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主编 华腾新思专升本考试研究中心
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内蒙古

主编 华腾新思专升本考试研究中心

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英语

赠册 参考答案及解析

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前 言

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

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

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

- 以下是对本书使用方法的一些建议：
- （1）限时完成。尽量按照考试规定的时间，在相对封闭的环境中一次性完成整份试卷的作答，以提前熟悉考场上的答题节奏，最大限度地模拟考试。
 - （2）遵循答题原则。作答试卷时，遵循先易后难、先小题后大题、先熟题后生题等原则，以保证基础分为主，确保会做的题不丢分，不留遗憾。
 - （3）及时复盘。作答完一套试卷后，充分利用本书的“参考答案及解析”赠册核对答案、计算成绩，并根据其所提供的解析深入理解考点，查漏补缺、举一反三。
- 专升本考试是人生道路上的一次重要挑战，也是实现梦想的一次宝贵机会。祝愿考生朋友们在即将到来的考试中取得优异成绩，圆梦本科院校！

编 者

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基础卷

考前冲刺基础卷(一)

I. 单项选择题(共 20 题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

- () 1. It is surprising that _____ Englishman cannot speak _____ English.
A. an; the B. the; the C. an; / D. a; /
- () 2. —Is _____ here?
—No, Tom is absent.
A. everybody B. anybody C. nobody D. somebody
- () 3. My sister, _____ works in Shanghai, sends me an email almost every day.
A. who B. which C. that D. whom
- () 4. Which dress do you like _____, the green one or the red one?
A. the most B. the best C. more D. better
- () 5. She had her purse _____ in the park.
A. steal B. stolen C. stole D. stealing
- () 6. The doctor told Mr. Smith to _____ smoking but he would not listen.
A. give in B. give out C. give away D. give up
- () 7. He lost his way, _____ he asked the police for help.
A. so B. but C. or D. for
- () 8. —_____ do you go and visit your grandparents?
—Once a week.
A. How long B. How often C. How soon D. How far
- () 9. _____ the exciting news, the girl jumped for joy.
A. Hear B. Hearing C. Heard D. To hear
- () 10. —I am going to a party tonight.
—Enjoy _____.
A. myself B. herself C. himself D. yourself
- () 11. _____ time flies! It's been ten years since we last met here.
A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
- () 12. Twenty years _____ a long time.
A. are B. were C. is D. was

- () 13. _____ the headmaster said at the meeting left a deep impression on us students.
A. Where B. That C. How D. What
- () 14. —What time is it now?
—My _____ says it is ten o'clock.
A. watch B. shirt C. skirt D. wallet
- () 15. Tell me if you're coming to my party _____ Saturday.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
- () 16. All the students attended Professor Li's _____ birthday party.
A. fifty B. fiftieth C. fifties D. the fiftieth
- () 17. Mr. Sharon went to our school, and he was _____ welcomed by the students.
A. lovely B. friendly C. warmly D. lively
- () 18. She walked out of the house, _____ by her little daughter.
A. following B. followed
C. to be followed D. to follow
- () 19. _____ Yangtze River is _____ longest river in China.
A. The; a B. A; a C. The; the D. A; the
- () 20. —Could you _____ me your dictionary, Betty?
—Sure. Here you are.
A. borrow B. post C. lend D. have

II. 阅读理解(共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

Passage 1

Good eating habits are very important for our health. There are times when most of us would rather eat sweets and ice cream than meat and rice. Sweets and ice cream are not bad for the stomach if we eat them at the end of a meal. But if we eat them before a meal, they may take away our appetite (食欲). It is important for us to eat our meal at the same time each day. When we feel hungry, it is a sign that our bodies need food. When we feel angry or excited, we may not want to eat. When we are worried, we may not want to eat, either.

A long time ago, in England, some judges used to decide whether a man was telling the truth by giving him some dry bread. If the man could not swallow (吞下) the bread, it was a sign that he was not telling the truth—he was telling a lie. Although this seems very strange and rather foolish, it is indeed an excellent way of finding out the truth. A man who is worrying about something has difficulty in swallowing anything dry, because when he is worrying, he loses his appetite and does not want to eat.

- () 21. What is the topic of the passage?
A. Health. B. Appetite. C. Eating habits. D. Food.
- () 22. _____ may take away our appetite before we have our meal.
A. Either meat or rice B. Both sweets and ice cream
C. Neither sweets nor ice cream D. Both meat and rice
- () 23. We had better have our meal _____.
A. at the end of the work B. in the course of cooking
C. at the same time each day D. before being hungry
- () 24. According to the passage, an angry or excited man may _____.
A. have a poor appetite B. have a better appetite
C. be eager to eat D. be worried about food
- () 25. Some judges in England considered that a man was telling a lie if he could _____.
A. not eat a lot of meat or rice B. not swallow dry bread
C. not eat sweets or ice cream D. not drink milk or hot water

Passage 2

When Jane was in the 7th grade, she found that she had a lot of trouble with reading. Her mother used to sit by her side, and explain each paragraph of each school reading assignment (作业) to her because she didn't understand what she was reading.

