

## 2009 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. 3. Cloze 4. Writing

### Vocabulary and Structure

1. Nearly two thousand years have passed \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese first invented the compass.

- A. when
- B. before
- C. since
- D. after

正确答案：C

解析：since 引导的时间状语从句表示“自从……以来”，用法主要有两种：  
(1)现在完成时的主句+since 引导的一般过去时态的时间状语从句。如：They have been friends ever since they were in grade school. 他们从小学起就一直是朋友。  
(2)It be(主句中谓语用一般式和完成式区别不大，后者更具强调意味)+表示一段时间的词汇+since 引导的时间状语从句。如：It is two years since I became a postgraduate student. 我成为研究生已两年了。It was three years since we had been there. 我们在那儿已待了三年。本句属于第一种情况。

2. They lost their way in the forest and \_\_\_\_\_ made matters worse was night began to fall.

- A. that
- B. it
- C. what
- D. which

正确答案：C

解析：and 后连接的句子是一个主语从句，从句中又缺少主语，故只有 what 可以做从句中的主语成分。

3. \_\_\_\_\_ leisure was generally considered a waste of time.

- A. Not until recently
- B. Not recently
- C. Until recently
- D. Recently until

正确答案：C

解析：首先 B、D 选项意思不合句意，可排除。若选 A 项，句子应用倒装结构，系动词 was 应放在主语 leisure 之前，故也排除 A。C 项 until 用来强调修饰 recently，共同做句子的状语，句子用正常语序，故选 C。

4. \_\_\_\_\_ that this region was so rich in natural resources.
- A. Little he knew
  - B. Little he did know
  - C. Little did he know
  - D. Little he had known

正确答案：C

解析：否定副词或部分否定副词放在句首时，句子要用部分倒装。本句中是将 little 放在句首，应将助动词提至主语前，故选 C。

5. After a meal in restaurant, one asks the waiter for the\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. pay
  - B. bill
  - C. charge
  - D. note

正确答案：B

解析：pay：薪水；bill：n. 账单；charge：n. 要价，收费；note：凡. 笔记。根据句意选 B。

6. If you are walking away from a clock tower, you will hear the ticking of the clock fade to a point \_\_\_\_\_ it cannot be heard.
- A. which
  - B. what
  - C. where
  - D. how

正确答案：C

解析：a point 在此指“某一点”，表示位置，所以用 where 来修饰，故选 C。

7. To our disappointment, Bill \_\_\_\_\_ to win the very important game.
- A. served
  - B. failed
  - C. managed
  - D. enjoyed

正确答案：B

解析：fail to do sth. 没能(成功)做到某事；manage to do=千方百计地做某事，不合句意；enjoy doing sth.：喜欢做某事。故选 B。

8. For the whole period of two months, there \_\_\_\_\_ no rain in this area. Now the crops are dead.
- A. is

- B. was
- C. has been
- D. have been

正确答案：C

解析：根据时间状语从句可知主句要用完成时形式，又因主语是 rain，为不可数名词，因此助动词要用 has。故选 C。

9. You must try to \_\_\_\_\_ looking after yourself.
- A. get accustomed to
  - B. get along with
  - C. get by
  - D. get off

正确答案：A

解析：get accustomed to sth. / doing sth. 意为“习惯于某事 / 做某事”；get along with: 与……相处；get by: 设法过活，勉强维持；get off with sth.: 免受处罚，逃脱惩罚。故选 A。

10. I know this job of mine isn't well paid, \_\_\_\_\_, I don't have to work long hours.
- A. on the one hand
  - B. on the contrary
  - C. however
  - D. otherwise

正确答案：C

解析：根据句意，前后是转折关系，因此应该选择表转折意义的连词，只有 however(然而，但是)合适，on the one hand: 一方面；on the contrary: 相反地；otherwise: 否则。

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ and more educated people in the East have, to a great extent, taken up the table manners and customs of the West.
- A. rich
  - B. richer
  - C. poor
  - D. poorer

正确答案：B

解析：首先 and 前后应连接两个平行的结构，故 and 前也应该是一比较级结构，可排除 A、C，又根据句意，应选择与 more educated 意思相近的词，故用 rich 的比较级 richer，故选 B。

12. \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions you make, he will turn a deaf ear to them.

