

河南省

高职单招复习用书

英语模拟试卷

华腾新思职教高考研究中心 主编

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首都师范大学出版社
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前 言

为了帮助参加河南省普通高等职业院校单独招生考试的考生系统、全面、准确、高效地复习备考,我们特组织具有丰富教研经验的教研员深入研究近几年河南省普通高等职业院校单独招生考试真题的命题情况,紧密结合考生的实际学习特点,精心编写了适用于河南省普通高等职业院校单独招生考试的复习用书。

本书依据河南省各高职院校单独招生考试大纲,并参照河南省普通高等职业院校单独招生考试英语科目的真题题型及难度进行编写,内容包括 25 套英语模拟试卷。全书考点覆盖全面,难度设置合理,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,找准方向,科学备考,高效学习。考生可以利用本书模拟考试情境,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。

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

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

编 者

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B

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Usually, students are not encouraged to run or jump around in the corridor. However, students in a British grammar school really enjoy running on the corridor tiles. 16

Why? It is because the corridor was built with special kinetic tiles(运动瓷砖). When students jump on the tiles, electricity will be generated. After one year, the electricity generated from the tiles can fully charge 853 mobile phones or power an electric car to drive seven miles. 17

18. Students can not only play on the corridor, but also help power the lights in their school corridors and other devices in their classrooms. 19 They will be inspired to be scientists, inventors and engineers in the future to find clean energy for all humans.

The inventor of the magic corridor tiles is Laurence Kemball-Cook. He was once a student in this school. Now, he is CEO of his own company. 20 He has also invented a special dance floor, which can be used at music festivals. It allows dancers to charge their mobile phones while they are dancing on the dance floor.

- A. The corridor tiles are really a brilliant invention.
- B. The corridor tiles are not Laurence's only invention.
- C. Their teachers even encourage them to do that.
- D. Besides, this is a good way to teach students to be creative.
- E. It's amazing, isn't it?

III. 选词填空(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

阅读句子,从方框中选择适当的词,并用其正确形式填空,使句子通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词,每词限用一次。

control recognize energy translate relax meet benefit realize patient immediate

- 21. Be _____ (有耐心的)! You should listen to what he is speaking first.
- 22. Such a great change happened in the town that I didn't _____ (认出) it.
- 23. Jane exercises every day and she is always full of _____ (精力).
- 24. Lots of writers used to _____ (翻译) the foreign novels in their early career.
- 25. We all know the _____ (益处) of protecting the environment.
- 26. Listening to light music helps us _____ (放松).
- 27. I by accident _____ (遇见) my teacher in the street yesterday.
- 28. He finally _____ (实现) his dream of becoming a pianist.
- 29. The injured people were taken to hospital _____ (立刻) after the disaster.

30. The car was out of _____ (控制) and hit a tree by the road.

IV. 词语搭配(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

从 A—J 的十个英语选项中选出 31—40 题的最佳答案,并把答案选项前的字母填入下表题号对应的空格内。

() 31. 服务区	A. Mind the Step
() 32. 父亲节	B. Service Area
() 33. 轮流	C. Shut up!
() 34. 前方道路施工	D. Road Work Ahead
() 35. 乡村音乐	E. take turns
() 36. 试衣间	F. country music
() 37. 闭嘴!	G. Father's Day
() 38. 当心台阶	H. Emergency Exit
() 39. 紧急出口	I. Fitting Room
() 40. 偶然	J. by accident

V. 书面表达(每空 2 分,共 20 分)

根据中文提示完成 Jack 的演讲。

Hi, I'm Jack. I'm 41 (高兴的) to become the "Health Star" of our 42 (公司) this year. But 43 (两年前), I was weak. I had a very good job at that time, but I was very busy. I had to drive to work and had no time to 44 (锻炼) every day. 45 (为了) relax myself, I began to smoke. The bad habits destroyed my health. I 46 (没有胃口) and became 47 (越来越弱).

Then I decided to change my job. The healthy life idea 48 (吸引) me and I began to 49 (实施) my fitness plan. First, I 50 (放弃) driving and cycled to work. I got up early. I ate more vegetables and fruit. At last I became healthier.

- 41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____
- 46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

英语模拟试卷(十一)

I. 词汇判断(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

- () 1. 在意;介意
A. main B. make C. mix D. mind
- () 2. 祝词;问候
A. greeting B. health C. detailed D. crowded
- () 3. 有空的;可获得的
A. again B. available C. artist D. airport
- () 4. 行动;行为
A. action B. ago C. across D. above
- () 5. 应付;控制;处理
A. hand B. hole C. handle D. hotel
- () 6. 选定;决定
A. deal B. diary C. daily D. decide
- () 7. 检查;核实
A. check B. challenge C. come D. cancer
- () 8. 向导;指导者
A. goal B. guide C. glass D. grass
- () 9. 铁路;铁道
A. railway B. subway C. gateway D. anyway
- () 10. 欺骗
A. divide B. decide C. deceive D. defeat

II. 阅读理解(每小题 3 分,共 30 分)

A

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。

A few years ago, my husband and I were on an island for a long weekend with our 3 and 4-year-old daughters. As we went back and forth about what to do next, our girls jumped in and told

us exactly what they wanted to do. "We want to go to the Butterfly Museum," said Ariela and Eliana.

As soon as we walked into the main area of the museum, we saw thousands of beautiful butterflies, all flapping their colorful wings. My girls were jumping up and down, and I knew we had made the right decision to come to the museum. They were having so much fun. I turned to our museum tour guide because I was curious, and asked, "How long do butterflies live?"

She said, "About ten days."

"What can butterflies do in ten days?" I asked.

The guide stopped, looked at me, and said, "They make the world a more beautiful place."

After we said goodbye, I couldn't stop thinking about what the guide had said. She was right. We all have something to offer the world with the time we have. When we focus our gifts on taking care of each other every day, we can make a difference.

- () 11. Where did the family spend their long weekend a few years ago?
A. In the Butterfly Museum. B. On an island.
C. At home. D. In the main area of the museum.
- () 12. How many people are there in the family?
A. Two. B. Three.
C. Four. D. Five.
- () 13. After walking into the main area of the museum, the mother _____.
A. knew that there were thousands of beautiful butterflies
B. knew that thousands of beautiful butterflies were flapping their wings
C. realized that they had made a correct decision
D. realized that they should not come to the museum
- () 14. How long do butterflies live according to the tour guide?
A. More than ten days. B. No more than ten days.
C. About ten years. D. Around ten days.
- () 15. What did the writer learn from butterflies?
A. We all have something to offer the world with the time we have.
B. Butterflies can only live about ten days.
C. The daughters were having so much fun to watch the butterflies.
D. They make the world a more beautiful place.

B

阅读下列短文,根据短文判断正(T)误(F)。

How Does Lucy Spend a Week?