In class, Jane tried to hide the fact that she couldn't read. Her teachers gave them the last ten minutes of class to start their reading homework, and she would sit there for the last ten minutes of class staring at the page, pretending she was reading it. She had to wait until she got home so her mother could explain it to her.

By the 8th grade she started to comprehend (理解) a little on her own, but she still read very slowly at that time. She took a course on speed reading outside school. Then she developed her own way to read faster with better results. She started practicing these techniques every day, and as she started to read faster, her comprehension increased. So she was able to read faster with better comprehension.

She finds that when you read slowly, word by word, you get lost in the words, lose the bigger picture, and your comprehension drops. When you read faster, your comprehension goes up because, instead of getting lost in the words, you can get the general idea.

- () 26. The main problem Jane had in her 7th grade was that _____.
A. she could sit in the class only for the last ten minutes
B. she often forgot her school reading assignments
C. she had difficulty with reading comprehension
D. she always looked elsewhere when asked to read

- () 27. Jane would pretend to be reading in the last ten minutes of class because _____.
A. she had to do what others were doing
B. she was afraid of her trouble to be found out
C. the reading class was not helpful at all
D. her mother had told her to do so
- () 28. Jane's reading ability improved a great deal mainly because _____.
A. her mother succeeded in helping her out
B. she became an 8th grade student
C. she took a course on speed reading
D. she saw the picture more clearly
- () 29. From her experience, Jane finds that _____.
A. one does not pay enough attention to information if one reads fast
B. one's comprehension drops if one reads too slowly
C. one has to read slowly in order to understand better
D. one has to read fast in order to finish the reading assignment
- () 30. The main purpose of the writer is to prove the importance of _____.
A. different reading skills B. children's ability of reading
C. Mother's help with reading D. speed reading for comprehension

III. 写作(共 1 题,共 10 分)

假如你是李华,学校的外教 Mr. Green 热爱中国文化,他的任教期满,即将回国。你和同学们打算为他举办一场以体验中国文化为主题的告别晚会。请你以班长的身份写一封电子邮件,邀请他参加并请他做一个演讲。要求如下:

- (1) 时间:下周六晚上 7 点到 10 点。
(2) 地点:学校礼堂。
(3) 活动:欣赏话剧、包饺子、唱中文歌曲、写毛笔字、Mr. Green 致辞。
(4) 词数:80 词左右,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Mr. Green,

We have heard that you will go back to England soon. _____

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

考前冲刺基础卷(二)

I. 单项选择题(共 20 题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

- () 1. I think _____ is necessary for us to master a second foreign language.
A. this B. it C. that D. one
- () 2. Tim, please _____ your magazines after you have read them.
A. put on B. put away C. put off D. put out
- () 3. —Bob, why is your T-shirt _____?
—I got some water on it when washing my hands.
A. dirty B. wet C. dry D. old
- () 4. —How do you improve your English writing?
—By _____ an English diary.
A. keep B. keeping C. to keep D. kept
- () 5. _____ everybody is here, let's begin our meeting.
A. Since B. Though C. Unless D. Until
- () 6. A few days ago, Mr. Smith told me that he had _____ son.
A. a eight-year-old B. an eight-years-old
C. an eight-year-old D. a eight-years-old
- () 7. Jim often rides to school. He lives three miles away _____ his school.
A. from B. in C. to D. at
- () 8. There is plenty of time, so you _____ hurry.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. must D. have to
- () 9. It is a great _____ to introduce our new professor.
A. pity B. failure C. shame D. pleasure
- () 10. When I went into the classroom, Jerry _____ a book.
A. was reading B. read C. is reading D. reads
- () 11. Tom is not good at math. He always feels _____ before he takes a math test.
A. interested B. comfortable C. proud D. nervous
- () 12. _____ happy he was to meet his brother again!
A. How B. What C. What a D. How a

- () 13. Last Sunday, two _____ helped the poor villagers solve their problems.
A. women officer B. women officers
C. woman officers D. woman officer
- () 14. _____ we know, the number of students in colleges is increasing.
A. As B. Which C. That D. It
- () 15. The windows of the physics lab _____ every day.
A. clean B. is cleaned C. are cleaned D. cleaned
- () 16. It was in the Summer Palace, a tourist attraction in Beijing _____ they met each other and became fast friends.
A. where B. which C. when D. that
- () 17. My younger brother is used to keeping his room _____ and tidy.
A. cleanly B. cleaner C. clean D. cleanest
- () 18. We all agree that she is such _____ useful person to our company.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
- () 19. Try the cake. It was made _____ my daughter.
A. from B. by C. in D. of
- () 20. Sue sold her new car. I wonder _____ she did it.
A. if B. that C. what D. why

II. 阅读理解(共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

Passage 1

Lions are big and strong cat animals. They have bright eyes, sharp teeth, and a well muscled body. So they look beautiful.

