

2016 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. —Where are you going, Tom? —To Bill's workshop. The engine of my car needs_____.

- A. repairing
- B. repaired
- C. repair
- D. to repair

正确答案：A

解析：need, want, require, deserve 这四个词作“需要”讲，且其前面的主语是指物的名词或代词时，其后常用动名词的主动形式或不定式的被动形式作宾语。根据分析可知，空处可用 repairing 或 to be repaired。故选 A。

2. The luggage is_____heavy to carry all the way home. Let's call a taxi.

- A. very
- B. too
- C. so
- D. much

正确答案：B

解析：too...to 意为“太……而不能”，为固定结构。其他三项均没有这种用法。

3. Our teacher suggested that each of us_____a study plan for the long summer vacation.

- A. make
- B. made
- C. will make
- D. would make

正确答案：A

解析：当 suggest 作“建议”讲时，其后的宾语从句应用虚拟语气，即谓语动词用“(should)+动词原形”的形式，should 可以省略。根据分析可知，选 A。

4. If you had told me earlier, I_____to meet you at the hotel.

- A. had come
- B. will have come

- C. would come
- D. would have come

正确答案：D

解析：根据从句的谓语 had told 可知，本句是对过去情况的虚拟，主句没有明显的时间状语，所以主句谓语动词应用“would / could / might+have+过去分词”的形式。根据分析可知，选 D。

5. Kim went to visit the teachers in the primary school _____ he worked three years ago.

- A. when
- B. where
- C. which
- D. that

正确答案：B

解析：分析句子结构可知，空处为定语从句的引导词。定语从句的先行词是 the primary school，为地点名词，且从句中缺少地点状语，所以应用连接副词 where 引导。

6. The language school started a new _____ to help young learners with reading and writing.

- A. program
- B. design
- C. event
- D. progress

正确答案：A

解析：program：程序，计划；design：设计，图案；event：事件，(比赛)项目；progress：进步，发展。根据句意可知，选 A。

7. Always keep in mind that more fruit, vegetables and _____ exercises will keep us healthy.

- A. regular
- B. normal
- C. average
- D. ordinary

正确答案：A

解析：regular：定期的，常规的；normal：正常的，正规的；average：平均的，一般的；ordinary：普通的，平常的。根据句意可知，选 A。

8. Peter often accompanies his parents to the concert, _____ he does not like pop music at all.

- A. as
- B. if
- C. since
- D. though

正确答案：D

解析：根据句意可知，前后表示转折关系。as 和 though 均有“尽管，虽然”之意，但 as 引导的让步状语从句一般要用倒装结构，而 though 引导的让步状语从句可以不倒装，符合题意。if：如果，引导条件状语从句；since：既然，自从，因为，引导时间和原因状语从句。故选 D。

9. Mr. Brown would like to make _____ on his house, but he was disappointed.
- A. gains
 - B. interests
 - C. a profit
 - D. a benefit

正确答案：C

解析：make a profit on：在……上赚钱，从……中获利，为固定搭配。

10. It is Allen's first time to speak to the public, but I am sure he will get _____ his nervousness.
- A. away
 - B. off
 - C. over
 - D. through

正确答案：C

解析：get away：逃脱，离开；get off：逃脱惩罚，下来；get over：克服，恢复；get through：通过，到达，完成。根据句意可知，选 C。

11. If you are not satisfied with this pair, I will get you _____ one of the same size and colour.
- A. other
 - B. another
 - C. more
 - D. less

正确答案：B

解析：another one：又一个，指相同种类的另一个，相当于 one more。other：别的，另外的，只能和复数名词连用；more：更多的；less：较少的。故选 B。

12. It is reported that a plane has _____ in the mountainous area near the

borderline of that country.

- A. crashed
- B. crushed
- C. flashed
- D. clashed

正确答案: A

解析: crash: 坠毁, 撞碎; crush: 压碎, 弄皱; flash: 使闪光, 反射; clash: 冲突, 撞击。根据句意可知, 选 A。

13. —Where is my cell phone? I can't find it. —Well, you _____ have put it somewhere.