Monday	Practice playing volleyball 3:00 p. m. —5:00 p. m.
Tuesday	Go to see Tim in Children's Hospital 8:30 p. m. —10:30 p. m.
Wednesday	Part-time job(兼职工作) 1:00 p. m. —5:00 p. m.
Thursday	Go to the station to meet her uncle Ricky 9:00 a. m.
Friday	See Mr. Green 10:30 a. m. —11:30 a. m. Part-time job 2:00 p. m. —6:00 p. m.
Saturday	Have a birthday party 7:00 p. m. —10:00 p. m.
Sunday	Help Frank with his math

- () 16. Frank may not be good at math.
- () 17. Lucy does her part-time job ten hours a week.
- () 18. Tim is ill in hospital.
- () 19. Lucy's uncle Ricky is coming on Saturday.
- () 20. Lucy has a birthday party on Saturday evening.

III. 补全对话(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

阅读下面的对话,请根据对话内容从方框中选择合适的句子,补全对话。

M: Hello, Lucy. 21

W: Good morning, Mr. Green.

M: 22

W: But you have an appointment with our manager, Mr. Smith.

M: Yes, but could we put it off next week?

W: Let me see. Next week...what about next Wednesday?

M: That's all right. 23

W: Let me have a check. Sorry, he'll be in a meeting then. 24

M: 3 o'clock? That's fine.

W: 25 Have a nice trip, Mr. Green.

M: Thank you.

- A. How about 3 o'clock in the afternoon?
- B. I'll tell him to expect you in his office.
- C. Shall we make it 9 o'clock?
- D. I'm calling to tell you I have to fly to Beijing this afternoon.
- E. This is Tom Green from ABC Company.

IV. 翻译(每小题 4 分,共 40 分)

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语,并将答案写在相应的横线上。

26. All women's wear is on sale today, 25% off.

27. Eating a balanced diet will keep you healthy.

28. To speak ill of your boss will make you lose your job.

29. Great changes have taken place in China over the past thirty years.

30. I follow these rules every day and I have made a lot of progress in my work.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整,并把答案写在相应的横线上。

31. 请按照说明书服药。

Please take this medicine _____ the instructions.

32. 医生们尽快地给这个生病的男孩动了手术。

The doctors did an operation _____ the sick boy as _____ as possible.

33. 我们认为打断别人说话是不礼貌的。

We think it is impolite to _____ on others.

34. 去年你父亲多久去北京出差一次?

How often did your father go to Beijing _____ last year?

35. 他在向我解释暴风雨已经使一切都推迟了。

He is explaining to me that the storm has made everything _____.

英语模拟试卷(十六)

I. 单项选择(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. Which lesson is _____, this one or that one?
A. difficult B. much difficult C. more difficult D. the most difficult
- () 2. I'm sorry I am late. I hope I didn't cause you _____.
A. too much trouble B. so many troubles
C. much too trouble D. so more troubles
- () 3. It wasn't until nearly a month later _____ I received the manager's reply.
A. since B. when C. as D. that
- () 4. There is _____ juice in the fridge. Let's go and buy some.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () 5. — What's in the picture?
— There _____ a teacher and some students playing games on the playground.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
- () 6. Hold on! I'm sure the hard work you do at present _____ in the near future.
A. will be repaid B. is repaid C. to be repaid D. would be repaid
- () 7. Programmes, _____ to bring the old and the young together, are growing in popularity all over the world.
A. designed B. to be designed C. designing D. having designed
- () 8. Neither Li Hua nor I _____ good at writing.
A. am B. is C. are D. were
- () 9. _____ the past year as an exchange student in Hong Kong, Linda appears maturer than those of her age.
A. Spending B. Spent C. Having spent D. To spend
- () 10. This is the bag _____ my mother bought yesterday.
A. that B. who C. whom D. this

II. 阅读理解(每小题 3 分,共 30 分)

A

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。

As the Internet is developing fast, more and more new words and phrases have been created in

Chinese. Here are some examples.

One of the most popular words is Dianzan, which is often used when you quite agree with someone. Another example is Renxing. When you say somebody is Renxing, you mean that they will do whatever they like. The phrase Miaosha first came from online shopping, which means you can complete your shopping orders before others. But now it's widely used when you achieve your purpose in a very short time. If you describe somebody as a Tuhao, you mean that he is very rich.

You can find lots of such new Chinese words. Keep learning and you'll know more about Chinese culture.

- () 11. When you quite agree with someone, you may use _____.
A. Renxing B. Miaosha C. Dianzan D. Tuhao
- () 12. What does Renxing mean in English?
A. Someone can complete his/her shopping orders before others.
B. Someone does whatever he/she likes.
C. He/She is very rich.
D. He/She achieves his/her purpose in a very short time.
- () 13. How many kinds of Internet languages are mentioned in the passage?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
- () 14. What does the underlined word "purpose" mean in Chinese?
A. 目标 B. 讨论 C. 成功 D. 任务
- () 15. Which of the following is RIGHT according to the passage?
A. Now, fewer and fewer words and phrases are created in Chinese.
B. Miaosha has been created two meanings in Chinese.
C. You can find lots of new Chinese words without learning.
D. Dianzan can be used if your friend does whatever he likes.

B

阅读下列短文,根据短文判断正(T)误(F)。

To: Zhang Hong

Date: September 6th

Dear Mr. Zhang Hong,

Thank you for your application for the position of sales manager.

We would like to invite you for an interview at 10 a. m. on Monday, September 22nd, at ABC Company, 32 Zhongshan Road, Qingdao.

You will be interviewed by our head of sales, Susan Park. The interview will last for about 45 minutes. During the time, you will have the opportunity to learn more about our company. Please bring your resume and references(推荐信) to the interview. And you will also need to show your

ID card at the reception. Please ask for me as soon as you arrive.

If you have any questions or if you wish to reschedule, please call me at 555-1234 or email me by September 12th.

I look forward to meeting you.

Best regards.

Anna Green

Human Resources Assistant

- () 16. Zhang Hong applied for the position of sales manager.
() 17. The job interview is on September 12th.
() 18. The interview will take just an hour.
() 19. Zhang Hong should ask for Anna Green at the reception.
() 20. Zhang Hong can call Anna Green by September 12th if he wants to change the interview date.

III. 完形填空(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。

When you go to England, you can be surprised that many people take an umbrella or a raincoat with them in the 21 morning.

On a bus or a train, you can usually see everyone is looking out of the window or 22 newspapers. But they don't talk much. When you meet English people, they often talk about one thing—the 23.

Why is it so? 24 the weather is changeable in England. People there can have spring, summer, autumn and winter in one 25. When they get on the bus, the weather is sunny and 26, just like in spring. However, when they get out of the bus, 27 can be rainy and cold. At noon, the weather will be sunny again and a little hot, and it will be 28 at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer in winter, or have winter in summer. So in winter they can 29 sometimes, and in summer, maybe you can see people 30 coats and sweaters.