Lions can run fast. They are good at catching other animals. When baby lions are about two or three years old, they begin to live alone. A lion lives alone for most of its life.

Now, many hunters hunt lions for their furs and meat. They serve their meat as food and make clothes and bags with their furs. We must stop selling and killing lions. It is wrong for people to kill lions. We can write to newspapers about the danger of distinction (灭绝) lions are facing. We should ask the government to take measures to protect the lions. If we do nothing, soon there will be no lions in the world!

- () 21. What do lions look like?
A. Black and white. B. Bright and slim.
C. Big and strong. D. Slim and beautiful.

- () 22. Lions can run fast, so they are good at _____.
A. eating food
B. living alone
C. killing human beings
D. catching animals
- () 23. When do baby lions begin to live alone?
A. When they are ten years old.
B. When they are two or three years old.
C. When they are five years old.
D. When they are one year old.
- () 24. Why do hunters kill lions?
A. They want to get lions' furs and meat.
B. They want to protect themselves.
C. They want to protect their families.
D. They don't like lions.
- () 25. What's the passage mainly about?
A. Stopping killing lions.
B. Strong lions.
C. Protecting the environment.
D. Strong hunters.

Passage 2

What can you do to help people? The answer is to be a volunteer!

Every year, thousands of people in the West offer volunteer service. There is no doubt that volunteering makes a contribution to our society and people in need. It greatly strengthens the neighborhood because it helps the old, the young, the weak, the sick, and the disabled to solve problems. The volunteers may give people advice, offer friendship to the young, drive the elderly to church (if up to driving age), advise kids against games, work as assistants in schools or nursing homes, plant trees, help out in local libraries and do many other things. Volunteering can be a few hours a week or a few hours a month. Anybody who wants to serve people in need can become a volunteer.

In fact, the art of volunteering is a process of both giving and receiving. When you volunteer to help others, you are helping yourself. Volunteering allows you to meet new people, make new friends, and learn how to work well in a team. If you are upset, volunteering can be a great way to calm yourself down.

Volunteering is also an excellent way to experiment and try out new skills, discover your talents and explore the career choice. Being a volunteer will take you on a wonderful journey and help you learn more than what you can get from books.

So make a plan to start volunteering today!

- () 26. As a volunteer, only when you grow old enough can you _____.
A. plant trees on hills B. drive the elderly to church
C. give advice to others D. help out in local libraries
- () 27. How is the second paragraph mainly developed?
A. By listing examples. B. By comparing.
C. By giving explanations. D. By discussing.
- () 28. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. you can do experiments to be a volunteer
B. you must be very strong to be a volunteer
C. you need to work very long to be a volunteer
D. you can get something valuable by being a volunteer
- () 29. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?
A. Volunteering makes a contribution to society and people in need.
B. You can do volunteering a few hours a week or a few hours a month.
C. Doing volunteering will cost volunteers a lot of time and money.
D. When doing volunteering, volunteers can also meet new friends.
- () 30. What's the best title for the passage?
A. How to Hunt for Jobs B. Volunteer Service in the West
C. How to Make Friends D. How to Work with Animals

III. 写作(共1题,共10分)

为了纪念特蕾莎修女,某英文报社组织了一次作文比赛,请你以“Life of Mother Teresa”为题,写一篇介绍特蕾莎修女的文章参赛。要点如下:

- (1) 1910 年出生,18 岁时到印度当老师;1946 年离开学校成为一名护士。
- (2) 她心地善良,在印度帮助穷人、病人以及无家可归的人。
- (3) 建学校和医院,呼吁人们帮助有困难的人。
- (4) 1979 年获得诺贝尔和平奖。
- (5) 词数:80 词左右。

考前冲刺基础卷(三)

I. 单项选择题(共 20 题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

- () 1. Believe me. You're not the first person _____ that mistake today.
A. makes B. made C. to make D. make
- () 2. Liz is excited. She _____ to Hangzhou with her mom.
A. has gone B. goes C. is going D. is gone
- () 3. _____ beautiful weather! Let's go for a picnic.
A. How B. What C. How a D. What a
- () 4. —Where is the reading room?
—It's on _____ floor of the teaching building.
A. nine B. ninth C. the ninth D. nineteen
- () 5. It is about to rain. There are no birds flying _____.
A. somewhere B. elsewhere C. nowhere D. anywhere
- () 6. Everyone _____ worked at the student center was a volunteer.
A. which B. who C. whose D. whom
- () 7. Pets _____ in this park.
A. allow B. are allowing C. are allowed D. are to allow
- () 8. The shop assistant knew Jim _____ he often came to the shop.
A. unless B. though C. because D. or
- () 9. I think I have _____ weight. I need to take more exercise.
A. put off B. put in C. put up D. put on
- () 10. She asked the young man _____ loudly in the hospital.
A. not to talk B. not talking C. not talk D. to not talk
- () 11. —_____ we go shopping this afternoon?
—Yes, let's do that.
A. Shall B. Do C. Must D. Will
- () 12. —How do you pay your _____?
—Well, I use Alipay.
A. bill B. menu C. value D. price