- A. should
- B. must
- C. ought to
- D. would

正确答案: B

解析: must have done 表示对过去发生事情的肯定推测, 符合题意。should / ought to have done 表示本应该做某事, 实际上没有做; would have done 表示对过去发生事情的虚拟。故选 B。

14. I think we should stop arguing and work together, if we want to get _____ near a solution to the problem.

- A. anywhere
- B. everywhere
- C. nowhere
- D. somewhere

正确答案: D

解析: get somewhere; 有些进展, 为固定搭配。故选 D。

15. The gardener _____ the boy not to step on the grass.

- A. suggested
- B. charged
- C. warned
- D. insisted

正确答案: C

解析: suggest: 建议, 常用于 suggest sth. / doing sth. 结构; charge: 控告, 收(费), 常用于 “charge sb. + 金钱” 或 “charge sb. with sth.” 结构; warn: 告诫, 提醒, 警告, 常用于 “warn sb. not to do sth.” 结构; insist: 坚持, 强调, 后面常接宾语从句。根据分析可知, 选 C。

16. —I'm afraid we must go now if we don't want to get caught in the traffic jam. —OK. _____.

- A. It doesn't matter
- B. You're welcome
- C. Take care
- D. Never mind

正确答案：C

解析：it doesn't matter：没关系；you're welcome：不客气，不用谢；take care：小心，当心；never mind：没关系，别提了。根据语境可知，选C。

17. You might not like the way Sam behaves, but please be kind to him. _____, he is your grandfather.

- A. After all
- B. Above all
- C. In all
- D. At all

正确答案：A

解析：after all：毕竟，终究；above all：首先，最重要的是；in all：总共，总计；at all：一般与not连用，意为“一点也不”。根据句意可知，选A。

18. We mention the importance of giving up smoking once and again, but hardly _____ it.

- A. did they realize
- B. have they realized
- C. they did realize
- D. they have realized

正确答案：B

解析：表示否定意义的词或短语位于句首时，句子要用倒装，可先排除C、D项。根据句意可知，此处应用现在完成时，表示之前的动作对现在发生事情的影响。所以选B。

19. Tom's room is in a terrible mess, everything seems _____ in it.

- A. out of control
- B. out of date
- C. out of order
- D. out of service

正确答案：C

解析：out of control：失控；out of date：过时；out of order：不整洁，不合规则，杂乱无序；out of service：失效，停止运行。根据句意可知，此处指“房间里乱七八糟”，所以选C。

20 . At the 60 th anniversary, the guests sitting in the front are those _____ graduates from the university.

- A. faithful
- B. distinguished
- C. impressive
- D. interesting

正确答案： B

解析： faithful： 忠实的，忠诚的； distinguished： 著名的，卓越的，受人尊敬的，显得重要的，常用来修饰人； impressive： 给人印象深刻的，引人注目的； interesting： 有趣的，有意思的，常用来形容物。根据句意，此处应该指“那些优秀毕业生”，所以选 B。

21 . We were caught in a traffic jam. By the time we arrived at the airport the plane _____.

- A. will take off
- B. would take off
- C. has taken off
- D. had taken off

正确答案： D

解析：“by the time+某个过去时间”作时间状语时，主句用过去完成时，表示从句所表示的动作在过去某个时间之前已经完成，即发生在“过去的过去”。本句表示“在我们到达之前飞机就已经起飞了”，所以选 D。

22 . _____ is not known yet.

- A. Although he is serious about it
- B. No matter how we will do the task
- C. Whether we will go outing or not
- D. Unless they come to see us

正确答案： C

解析： 本题考查的是主语从句的用法。分析句子结构可以看出本句缺少主语，只能选择可以作主语的句子或成分。四个选项中只有 C 项可以充当主语从句。

23 . You can' t rely on Jane as she is _____ changing her mind and you will never know what she is going to do next.

- A. occasionally
- B. rarely
- C. scarcely
- D. constantly

正确答案： D

24. Kids will soon get tired of learning _____ more than they can.
A. if they expect to learn
B. if they are expected to learn
C. if they learn to expect
D. if they are learned to expect

正确答案：B

25. Many people prefer the bowls made of steel to the _____ made of plastic.
A. it
B. one
C. ones
D. them

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查代词的用法。根据句意及句子结构，空格处应指代前面的 the bowls。用于指代前面提到过的可数名词复数时，为了避免重复，可用 the ones 来替代。

26. _____ from far away, the 600-meter tower is stretching into the sky.
A. See
B. Seeing
C. To see
D. Seen

正确答案：D

解析：分析句子结构可知，本题考查非谓语动词短语作状语，其逻辑主语是主句的主语 the 600-meter tower，与 see 是动宾关系，所以要用过去分词 seen，表被动。

27. The tribe had been living in that part of the area for generations until the civil war _____.
A. broke down
B. broke off
C. broke out
D. broke up

正确答案：C

解析：break down：毁掉，压倒，停顿；break off：中断，折断，突然停止，脱落，暂停；break out：突发，爆发；break up：破碎，分裂，结束。根据句意可知，C 项最合适。

28. The young man had decided to give up the chance of studying abroad,

_____ surprised his parents a lot.

- A. when
- B. where
- C. which
- D. that

正确答案：C

解析：分析句子结构可知，本句为非限制性定语从句，空格处所填词用来指代前面整个句子，且在从句中作主语，所以只能用 which。

29. _____, Martin can reach the branch of that tall tree at the gate.