- () 21. A. sunny B. rainy C. snowy D. cloudy
() 22. A. reading B. looking C. seeing D. watching
() 23. A. weather B. clothes C. bus D. sports
() 24. A. So B. When C. Because D. That
() 25. A. year B. month C. week D. day
() 26. A. cold B. wet C. warm D. cool
() 27. A. this B. it C. that D. one
() 28. A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter

- () 29. A. fly B. run C. swim D. dance
() 30. A. making B. taking C. putting D. wearing

IV. 改错(每小题 3 分,共 30 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个画线处找出一处错误的选项,并在横线上写出正确答案。

31. How many worker are there in your factory?
A B C D

32. Her English is gooder than mine.
A B C D

33. Both of us is good students.
A B C D

34. More than five thousands people were killed in the city last year.
A B C D

35. There will have a class meeting tomorrow.
A B C D

36. It is important of us to learn English.
A B C D

37. He decided to have his bike repair.
A B C D

38. The building has built by the workers.
A B C D

39. His sister is always made cry by him.
A B C D

40. It took our two hours to think it over.
A B C D

- () 14. How did they do the voluntary work? Choose the right order.
- They crushed all the plastic bottles.
 - They removed the straws and trash inside the plastic bottles.
 - They put all the plastic bottles in a larger box.
 - They removed the covers and caps from the plastic bottles.
- A. b-a-c-d B. d-b-a-c C. a-b-d-c D. b-a-d-c
- () 15. What does the writer think of voluntary work?
- A. Interesting. B. Simple. C. Meaningful. D. Exciting.

B

What is color? Why do some of the things around us look red, some green, and others blue?

Colors are really made by reflected light (反射光线). We see colors because most of the things reflect light. Something is red, because it reflects most of the red light. If something is green, it reflects most of the green light. If something reflects all light, it is white.

Some of the light is reflected and some is taken in and turned into heat. The darker the color is, the less light is reflected and the more light is taken in. So dark-colored (深色的) clothes are warmer in the sun than light-colored (浅色的) clothes.

- () 16. We can _____ when something reflects light.
- A. see its color B. see its heat
C. not see its color D. see nothing
- () 17. If something reflects _____, it is white.
- A. some light B. no light C. all light D. less light
- () 18. Some of the light is taken in and turned into _____.
- A. color B. sun C. green light D. heat
- () 19. The dark-colored clothes are warmer in the sun because _____ is taken in.
- A. more light B. less light C. more color D. less color
- () 20. Which is the best title of the passage?
- A. Dark Color B. Color C. Heat D. Clothes

III. 补全对话 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面的对话, 请根据对话内容从方框中选择合适的句子, 补全对话。

- A: I love this new school here. What about you?
B: Me, too. 21
A: Well, I hope there are more English books in the library.
B: 22 Our headmaster says he will buy more English storybooks.

- A: If we want to improve English, we should read original English books from abroad.
B: 23 How about reading e-books? It's much cheaper than reading paper books.
A: 24 Let's go to the headmaster's office and tell him about it.
B: 25

- A. Abroad? It will cost too much.
B. Let's go!
C. I couldn't agree more.
D. It's very big and beautiful.
E. That sounds great.

IV. 翻译 (每小题 4 分, 共 40 分)

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语, 并将答案写在相应的横线上。

26. He practiced playing the guitar again and again.

27. Can you give me some advice on how to improve my English?

28. It's only half an hour's drive to get to the shopping center.

29. I hope you will pay attention to this problem.

30. The house was too expensive for us to afford.

Part B 请将下面的汉语句子翻译成英语, 并将答案写在相应的横线上。

31. 患难见真情。

32. 喝酒对你的健康有害。

33. 我每天早上七点起床。

34. 你必须认真听老师讲课。

35. 我能找出这个问题的答案。

(赠册)

河南省高职单招复习用书

英语模拟试卷

参考答案及解析



首都师范大学出版社
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英语模拟试卷(一)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. A 考查物主代词。第一空后由名词 dog 可知,需填形容词性物主代词,故排除 C 项;第二空在句中作主语,需用名词性物主代词,her 的名词性物主代词为 hers,故排除 D 项;上下句人称要一致,故排除 B 项。综上。故选 A。
2. C 考查一般现在时、一般过去时及主谓一致。句意:——Linda 晚上经常做什么呢? ——她经常做作业,但是在 4 月 12 日的晚上她看电视了。由时间状语 often 可知,谓语动词 do 用一般现在时,主语 she 为第三人称单数,第一个空格处应用 do 的三单形式 does,故排除 B、D 两项;第二个空格处的动作发生在 4 月 12 日晚上,watch TV 应用一般过去时。故选 C。
3. C 考查比较级的用法。fewer and fewer 用于修饰可数名词复数,表示“越来越少”;less and less 用于修饰不可数名词,表示“越来越少”。more and more 用于修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词,表示“越来越多”。根据第一空后的 bikes 为可数名词复数及第二空后的 pollution 为不可数名词可排除 A、B 两项。句意:许多城市有越来越多的共享自行车,所以污染将会越来越少。故选 C。
4. B 考查不定代词。nothing 意为“没有事;没有东西”;something 意为“某事;某物”;everything 意为“一切;所有事物”;anything 意为“任何事;任何物”。句意:女士们,先生们,请注意!我有重要的事情告诉你们。故选 B。
5. B 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构, is 是句子谓语动词,那么空格处应填非谓语动词。use 与 time 之间为动宾关系,所以用过去分词作后置定语。故选 B。
6. A 考查强调句。强调句的结构为“*It is/was*+被强调部分+*that*+其他。”该句强调的是地点状语。句意:今天早上我弟弟就是把球藏在了床底下。故选 A。
7. A 考查定语从句的引导词。分析句子结构可知,本句为含有定语从句的复合句, jobs 为先行词,空处代替先行词在从句中作主语,指物,定语从句可以用 which 或 that 引导。whose 在定语从句中作定语,表示所属关系;what 不是关系词,不能引导定语从句;who 在定语从句中作主语,指人。句意:你认为人工智能会在不久的将来取代那些对技术技能要求较低的工作吗? 故选 A。
8. C 考查名词。division 意为“分开;分隔”;area 意为“地区”;range 意为“范围”, a range of 意为“各种各样的;一系列”;circle 意为“圆圈”。foods 后面的定语从句 that suit all tastes and pockets 说明饭店的食物多种多样。故选 C。
9. D 考查宾语从句。谓语动词 tell 后接宾语从句,宾语从句语序要用陈述句语序,即“主语+谓语”结构,故排除 A、B 和 C 三项。故选 D。
10. A 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,句中已有谓语动词 is,空处应填非谓语动词。空处需要修饰名词 warning,说明“警告的具体内容”,不定式结构可用来表示动作的目的或具体内容,构成搭配 a warning to sb. to do sth. (提醒某人做某事)。故选 A。

II. 阅读理解

11. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句

“John got a job in a big city and moved there with his wife and his two children.”可知,John家有四口人。故选C。

12. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“On the first Saturday in their new home, John took his new red car out of the garage and started washing the car.”可知,John在车库外面洗车。故选B。

13. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第三、四句“A neighbor came by and saw the car. He stopped and looked at it for a minute.”可知,邻居停下来是因为看到了车。故选D。

14. B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段可知,邻居对约翰的回答感到吃惊。故选B。

15. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“...when there's a party in the town, it belongs to my daughter, Jane.”可知,当镇上有派对时,车属于Jane。故选C。

16. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“It will make your life easier and less stressful.”可知,如果你有条理,你的生活将会变得更简单。故选B。

17. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“Another way to get organized is to put things you often use in a convenient place.”可知,要把你经常用的东西放在一个方便的地方。故选D。

18. A 代词指代题。根据画线词所在句中的“So, before you get into the busy work, start on the important task...”可知,这里的it指代前面的the important task。故选A。

19. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“The second thing you can do is to put similar things together.”,第四段第二句“Always remember to put things back after you have used them, too.”和第五段第一句“Finally,

you should use a calendar to plan out what you need to do each month.”可知A、B、D项都有提及。故选C。

20. C 主旨大意题。本文是“总—分—总”结构,文章第一段提出本文的主题——如何做到有条理,第二至五段分别提出了几点建议,最后一段号召大家行动起来,故C项How to Get Organized最适合作为本文的标题。故选C。

III. 完形填空

21. B 考查固定搭配。be the same as意为“与……一样”,是固定搭配。故选B。

22. D 考查短语。be open to意为“对……开放”;be far from意为“离……远”;be similar to意为“与……相似”;be different from意为“与……不同”。由上一句“You are unique.”可知,此处是指每个人都跟别人不一样。故选D。

23. A 考查连词。because意为“因为”;however意为“然而”,为副词;although意为“虽然”;so意为“所以”。此处要表达的含义是“人与人之间有差异是这个世界有趣的原因”。故选A。

24. B 考查名词。由下句“Maybe your hair is the same color as your friend's...”可知,此处是将某些“人”与你做比较。故选B。

25. C 考查代词。在比较级中,比较的双方应是同类相比。本句中是“你的头发”与“她的头发”之间的比较,故than后用she的名词性物主代词hers。故选C。

26. B 考查形容词。fatter意为“更胖的”;smarter意为“更聪明的”;richer意为“更富有的”;warmer意为“更暖和的”。本段前三句依次谈到的是在某些方面“比你强”“和你一样”和“不如你”三种类型的朋友。故选B。

27. D 考查固定词组。此处句意为“他们和你一样擅长运动”。play sports 是常用固定词组,意为“做运动”。故选 D。
28. B 考查疑问词。“What do/does+主语+look like?”是用来询问人或事物的外貌、外形特征的固定句型。故选 B。
29. A 考查动词。like 意为“喜欢”;begin 意为“开始”;wait 意为“等候”;decide 意为“决定”。结合句意和四个选项可知,此处是指“你们两个都喜欢在学校里完成作业吗?”like to do sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”。故选 A。
30. C 考查固定搭配。in some ways 意为“在某些方面”。根据后面的提示 in many other ways 可知答案。故选 C。

IV. 书面表达

An Unforgettable Sports Meet

At this year's sports meet, I took part in the relay race. It was the final event of the sports meet. Everyone was paying close attention. All the runners got ready at the starting line.

As soon as the race began, everyone was too excited to stop cheering. When it was my turn to run, I could feel that a runner from other groups was nearly catching up with me. So I tried my best to run faster. Finally, our class won first prize in this exciting event.

I felt so proud. This is one of the most unforgettable events that I have ever had.

英语模拟试卷(二)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. D 考查形容词比较级和最高级。“one of the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数”为固定用法,意为“最……的……之一”,所以

第一个空格处应用形容词 old 的最高级 the oldest;第二个空格处由 than 可知用形容词 long 的比较级 longer。故选 D。

2. C 考查介词。on one's left 为固定搭配,意为“在某人的左边”。句意:沿着街道走,你就会看到医院在你的左边。故选 C。
3. D 考查反身代词。句意:如果我们只想着自己,友谊的小船将说翻就翻。主语是 we,反身代词与主语保持一致,所以用 ourselves。故选 D。
4. B 考查固定搭配。would like to do sth. 意为“想要做某事”;be busy doing sth. 意为“忙于做某事”。故选 B。
5. A 考查动词的固定搭配。advise sb. to do sth. 意为“建议某人做某事”。句意:我们老师经常建议我们阅读的时候要养成记笔记的习惯。故选 A。
6. A 考查非谓语动词。句意:为了获得宝贵的经验,他要求被派送到偏远的地区。分析句子结构可知,此处应用动词不定式作目的状语。故选 A。
7. B 考查固定搭配。why don't you = why not,意为“为什么不”,后接动词原形;how about 意为“怎么样”,后接名词、代词或动名词;would you like 意为“想要”,后接动词不定式 to do。由空格后动词 sharing 可知选 B。
8. D 考查定冠词 the 的用法。“the+姓氏复数”表示一家人或夫妇俩,the Greens 意为“格林一家人或格林夫妇俩”。故选 D。
9. D 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,此句含有两个定语从句,均修饰先行词 person。第一个定语从句 _____ I've ever met 中,关系词在从句中作 met 的宾语,关系词用 that/who/whom,也可以省略,因此第一个空填 /。第二个定语从句

23. C 考查动词。forget 意为“忘记”; stop 意为“停止”; sell 意为“卖”; eat 意为“吃”。根据空前的 when you own a business 及常识可知,开店得先决定卖什么。故选 C。
24. A 考查名词。worker 意为“员工,工人”; friend 意为“朋友”; shopper 意为“购物者”; leader 意为“领导”。此处指你得了解你要支付多少办公室租金以及付给员工多少钱,下文中的 I am unable to pay all of my workers 也是提示。故选 A。
25. D 考查形容词。expensive 意为“贵的”; strange 意为“奇怪的”; polite 意为“礼貌的”; right 意为“正确的”。由下文中的“*For example, I have to make sure that my ice-cream is not too expensive and that it tastes delicious.*”可知,此处指要用正确的方法经营你的店。故选 D。
26. B 考查动词。hurt 意为“伤害”; attract 意为“吸引”; lose 意为“失去”; change 意为“改变”。由此处语境及常识可知,物美价廉的冰激凌能吸引顾客。故选 B。
27. B 考查名词。noise 意为“噪声”; money 意为“钱”; plan 意为“计划”; mistake 意为“错误”。前面提到的假设是不能做出好的冰激凌,结果当然就挣不到钱。故选 B。
28. C 考查连词。unless 意为“除非”; but 意为“但是”; because 意为“因为”; though 意为“虽然”。由此处语境可知,空后的内容是 That would be terrible 的原因。故选 C。
29. D 考查动词。visit 意为“参观;访问”; waste 意为“浪费”; clean 意为“打扫”; learn 意为“学习”。上文提到 Warner 先生给 David 讲了他的经营之道,故此处指 David 对此表示感谢,并说从中学到了很多。故选 D。
30. C 考查动词。refuse 意为“拒绝”; invite

意为“邀请”; help 意为“帮助”; love 意为“热爱”。由“*Any time, David, you're welcome to come back and ask more questions.*”可知,此处指 Warner 先生欢迎 David 随时问他问题,他乐意帮助一位未来的商业领导者。故选 C。

IV. 书面表达

My Community

I live in a modern community. There are many facilities in my community. There is a swimming pool where I can have a lot of fun in summer. When I am hungry, I can go to the cafe. The food there is very delicious, and they offer good service. The place I like most is the small but beautiful park where I can exercise. All the people there are very friendly and willing to help others. But the community is so close to the railway that the noise sometimes makes it difficult for me to fall asleep.