- () 13. —Peter, what would you like, milk or coffee?
—_____ is fine. I don't mind.
A. Both B. Neither C. Either D. All
- () 14. Linda _____ my help because she wanted to do the work by herself.
A. received B. replied C. returned D. refused
- () 15. —Wow, your 75-year-old grandpa can use WeChat now!
—Yes, he has _____ stopped learning new things.
A. already B. yet C. always D. never
- () 16. —_____ is it from here to your company?
—It's only about ten minutes' walk.
A. How long B. How many
C. How soon D. How far
- () 17. The results of the examination _____ out in two weeks.
A. come B. will come C. came D. have come
- () 18. It would be _____ to make a snowman or go skiing.
A. a great fun B. a fun C. fun D. the fun
- () 19. I told Mary to get me some gloves because I lost _____.
A. his B. mine C. our D. her
- () 20. You can't judge a book _____ its cover.
A. by B. for C. on D. in

II. 阅读理解(共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

Passage 1

I recently had a bad cold. My Chinese friends said I should drink some hot water and wear more clothes. This made me think of some common home remedies (疗法) back in the US.

When I was maybe 11 or 12, I got the flu. It was pretty terrible. I felt like I was burning up and freezing at the same time.

But my mom didn't take me to the doctor. First, she had me take many hot showers. Then, she told me to put on as many clothes as I could. After that, I slept under a thick blanket. I was sweating so much that I felt like I'd just taken a bath. But within a day, my flu was gone.

This kind of "sweating" is a common home remedy in the West. Other remedies include drinking ginger soda when you have a stomachache and eating chicken noodle soup when you have a cold.

- () 21. What happened to the writer recently?
A. He got the flu. B. He had a cold.
C. He had a stomachache. D. He bought a thick blanket.
- () 22. What does the underlined word “terrible” in Paragraph 2 mean?
A. Bad. B. Happy. C. Cold. D. Hot.
- () 23. Why did the writer’s mom ask him to take hot showers and put on many clothes?
A. Because she was a doctor.
B. Because she wanted him to sweat.
C. Because the weather was very cold.
D. Because he needed to fall asleep quickly.
- () 24. Which of the following is CORRECT?
A. The writer is from China.
B. The writer wants to be a doctor.
C. The writer is always very weak.
D. The writer has some Chinese friends.
- () 25. The writer wrote this story to _____.
A. tell us he missed his mother very much
B. show the importance of going to the hospital
C. introduce some common home remedies in the West
D. show the differences between having a cold and getting the flu

Passage 2

Gabriel was a waiter. He loved going to work during holidays like Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Easter. When there was work during holidays, it usually meant there would be big tips (小费). The restaurant where he worked was doing a special brunch for Easter this year.

When Gabriel showed up, he saw a big Easter Bunny (复活节兔子) walking around the restaurant. However, as people started showing up, he noticed that the Easter Bunny wasn’t coming out to greet the people. Gabriel’s boss, Jackie, went up to him. His boss wanted him to take over as the Easter Bunny. Gabriel agreed.

As he walked out fully dressed like the Easter Bunny, he saw children lining up to take pictures with him. He walked over and took pictures with everyone that was in line.

There was a little train for the children outside in the garden. The children were asking him if he was the real Easter Bunny, and if he had been to Disneyland, Gabriel nodded his head. After he got off the train, he walked around the restaurant and started dancing in the restaurant. People

started to applaud (鼓掌) as they ate. It was the first time Gabriel had ever dressed up as the Easter Bunny, but he loved every second of it.

- () 26. Why did Gabriel like working during holidays?
A. Because he could enjoy a special brunch.
B. Because he was the best waiter there.
C. Because he would get big tips.
D. Because he was free at that time.
- () 27. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. The first Easter Bunny didn’t go out to greet people.
B. Jackie asked Gabriel to dress up as the Easter Bunny instead.
C. Gabriel didn’t enjoy dressing up as the Easter Bunny.
D. People liked Gabriel as the Easter Bunny.
- () 28. It was the _____ time for Gabriel to dress up as the Easter Bunny.
A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
- () 29. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?
A. The restaurant. B. The garden.
C. The line. D. The dressing-up.
- () 30. What happened when Gabriel dressed like the Easter Bunny?
A. He walked around the restaurant all day.
B. He took pictures with many people in the restaurant.
C. He got on the train and left the restaurant.
D. He performed a dance in the garden.