- A. As a short man
- B. Being short
- C. As he is short
- D. Short as he is

正确答案：D

解析：as 意为“尽管”，引导让步状语从句时，应用倒装语序，即将表语、状语或动词原形提至 as 前面，用来表示强调。本题应将作表语的 short 提至句首，所以选 D。

30. The temperature is likely to go down next week. _____, we will have to cancel the outdoor activities.

- A. In that case
- B. In case
- C. In no case
- D. In any case

正确答案：A

解析：in that case：如果那样的话，既然是那样。in case 作“免得，以防”讲时，引导目的状语从句；作“假使”讲时，引导条件状语从句；in no case：绝不，在任何情形下都不，若置于句首，句子要用倒装语序；in any case：在任何情况下，不管怎样，相当于 anyhow。根据句意可知，选 A。

Reading Comprehension

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Clarke, dressed for going out, took her handbag with some money and her key in it, pulled the door behind her to lock it and went to the over 60s Club. She always went there on Thursday. It was a nice outing for an old woman who lived alone. At six o' clock she came home, let herself in and at once smelt cigarette smoke. Cigarette smoke in her house? How? How? Had someone got in? She checked the back door and the windows. All were locked or fastened, as usual. There was no sign of forced entry. Over a cup of tea she was

wondering whether someone had a key that fitted her front door—" a master key"perhaps. So she stayed at home the following Thursday. Nothing happened. Was anyone watching her movements? On the Thursday after that she went out at her usual time, dressed as usual, but she didn't go to the club. Instead she took a short cut home again, letting herself in through her garden and the back door. She settled down to wait. It was just after four o' clock when the front door bell rang. Mrs. Clarke was making a cup of tea at the time. The bell rang again, and then she heard her letter-box being pushed open. With the kettle of boiling water in her hand, she moved quietly toward the front door. A long piece of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a hand. The wire turned and caught around the knob on the door-lock. Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the hand. There was a shout outside, and the skin seemed to drop off the fingers like a glove. The wire fell to the floor, the hand was pulled back, and Mrs. Clarke heard the sound of running feet.

31. On Thursday, Mrs. Clarke usually _____.
- A. went on an outing
 - B. visited a club
 - C. worked at a club
 - D. went to see a friend

正确答案: B

解析: 根据第一段第一、二句 "On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Clarke...went to the over 60s Club. She always went there on Thursdays." 可知, Clarke 夫人经常会在周四去老年人俱乐部。故选 B。

32. No one made a forced entry, because _____.
- A. she smelt cigarette smoke
 - B. she found nobody in the house
 - C. she came into the house as usual and locked the door
 - D. she found the door and windows remained the same

正确答案: D

33. On the second Thursday, nothing happened and Mrs. Clarke was wondering _____.
- A. whether her guess was wrong
 - B. whether someone had "a master key"
 - C. whether her movements were being watched
 - D. whether someone took a short cut to the house

正确答案: C

34. The wire fell to the floor _____.

- A. because it was too hot to hold
- B. when the man's glove dropped off
- C. because the man just wanted to run away
- D. when the man's hand was badly hurt by hot water

正确答案：D

解析：根据最后一段倒数第二、三句“Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the hand...and the skin seemed to drop off the fingers like a glove.”可知，Clarke 夫人把开水倒到了那只伸进来的手上面，用来开门的电线掉在了地上，那只手也从门里抽了出去。由此可推知，电线掉到地上是因为手被开水烫伤了。故选 D。

35. It can be inferred from the passage that Mrs. Clarke was_____.
- A. calm and clever
 - B. brave and lucky
 - C. anxious and worried
 - D. scared and frightened

正确答案：A

解析：通读文章可知，本文主要讲述了 Clarke 大人在发现有人闯入家中后，镇定、机智地吓跑闯入者的故事。从文章中可以看出 Clarke 夫人十分冷静和聪明，所以选 A。文中没有表现出她的幸运、焦虑、害怕等。

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in dividing pupils into different groups. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade! Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning. In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups; this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher. Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this effectively. An advanced pupil can do advanced work: it does not matter how old the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。

如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：

<https://d.book118.com/216020115115010140>