英语模拟试卷(六)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. D 考查形容词最高级。由 in our class 可知要用 strong 的最高级,形容词最高级前要加定冠词 the。故选 D。
2. D 考查固定句型和动词短语。“It is + *adj.* + to do sth.”意为“做某事是……的”; have sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。故选 D。
3. D 考查不定代词。something 一般用于肯定句中,anything 用于否定句或疑问句中。题干为疑问句,所以用 anything,故排除 B、C 两项;形容词修饰不定代词放在不定代词之后,即 anything interesting(任何有趣的)

- 东西)。故选 D。
4. A 考查非谓语动词。spend 与逻辑主语 we 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词形式;花钱的动作发生在 couldn't afford 之前,所以用完成时。故选 A。
5. A 考查现在完成时。由关键词 since 可知,谓语动词用现在完成时,即 have/has done 的结构,主语 WeChat 为单数,助动词用 has。故选 A。
6. B 考查动词词义辨析和动词搭配。regret to do sth. 意为“遗憾要做某事”,regret doing sth. 意为“后悔做过某事”。sell 意为“卖”,buy 意为“买”。根据句意“他现在不得不坐公交车去上班”可以推测出,应该是卖了小汽车。故选 B。
7. B 考查定语从句。先行词 Professor Smith 和 help 之间为所属关系,所以用关系代词 whose。句意:我要感谢 Smith 教授,要是没有他的帮助,我不可能走得这么远。故选 B。
8. A 考查冠词。第一空由 of the cake 可知 shape(形状)为特指,其前加定冠词 the;第二空意为“一个心形”,表泛指,heart 的发音以辅音音素开头,其前用不定冠词 a。故选 A。
9. D 考查固定搭配。would rather do A than do B 为固定搭配,意为“宁愿做 A 也不愿做 B”。故选 D。
10. A 考查宾语从句。句意:那位妇人想知道她女儿是否喜欢那件毛衣。表示是否用 whether。故选 A。

II. 阅读理解

11. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“*There are two terms in a school year...*”可知,在美国,一个学年包含两个学期。故选 C。
12. A 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句“*Most American children begin to go to school when they are five years old.*”可知,大多数美国儿童五岁开始上学。故选 A。
13. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“*After high school, many students go to college.*”可知,高中毕业后,许多学生会上大学。故选 D。
14. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“*High school students take only four or five subjects each term.*”可知,在美国,高中生一学期只修四到五门课程。故选 D。
15. B 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“*So many college students work after class to get money for their studies.*”可知,在美国,许多大学生课后工作挣钱。故选 B。
16. C 从第一句的描述可知学校一般不会鼓励学生在走廊上蹦跳,紧接着用 However 引出一所英国学校的学生可以在走廊上跑,C项“他们的老师甚至鼓励他们那么做”承接上文。故选 C。
17. E 第二段描述学生在走廊上蹦跳会发电,带来很多好处,E项“这很神奇,不是吗?”承接上文。故选 E。
18. A 空格处是本段的中心句,根据下文可知学生们可以在走廊上蹦跳,这可以为学校供电,也可以启发更多学生成为科学家、发明家和工程师,A项“走廊上的(运动)瓷砖真是杰出的发明”可总起下文。故选 A。
19. D 根据下句“*They will be inspired to be scientists, inventors and engineers in the future to find clean energy for all humans.*”可知,学生们受到启发会成为未来的科学家、发明家和工程师,D项“而且,这是教学生具备创造力的好方法”承上启下。故选 D。

20. B 根据下文“He has also invented a special dance floor...”可知,B项“走廊上的瓷砖不是 Laurence 的唯一发明”承上启下。故选 B。

III. 选词填空

21. patient 22. recognize 23. energy
24. translate 25. benefits 26. relax
27. met 28. realized 29. immediately
30. control

IV. 词语搭配

31. B 32. G 33. E 34. D 35. F 36. I
37. C 38. A 39. H 40. J

V. 书面表达

41. glad/pleased/happy
42. company/firm
43. two years ago
44. exercise/work out
45. In order to
46. had no appetite
47. weaker and weaker
48. attracted
49. carry out
50. gave up/stopped/quit

英语模拟试卷(七)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. A 考查过去完成时。didn't get a hotel room 用的一般过去时,发生在过去;book (预定)动作发生在 didn't get a hotel room 之前,表示过去的过去,所以用过去完成时。故选 A。
2. B 考查固定短语。quite a few 是固定短语,意为“许多”。故选 B。
3. A 考查疑问词。Which 意为“哪一个”;Who 意为“谁”;What 意为“什么”;Whose

意为“谁的”。由问句中 spring or summer 可知是两者之间选一个。故选 A。

4. C 考查冠词。定冠词 the 表特指,不定冠词 a/an 表泛指或表数量“一”,a 用于辅音音素前,an 用于元音音素前;only child in your family(家里唯一的小孩)是特指,其前用定冠词 the;“一个新生儿”表数量“一”,new 发音以辅音音素开头,用不定冠词 a。故选 C。
5. D 考查非谓语动词。order 与其逻辑主语 the books 为被动关系,所以用过去分词形式。故选 D。
6. C 考查名词。skill 意为“技巧”;speech 意为“演讲”;language 意为“语言”;experience 意为“经历;经验”。句意:学好一门语言的最好方法是去说!即使周围没有可以对着说这门语言的人,也要和自己说。故选 C。
7. A 考查动词不定式的固定用法。“It's + 形容词 + for/of sb. + to do sth.”为固定结构,意为“对于某人来说做某事是……的”,句中的形容词修饰的是人,说明人的性格、品行时用 of;句中的形容词修饰的是 to do sth. 的部分时用 for。题干中形容词 nice (友好的)修饰人,所以用 of。故选 A。
8. D 考查数词的用法。hundred、thousand、million、billion 与具体数字连用时,习惯上用单数,而且后面不接介词 of;当这些词表示不确定的泛指数时,用复数形式,而且后面接介词 of。tens of thousands of(数以万计的)。故选 D。
9. D 考查定语从句。句意:学生应该参加社区活动,他们能从活动中获得成长的经验。先行词 community activities 在定语从句中作地点状语,故用关系词 where。故选 D。
10. D 考查动词不定式的固定用法。“疑问