Ⅲ. 写作(共 1 题,共 10 分)

近年来,人工智能(AI)在很多领域得到了应用,为人们的生活带来了便利,但与此同时也存在一些问题。请你针对人工智能的利与弊写一篇英语短文谈谈你的看法。词数:80 词左右。

(赠册)

内蒙古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

国家开放大学出版社·北京

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基础卷

考前冲刺基础卷(一)参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择题

1. C 考查冠词。句意:英国人不会讲英语,这是件令人惊讶的事情。不定冠词 an 用于没有具体所指的人或事物前,意为“一个”。此题中指的是一个不会说英语的英国男人;说某种语言,用“speak+语言”来表达,中间不加冠词。故选 C。
2. A 考查不定代词。根据答语可知,问句问是否每个人都在。故选 A。
3. A 考查定语从句。先行词是 My sister,指人,应用 who 引导非限制性定语从句,在从句中作主语。故选 A。
4. D 考查副词的比较级。分析句子可知,这里是两者之间的比较。修饰动词 like 应用副词 well,其比较级为 better。故选 D。
5. B 考查非谓语动词。句意:她的钱包在公园里被偷了。have sth. done 是固定用法,意为“令某物被……”。故选 B。
6. D 考查动词短语。give in 意为“屈服;让步”;give out 意为“分发;公布”;give away 意为“赠送;泄露”;give up 意为“放弃”。give up smoking 意为“戒烟”。故选 D。
7. A 考查连词。分析句子可知,他找警察帮忙是因为他迷路了,so 意为“所以”,表示因果关系。故选 A。
8. B 考查特殊疑问词。once a week 意为“一周一次”,由此可知问句是对动作发生频率的提问,应用 how often。故选 B。
9. B 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,the girl 与 hear 之间是主动关系,要用现在分词作状语,表示伴随。句意:听到这个令人兴奋的消息,这个女孩高兴地跳了起来。故选 B。
10. D 考查反身代词。“enjoy+反身代词”是固定短语,意为“玩得开心”。enjoy yourself 意为“你

玩得开心”。故选 D。

11. A 考查感叹句。how time flies 意为“光阴如梭,时间飞快”。故选 A。
12. C 考查主谓一致。分析句子可知,twenty years 作主语,指时间,看作一个整体,相当于一个单数名词,且表示一般情况。句意:20 年是一段很长的时间。故选 C。
13. D 考查主语从句。what 引导主语从句,并在从句中作 said 的宾语。故选 D。
14. A 考查名词。选项中与时间相关的是 watch (手表)。故选 A。
15. B 考查介词。表示在具体的某一天要用介词 on。故选 B。
16. B 考查数词。fiftieth birthday 意为“50 岁生日”,因其前有所有格 Professor Li's,所以不需要加定冠词。故选 B。
17. C 考查副词。warmly 意为“热烈地”。句意:沙龙先生去了我们学校,受到了学生们的热烈欢迎。故选 C。
18. B 考查过去分词作伴随状语。过去分词作伴随状语,与主语 she 之间是动宾关系。句意:她走出房间,身后跟着她的小女儿。故选 B。
19. C 考查冠词。the 表示特指,后可跟专有名词,还可用来修饰形容词的最高级。句意:长江是中国最长的河流。故选 C。
20. C 考查动词。borrow 意为“借入”;post 意为“邮寄”;lend 意为“借出”;have 意为“有”。这里是要贝蒂借出她的字典。故选 C。

II. 阅读理解

21. C 主旨大意题。文章第一段第一句点明主题“Good eating habits are very important for our health.”,接着介绍了好的饮食习惯和不好的饮食习惯。第二段介绍了一些法官通过让人吞下干面包来判断他是否在撒谎的做法。故选 C。
22. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第四句“But if we eat them before a meal, they may take away our appetite.”可知,饭前吃甜食和冰激凌会影响食

- 欲。故选 B。
23. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第五句“It is important for us to eat our meal at the same time each day.”可知,每天在同一时间吃饭很重要,因此最好每天在同一时间用餐。故选 C。
24. A 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句“When we feel angry or excited, we may not want to eat.”可知,我们感觉生气或激动时,可能不太想吃东西,也就是没胃口。故选 A。
25. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“If the man could not swallow the bread, it was a sign that he was not telling the truth—he was telling a lie.”可知,如果一个人无法吞下干面包,说明他在说谎。故选 B。
26. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“When Jane was in the 7th grade, she found that she had a lot of trouble with reading.”可知,简上七年级的时候,在阅读方面有困难。故选 C。
27. B 推理判断题。根据第二段第一句“In class, Jane tried to hide the fact that she couldn’t read.”可知,她在每节课的最后 10 分钟假装在阅读,是为了隐藏她读不懂的事实,也就是怕别人知道她在阅读方面有困难。故选 B。
28. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第二、三句“She took a course on speed reading outside school. Then she developed her own way to read faster with better results.”可知,简在上八年级的时候参加了课外的快速阅读课,阅读效率提高了很多。故选 C。
29. B 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“She finds that when you read slowly, word by word, you get lost in the words, lose the bigger picture, and your comprehension drops.”可知,简发现读得慢的时候,理解力就会下降。故选 B。
30. D 写作目的题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了简在七年级时阅读有困难,八年级上了快速阅读课,掌握了阅读技巧,提高了阅读能力。因此,文章通过简的故事告诉我们快速阅读有助

于理解的事实。故选 D。

III. 写作

One possible version:

Dear Mr. Green,

We have heard that you will go back to England soon. Therefore, we plan to throw a farewell party for you. We hope you can come to take part in it.

