

## 2014 年广东专插本（英语）真题试卷（题后含答案及解析）

题型有：1. Vocabulary and Structure 2. Reading Comprehension 3. Cloze 6. Writing

### Vocabulary and Structure

1. The committee \_\_\_\_\_ a conclusion only after days of discussion.
- A. reached
  - B. achieved
  - C. arrived
  - D. completed

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查“得出结论”这一短语的固定搭配：draw / reach / form / gain / arrive at / come to a conclusion，故选 A。

2. The next afternoon I went to \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Barkley again, but found her out.
- A. call for
  - B. call on
  - C. call up
  - D. call of

正确答案：B

解析：call for：去接(某人)，要求；call on(sb. )：拜访(某人)；call up：给(某人)打电话，使回忆起；call off：转移(某人的注意力等)，取消。根据题意，选 B。

3. He said \_\_\_\_\_ was not within his power to answer the question.
- A. that
  - B. this
  - C. what
  - D. it

正确答案：D

解析：此处 it 作形式主语，指代后面的不定式 to answer the question。故选 D。

4. \_\_\_\_\_ to hurt her, he did not tell her the truth.
- A. Not to want
  - B. Not wanting
  - C. To want not
  - D. Wanting not

正确答案：B

解析：分析句子结构可知，此处应为现在分词作原因状语，其逻辑主语为 he。因主句和从句的谓语动作是同时发生的，故此处应选表示主动和进行意义的 wanting，而非表将来动作的不定式 to want。故选 B。

5. He risked \_\_\_\_\_ his house when his company went bankrupt.
- A. to lose
  - B. having lost
  - C. losing
  - D. to have lost

正确答案：C

解析：risk doing sth. 意为“冒险做某事”。risk 后不能跟动词不定式作宾语。故选 C。

6. I didn't hear \_\_\_\_\_ because there was too much noise where I was sitting.
- A. what did he say
  - B. what he said
  - C. what was he saying
  - D. what to say

正确答案：B

解析：由连接代词 who, whom, whose, which, what 和连接副词 where, how, why, when 来引导宾语从句时，谓语应用陈述语序，所以排除 A、C；选项 D 表将来。故选 B。

7. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ this type of computer; it's too expensive.
- A. cost
  - B. spend
  - C. afford
  - D. calm

正确答案：C

解析：cost：花费；spend：花费，花(时间)；afford：买得起，负担得起；calm：(使)安静，镇定。根据题意，选 C。

8. Faced with the crisis, the girl looked pale but was quite \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. silent
  - B. quiet
  - C. still
  - D. calm

正确答案：D

解析: silent: 沉默的, 寂静的; quiet: 宁静的, 安静的; still: 静止的, 没有活力的; calm: 镇定的, 平静的。根据题意, 选 D。

9. He didn't allow \_\_\_\_\_ in his room. Actually he did not allow his family \_\_\_\_\_ at all.
- A. to smoke; to smoke
  - B. smoking; to smoke
  - C. to smoke; smoking
  - D. smoking; smoking

正确答案: B

解析: allow 意为“允许, 许可”, 后面可接动名词作宾语, 不可直接接动词不定式, 即 allow doing sth. 表示“允许做某事”。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。根据题意, 选 B。

10. George took \_\_\_\_\_ of the fine weather to do a day's work in his garden.
- A. advantage
  - B. profit
  - C. use
  - D. charge

正确答案: A

解析: take advantage of: 利用, 占……的便宜; take charge of: 负责, 监理。B、C 两项无此搭配用法。根据题意, 选 A。

11. I was very tired. Otherwise, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre with you.
- A. had gone
  - B. would go
  - C. will have gone
  - D. would have gone

正确答案: D

解析: 由句意和句中的“otherwise”一词可知, 此处表示与过去事实相反的假设, 应用“would+have+过去分词”形式。故选 D。

12. Seldom \_\_\_\_\_ in such a rude way.
- A. we have been treated
  - B. we have treated
  - C. have we been treated
  - D. have we treated

正确答案: C

解析：当否定副词 never, hardly, seldom 等位于句首时，句子应用倒装结构，故排除 A、B 两项。同时根据句意可知，we 和 treat 为动宾关系，所以应为被动语态。故选 C。

13. This well-known international organization was \_\_\_\_\_ several years ago.  
A. set up  
B. made up  
C. taken up  
D. got up