V. 书面表达

41. June 5/5th
42. apply for
43. was born
44. travelling/traveling
45. place of interest
46. Great Wall
47. of my age
48. part-time job
49. cultural differences
50. work hard

英语模拟试卷(十一) 参考答案及解析

I. 词汇判断

1—5 DABAC 6—10 DABAC

II. 阅读理解

11. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“A few years ago, my husband and I were on an island for a long weekend with our 3 and 4-year-old daughters.”可知,这家人在一座岛上度过了小长假。故选 B。
12. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句话可知,作者家有两个女儿,一共四口人。故选 C。
13. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“My girls were jumping up and down, and I knew we had made the right decision to come to the museum.”可知,选项 C 中 made a correct decision 与 made the right decision 为同义替换。故选 C。
14. D 细节理解题。根据第三段导游说的话“About ten days.”可知,蝴蝶的寿命大约为 10 天。around 与 about 均表示“大约”。故选 D。
15. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“We all have something to offer the world with the time we have.”可知答案应选 A。
16. T 细节理解题。根据 Sunday 一栏中的描述“Help Frank with his math.”可知本题表述正确。
17. F 细节理解题。根据 Wednesday 一栏中的描述“Part-time job 1:00 p. m.—5:00 p. m.”和 Friday 一栏中的描述“Part-time job 2:00 p. m.—6:00 p. m.”可知, Lucy 每周做兼职的时间共 8 个小时,本题表述错误。
18. T 细节理解题。根据 Tuesday 一栏中的描述“Go to see Tim in Children’s Hospital”可知本题表述正确。
19. F 细节理解题。根据 Thursday 一栏中的描述“Go to the station to meet her uncle Ricky”可知本题表述错误。
20. T 细节理解题。根据 Saturday 的描述“Have a birthday party 7:00 p. m.—10:00 p. m.”可知本题表述正确。

III. 补全对话

21. E 22. D 23. C 24. A 25. B

IV. 翻译

26. 所有女装今天促销,七五折出售。
27. 合理饮食可使你保持健康。
28. 说老板坏话会让你丢掉工作。
29. 在过去的三十年里,中国发生了巨大的变化。
30. 我每天都遵守这些规则,在工作中取得了很大的进步。
31. according to
32. on; soon
33. cut in
34. on business
35. put off

英语模拟试卷(十六)

参考答案及解析

件。小镇的前警长看到了信息并提供了两辆旧自行车给他。由此可推知, donated 应该是“捐赠”的意思, 而不是“借出”, 故本题表述错误。

18. F 细节理解题。根据第五段, 尤其是最后一句“*I take off good wheels, seats or bells and use them.*”可知, Mick 在车库里储存自行车和自行车零件, 是为了得到有用的零部件, 进而修车时使用。故本题表述错误。
19. T 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段第二句“*The bikes are free for the kids only if they promise two things: They have to remember those who offer the bike parts and they have to study hard in school.*”可知本题表述正确。
20. T 推理判断题。通读全文可知, Mick 为小镇上的孩子们免费修理自行车, 可知他是一个热心的人。故本题表述正确。

III. 补全对话

21. F 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. A

IV. 翻译

26. 你能帮我一个忙吗?
27. 谁负责这项工作?
28. 你进门之前请先敲门。
29. 公共场所不许吸烟。
30. 交卷之前再仔细检查一遍你的试卷。
31. Is there anything I can do for you?
32. We are going to play football if it doesn't rain tomorrow.
33. There will be a meeting tomorrow afternoon.
34. Great changes have taken place in our city.
35. Thanks to your help, I could finish my work on time.

I. 单项选择

1. C 考查形容词比较级。根据 *this one or that one* 可知是两者之间的比较, 所以用 *difficult* 的比较级 *more difficult*。故选 C。
2. A 考查名词及短语辨析。句意: 很抱歉我迟到了, 希望我没有给你造成太多麻烦。*trouble* 当“麻烦”讲时, 为不可数名词, 故排除 B、D 两项; *much too* 意为“十分; 非常”, 修饰形容词或副词, 故排除 C 项; *too much* 意为“许多”。故选 A。
3. D 考查强调句。强调句句型“*It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who ...*”, 题干中强调 *until nearly a month later*, 所以用 *that*。故选 D。
4. C 考查不定代词。*a few, a little* 意为“一点点”, *a few* 修饰可数名词, *a little* 修饰不可数名词; *few* 和 *little* 意为“几乎没有”, *few* 修饰可数名词, *little* 修饰不可数名词。结合“*Let's go and buy some.*”可知冰箱里几乎没有果汁, 故排除 B、D 两项; *juice* 意为“果汁”, 为不可数名词。故选 C。
5. A 考查 *there be* 结构及主谓一致。*there be* 中的 *be* 动词由紧挨着的名词单复数决定, 即“就近一致”原则。题干中 *be* 动词后为 *a teacher*, 所以 *be* 动词用 *is*。故选 A。
6. A 考查动词的时态及语态。分析句子结构, *you do at present* 作为定语从句修饰 *hard work*, *repay* (回报) 是作谓语动词, 故排除 C 项; 由 *in the near future* 可知用一般将来时, 故排除 B、D 两项; 主语 *the hard work* 与 *repay* 之间为被动关系, 所以用一般将来时的被动语态。故选 A。
7. A 考查非谓语动词。*design* 和所修饰名

词 programmes 之间为被动关系,故排除 C、D 两项;to be designed 是表将来,故排除 B 项。句意:旨在把老年人和年轻人联系在一起的程序正在世界范围内变得越来越流行。故选 A。

8. A 考查主谓一致。neither... nor... 意为“既不……也不……”,连接两个主语时,谓语动词遵循“就近一致”原则,即根据离得最近的主语来确定;be good at 意为“擅长”,be 离主语 I 近,所以用 am。故选 A。
9. C 考查非谓语动词。句意:Linda 去年在香港作交换留学生,所以她看起来比她的同龄人更成熟。spend 和逻辑主语 Linda 之间是主动关系,故用现在分词形式;并且“度过”的动作早于“看起来成熟”这个动作,表示发生在谓语动作之前的动作,用现在分词的完成式。故选 C。
10. A 考查定语从句。先行词 the bag 在定语从句 my mother bought yesterday 中做宾语成分,指代物,所以用关系代词 that 或 which。故选 A。

II. 阅读理解

11. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“One of the most popular words is Dianzan, which is often used when you quite agree with someone.”可知,当你非常同意某人的观点时,你可以 Dianzan。故选 C。
12. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“When you say somebody is Renxing, you mean that they will do whatever they like.”可知 Renxing 在英语中的意思是“某人会做任何他/她喜欢做的事情”。故选 B。
13. B 信息归纳题。根据第二段内容可知文中提到了 Dianzan、Rensexing、Miaosha 和 Tuhao 这四种网络用语。故选 B。
14. A 词义猜测题。根据句中的 achieve(达