The party will be held from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. next Saturday in the school hall. There will be various activities. First, we will enjoy a play, which is about Chinese culture. Then, we will make dumplings, and I think you will like them very much. What’s more, we will learn to sing a Chinese song and practice writing with a Chinese brush together. It will be very interesting. At last, we hope you can make a speech for us.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

考前冲刺基础卷(二)参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择题

1. B 考查代词。“It is + *adj.* + for sb. + to do sth.”是固定句型,意为“做某事对某人而言是……的”,它是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。故选 B。
2. B 考查动词短语。put on 意为“穿上”;put away 意为“收好,放好”;put off 意为“延期”;put out 意为“熄灭;伸出”。这里表示要蒂姆在看完杂志后把它们收好。故选 B。
3. B 考查形容词。根据答语可知洗手时把 T 恤衫弄湿了, wet 意为“湿的”。故选 B。
4. B 考查非谓语动词。by doing sth. 意为“通过做某事”,这里指通过写英语日记来提高英语写作水平。故选 B。
5. A 考查连词。句意:既然大家都来了,那就开始

- 会议吧。since 在这里意为“既然”，引导原因状语从句。故选 A。
6. C 考查固定表达。不定冠词 an 用于读音以元音音素开头的单词前面，eight 的读音以元音音素开头；eight-year-old 意为“8 岁的”，作定语。故选 C。
7. A 考查固定搭配。away from... 表示“距离某地有……远”。这里指他住在距离学校 3 英里远的地方。故选 A。
8. B 考查情态动词。mustn't 意为“禁止”；needn't 意为“不必”；must 意为“必须”；have to 意为“必须，不得不”。根据语境，有大量时间，所以不必着急。故选 B。
9. D 考查名词。pity 意为“可惜，遗憾”；failure 意为“失败”；shame 意为“羞耻”；pleasure 意为“高兴”。根据句意“很高兴给大家介绍我们的新教授”可知应选 D。
10. A 考查时态。根据 went 可知主句的动作应该是过去正在发生的动作，要用过去进行时。句意：当我走进教室时，杰瑞正在看书。故选 A。
11. D 考查形容词。分析句子可知，汤姆不擅长数学，在数学考试前他总会紧张。nervous 意为“紧张的”。故选 D。
12. A 考查感叹句。一般 how 引导的感叹句语序为：How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语！这里感叹的中心词是 happy。故选 A。
13. B 考查名词复数。“女长官”的复数形式用 women officers 来表达。故选 B。
14. A 考查定语从句。句意：正如我们知道的，大学生的数量在增加。as 放句首，可用来引导定语从句，译成“正如”。故选 A。
15. C 考查时态和语态。根据时间状语 every day 可知，句子要用一般现在时；窗户是被清洁的，要用被动语态，且主语是复数。故选 C。
16. D 考查强调句。分析句子结构可知，这里并非 Beijing 或 the Summer Palace 作先行词的定语从句，而是符合“It is/was... that/who...”结构的强调句。强调的是介词短语。故选 D。
17. C 考查固定用法。“keep+宾语+形容词”意为“使……保持某种状态”，可排除 A 项；本题没有比较之意，可排除 B、D 两项。故选 C。
18. B 考查 such 的用法。“such a/an+adj. +n.”是固定搭配，意为“如此……”。useful 的读音以辅音音素开头，冠词应用 a。故选 B。
19. B 考查介词搭配。be made from/of 意为“由……制成”，能看出原材料时用 of，看不出原材料时用 from；be made in 意为“在某地制造”，后接地点；be made by 意为“被……制造”，后面一般接人。B 项最符合语境。故选 B。
20. D 考查宾语从句。wonder 后面是一个完整的句子，不缺主、谓、宾成分，排除 C；if 意为“是否”；that 作为连接词，无意义；why 意为“为什么”，符合语境。句意：苏卖了她的新车，我想知道她为什么要这么做。故选 D。

II. 阅读理解

21. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Lions are big and strong cat animals.”可知，狮子是体型庞大且强壮的猫科动物。故选 C。
22. D 细节理解题。根据第二段前两句“Lions can run fast. They are good at catching other animals.”可知选 D。
23. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“When baby lions are about two or three years old, they begin to live alone.”可知选 B。
24. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“Now, many hunters hunt lions for their furs and meat.”可知选 A。
25. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要围绕停止捕杀狮子展开叙述，呼吁人们保护狮子。故选 A。
26. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The volunteers may give people advice, offer friendship to the young, drive the elderly to church (if up to driving age)…”可知达到一定年龄才能开车。故选 B。