正确答案：A

解析：set up: 建立，安排；make up: 组成，化妆；take up: 开始从事，占用；get up: (使)起床，站起来。根据题意，选 A。

14. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ the thief down the road.  
A. chased  
B. ran  
C. rushed  
D. raced

正确答案：A

解析：chase: 追捕，追寻；run: 跑，移动；rush: 向……冲去，急速行进；race: 和……比速度。根据题意，选 A。

15. Every means \_\_\_\_\_ but it's not so effective.  
A. have been tried  
B. has been tried  
C. have tried  
D. has tried

正确答案：B

解析：“every+可数名词”作主语时，谓语动词用单数，所以 A、C 两项排除。根据句意，means 和 try 为动宾关系，所以应用现在完成时的被动语态。故选 B。

16. By the time class was over, the rain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will stop  
B. would stop  
C. had stopped  
D. have stopped

正确答案：C

解析：by the time 意为“到……时候(为止)”，在句中起连词作用引导时间状语从句。从句为一般过去时，主句应用过去完成时，表示“截止到从句动作发生

时，主句动作已经完成”。根据句意，选 C。

17. Fortunately, the demonstration \_\_\_\_\_ to be quite peaceful.

- A. turned in
- B. turned out
- C. turned off
- D. turned up

正确答案: B

解析: turn in: 归还, 上交; turn out: 结果是, 最后是; turn off: 把……关掉; turn up: 开大, (出其不意地)出现。根据句意, 选 B。

18. Mr. Johnson, together with his wife and two daughters, \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive this evening.

- A. were
- B. are
- C. was
- D. is

正确答案: D

解析: 由 as well as, along with, together with 等连接的并列主语更强调第一主语, 谓语动词应与题中 Mr. Johnson 的人称和数保持一致。同时题中有提示时间的词 “this evening”。故选 D。

19. \_\_\_\_\_, he'll make a first-class tennis player.

- A. Given time
- B. To give time
- C. Giving time
- D. Being given time

正确答案: A

解析: given time 作为条件状语, 相当于条件状语从句 if he was given time。注意 D 项为进行时的被动语态, 不合题意。故选 A。

20. We shall have an opportunity to exchange \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

- A. sights
- B. opinions
- C. thoughts
- D. minds

正确答案: B

解析: sight: 视力, 景象; opinion: 意见, 主张; thought: 思想, 想法; mind: 想法, 感觉, 思维。根据句意, 选 B。

21. Many birds \_\_\_\_\_ the island during the summer months.

- A. settle

- B. join
- C. move
- D. visit

正确答案：D

解析：settle 作及物动词时，后面应接被安置的对象，即 settle someone somewhere，意为“把某人安顿于某处”。此处如果选 settle，则应使用被动语态，且 the island 前缺少介词，故排除 A 项。join：连接，参加；move：移动，走动；visit：访问，逗留，游览。根据句意，选 D。

22. Thank you for the \_\_\_\_\_ you did me to move the sofa upstairs.
- A. favor
  - B. good
  - C. help
  - D. aid

正确答案：A

解析：do sb. a favor 为固定搭配，意为“帮某人一个忙”。题中“you did me”为省略引导词 that / which 的定语从句，修饰“the favor”。故选 A。

23. I paid him 50 dollars for the painting, but its real \_\_\_\_\_ must be about 500 dollars.
- A. fee
  - B. value
  - C. price
  - D. fare

正确答案：B

解析：fee：服务费，学费；value：(商品)价值；price：价格，价钱；fare：车费，票价。根据句意，选 B。

24. We enjoyed ourselves very much at the party. You \_\_\_\_\_ with us.
- A. must have come
  - B. must come
  - C. should have come
  - D. should come

正确答案：C

解析：“should+have+过去分词”表示过去本应该做，而实际上没有发生的行为。根据句意，选 C。

25. Where is the \_\_\_\_\_ writing desk?
- A. charming round small
  - B. round small charming

- C. charming small round
- D. small round charming

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查两个及两个以上形容词修饰同一名词的顺序。其基本顺序为：品质→尺寸→形状→新旧→颜色→产地材料→用途→中心词，可总结为一个口诀“美小圆旧黄，中国木书房”。故选 C。