到,实现)可知,此处指实现“目标”。故选 A。

15. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第四、五句“The phrase Miaosha first came from online shopping, which means you can complete your shopping orders before others. But now it’s widely used when you achieve your purpose in a very short time.”可知,Miaosha 被赋予两种不同的意思。其他三项均与原文不符。故选 B。
16. T 细节理解题。根据邮件中的“Thank you for your application for the position of sales manager.”可知,Zhang Hong 申请的是销售经理职位,故本题表述正确。
17. F 细节理解题。根据邮件中的“ We would like to invite you for an interview at 10 a. m. on Monday, September 22nd ...”可知,面试是在 9 月 22 日,故本题表述错误。
18. F 细节理解题。根据邮件中的“The interview will last for about 45 minutes.”可知,面试约 45 分钟,在一个小时之内,故本题表述错误。
19. T 细节理解题。根据邮件的落款可知此封邮件是 Anna Green 写给 Zhang Hong 的,再根据邮件中的“Please ask for me as soon as you arrive.”可知,Zhang Hong 在前台应找 Anna Green,故本题表述正确。
20. T 细节理解题。根据邮件中的“If you have any questions or if you wish to reschedule, please call me at 555-1234 or email me by September 12th.”可知,Zhang Hong 可以在 9 月 12 日前打电话或者发邮件给 Anna Green 更改面试日期,故本题表述正确。

III. 完形填空

21. A 考查形容词。sunny 意为“晴朗的”;

- rainy 意为“下雨的”; snowy 意为“下雪的”; cloudy 意为“多云的”。根据句中的 surprised 及下文描述的英国的天气变化无常可知, 此处描述的是晴朗的早晨, 人们也会带伞或雨衣, 以应对英国多变的天气。故选 A。
22. A 考查动词。read 意为“阅读”; look 意为“看(强调看的动作)”; see 意为“看见(强调看的结果)”; watch 意为“观看(常用于看电视、比赛等)”。根据 newspapers 可知, 此处指阅读报纸, 应用 reading。故选 A。
23. A 考查名词。weather 意为“天气”; clothes 意为“衣服”; bus 意为“公共汽车”; sports 意为“运动”。根据“Why is it so? 24 the weather is changeable in England.”可知, 英国人经常谈论的是天气。故选 A。
24. C 考查连词。so 意为“所以”; when 意为“当……的时候”; because 意为“因为”; that 作连词时没有实际语义。根据前文的“Why is it so?”可知, 此处是在解释原因, 应用 because。故选 C。
25. D 考查名词。year 意为“年”; month 意为“月”; week 意为“周”; day 意为“天”。根据下文的描述可知, 此处指一天之内天气变化多端, 可以经历四季。故选 D。
26. C 考查形容词。cold 意为“寒冷的”; wet 意为“潮湿的”; warm 意为“温暖的”; cool 意为“凉爽的”。根据“... the weather is sunny and 26, just like in spring.”可知, 此处描述的是像春天一样的天气, 应该是晴朗而温暖的。故选 C。
27. B 考查代词。this 意为“这个”; it 意为“它”; that 意为“那个”; one 意为“一个”。根据“27 can be rainy and cold.”可知, 此处指代天气, 应用 it。故选 B。
28. B 考查名词。spring 意为“春天”; summer 意为“夏天”; autumn 意为“秋天”; winter 意为“冬天”。根据“At noon, the weather will be sunny again and a little hot ...”可知, 中午天气晴朗且有点热, 就像夏天一样。故选 B。
29. C 考查动词。fly 意为“飞”; run 意为“跑”; swim 意为“游泳”; dance 意为“跳舞”。根据“In England, people can also have summer in winter...”可知, 在英国冬天有时也可以像夏天一样热, 所以人们可以游泳。故选 C。
30. D 考查动词, make 意为“制作”; take 意为“带走”; put 意为“放置”; wear 意为“穿着”。根据 coats and sweaters 可知, 夏天人们也可能穿外套和毛衣。故选 D。

IV. 改错

31. B 选项 B 中的 worker 改为 workers。考查名词。worker 是可数名词, 意为“工人”, 句首用 How many 提问, 用名词的复数形式。故将 worker 改为 workers。
32. C 选项 C 中的 gooder 改为 better。考查形容词比较级。根据 than 可知, 此处应该用比较级, good 的比较级是 better。故将 gooder 改为 better。
33. B 选项 B 中的 is 改为 are。考查主谓一致。主语 Both of us 是复数概念, 意为“我们两个”, 所以 be 动词应该用复数形式 are。故将 is 改为 are。
34. B 选项 B 中的 thousands 改为 thousand。考查数词。英语中的 hundred、thousand 等数词前面有具体数字时, 不加 s。故将 thousands 改为 thousand。
35. B 选项 B 中的 have 改为 be。考查 there be 结构。there be 不能和 have 混合使用,

根据句首的 There 可知,此处用 there be 结构,will 后面用动词原形。故将 have 改为 be。

36. C 选项 C 中的 of 改为 for。考查介词。“It is+形容词+for/of sb. to do sth.”是固定句型,介词用 of 还是 for 取决于形容词,如果形容词描述的是人,则用 of,如果形容词描述的是事,则用 for。此处是说做这件事重要,故用 for,意为“对某人来说,……是重要的”。故将 of 改为 for。
37. D 选项 D 中的 repair 改为 repaired。考查非谓语动词。have sth. done 意为“请人完成某事”,此处意为“请人修理自行车”。故将 repair 改为 repaired。
38. B 选项 B 中的 has built 改为 has been built。考查动词的语态。the building 与 build 之间是动宾关系,要用被动语态,现在完成时的被动语态为 have/has been done。故将 has built 改为 has been built。
39. C 选项 C 中的 cry 改为 to cry。考查非谓语动词。make sb. do sth. 是固定用法,意为“使某人做某事”,do 是省略 to 的不定式,此结构在被动语态中要加回 to,即 be made to do sth.。故将 cry 改为 to cry。
40. B 选项 B 中的 our 改为 us。考查代词。“It takes/took sb. some time to do sth.”是固定句型,sb. 作宾语,如果是代词要用宾格形式。故将 our 改为 us。

英语模拟试卷(十七)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. A 考查形容词。interesting 意为“有趣的”,用来修饰物;interested 意为“感兴趣的”,用来修饰人。句意:它是这么有趣的一部电影,以至于所有的学生都对它感兴