- A. What
- B. Which
- C. Whatever
- D. However

正确答案：C

解析：whatever=No matter what，引导让步状语从句，因其修饰名词 suggestions，故不可用 however。

13. Mr. Johnson, together with his wife and two daughters, \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive on the evening flight.

- A. are going
- B. are
- C. will
- D. is

正确答案：D

解析：单数名词+with / along with / together with / combined with / as well as / rather than 等所跟的名词做主语时，要遵循语法一致的原则，谓语动词仍然用单数形式。故选 D。

14. The meeting is for the \_\_\_\_\_ purpose of discussing how to prevent crime.

- A. detailed
- B. specific
- C. limited
- D. sophisticated

正确答案：B

解析：detailed：细节的；specific：明确的；limited：有限的；sophisticated：先进的，老练的。故选 B。

15. The \_\_\_\_\_ of College English Tests is to help students learn English better, isn't it?

- A. objective
- B. subject
- C. objecting
- D. aiming

正确答案：A

解析：objective：目标、目的；subject：主题；objecting：object 的-ing 形式，“反对，不赞成”；aiming：aim 的-ing 形式，“目的”，故选 A。

16. The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ severe punishment for all who had been involved in this incident.

- A. applied for
- B. called for
- C. looked for
- D. paid for

正确答案: B

解析: call for: 要求; apply for: 申请; look for: 寻找; pay for: 付……的费用, 根据句意选 B。

17. By trading, both countries get good products from abroad for\_\_\_\_\_they would cost if made at home.

- A. less than
- B. more than
- C. little than
- D. fewer then

正确答案: A

解析: 首先本句应是一个比较句型, 且是 cost(成本)的比较, 故先排除 C、D, 又根据句意应该是少于(less), 而不是多于(more), 故选 A。

18. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by the army because of his poor eye-sight.

- A. rejected
- B. stopped
- C. declined
- D. prevented

正确答案: A

解析: reject: 拒绝接纳, 不录用; 符合句意。stop: 阻止; decline: 下降; prevent: 阻止。

19. At the \_\_\_\_\_ moment, people from all corners of the country offered their help to the earthquake survivors.

- A. meaningful
- B. critical
- C. beneficial
- D. useful

正确答案: B

解析: critical: 关键的, 危急的; 符合句意。meaningful: 充满意义的; beneficial: 有益的, 有利的; useful: 有用的。

20. I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I learnt that your application for the post of secretary had been unsuccessful.

- A. regretful

- B. regretted
- C. regrettable
- D. regretting

正确答案：A

解析：regretful：遗憾的，抱歉的；regrettable：令人遗憾的，使人懊悔的。只有 A 符合句意。

21. Who is the greatest man \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. living
  - B. lively
  - C. live
  - D. alive

正确答案：D

解析：living：活着的；lively：活泼的，生动的，它们两个做定语时要放在名词前；alive：活着的，可以做表语，做定语时需后置，故本句应选 D。

22. I never had the \_\_\_\_\_ to hear him play the piano.
- A. contact
  - B. contest
  - C. possibility
  - D. opportunity

正确答案：D

解析：contact：接触；contest：竞争，比赛；possibility：可能性；opportunity：机会。根据句意只能选 D。

23. \_\_\_\_\_ of money prevented us from taking a holiday this year.
- A. Limitation
  - B. Freedom
  - C. Expense
  - D. Lack

正确答案：D

解析：limitation：限制、有限；freedom：自由；expense：花费；lack：缺乏，缺少。根据句意只有 D 合适。

24. These shops normally \_\_\_\_\_ in old antique items, not in modern ones.
- A. major
  - B. pull
  - C. specialize
  - D. get

