said that it was nothing to get excited about 可知, 父亲生气地把信封扔在了桌子上。故选 D.
 27. A 考查形容词。anxious 焦急的, 渴望的; scared