趣。故选 A。

2. D 考查冠词。句意:中国是茶的故乡,茶有超过 4 000 年的历史。home of tea 表特指,所以第一空用 the;第二空表泛指,所以用 a。故选 D。
3. C 考查疑问词。how long 意为“多长(时间或者物体的长度)”;how often 意为“多久一次”;how far 意为“多远”;how much 意为“多少钱”。由 from our school to Lupu Bridge 可知,问的是距离。故选 C。
4. A 考查分数表达法。英语中表达分数时,分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分子如果大于 1,分母加 s,故排除 B、D 两项;谓语动词由分数所修饰名词的单复数决定,apples 为复数,所以谓语动词也用复数。故选 A。
5. A 考查动词的时态及语态。句意:我听说为即将到来的节日所做的准备活动已经开始了,我们去帮忙吧。由“Let's give them a hand.”可知准备是正在被进行,用现在进行时的被动语态。故选 A。
6. D 考查非谓语动词。句意:昨晚有数百万的人在电视上观看开幕式直播。分析句子结构,were 为谓语动词,watch 为非谓语动词修饰 people,与 people 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词形式。故选 D。
7. C 考查情态动词。might 意为“可能”;need 意为“需要”;should 意为“吃惊”;would 意为“意愿”。句意:你想象不出一个彬彬有礼的绅士竟然对一位女士如此粗鲁。故选 C。
8. A 考查动词的时态。由 the next day 可知要用将来时;主句用一般过去时,根据“主过从过”,从句也应用相应的过去时,所以 see 用过去将来时 would see。故选 A。
9. A 考查不定代词。everyone 意为“每人”;nobody 意为“没人”;someone 意为“某人”;

34. 删除 of
35. 在 different 后加 from
36. musical 改为 music
37. 删除 the
38. its 改为 it
39. director 改为 directors
40. or 改为 and

英语模拟试卷(二十一)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. B 考查副词。too 与 either 都意为“也”，too 用在肯定句句末，either 用在否定句句末；yet 与 already 都意为“已经”，yet 用于否定句和疑问句中，already 用于肯定句中。句意：杰里没有读过这本书，我也没读过。结合句意及用法。故选 B。
2. A 考查副词 hard 的用法。hard 作副词时，意为“努力地”；harder 为比较级；hardest 为最高级；more hard 形式错误。句意：努力学习，你将会取得很大的进步。结合句意，空格处没有比较之意，应用原级。故选 A。
3. D 考查不定代词。everything 意为“一切；所有事物”；anything 意为“任何事；任何物”；something 意为“某事；某物”；nothing 意为“没有事；没有东西”。根据 to his disappointment(让他失望的是)可知，他在报纸上没有发现什么有趣的事。故选 D。
4. C 考查副词。easily 意为“容易地”；clearly 意为“清晰地”；hardly 意为“几乎不”；possibly 意为“可能地”。根据“Pass my glasses to me...”可知，“我”几乎看不清报纸上的字。故选 C。
5. C 考查名词及形容词。super 意为“超级的”；surface 意为“表面”；service 意为“服

- 务”；superficial 意为“肤浅的”。句意：顾客对酒店的服务很满意。结合句意。故选 C。
6. D 考查 it 作形式宾语。“sb. find/believe/think... + it + *adj.* + to do sth.”是固定句型，意为“某人觉得/相信/认为……做某事是……的”，其中 it 作形式宾语，动词不定式 to do sth. 是真正的宾语。故选 D。
 7. A 考查固定搭配。leave... for... 是固定搭配，意为“离开……去往……”。故选 A。
 8. D 考查感叹句。how 与 what 都可以引导感叹句，how 修饰形容词或副词，what 修饰名词。题干的中心词为 building，是名词，所以应用 what 引导；building 为可数名词单数，且 large 是以辅音音素开头，其前需加冠词 a。故选 D。
 9. B 考查连词。to 与 in order to 后跟动词原形，表示目的；so that 意为“以便”，引导目的状语从句；because of 后跟名词或动名词，表示原因。题干中空格前后都是句子，故用 so that 引导。故选 B。
 10. C 考查定语从句。分析题干，_____ mother is my English teacher 作定语从句，修饰先行词 Tony，先行词与 mother 之间为所属关系，空格处应用关系词 whose。故选 C。

II. 阅读理解

11. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Last year, I volunteered at a recycling (回收) centre in Indonesia with my friends.”可知，作者去年在印度尼西亚的一个回收中心做志愿工作。故选 D。
12. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“One person said that bottles and caps (瓶盖) were made of different materials and had different uses.”可知，瓶子和瓶盖是由不同材料制成的。故选 D。

13. C 细节理解题。根据第四段第一、二句“*There were straws (吸管) and trash (垃圾) inside the bottles, so I had to remove these items. Some of my friends were not comfortable doing this work and neither was I*”可知,作者清理瓶子里垃圾的时候感觉不舒服。故选 C。
14. B 细节理解题。根据“*Today, you are going to remove the plastic covers and caps from all of these plastic bottles.*”“*There were straws (吸管) and trash (垃圾) inside the bottles, so I had to remove these items.*”“*we crushed (压碎) all the plastic bottles and put them all in a larger box*”可知,正确顺序是先移除瓶盖瓶身塑料膜,再清理内部吸管垃圾,接着压碎塑料瓶,最后放进大箱子,即 d-b-a-c。故选 B。
15. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“*How meaningful it is!*”可知,作者认为志愿工作是有意义的。故选 C。
16. A 细节理解题。根据第二段前两句“*Colors are really made by reflected light (反射光线). We see colors because most of the things reflect light.*”可知,颜色是因反射光产生的,能看到颜色是因为大多数东西都能反射光,所以当某个东西反射光的时候,我们就能看到它的颜色。故选 A。
17. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“*If something reflects all light, it is white.*”可知,如果某物反射所有的光,那么它就是白色的。故选 C。
18. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“*Some of the light is reflected and some is taken in and turned into heat.*”可知,有些光被反射,有些光被吸收并转化成热量。故选 D。
19. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“*The darker the color is, the less light is reflected and the more light is taken in.*”可知,颜色越深,被反射的光就越少,被吸收的光就越多,所以深颜色的衣服在太阳下更暖和是因为吸收了更多的光。故选 A。
20. B 标题归纳题。通读全文可知,全篇都围绕着颜色的主题展开。故选 B。

III. 补全对话

21. D 22. C 23. A 24. E 25. B

IV. 翻译

26. 他一遍又一遍地练习弹吉他。
27. 关于如何提高英语(成绩),你能给我一些建议吗?
28. 开车只需半个小时就可以到达购物中心。
29. 我希望你会注意这个问题。
30. 这座房子太贵,我们买不起。
31. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
32. Drinking is bad for your health.
33. I get up at seven o'clock every morning.
34. You must listen to the teacher carefully in class.
35. I can find out the answer to this question.

英语模拟试卷(二十二)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. D 考查固定搭配。enjoy doing sth. 是固定搭配,意为“喜欢做某事”。故选 D。
2. B 考查反意疑问句。反意疑问句的问句部分是由“助动词/be 动词/情态动词+主语”构成,遵循“前肯后否,前否后肯”的原则。题干中陈述句部分为肯定形式,反意疑问句应用否定形式,故排除选项 A 和 C; 陈述句谓语动词是 is,反意疑问句部分用