27. A 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“The volunteers may give people advice, offer friendship to the young, drive the elderly to church (if up to driving age), advise kids against games, work as assistants in schools or nursing homes, plant trees, help out in local libraries and do many other things.”可知,这是举例说明志愿者可以做哪些事。故选 A。
28. D 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“Volunteering is also an excellent way to experiment and try out new skills, discover your talents and explore the career choice.”以及上下文可知,通过做志愿者,你可以获得许多有价值的东西。故选 D。
29. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Volunteering can be a few hours a week or a few hours a month.”可知选 C。
30. B 最佳标题题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了在西方每年有很多人提供志愿服务,说明志愿者可以做的事情、当志愿者对自己的好处等, B 选项“Volunteer Service in the West”最适合做本文的标题。故选 B。

III. 写作

One possible version:

Life of Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was born in 1910. At the age of 18, she went to India, where she worked as a teacher. However, in 1946, Mother Teresa left the school and was trained to become a nurse. She was so kind that she began helping the poor, the sick and the homeless in India. In addition, Mother Teresa opened many schools and hospitals in poor countries. While traveling, she called on people to help those in trouble. In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for the love and the service she had given to unfortunate people.

考前冲刺基础卷(三)参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择题

1. C 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,句中已有谓语 are,所以此处需用非谓语形式。不定式 to do 作 the first person 的后置定语,表示主动。故选 C。
2. C 考查时态。根据语境可知句子应用一般将来时,be going to 意为“将要去”。句意:利兹很兴奋。她要和她的妈妈去杭州了。故选 C。
3. B 考查感叹句。感叹句一般由 what/how 引导。what 引导的感叹句句型为“What+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数(+主语+谓语)!”或“What+形容词+不可数名词/可数名词复数(+主语+谓语)!”;how 引导的感叹句句型为“How+形容词/副词(+主语+谓语)!”本句的中心词是 weather,是不可数名词,应用 what 引导。故选 B。
4. C 考查序数词。表示在第几层要用序数词,序数词前要加 the,表特指,the ninth floor 意为“第九层楼”。故选 C。
5. D 考查副词。somewhere 意为“某个地方”;elsewhere 意为“其他地方”;nowhere 意为“没有地方”;anywhere 意为“任何地方”。否定句中一般用 anywhere。句意:要下雨了。任何地方都没有鸟在飞。故选 D。
6. B 考查定语从句。先行词 Everyone 指人,且定语从句中缺少主语。故选 B。
7. C 考查被动语态。主语 Pets 是 allow 的承受者,应用被动语态。be allowed in 意为“被允许进入”。句意:宠物被允许进入这个公园。故选 C。
8. C 考查连词。unless 意为“除非”;though 意为“虽然”;because 意为“因为”;or 意为“否则”。空格后面是表示原因的从句,可用 because 引导。句意:营业员认识吉姆,因为他经常来店里。故选 C。

9. D 考查动词短语。put off 意为“推迟”;put in 意为“投入;打断”;put up 意为“举起;张贴”;put on 意为“增加体重;穿上”。put on weight 是固定短语,意为“增加体重”。故选 D。
10. A 考查固定用法。ask sb. (not) to do sth. 意为“要求某人(不)做某事”。故选 A。
11. A 考查情态动词。主语为第一人称的疑问句,表示征求对方的意见时,情态动词用 shall 最合适。故选 A。
12. A 考查名词。bill 意为“账单”;menu 意为“菜单”;value 意为“价值”;price 意为“价格”。根据答语“Well, I use Alipay.”可知是用支付宝支付账单。故选 A。
13. C 考查代词。both 意为“两者都”;neither 意为“两者都不”;either 意为“两者中的任意一个”;all 意为“三者或三者以上都”。根据答语后一句“I don't mind.”可知,彼得对于喝牛奶还是喝咖啡并不介意,两者中的任意一个都可以。故选 C。
14. D 考查动词。receive 意为“接受”;reply 意为“回复”;return 意为“返回”;refuse 意为“拒绝”。根据语境可知,琳达想要自己做那项工作,所以“拒绝”了“我”的帮助。故选 D。
15. D 考查副词。already 意为“已经”;yet 意为“然而”;always 意为“总是”;never 意为“从不”。根据语境可知,75 岁的爷爷现在会使用微信,由此可推测出他从不停止学习新事物。故选 D。
16. D 考查特殊疑问词。how long 意为“多长”,对时间和长度进行提问;how many 意为“多少”,对数量进行提问;how soon 意为“多久”,对时间进行提问;how far 意为“多远”,对距离进行提问。根据答语“It's only about ten minutes' walk.”可知,问句是问从这里到公司的距离。故选 D。
17. B 考查时态。in two weeks 意为“在两周后”,所以句子用一般将来时。故选 B。
18. C 考查固定句型。It is fun to do sth. 意为“做某事很有趣”。故选 C。