正确答案：C

解析：specialize in：从事，专攻；major in：专业为(某科目)；根据句意选C。

25. Physics is the equivalent of \_\_\_\_\_ used to be called natural philosophy.

- A. that
- B. all
- C. which
- D. what

正确答案：D

解析：of后引导的成分应该是对equivalent的诠释或说明，应与equivalent成分相当，应用what来引导。一个名词性从句，相当于名词。其他选项则无此功能，故选D。

26. The government uses opinion polls to learn what people think about many social \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. issues
- B. subjects
- C. questions
- D. objects

正确答案：A

解析：issue：(特别重大或大众关注的)问题；议题；争议；争端。本句中指social issues(社会问题)。其他选项都不合适。

27. Her father \_\_\_\_\_ nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished (有造诣的) woman of the age.

- A. omitted
- B. thought
- C. paid
- D. thanked

正确答案：A

解析：句子的宾语是nothing，整个句子要表达的是一种肯定的意思，因此要选择有否定意义的词做谓语，故只能选omit(忽略、忽视)。

28. Many difficulties have \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the exchange over to a new type of fuel.

- A. existed
- B. raised
- C. arisen
- D. aroused

正确答案：C

解析：exist：存在；raise：提起、举起、竖起；arise：产生，生成；arouse：唤醒。故只有C符合句意。

29. We moved to the front row \_\_\_\_\_ we could hear and see better.

- A. so as
- B. so that
- C. because
- D. such that

正确答案：B

解析：so that 合在一起引导结果状语从句，其他选项都不可以。

30. My father \_\_\_\_\_ me by saying that I could win in the speech contest, so I took part in it.

- A. discouraged
- B. encouraged
- C. prevented
- D. asked

正确答案：B

解析：encourage：鼓励、鼓舞；discourage：使泄气；prevent：阻止；ask：要求。根据句意只有选B。

31. While \_\_\_\_\_ your imagination, you should be alone and completely undisturbed.

- A. exercising
- B. exercises
- C. to exercise
- D. exercised

正确答案：A

解析：while 引导状语从句时，若从句的主语与主句主语一致，则可省略从句的主语，若从句谓语与其主语是逻辑上的主谓关系，则谓语用现在分词形式。本句可还原为：While you exercise your imagination, you should be alone and completely undisturbed.

32. You must have said something to \_\_\_\_\_ her, as she was crying after talking with you.

- A. defend
- B. offend
- C. confuse
- D. offer



正确答案： B

解析： offend： 冒犯，使不悦； defend： 保卫，维护； confuse： 使迷惑； offer： 提供。根据句意 B 最合适。

33. The roommates should \_\_\_\_\_ to clean their dormitory.

- A. take sides
- B. take turns
- C. give up
- D. give off

正确答案： B

解析： take turns to do sth.： 轮流做某事； 符合句意。 give up： 放弃； give off： 释放，放出。

34. We will manage to \_\_\_\_\_ all the debt within two years.

- A. pay for
- B. give back
- C. give away
- D. pay off

正确答案： D

解析： pay for： 付……的费用； give sth. back： 归还某物； give away： 赠送，捐赠； pay off： 偿还(债务等)。故选 D。

35. Jack and Jane announced their \_\_\_\_\_ to their colleagues and everyone is waiting for their marriage.

- A. engagement
- B. investment
- C. appointment
- D. arrangement

正确答案： A

解析： engagement： 约定、订婚； investment： 投资； appointment： 约会； arrangement： 安排。由后半句的 marriage 也可得知应选 A。

Once it was considered good to keep the car engine idling a minute or two following cold starts. Today, with modern technology, the opposite is true. An engine operating under road conditions will warm up faster and run more efficiently than the one that is idling. Idling just burns gas ( on average, about a gallon an hour). When you have a full tank of gas, park the car downhill. This will prevent any gas from coming out of the tank. Parking in areas of less or no sunlight helps prevent the gas from steaming that would occur if you parked in the hot sun. Your car will stay cooler, too, and that means less gas consuming work for the air conditioner once the

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