26. It would be unwise to \_\_\_\_\_ too much importance to these opinion polls.
- A. stick
  - B. give
  - C. apply
  - D. attach

正确答案：D

解析：attach too much importance to 意为“对……给予太多关注，太在意”，为固定搭配。故选 D。

27. We haven't been able to find out the \_\_\_\_\_ of the rumor.
- A. source
  - B. cause
  - C. resource
  - D. reason

正确答案：A

解析：source：来源，出处；cause：原因，动机，理由；resource：资源，办法；reason：理由，原因。根据句意，选 A。

28. I \_\_\_\_\_ to come to your house last night but it rained hard.
- A. thought
  - B. attended
  - C. intended
  - D. considered

正确答案：C

解析：think：考虑，思考；attend：出席，参加；intend：想要，打算；consider：认为。根据句意及空格后的不定式可知，选 C。

29. The cost of the reconstruction would \_\_\_\_\_ from 2.5 to 3 million pounds.
- A. deserve
  - B. spend
  - C. range
  - D. include



正确答案: C

解析: deserve: 应受, 应得; spend: 花费, 消耗, 常用搭配 spend time / money on sth.; range: 在……内变动, range from A to B 表示“在从 A 到 B 的范围内变化”; include: 包含, 包括。故选 C。

30. The authorities have refused to \_\_\_\_\_ him a visa to visit England.
- A. arrange
  - B. agree
  - C. approve
  - D. grant

正确答案: D

解析: arrange: 安排, 整理; agree: 同意, 意见一致; approve: 赞成(of), 批准(sth.); grant: 给予, 准许, grant sb. sth. 意为“授予, 给予某人某物”。故选 D。

31. By the time I saw the job advertised, it was too late to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ask
  - B. request
  - C. demand
  - D. apply

正确答案: D

解析: ask: 询问, 要求; request: 请求, 要求; demand: 要求, 需求; apply: 申请, 应用。根据句意, 选 D。

32. Unfortunately he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to read the agreement carefully before signing it.
- A. bother
  - B. disturb
  - C. trouble
  - D. interrupt

正确答案: A

解析: bother to do sth.: 费心做某事; disturb: 打扰, 妨碍, 无后接不定式的用法; trouble: 烦恼, 麻烦, 后接不定式时多用否定含义, 即 not trouble to do sth. (不必做某事); interrupt: 打断, 妨碍, 不符合题意。故选 A。

33. Import for the first three months this year is larger than for the \_\_\_\_\_ period last year.
- A. relating
  - B. concerning
  - C. corresponding
  - D. regarding

正确答案：C

解析：relating：相关的；concerning：关于，涉及；regarding：关于，就……而论；corresponding：相应的，一致的。根据句意，选C。

34. I bought a new bicycle, \_\_\_\_\_ was very high.
- A. the price of which
  - B. which price
  - C. price of which
  - D. which the price

正确答案：A

解析：the price of which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 bicycle，并且在从句中作主语。其他三个选项无此用法。故选A。

35. The furniture arrived \_\_\_\_\_, so we had to send it back.
- A. damaging
  - B. to be damaged
  - C. to damage
  - D. damaged

正确答案：D

解析：此处表示被动和完成，故应选过去分词作状语。

### Reading Comprehension

Surfing(浏览) the Internet can be as addictive(上瘾的) as drugs, alcohol or gambling, a researcher from University of Pittsburgh said last month. In a study of almost 400 men and women in Canada, researchers found Internet addiction caused people to spend 40 hours or more a week online. Most of them often got involved in role-playing games or chat room discussion. One 17-year-old boy was so addicted to the Internet activities that his parents had to admit him to a hospital for 10 days' treatment. One woman was described by friends and family as a perfect wife and mother. She became so addicted to the Internet that she would not cook or clean and was neglecting her children and husband, because she was spending as much as 12 hours a day talking to people on the Internet. Finally her husband said, "Choose me or the computer." She divorced him. Kimberly Young, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, found that 76 percent of the subjects(调查对象) in the study spend an average of 40 hours a week on the Internet. Of 396 people who met Young's criteria(标准) for addicted Internet users, 157 were men, 239 women. The men were younger with an average age of 29, the women average 43 years of age. The largest group of addicted users of the Internet was people who were not working outside home, housewives, students and those who were disabled(残疾)

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