19. B 考查物主代词。my gloves 可以用 mine 指代,避免重复。句意:我告诉玛丽帮我带手套,因为我弄丢了我的手套。故选 B。
20. A 考查介词。by 意为“通过”;for 意为“为了”;on 意为“在……上面”;in 意为“在……里面”。judge sth. by ... 意为“依据……来判断某事/某物”。故选 A。

II. 阅读理解

21. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“I recently had a bad cold.”可知选 B。
22. A 词义猜测题。根据第二段最后一句“I felt like I was burning up and freezing at the same time.”可知选 A。
23. B 推理判断题。根据第三段倒数第二句“I was sweating so much that I felt like I'd just taken a bath.”和最后一段第一句“This kind of 'sweating' is a common home remedy in the West.”可推断,作者的妈妈这样做是因为她想让作者出汗。故选 B。
24. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“My Chinese friends said I should drink some hot water and wear more clothes.”可知,作者有一些中国朋友。故选 D。
25. C 写作目的题。根据最后一段内容可知,作者的写作目的是介绍西方的一些家庭疗法。故选 C。
26. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“When there was work during holidays, it usually meant there would be big tips.”可知选 C。
27. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“It was the first time Gabriel had ever dressed up as the Easter Bunny, but he loved every second of it.”可知 Gabriel 乐在其中,C 项表述错误。故选 C。
28. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句中的“It was the first time Gabriel had ever dressed up as the Easter Bunny 可知,这是 Gabriel 第一次

扮演复活节兔子。故选 A。

29. D 代词指代题。根据最后一段可知, Gabriel 喜欢的是“装扮复活节兔子”这件事。故选 D。

30. B 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“ He walked over and took pictures with everyone that was in line.”可知选 B。

III. 写作

One possible version:

People have different opinions about AI. Some think it is great, while others worry that it might cause problems.

Undoubtedly, AI indeed brings many benefits to our lives. First, it can do boring and tough tasks quickly, which can save time, money and labor. Second, it helps people make better decisions with its analyzing functions. Third, AI serves as a bridge in communication. It can translate various languages, enabling people from different countries to understand each other easily.

However, the use of AI can also lead to problems. It may take away jobs in certain areas, increasing the unemployment rate. Even worse, if we rely too much on AI, we'll become lazy and stop solving problems independently.

Overall, AI is like a double-edged sword, but I think its benefits outweigh the drawbacks. It has great potential, and we should use it wisely.

考前冲刺基础卷(四)参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择题

1. C 考查形容词和副词短语。much too 意为“太……”,修饰形容词或副词;too much 意为“太多”,修饰不可数名词;too many 意为“太多”,后接可数名词复数。句中 junk food 是不可数名词,可排除 B 项;fat 是形容词,可用 much too 修饰。故选 C。

2. B 考查主动表被动。feel 意为“摸起来”,为系动词,后接形容词,系表结构无被动语态,故排除 A、D 两项;sell 作动词,主语为物,表状态时,用主动形式表被动意义。故选 B。

3. C 考查非谓语动词。stop sb. from doing sth. 是固定搭配,意为“阻止某人做某事”。句意:大雨阻止了孩子们去公园。故选 C。

4. B 考查介词。答句为省略句,补充完整为“ I've stayed in this hotel just since this Monday.”。现在完成时表示从过去某一时刻延续到现在的动作或状态,常与 for、since 引导的时间状语连用,结构为“for+一段时间”“since+过去的时间点或从句(从句的谓语动词用过去式)”。故选 B。

5. A 考查副词。completely 意为“完全地”;never 意为“从未”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;partly 意为“部分地”。句意:——亚历克斯,你上周找到我们学校的旧址了吗?——是的,但是费了很大劲,因为经过这些年那里已经完全改变了。由此可知,由于完全改变了才不好找。故选 A。

6. C 考查时态。由 next week 可知此句应用一般将来时,此处用 leave 的现在进行时表将来。故选 C。

7. D 考查祈使句。祈使句的肯定句以动词原形开头。故选 D。

8. A 考查固定句型。“Why not do sth.?”意为“为什么不做事?”常用于提出建议等。句意:这部电视剧非常有趣。为什么不坐下来看看呢? 故选 A。

9. A 考查人称代词。介词 of 后面接宾格形式,故可排除 B、D 两项;汤姆、鲍勃和我都是被邀请的对象,作宾语,代词应用宾格形式。故选 A。

10. D 考查复合名词的复数形式。因为句中的 eighty 后面需接名词复数,故可排除 B、C 两项;man 或 woman 修饰名词时,其形式应与被修饰名词的单复数保持一致。故选 D。

11. A 考查固定句型。询问“人口有多少”要用句型“ What is the population of...?” 故选 A。

12. C 考查形容词的最高级。由关键词 of all 可